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yol. XLIX. No.[1.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE NEW APOSTOLIC DELEGATE TO CANADA.



ARCHBISHOP FALCONIO,

firmed; and has been officially an- inion.

The news of the appointment of His 1 ada about the middle of August and years of age, and a distinguished the-Excellency, Mgr. Falconio, as apostol- will in all probability take up his ologian and member of the Franciscan

The new delegate will arrive in Can-bishop of Acreuza and Mareta, is 57 lette de Monaco.

ic delegate to Canada has been con- residence in the Capital of the Dom- Order. His Excellency was appointed Archbishop in 1892, and was consenounced to the Canadian hierarchy. | Mgr. Diomede de Falconio. | Arch - crated at Rome by Cardinal La Val- | ed a patriotic affection. When he was

PROTESTANTISM

The Germany Protestant press has recently been engaged in pointing on that the general tendency of Protestantism in Great Britain and in Cermany is in opposite directions. The glish Protestants are turning more and more to ritualism and to Rome. the German Protestants are growing more anti-Catholic and "verging towards Naturalism and unbelief." Commenting upon this the Liverpool Catholic Times in a very able article says :---

"The Berlin journal think, scarcely understands the situation here. The Protestants in this may be divided into three classes. In the first place there are the intellectual men who are deeply earnest, in approach the study of their religion in no spirit of partisanship. They look to the growth of Protestantism both logically and historically, and find that if Christian religion is to be preserked amongst Protestant populations there must be a return towards ancient dogmas and sacramental rites. Secondly, there are intellectual Protestants who are Christians mercly in name, for the belief in most of the essential doctrines of Christianity is of the most shadowy kind. Thirdly, there is the great mass of Protestants who have not been sufficiently educated to investigate religious questions for themselves. They have very fantastic notions as to what Christianity means. All believe in Heaven; few in hell; and a percent- ism in this country, and in some re-

On account of Luther —the Father downright unbelief has not made any of the Reformation-Germany has considerable headway in their ranks. always been considered as the cradle Their hold of the Christian verities. and the hot-house of Protestantism. however, is but slight, and it can be easily seen that the time is not far off when they will lapse into pure naturalism."

In Germany they have already reached this stage. The Berlin organ Evangelische Kirchliche Auzeiger, of admits that while German Protest-Berlin, tries to show that while En- ants are not given to any Romeward tendencies, they are threatened by disruption by the Liberalism practised by their clergy in the name of science. The editor predicts Liberal sensions occurred. Then came the lib-Protestantism in Germany will destroy itself by its championship of unbelief, and he fears then a movement, tres of free thought, and from them will arise for return to Rome. The Times says :---

"There seems to be little doubt as to the disastrous effects of the socountry have many creeds, but they called scientific advance upon Protestantism in Germany. Its enemies are of its own household. "Liberalism" has won the day in all the theological their religious convictions and who faculties at the Universities, and the great majority of the younger preachers are infected by the "modern" red doctrines of the pastors. They did spirit. Without disguise they are little themselves to awaken Christian working for the destruction of Protestant orthodoxy, and it is generally respect the reverse of the Oxford admitted that their efforts are succeeding. Protestant orthodoxy will go down, probably never to rise again."

Here is a well-worded and ablythought out contrast between the new movement amongst Protestants in Germany and the famous Oxford movement, under Newman, in Engl land :--

"We cannot be surprised that orthodox Protestantism is losing ground in Germany. It has been pretty much of the type of Low Church Protestantage in Purgatory. But fortunately spects has passedEnglishLow Church- tined to vanish and be replaced by class.

men in fanaticism and intolerance. Its one uniting principle has been hostility to Rome. Whenever the Catholic clergy were particularly energetic and opened a new church or school, a bigoted cry was raised and everything possible was done to poison the springs of social life. Except in their hatred to Catholics the orthodox Evangelical Protestants of Germany have evinced little activity. The congregations became careless and indifferent, and spiritual life fell to a low ebb. The ministers were in very many cases of a very moderate standard in point of learning. Though the descendants of rebels against ecclesiastical authority, they sought to exact obedience to their own dictates, with the inevitable result that bitter diseralizing movement. It began with the Universities, which became cenwas spread contempt for the Evangelical symbols. The clergy's narrowness of mind, their love of formula, and the slenderness of their mental stock were held up in derision. The new spirit was infused into the clerical students of the Evangelical Church. They threw themselves into the movement for modern culture and soon treated lightly many of the most saczeal, and their influence was in this Movement. Newman and his followers created a revival of ecclesiastical learning, but in aiming at Catholic ideals they also stirred up religious energy, and if the Church of England is less lethargic than it was before they commenced their campaign this is largely due to the zeal they inspired. The German apostles of science simply extended the bounds of Protestantism till there is scarcely anything to distinguish it from downright infidelity."

While it is a positive fact that the Evangelical Church of Germany is des-

some kind of philosophical heathenism. there is absolutely nothing surprising therein. Carried to its logical conclusions Protestantism in general. irrespective of sects, is nothing more or less than the vestibule of Infidelity's bridge. We have countless evidences of this on all sides. As long as It is a tradictionic there is no dozinatoo district and no practise too to. a rejected by Protestantism. It is the embodiment of the greatest are considerable than were the ways a Your may believe in efficient or their as a principle and find ve charge but you are consisted to the rether influences and simple the same added to a specific sect day be found for agree a to your time to train star

THELATE MR. M. C. MULLARKY.

In the person of Mr. M. C. Mullarky who that the lage of seventy, on Wednesday morning, one of the most prominent and best known Irish Cathelic husiness men of Montreal has passed away. He was one of the pioneers-in fact, it might be said that, he was the father- of the boot and shoe manufacturing industry in this district. In his factories - the foundations of many of the leading boot and shoe businesses it. Montreal were first

Mr. Mularky retired from business some years ago, and was at the time of his lamented death devoting his attention to the perfecting of the Getails or a patent wire-sewing muchine which had it been completed and generally placed upon the market. would have revolutionized the sale of boots and snoes.

A though a failing health of late. . the which was due to heart failure, was real at all expected, so that the news of his passing away. came as a shock and a surprise to his meny friends. He was a devour and practical Catholic, and was one of the most familiar figures at the services in St. Petrick's Church, of which he had long been a zealous and faith ful parish, oner. As might have been expected, he was an ardent supporter of Home Ride for his native country. Ireland, for which he always cherishin active business life he took a prominent and intelligent interest in the public questions of the day: and he was always one of the first to give practical sympathy to all deserving Irish objects.

Much sympathy is felt for the members of his family in their sad bereavement; and the "True Witness" sincerely condoles with them.-R.I.P.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER WHITFAKER

(Special Despatch to "True Witness."

WINOOSKI, July 14 .- Much re great has been expressed here at the death of Rev. James Booth Whittaker pastor or St. Stephens, in this town. The illness which finally proved fatal lasted several months, and he bore his sufferings with Christianlike patience and fortitude. The highesteem in which he was held, is proved by this passage from a daily pap-

er in noticing his death :---"In his death St. Stephens parish loses a good shepherd, the diocese a hard working priest, his acquaintanc- it strange that their diplomas are es a warm friend and the country a

staunch citizen." Father Whittaker was born in Rawdon, Que., on July 8th, 1848. After studying in the Seminary of Joliette, and afterwards in that of Elizabeth, Ill., he was ordained at St. Ann's Church, this city, where he was stationed three years. He was an intimate friend of Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, now pastor of St. Mary's, Montreal; and of the Rev. Father O'Meara, pastor of St. Gabriel's, Montreal. Having been transferred to White River Junction, across the border, for several years, he came to Winooski, where he labored with zeal in St. Stephens Parish. His funeral was very largely attended, many priests from different parts of the state being present.

From the list of prize winners, published last week, was omitted the name of Master Edward O'Neill, of St. Mary's Boys' School, one of the brightest and most talented of his

LEADERS OF SOME OF OUR CATHOLIC JOURNALS.

their pleasure at the idea we put into the purpose of keeping frishmen divpractice, a couple of weeks ago, of ided and conquering them the move conseditorials, and so blending them led Pitt to organize corangeism in together that a reader might take it. Ireland: for he reasoned that as 1 % at a glance the rend of Catholic as Irishinen can be indeed a iournalistic thought as well as mave a centir other, either on religious of the review of various sourcestant topon graphical grounds, so long so that are deemed, worlds of extremal they he doing. England's days comment, this were to up Caut phonor is took to writers.

THE FILIPINOS - Loc Boston P. of always clover and starte as the errige same, gases proceeded a New Perce Mr Quicker, as Computed with a distance of omery in the Philippines a racely worded dressing. This gootleman soul an arricle, entitled . The Personality Railroad, The fierceness and some . 2 of the Edgenos, I to the National Magazine for July, The Pilot says:

. The geliest thing about it is that wherever the touches on the religion of these people, he attributes a sims ter motive for a good deed, or a commendable state of affairs.

"He discovers that the priests sympathized with the people who wished to throw off the Spanish yoke. What does this prove? Obviously, one would say, that the priests are the friends of freedom. Not at all, says Mm. McQueen; "The priests are suspected of having fomented discontent. in order to show the Spanish Government how powerful they were with

"He visited the schools at Malolos. and in other towns, and testifies on his eyesight that the books and charts. very limited," A favorable fact is confure with-"United Ireland!" thus immediately discounted by an unfavorable indifference.

"Here is his genilemanly acknowledgment of the hospitality of the priests, whom he visited to find out if they really had been signalling to the insurgents in the field "The padres received me very cordually, they were the mildest mannered menthat ever scurled ship or our o throat." Yet in the one case he got no evidence except that the Fathers could see the American Times; in the second, they could not, and in thus he grants they were more likely at prayer than at war.

We might quote the whole article but it is all additional evidence of the want of Christianity, charity, truthfulnessand common honesty in men of the McQueen stamp.

PRACTICAL EDUCATION .-- Referring to the practical side of education, and the fact that a graduate from school is really only commencing the real studies of life. the Washington "Church News," says --

"One may be able to read Caesar, Cicero, or Plato and be able to demonstrate a problem in Euclid, and yet not know how to perform his duties as a clerk in a store that is successfully conducted by an uneducated man. The young man must be made to appreciate the fact that there is a business education as well as a collegiate training, and, while the latter is the very best preparation for the former, it does not takes its place.

"There is danger that with our present system of education the young man may lose sight of the practical side of life, and conclude that the school fits one for all the duties of life without any further preparation. It is common in the business of the world for graduates to apply for the very highest position and to think not all the reference demanded by practical business men. The good business man naturally prefers to employ college men who are willing to acquire a business education, but they have no room for the one who imagines that he has learned in the college all there is to learn, and that his education is completed."

IRISH DOCK LABORS .-- The "Catholic Union and Times" has an able and timely article upon the system of creating discord amongst the Irish dock laborers, which recalls to our minds the stories we heard of the days when our Canal was being built and Irish workmen were equally ready to fight or dig. -Most true and exact, as well as wise and honest, is the editorial part which reads thus:

"The fell spirit of arraying province against province, county against county, barony against barony, and even townsland against townsland owes its origin and growth to the tween 20,000 amd 40,000 Russians machinations of Ireland's traditional visit l'alestine cach year,

So many persons have expressed enemy, the British Government for gleaning extracts from contemporals easily. It was the same policy of an

> so efficiently fostered by the Statesment for been achievable to planted to these shopes by greetractors for similar genoble each as a result of sach tends, party has gone to a bloody grave alo ; works of the Frie Canal and the perthe battles fought by rival producand county Trishmen during the banding of the Eric Rathway have been y zeadly pictured to us by the late Farrey Hourigan of Binghamton, who as that day, was a missionary prost, with headquarters in the saddle, too hundreds of miles along the Eric line."

The same article adds, in connection with the transplanting of old fends from Ireland to America :----

"It is pleasant to know that if the late. Land League, under the leadership of Parnell did nothing else for Ireland than to crush forever this mefernal spirit of sectional discord, at merited the gratitude of every wellwisher of the Irish race at home and abroad. Then there was no North, no-South, no East or West as shibbotused were certainly correct; but, the eths of geographical jealousies. There adds, "the curriculum must have been was but, one name, It was one to

> PRIESTS FOR CONGRESS. The Roston Republic, speaks editorially of the recent rumor concerning the candidature for Congress of the Rev. Father Heldmann, of Chicago, at 1

> "A story is going the rounds out tow to the effect that if Eather Heldmann should be elected be would be the first. Catholic priest to hold in seat in the American Congress. The is not strictly true. Soon after Machigan came into the Union she was topresented in Congress for a short peried by a Catholic clergman.

"We are not quite convinced of the wisdom of sending priests to congress. The atmosphere in the halls on legislation is not such as ordained. clergymen should breathe, True, he might help to purify it, but in the greedy scramble for gain which prevails there, even the voice of a good and holy servant of the Lord would be smothered. We know a number of priests who would make excellent Congressmen, but they make far better priests and we trust that they will stick to their pulpits and leave politics alone."

CATHOLICS IN GERMANY .-- The Antigonish "Casket," speaking of the work done by Catholics in Germany. crowds a great deal of information into one sentence, when it says :---

"When one considers the intrepidity, with which they fought the mighty, Iron Chancellor, fresh from his victories over Austria and France, with all the resources of a mighty empire at his back, and worse still, with a school of subservient renegade professors at his command; when one remembers how coercion and cajolery, were alike powerless to shake their allegiance, while bishop after bishop and priest after priest went to prison when one recalls the long fight which the gallant Windthorst and his faithful followers waged with the arrogant tyrant who vainly strove to crush them; and when one reads of all they have done and are doing to rescue the Catholic workman from the poisonous fangs of Socialism-one's admiration for the Catholics of Germany can scarcely be kept within bounds. And all this they have done quietly, modestly and unostentatiously. There is no calling upon the rest of the world to mark them and to take note of their doings, as the salt of the earth and the hope of the future. They have busied themselves with their work, and have not stopped for self-laudation. The more the methods of the Catholics of Germany are studied the better will it be for the Church."

The greatest pilgrimages to the Holy Land are undertaken by the Russians. It is estimated that be-



The Benedictines and Printing at Subiaco.



A REVIEW BY " CRUX."

Finally I have reached the thirdd I great monastic work of organization | particular incident. But, if I were to important duty of transcribing manu- | onomy of monastic houses created the the record of its activity constitutes and possibly the most important section of Dr. Croke's instructive work. The readers will kindly keep in mind the trend of the argument concerning Architecture and Painting at Subjaco, Having already proven that the Benedictine Monks, of Subjaco, in Italyespecially under Abbots Humbert and John V .- were the introducers of the | that revival was communicated to Gothic style, and of Church frescoing, into Italy, it now becomes necessary to show that they also were the peoneers of Printing in the same country. Before turning to the text under consideration, it may be well to state that before the year 1500, ninety Italian cities possessed printing-presses. Printing reached France in 1470, Switzerland in the same year, Hungary and the Low countries in 1473, Spain in 1474, Bohemia in 1476, England in 1477, and Poland in 1500. Beginning the section of his work

"With the introduction of Printing. the continuity of progress striven for, and attained to, at Subjaco touches not only its apex but also its logically full and rightful completion. With ficient of all media for culture, the man's sagacity, io considering every them only as much as sufficed for the towards culture. The traditional entities their use, establishes the thesis that and.

on Printing, Dr. Croke says:-

though not of furtherance ended."

The Abbey of Subjaco is universally admitted, by every authority, to have been the first home of Printing in Italy. "To recognize this is to recognize that it contributed in a quite incalculable way to promote the revival of learning in Italy, whence the rest of Europe. It is evident that the employment of Printing at Subiaco was not a mere matter of chance. but was one act of a long series of acts arising out of conditions of the great monastery supplying itself with the requisites to realize the Benedictine ideal of study and prayer; the duties entailed by the "Alumnato" and the "Opus Dei." To show this is to show that the things done at Sub- his mere assertion carries a negative iaco between 1052 and 1465, were not the effects of chance, Dr. Croke here quotes from Hume, who says:-

unknown causes; What arises from a great number, may often be accounted for by determined and known causes." And the author adds :--

"The evolutional nisus of Subjaco ering was that of a community."

Don Leone Allodi, O.S.B., in his preface to the chronicle, previously referred to in this review, denied that the German printers Arnold Paumartz and Conrad Schweinheim, worked at Subjaco. His intimate knowledge of the Archives of Subjaco is such that weight with it, while he positively states this :--

"Who, then, he writes, were, the "Nothing requires greater nicety, in printers of Subjaco? Consider, please, our enquiries concerning human af- ; that the monks of the lifteenth cen-

assign any general rule to help us in scripts. The monks who then filled need which their progressive spirit a real chapter in the history of proapplying this distinction, it would the monastery of Subjaco, being for be the following, What depends upon the greater part Germans and natives a few persons is, in great measure, to | of the very city of Mainz, it may easibe ascribed to chance, or secret and by have happened that one of their number was informed of the new manmer of reproducing manuscripts, Considering these facts, we make reply with a question: Wouls it be extravagant and absurd to say that in the during the centuries we are consid- monastery of Subjaco the monks made the last and supreme effort to lighten and shorten their burdensome ! duty of transcribing manuscripts?"

Commenting hereon Dr. Croke says: are pertinent as telling against the current version, find general acceptance is an irrelevant matter. But they avail to show how deep a meaning belongs to this portion of our thesis. That the introduction of Printing at Subjaco arose out of the duty of copying manuscripts for ecclesuistical fairs, than to distinguish exactly tury, almost all of them ordained as needs and for purposes of study is what is owing to chance, and what | priests, had, in addition to their mon- | clear. That the monks were originatproceeds from causes....... The distin- astic duties, the obligations of the or only in a moral, or ma material guishing between chance and causes priesthood. These, absorbing a great way also, is a question which does must depend upon every particular part of their time, would have left not affect our thesis of their merits equal appreciation and enterprise in

satisfied."

Thus was it with Architecture, Painting and Printing at Subicao. It ous chapter, embodying the syntheticwas hardly owing to a mere chance al and closely allied records of a that Printing was introduced into En- movement towards a higher and yet gland from the Abbey of Westminster, and into Italy from that of Subiaco, or that the monks of Ottobeu- ute to the cloistered helpers of cultron, Bamberg, Augsberg, St. Albans, ure, and, in its universal importance, Tavistock, and Montserrat were also among the first to adopt and propagate the new art. Says Dr. Croke :--

"This zeal, whether it was that of workers, sympathizers or participators, redounds to the honor of the institute which devoted care and in- ous, and the logical conclusions of Archivist of Santa Scolastica, which | curred excenditure, first in regard to which are so highly important to the the introduction of the Pointed Arch- grand cause of Catholicity. The itecture into Italy, next in regard to Church, which has been accused of the plentiful use of the pictorial art teaching ignorance and combating scibefore and during its renascence ence and culture, has through various and, lastly, in regard to the newly found art of Printing."

> In concluding his work he makes this statement :--"That one Abbey should have mer-

ited so excellently of all three arts; that, in periods and circumstances so diverse, it should have displayed such

gress in general and of culture in particular; a threefold and continuvaried level, and such as to present not less a uniform than a unique triba rich page to the history of human

Here my self-imposed task ends. I have seriously attempted to review a work, the erudition of which is obviine community, antidated by 150 years, in Architecture, and by two centuries in Painting, the acknowledged introducers of both arts; and in Printing the monks of Subiaco were five years ahead of France and Switzerland, eight years ahead of Hungary and the Netherlands, nine years ahead of Spain, eleven years ahead of Bohemia, twelve years ahead of England, and fifteen years ahead of Pol-

Sunderland, Eng., on two consecutive i front of the platform and faced - the Sunday afternoons. Of his visits Mr. audience. P. McCue writes: I am of opinion that | I began by saying that I was sur- in the controversy with Mr. Sheraton he is not likely to visit this town, prised that Ruthven did not tell the again. Apparently he took precautions against arousing the Catholics. or, as it seems, he tried to steal a march if possible, for his advent was not made known until two days before the time of his first Sunday's "sermon lectures." A few Catholics, including the writer, members of St. Benet's Church, The Causeway, Monkwearmouth, were on the alert and procured 1,000 leaflets of "The History of Ex-Priest Ruthven" from the Catholic Truth Society, at very short notice, (the letter containing the order left Sunderland at 5 p.m., on Friday, and the leaflets arrived on Sunday morning by letter post). The leaflets were nearly all given away to the people who attended Ruthven's Lectures, on leaving the Hall, and caused a good many who read them misgivings as to the wisdom of how their time and money was spent in listening to a man who was described in the leaflets as a drunkard, a wifebeater, a convicted swindler, and as having been expelled from the ranks of the Presbyterian Ministry in Australia. What lent additional force to the leaflets was the fact that the matter they contained was written and attested by Presbyterians in America.

For the second Sunday's "sermon lectures" by (this time) "Father Ruthven" there were provided 1.500 leaflets, of the "History of the Ex-Priest Ruthven" and 1.500 leaflets on the Confessional. The leaflets were distributed, as previously, to all the people on leaving the hall. During the first Sunday's lectures Ruthven invited any Catholic-a priest preferred-to discuss with him, and some members of the Protestant Alliance made meeting, because no Catholic respondtheir flocks to keep away from Ruthven's meetings. The writer, who was helping to deliver theleafiets, thought number of illegitimate children in an Ministers say so. Here is his his-France, Italy and Austria, which, ac- tory: Here are their names and adcording to the lecturer, exceeded the dresses." number born through marriage. It I held up the leaflets, several people

The anti-Catholic lecturer Ruthven might be inclined to emulate a man Sunderland Daily Echo complaining in has been attacking the Catholic who got on the platform in the after-Church and her priests and nuns. in noon, and at whom Ruthven presentthe Assembly Hall, Fawcett-street, ed a revolver, However, I stood in

audience something about the illegiti-

macy in Catholic Ireland as compared

with Protestant England and Scot-

land. Ruthven replied that he admitted in the early part of his lecture that there were less illegitimate children in Ireland, comparatively than in England or Soctland; "but," said Ruthven, " what is the cause of it? According to Mgr. Nugent, public on inion is so strong in Areland against illegitimacy that girls when unformanate, are forced into exile in Mugfessional that female virtue was so pure in Ireland. These statements did not suit the audience, who shoutesi: "Ask questions, we don't want a speech." The clamor was so great that I could not proceed. I then asked the following questions: First question-"Is it not a fact, Mr. Rathven, that you were expelled from the Presbyterian Ministry in Australia for drunkenness and cruelty to your come when a monument commemorawife?" Answer-"As a Catholic priest I should have been expelled all my life." Second question-- Is it not a fact, Mr. Ruthven, that you bever were a Catholic priest, and that you were expelled from a Catbolic school in Dublin for drunkenness and bid behavior?" Answer-"I will give \$50 to anyone that will name the school from which I was expelled." "If that is your answer, Mr. Ruthven, the leaf capital out of this on leaving the let I hold in my hand will test it. This leaflet published by the Catholic ed. It should be mentioned that the Truth Society, states that you were four churches in the town advised expelled from a school in Dublin for prisoned for twelve months in Eric the publishers up for libel if you dare. Take me up for libel." No ansthat some good might be done by in- wer. Third question-Is it not a terrogating the lecturer as to some fact, Mr. Ruthven, that you were imof the allegations the leaflets con- prisoned for twelve months in Eerie tained against his character, and County Penitentiary, in America, for with this object in view was I present lobtaining money under false pretences at the concluding portion of the last for charitable purposes?" No answer, lecture. The lecture (the vart I although the question was repeated heard) was a nauseous series of char- three times. "We will close the meetges of immorality against Catholics ing with prayer, as we began it." in general on account of the way they ejaculated Ruthven at last, "Gentleare corrupted in the confessional, but men," I said, "this man is a fraud special reference was made to the and an imposter. Twenty Presbyteri-

was difficult to listen to the lectur- from amongst the audience held out er's calumnies in silence and their hands for the leaflets, and an-I several times stigmatised the asser- other man and myself handed them tions as lies. At the conclusion of the out from bundles in all directions; lecture I advanced towards the plat- and as the audience left the hall those form but was not allowed upon it by who did not get the leaflets inside | just come to hand says the Dublin the chairman. Perhaps the chairman eagerly took them from the men we Nation. The souvenir takes the form town churchyard.

the meeting Ruthven had to be escort- dispute with Ruthven, but Father Giled to the railway station by policemen and members of the Protestant Alliance. The chairman, Mr. Watson Sheraton, began a discussion in the offensive language of the want of toleration of Catholics, and suggested that in future policemen should be such lecturers .- We should add that Mr. McCue showed that he can write forcibly as well as speak with good effect. Mr. Sheraton was anxious to drag the local clergy into a public I Liverpool Catholic Times.

low and Father T. I. Smith, in a letter to Mr. McCue, stated that they failed to see what useful purpose could be served by such a discussion. They "had no wish to enter the lists with every foul-mouthed slanderer or | princes to the Catholic Hierarchy, and pretended priest who, without sufficistationed near at hand to protect ent introduction, with dubious antecedents, and with no credentials, From early morning until ten o'clock might be brought from the ends of the earth to pour forth his venom upon enough to possess a ticket of admisthe ancient and venerable Church to which Mr. McCue and they belonged .-

Notes of Irish News.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES. found himself in a large passage wall- Perosi's direction produced impress-

(東京日)||夏田田は東京市の東京日本日本

tries." Lasked, if that was so, why his ordination to the priesthood. The Rev. Wm. Doberty, C.C., of Derry, public opinion was so strong in Iro- happy occasion was taken advantage land and not in England. No answer, of by the people of the parish to ex-I then proceeded to give the optaions press their love, and esteem for their, drought of twenty-three, days' duraof James Anthony Froude. Lord Or- pastor, and their appreciation of the tion some rain fell on Saturday night. anmore. Brown, and various other influences undertakings so beneficial Donnelly.

> PARNELL MOVEMENT.-At the meeting of the Parnell Anniversary Committee, recently, the following resolution was passed on the motion of Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P.:-

> "That in our opinion the time has tive of his great public service should be erected in Dublin to the late Chas. Stewart Parnell, and that the foundation stone should be laid on the anniversary of his death next October : that steps be at once taken to obtain signatures to a requisition to the Lord Mayor asking him to summon a meeting of citizens to consider the suggestion."

> FINANCIAL RELATIONS. - A meeting of the All-Ireland Committee was held at the Mansion House last week, to consider the report of the Committee from the inception of the movement, Mr. R. Keating Clay, J.P. Chairman Dalkey U.D.C., presided. The following members were also pre-

> Mr. T. A. Joynt, T.C.: Mr. J. N. Maw Coghlan Briscoe, P.L.G.; Mr. E. Greer, B. L.; Mr. T. A. Kelly, Mr. W. O'Reilly, D. L., (Louth.) Mr. T. C. Drury, B. L.; Mr. J. A. Maconchy, J. P. (delegate from Co. Longford), Mr. F. J. Usher, Mr. R. J. Kelly, B. L. (Galway), Mr. Wm. Field, M.P.; Mr. A. Keough Nolan, secretary, etc. The draft report having been read by the secretary, was approved and directed to be printed.

A souvenir of the Centenary celebrations in honor of St. Columba, which a couple of years ago claimed and received the respectful and sympathetic attention of the Celtic world, including even the non-Catholic Celts, has (who had but one leg) was afraid I had posted outside the doors. After of a volume entitled "Derry Columb-

RAINLESS PERIODS.—After a According to a register kept at Fassadrought of 30 days, from June 7th to July 7th, Rainless periods are perhaps most prolonged in May and June but whenever they occur, our climate or no clue as to weather of the fu-

A DISCOVERY AT THURLES .--On Monday, while a laborer named Patrick Birmingham was making some excavations in a garden at Thurles, he discovered a number of ancient coins about six feet from the surface. The coins are in a good state of preservation. Some of them bear date 1794. Some months ago the same man discovered a few pieces of coin some yards from where he made the present find and equally deeply embedded.

IRISH DEATH-RATE.- The folfollowing are the mortality statistics in the principal Irish towns for the week ending June 24- Armagh, 28.5; The modest little priest, however, Ballymena, 16.9; Belfast, 18.9; Carrickfergus, 17.5; Clonmel, 19.5; Cork. hut once he appeared on his stand as 23.5; Drogheda, 3.8; Dublin, 20.7; conductor, he became and remained Dundalk, 00.0; Galway, 11.3; Kilkenny, 42.5; Limerick, 16.8; Lisburn, 25; 7; Londonderry, 23.6; Lurgan, 31.9; Newry, 16.1; Newtownwards, 11.3; Portadown, 24.7; Queenstown, 11.5; Sligo, 35.5; Tralee, 22.4; Waterford, 15.9; Wexford, 13.5.

The death of the Rev. Father Mc-Keon, of Killoc, county Longford, is announced. Father McKeon, had been for a considerable time in failing health. In many portions of the diocese of Ardagh where the deceased ministered his name was a household

WOLFE TONE -- Ten thousand Irishmen and women rendered honor recently to the memory of the great Irishman whose ashes rest in Bodens-

Continued on page six.

ETTER FROM ROME

Rome, June 25th, 1899. The public Consistory took place last Thursday, It gave eleven new afforded to several thousand people an opportunity to see His Holiness. a. m., the people who were fortunate sion came flocking into the Vatican At the very door of the Royal Stairthe Papal Guards in full line were reached the halls through which the

stand behind those soldiers.

the audience was placed, the ladies i going to the right side of the Throne, large number of Archbishops and Bis- | turn. hops in their beautiful robes, who gracefully acknowledged the military salute made ti them as they passed through a double line of Papal Soldiers. Foreign Ambassadors to the Holy Sec, in all the insignia of their a private Consistory held immediately dignity, presented a very pleasing afterwards, many episcopal nominasight. No less magnificent was the ap- tions were published. Among the pearance of the nobility and of the relatives of the new Cardinals. In the meantime, the Sistine Chapel Choir were gliding through the throng and all eyes went in search of Don Perosi. contrived to pass through unnoticed. the centre of attraction until a strong outburst of applause in the outer halls, heralded the coming of Leo. A cordon of Swiss Guards headed

the procession. Behind them came members of the Pope's household, and then the Cardinals with their attendants. As soon as His Holiness reached the entrance the applause burst forth. and a red cope. When the Chair reach-

jed to the ground, the applause ceased and the choir, which had been singing during the entire procession, was heard.

The Cardinals then came forward and made an act of obedience before the Pope, A jarge escort of Papal Guards accompanied the twenty-two Cardinals who left the Consistory Hall in order to introduce the new Cardinals. In a few minutes the elevcase the Papal Flag was floating and | en candidates appeared, every one of them being assisted by two Cardinlined along the corridors leading to als. The grandeur of this procession the Consistory Hall. Once the vistor together with the magnificence that surrounded the Papai Throne, and Papal procession would pass, he the singing of the Sistine choir under ed up on either side with stalwart | ions that baffle description. The new Swiss Guards and Papal Soldiers, As Cardinals made their reverence to His A SHAVER JUBILEE .- On Wolnes- kille," and the author to whom we the Consistory Hall cannot contain Holiness, kissed his toe and hand, and day, 21st June, Very Rev. Canon are indebted for a work which will be fall who desire to assist at those great received from him the kiss of peace. land or Scotland to help to swell the M Neece, the Parish priest of Magher- prized by students of history, of errle- ceremonies, tickets to see the Pope They then withdrew to the right of rate of illegitimacy in these constant afelt, celebrated the silver publice of siology, and of archaeology, is the going to the Hall were issued, and the Throne, and received the congratthe holders of them were allowed to ulations of the Cardinals. Finally, returning to the feet of His Holiness, The hall now used for the Consist- every new Cardinal received the red ory was formerly the place where the hat, and returning to their places at Popes received foreign princes and is the left side of the Throne took their called the Ducal Hall. It is very ob- rank as Princes in the Church of God, Protestants, that it was owing to the to the parish which the very reverend roe, near Bray, by Mr. R. M. Barring- long, beautifully decorated by Bernini , Immediately the Tiara was lifted influence of the priests and the con- gentleman has carried out so success- von, such a long spell without a drop and other sculptors, and contains six- from His Holiness' head, who, standfully since he took charge of the mis- of rain is most exceptional, and has teen Tribunes ranged along the walls, ing erect, gave the Papal Blessing sion in succession to the late Canon only happened twice since 1852. The On Thursday last the passage of the with a strong and musical voice. Leo dry summer of 1887 had an absolute | Papal Court | was fenced in with a then descended from the Throne and very solid pantition about three feet stepped into his carriage-chair. This high. On either side of this passage move was the signal for deafening applause, applause which increased more and more as His Holiness neared the is so uncertain, they afford us little and the gentlemen to the left. Whilst exit of the hall. With the disappearawaiting the entry of his Holiness, it lance of His Holiness, this applause was interesting to note the distin- subsided, but its echo was continued guished persons who were escorted to by the vast throng outside who had their seats of honor. First came a been patiently waiting for Leo's re-

> The Papal Court repaired to the Pauline Chapel, where a Solemn Te Deum was sung in thanks-giving for the creation of the new Cardinals. In many Prelates named were Archbishop O'Connor, Toronto, Archbishop Christie, Oregon, U.S., Bishop Cloutier, Three Rivers, and Bishop Gaffney, Meath, Ireland. After those nominations several Archbishops asked for the Pallium, Rev. Father Leclair, Canadian College, obtained the Pallium for His Grace Archbishop O'-Connor. About the middle of July it will arrive in Toronto, in care of a young member of his Grace's clergy.

These great ceremonies cannot efface the souvenir of the honor which the Romans paid to the Angelic youth, St. Aloysius on his feast, June 21. The first Vespers were grand. On the feast day itself five Cardinals and Ladies waved their handkerchie's and a large number of prelates and priests long and loud "Long live Leo." Long offered up the Holy Sacrifice at the live the Pope -- King." resounded altar where the Saint's body lies and throughout the hall. His Holiness in the room were he lived. The secwas carried in his portable chair high and Vespers were sung by three above all heads. As he advanced up choirs under the baton of the great the passage he would bend down to- musician and Jesuit, Dr. Angelis, The wards the people and bless them con- rich and poor flock to this feast, and tinually. Leo wore his richest tiara vie with each other in doing honor to the saintly memory of Aloysius. For, ed the far-end of the hall. His Holi- if Aloysiuswas born among the noble nes left it and walked very quickly up and rich, he lived his later years, conthe steps of the Papal Throne. As tracted his fatal disease and expired soon as the portable chair was lower- among the poor and humble .- F.D.H.,

WHAT OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER Thinks of Catholic Journalism.

regarding our Catholic papers in the mean, or vexatious criticism. that publishes my rambling notes.

the most adverse of all is the indiference that seems to characterize our people in all matters concerning Catholic journalism. I need make no reference to the recent improvements in the good old organ; its twelve pages of nearly entire original matter require no comment, they are the very best praising-trumpets that could possibly exist. But I cannot omit to mention two negative characteristics of the "True Witness." One consists in the fact that it never descends to self-laudation, rather does it allow its columns and its form to speak for themselves. I have followed the paper which a single line is devoted to the praise of the organ itself. The other entire absence of any petty criticisms of other Catholic newspapers, Possierrors, blemishes, or other imperies, for long years, without that that Leo XIII., has so emphatically icism always establish.

'As I do not pretend to the dignity desired to infuse into the various of journalism-nor do I think that branches of Catholic journalism. And my few contributions to these col- I am proud to note that the "True umns would warrant me in so doing- Witness' scarcely ever refers to a Ca-I cannot be accused of either jealousy tholic contemporary, except in the or dissatisfaction, if I give vent to language of praise and commendaa few honest opinions and sentiments tion-never with biting, snappish,

United States, and Canada-especial- Now, I would be only too happy ly in Canada. Possibly it is not be- were I able to honestly say the same coming in me to praise the "True thing of every Cathelic journal in the Witness," since I enjoy to a certain country. It must be remembered that limited extent the hospitality of its every Catholic newspaper, be it a columns; but as I am in no way dir- four, an eight, a twelve, or even a ectly interested in the paper itself- twenty page organ; has its mission to beyond a general desire to see all Ca- perform and has its own special tholic papers flourish-I have at sphere of usefulness. Likewise should least the consciousness of impartialities we keep in mind that there are alty. It may be said that I am at times ways enough of papers in the world a little egotistic and even dogmatic to find fault with us, to handle us in my observations and criticisms; if unmercifully, and to expose our every so, my vanity has but a poor satis little slip, without that we aid them faction, since my name is entirely un- in the work of counteracting the inknown to the public and all praise or fluence of Catholic journalism. censure that I may receive must for Then, again, no man should know all time fall upon one whose most in- better than a journalist- unless he timate friends do not know him as be a very tyro-how difficult the edithe "Curbstone Observer," Secure, tor's weekly task is. He writes for then, in the shadow that covers my a few thousand readers, and on every identity, I can speak of the "True imaginable kind of subject; he has not Witness" without fear or favor. Be- the time often to even re-read bis fore relating some of my observations copy; he must dash off column after concerning Catholic papers, I will say; column with a rapidty that even the plainly what I think of the organ most proficient scarcely attain in ordinary letter writing; he has no leisure to con over his phrases, to I have noticed that, in common whittle and turn his sentences, to arwith almost all Catholic papers, the | range and again re-arrange his ideas, "True Witness" has to struggle to pour over dictionaries in search of against adverse circumstances -- and choice, or even exact expressions. Like the Hand, described by Bossuet, that unceasingly pushes man forward, from cradle to grave, and that never allows him to pause, to deviate from the road, or to retrace a single step, so the hand of necessity obliges the journalist to shove on, to push ahead, to rush forward, without allowing him a moment's rest, or retro-

If you want to have Catholic papers that can exercise some degree of influence, we must find journalists who are prepared to work day and night, to sacrifice all their time. to very closely for a long time back, and study as well as read, and to do all I have failed to note one instance in this silently, perseveringly, and without any recognition, or praise, or reward-other than the reward of benegative characteristic consists in an holding the good results of their selfognial and their perpetual work. We must have men who constantly aim bly were the "True Witness' to put higher even than the mark they exon the spectacles of journalistic jeal- pect to strike. We must have journalousy, and scan the columns of each ists who can rise to any level of any Catholic contemporary, with the set occasion, and who are prepared to purpose of picking out all the faults, grind away, week in and week out, tions contained therein, it might have world is aware of their existence. In ample opportunity of holding up its two words- more self-sacrifice is fellow-workers, in the great field of needed, and until the day comes that Catholic journalism, to ridicule. It men go heart and soul into the journwould be very easy to take up even alistic career, and set before their the best edited of our newspapers, eyes some high and perfect model for and when maliciously inclined, to their imitation, our Catholic journalpoint out its grammatical, typogra- ism can never soar beyond the marphical, and other mistakes; but such row limits that jealousy of each othwould be foreign to the grand spirit er, lack of emulation, and vulgar crit-

OUR DUTY TO OUR NEIGHBOR.

Sermon by Mgr. John S. Vaughan, Delivered at the Church of Holy Trinity, London, Eng.

There is no duty that presses so tent in order to make one's wish efthan that of loving our neighbor. In fact the apostle tells us that it is inspeaks even in stronger terms; He takes this mutual kindness and charity, and chooses it out as the very badge of proof of fellowship with Himself; "By this let all men know that you are My disciples, that you love one another." From these and from countless other texts we may ing. gather the immense importance Our Lord attaches to the exercise of this really is, of which the Holy Scripture so frequently speaks. The question may seem at first blush superfluous and too simple and easy to detain anyone. But it is not quite so easy as it seems. There is so much false love. so much mistaken love, so much that goes by the name of love which is not love at all that it is very neces-Sary that we should come to a clear understanding as to its real nature. wish him well. We love a man when we desire his happiness, success and prosperity, and so forth. Though to be true love something more is of course needed than a vacant, empty, idle desire. One must be ready to exand even sacrifice oneself to some ex- fails to correct them. Though they to exert himself and to strain every | Estimates given and Valuations Made.

continually upon us as the duty of fective and practical. One must be loving God; and after the love of God ready to do something, to act as well there is no more important obligation as to wish, when the occasion ar ses, and practically to assist one's friend and to promote his welfare. So far possible to love God aright unless we fall is clear enough, but I want to love our fellow-creatures. Jesus Christ | point out and emphasize another quality of love which is not always so readily recognized, nor so faithfully acted on. I refer to what St. John says in to-day's Epistile when he tells us we must love "in truth." The words "in truth" are most important. They are pregnant with mean-

TRUE OR FALSE LOVE .-- Of the beautiful virtue. Here we may pause many millions of people who love for a moment to ask what this love, their neighbor, a few love "in truth." Or to put the same idea in another form, there are numberless persons who love their neighbor with a false love, but who are devoid of true love. Again and again the false is mistaken for the true. What we have to do is to wish for our neighbors, not what they may think good, nor even what we may imagine to be good for them, but rather that which is really good for them. To wish what is merely To love a person then, is simply to good in appearance, or what they themselves may like and fancy, is not to love them "in truth," An illustration will make my meaning clear. Here is a mother with her children. She loves them very dearly, but with what kind of love? Is it with true love or a false love? Let us see. In

are disobedient and insubordinate she can't bear the idea of punishing them of breaking their stubborn wills. So tender is she that she allows them to do what they like, and they grow up selfish, egotistic, and without selfcontrol. Is that true love? No! it is the very reverse. Why do I say so? Because by so acting she is not really working for their welfare, but rather encouraging them to evil.

SOCIAL TIES. - Or again, parents possess a daughter who is just "out," as the phrase goes. Now if they think of nothing but how to make her pleasing in the eyes of men, how can they be said to truly love her? If their whole object is to dress her up, and to deck her out, and to take her to dinners, dances, social gatherings, and parties, and to introduce her to persons who will flatter her and breathe soft words into her ear, and tell her how pretty and lovely she is, then they do not really love. Or even without going so far as that if parents manifest, as many do, a far greater interest in the temporal interest than in the spiritual interest of their children, they are greatly to be blamed, and may more truly be said to hate than to love them. How often one comes across parents of that kind, They are so solicitous about the physical health of their children but so little about their spiritual. They make great difficulties about their going here or there lest they might eatch cold or contract a disease, but they make no difficulty as to their going into very doubtful, not to say dangerous society, or as to their forming friendships with irreligious and unprincipled people. They are carefully kept from all physical contagion, and are perhaps not permitted to even abstain on Fridays lest it might do them some imaginary harm, but they are allowed to endanger their spiritual health and to run imminent risks of sullying their purity of soul and innocence of mind by witnessing plays and performances which are neither edifying, decent. nor moral. Such parents utterly disregard the exhortation of the Apostle who urges them to love "in truth."

THE RELIGIOUS LIFE .- Or take another instance. A son or daughter has received a call from God. She wishes to consecrate her; elf entirely to His service; to be an Augustinian or a Sister of Charity, or a Poor Clare. Oh, dear! what a trouble such a vocation sometimes causes. The parents do not hesitate to oppose it. They won't hear of it. What'? Is she who is the light of thine eyes to go and shut herself up for the rest of her life? Are they from henceforth seldom or never to see her? She might of course, have married a governor of one of our distant colonies, or a forsign dake or prince, and have gone to live about ten thousand miles from her home and parents. and no objection would have been raised. But though they would willingly give her up to a man, they hesitate to give her up to God in the religious life. Yet in spite of this unchristian attitude they still flatter themselves that they love their daughter. Such is not true love. If they loved her aright they would seek her truest and highest interests and would rejoice at the prospect of so great and so supernatural a blessing for her. They would humbly thank God on their knees for so unspeakable a gift as a religious vocation conferred on one of their own children. The one is truelove; the other is but a mockery of it.

CO-OPERATION IN BUSINESS. -We will now turn to a somewhat different application of St. John's words. The following question has often been asked, and much has been written concerning it in the Catholic Times and other papers-"Should Catholics help one another in business?" The general answer is a perfectly obvious one. Of course they should. Does not the Apostle say as much when he bids us do good to all men. but "especially to those of the household of the Faith." This is a point upon which there can be no dispute, and concerning which we are all agreed-at least in the abstract. The only difficulty lies in its practical, application. To say that Catholics should help one another in business I regard as a self-evident proposition. But to deduce as an immediate consequence that we should all deal exclusively with Catholic tradesmen, as some argue, is manifestly absurd. We are to love our neighbors "in truth." and to try and to do them real good Now, should we be conferring a real benefit on Catholic tradesmen by dealing exclusively with them? Emphatically not. The only sort of help such a system would introduce would be a help towards a state of general incapacity and mediocrity, and a lowj ering of the whole commercial plane. According to the present practice a Catholic has to contend with a number of competitors. He is fully sensible of the necessity of doing his level best if he is to hold his own. The very keenness of the rivalry stirs him up, spurs him on, and compels him

nerve to produce the very best article and to turn out the best possible work. If we were bound to deal with the Catholic tradesmen just because they are Catholics, they feeling secure of our custom, would no longer be under the same necessity of struggling and exerting themselves, and in the absence of such incentives would speedily deteriorate in every possible way. If Catholics are to advance and progress, and to exert an influence, wether as artists, or writers, or soldiers, or judges, or barristers, or as business - men, all that we ask or even desire for them is a fair field and

The law of progress is the law of the survival of the fittest. Unless indeed the prize is to fall to the lot - of him who does his work best and most successfully where would be the incentive to exertion? Where would be the auxiety to excel ? Besides it would be unfair to Catholics themselves if they were obliged to deal with their co-religionists to the exclusion of abder and better men. This, besides being theologically correct, is simple common sense. If a man wants to add his Wife's portrait to his ancestral gallery be closs not ask himself, "Mko are the Catholic artists " ! He will rather ask himself, "Who are the best artists whether Catholic or non-Catholic?" So with all else, If I directions to be tried for murder I returnily get the best counsel a conscious There would be some satisfaction in being acquitted through the genius and ability of even an Agnostic or an infidel lawyer. But there would be no satisfaction in being hanged through the bungling or the incapacity of a Catholic one, however pious and devout. No. If I select a Catholic to plead it will not be because he is a Catholic, but because he is the sharpest and cleverest barrister I know. One can scarcely imagine anything more disastrous to the Catholic community in the long run than the enjoyment of such monopolies as some ill-advised persons would like to introduce. To demand that Catholics should trade exclusively with Catholics is the most certain way to lower their whole standard of business and commerce and industry.

MISTAKEN CHARITY, -- It is not a mistaken kind of charity - in fact no true charity at all. Take another illustration of mistaken charity. lady engages a rook. After a short she discovers that she incorrigible drunkard that she is a source of trouble, and disturbance in the house, that no servant will stop where she is, and that in every way she is a most undesirable person. Her one redeeming point is that she cooks splendidly, and sends up delicious entrees and makes exquiste pastry. Her propensity to to keep her. So the lady dismisses her and promises to get her another situation, "She will never get a place," muses the kind-hearted lady, "unler-I give her a good character." Accordingly she writes a most gushing account of the cook's excellences and culinary powers, and if she does not actually dony, at least she carefully suppresses all mention of the drunkenness and its attendant consequenc-

The fetishism of savage Africa makes us shudder, and fills us with disgust. Yet we have fetishes of our own, one of them great, widely-worshipped, and in whose name crimes innumerable are daily perpetrated. The name of that fetish is Ignorance.

To that powerful fetish thousands of mothers annually make sacrifice of their daughters. For what is it but a sacrifice to the fetisli Ignorance to permit girls to blossom to womanhood, and enter the marriage relation without one helpful hint of the obligations of that relation and its physical perils?

Just the word which the mother fails to speak would turn the young girls' attention to the days tion to the danger of irregularity. For it is in the

ignorance of the necessity for regularity in the periods that the foundation is laid for the debilitating drains, the female weakness, bearing-down pains, inflam-mation and ulceration that rob marriage of joy and motherhood of happiness.

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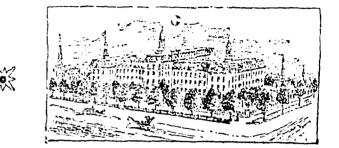
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es. Is this charity? It is meant to be, but it is nothing of the kind. Surely one has duties of charity not only to the cook, but to the family to which one is recommending her.

Is it fair or according to true charity, then, to palm of a drunken woman upon a respectable and unsuspeci-608 family and to give them the trouble of getting rid of her in their turn after she has rendered herself intolerable? No. it is not fair either to them or to the many really good servants. who are soher and quiet and industrious. The practice of giving excellent characters to persons who do not deserve them destroys all the values of such characters even in the case of those who are really deserving. It is not just either to the person engaging a servant, or to the servant herself. These are but a few of the many cass in which we have to carefully dis criminate between true charity and its counterfeit, but there are many more. Consider, for instance, how frequently one is misled in the distribution of one's aims. A beggar acrosts THE COWAN CO., TORONTO me in the street. His plaintive tale His woe-begone expression, his weak, creaky voice, all seem to appeal to my generosity. But is he a worthy subject? Shall I promote his true interests by bestowing alms? If I present him with a shilling will be spend it at the nearest public house and drink away his senses? Shall I be aiding him to get drunk and to commit sin? He is my neighbor. I must love

him. Yes, but "in truth." The question, therefore which I have to determine is, what must I do to promote his true interests? Our aim must ever be to strive to do real good to our neighbor, and to guard as far as possible from doing harm. even under the appearance of good. We must not be over suspicious, but act with prudence, and with the desire, at least, of promoting the highest welfare of our neighbor. Where we are in doubt it is best to give a man the benefit of the doubt, for it is better now and then to be taken in by an impostor or an unworthy person than to be hard-hearted and to turn a deaf ear to a poor soul in real need of our assistance. However, in all our dealings with others let us bear in mind the words of the Apostle, and "love in deed and in truth."

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION. www

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province cuttled their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY...... July 15, 1899.

Our New Story.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the veteran journalist, poet, and parciot, re- truth is inculcated. cently made use of the following language :--

"I have made enquiries, and I am assured that the books chiefly read by the young in Ireland are Detertive or other sensational stories from lingland and America, and vile translations from the French of vile originals. It is for the moralist, and indeed which our people are distinguished. Religiouse" of last week refern to a seriously endangered by such intellectual diet. I have been vehemently can only be driven out by books there | years | since, Mrs. Raynal, of New attractive, and I will not dispute the proposition."

What thus applies in Ireland is for by Catholic writers to conteract the evil effects of this low and sensitional, as well as universal literature by the production of works -- novers romances, short stories-that will captivate the youthful and even the more mature imagination, yet inculcate healthy moral principles.

It is altogether false to surpose that only vice, crime, and immeratity can be made interesting and ortractive. There is just as wale a field for the writers of the virtuous. Teligious, honest and honorable stamp, } if they only have the courage to make the attempt, and the perseverance to perform and complete the work.

We have an admirable example of this in the new story, which with the permission of Mr. B. Herder, the well known publisher of St. Louis, Mo., we are about to publish in these coltimns, and which will run for a few months, ever increasing in interest and sensational situations. It is entitled "A Victim to the Seal of Confession"; and is from the pen of one of the most able and pleasant writers of the day, Rev. Joseph Spillmann, S. J. The title might have been given to a novel of the most sensational kind, even it would have suited a work from the pen of some ex-priest. or bitter anti-Catholic layman. The title in no way furnishes an idea of the nature of the book. And the fact of the author being a priest is even more liable to deceive many general readers, and to surprise them at the same time. The majority of novel-readers would expect a dry thronogical treat- p ise, under the thin veiling of an uninteresting romance, when the author preached by Rev. Father Allard, rec- prises of this kind, it is expected that is a priest. Never was there a greater error, as the reading of this admirable story will prove.

It bristles with incidents calculated to rivet the attention, awaken deep emotions, and keep the reader in a state of mental excitement that goeson augmenting from chapter to chapter, until the climax is reached in the denouement. But, about from its literary merits and its romantic situations, it is the record- more or less embellished—of facts that have really taken place, and of actors, the to corroborate them. Moreover, it coustitutes one of the grandest pleas in favor of that much-abused and consalutary side of the work in no way. Fathers of St. Ann's Parish.

lintrudes itself upon the reader, or the story; on the contrary, the interest is ever sensationally strong, despite the fact that imperceptibly a great moral

A NEW SHRINE FOR STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE,

In our notes from American centres this week, we make mention of a moastery of Perpetual Adoration, founded and endowed at Washington, by a wealthy New York lady, named Mrs. for all of us who love Ireland, to Ryan, We took the same from a consider whether the virtues for Washington exchange. "La Semaine purity, piety, and simplicity, are not new sanctuary that has been erected at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, by an American lady, born a Protestant , conwarned that these detestable icols | verted to the Catholic Church some York, as pious as she is rich, and who has already built at her own expense, in her own country magnificmore applicable in America and m i ent churches, and who paid a visit Canada. So much is it that the day last autumn to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, I has come when efforts must be made Would it not be possible that the "Mrs. Ryan, of New York," and the one and the same person? We do not know; but if they are different individuals, certainly they are worthy emulations of each other's generosity and practical party.

"La Semaine Religiouse," thus con-

tinues:--

"During her journey, she formed the idea of building some place in the vicinity of Quebec, which she loves so much for its. French and Catholic character, an humble sauctuary that she would have dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

"Touched by the beauty of the massion of the Franciscan Sisters, which in passing she noticed in the Grande Allee Sanctuary, where they adore the Blessed Sacrament exposed, and learning that at Ste. Anne's these same Sisters have only a poor oratory. little worthy of the Divine Guest that inhabits it, she resolved to make them a present of the chapel which in future pilgrims to Ste. Anne's may admire as it stands near the convent, in fromt of the river, and surmounting the hill."

The article from which we quote is taken from "La Semaine Religieuse," of Quebec, and gives further

"The superintendence of the work was confined to Mrs. Judge Routhier, and the well-known contractor, Mr. Albert Peters undertook the construction, On Saturday, June 17th. Mgr. Paquet presided at the ceremony of the blessing. The sermon was tor of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. Mrs. 'the cost will be borne by the prospec-Raynal came over from New York, to attend the ceremonies, and was acies of the city, as well as the pastors of St. Joachim and St. Ferrol, a number of Redemptorist Fathers, and the Abbe Louis II. Paquet chaplain of the Franciscans of Quebec."

In this Chapel the Blessed Sacrament will be exposed daily, many be sent by water, but do not specify pilgrims will, no doubt, after having paid their devotions to Good Ste. leading ones at least, who still live Anne, ascend the hill and adore the Irish railroads would profit largely. Saviour in the little Sanctuary of the in the long run, by the increase in

On the 29th July, instant, a grand stantly misrepresented institution; pilgrimage for men is to be held, and lines, which are much more capable of the Catholic Confessional. But this er the direction of the Redemptorist raising money for investment and

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

For some years past we have been articles and published sermons, glowing figures and lofty eulogiums of that peculiar work known as French Evangelization, It always sounds harsh in our ears, and we never had much belief in its reality. We have been told over and over of the great strides that Evangelization work was taking amongst the Catholics of French origin in Canada, In fact, if we were to believe reports, Dr. Amaron, has been so successful that he should now count his converts by the thousands, and that he is destined soon to wipe Catholicity entirely out of this Province.

Of course we have had no other means, except through the press-especially the "Daily Witness." - of knowing how much truth or how much exaggeration these reports contained. But we actually felt confident, much to our regret, that French Evangelization was in a flourishing condition. Imagine our surprise the other day, on reading the daily press that Dr. Amaron was likely to leave Canada, to abandon the field that could not even support life in him, and leave French Canadian Evangelization without much hope for the future. So startling was the article that we reproduce it in full :--

"The Montreal Presbytery will meet on Tuesday, July 11, at 8 p.m., in Knox Church, to dispose of the call from the Presbyterian Church of St. Anne, Illinois, to Rev. Dr. Amaron, pastor of St. John's church of this

"In an interview Dr. Amaron stated that he would regret very much to feel constrained to sever his connection with his congregation. Elders, managers and people were kind enough to say that the church had never been in a more prosperous condition, and that a change of pastor was undestrable.

"When Dr. Amaron took charge of r. John's Church, some four years ago, it was burdened with what could be called a heavy debt for a missionary church, Over \$8,500 has been paid off. Apart from a mortgage of \$4,000, the interest of which the church must face after this year. there remains a floating debt of \$1,-000, supposed to be covered by a legacy of \$1,000 which however, does not seem to materialize. The creditors are becoming impatient and want their money.

"Dr. Amaron says he does not know where to look for this money, that it is impossible for him to prepare for his pulpit work, which is exacting. and do the increasing amount of pastoral work a church of the character of St. John's requires, with any measure of success, when so much time must be given to financing. His decision on Tuesday will depend largely on the response of the friends of French Evangelization, and on their readiness to assist this nossion church. If nothing can be done in this direction, it looks very much as if Dr. Amaron will be last to the work of French Evangelization in Caladia?

THE IRISH TUNNEL SCHEME.

Once again there is serious question of taking up in a practical manner, the scheme uniting England and Ireland by means of a tunnel. That such a gigantic project presents astounding difficulties we can readily understand; that the present Thames Tunnel, and those of the North and East Rivers, at New York, would easily establish. It is estimated that the whole work would cost from \$50,-000,000 to \$75,000,000. The distance from Wigtownshire, in Scotland, to the County Antrim, in Ireland, is 25 miles, the average depth of the water that the geographical formations are | entertained illusions concerning the favorable to such a work. We fail, however, to see how Ireland would benefit by the enterprise - unless it were in the number of Irish laborers that might secure at once work, but also an opportunity of being killed in | produced it only shows that Mr. Bathe excavations. The New York Evening Post had a very good article on this subject, and in the following par- on the subject. It is an evidence suffiagraph we think that it hit the mark ciently strong that Mr. Bagot never pretty fairly. The Post said .

As a general rule, in vast entertive beneficiaries. In this case the interests involved are not only commercompanied by Mr. Justice Routhier, cial but political, and, perhaps, mil-Mrs. Routhier, and several other lad- itary as well. Some of the Ruglish Tory journals are already throwing out hints that Ireland ought to contribute largely, because the opportunity which the tunnel would confer on her of finding a market in England for such perishable produce as cannot the produce, or explain how the demand for it is to be created. That the tourist travel is certain, but this would hold good, also of the English

iate and prolonged rush of English tourists into Ireland would follow almost constantly treated to long the abolition of a brief, but troublesome, sea passage. That can be brought about only by a general awakening of English public interest in the indisputable attractions which the sister island has to offer. by improvement in the political relations between the two countries. and the establishment of the mutual respect and confidence."

> Now, we frankly believe that the Post is right, as far as it goes; but glish nation." it does not go quite far enough. If the British Government would begin by building a political tunnel from St. Stephen's to College Green, with an Imperial Parliament at one terminus, and a Home Rule Legislature at the other, it would do more to increase the trade between both countries, to augment the inter-communication between both Islands, and to establish an era of commercial as well as political and social prosperity in both lands, than were it to bore a dozen tunnels under the Irish sea, Possibly in the days of Strongbow, or of Crounwell, a tunnel would have been a great boon to the invaders of Ireland-provided no Irishman found out the secret of stuffing the Irish end of the tube with rocks and gunpowder. But at present the run from Holyhead to Kingstown is always beneficial, for it invariably aids the English visitor to get rid of a considerable amount of his anti-Irish bile before he reaches the shores of Erin. In any case we scarcely expect to ever travel through such a tunneland "after us, the deluge."

ROMANISM IN ENGLAND.

Under this heading the London Times publishes a letter from its special correspondent in Rome, which letter is a review of an article that appeared in "The Nuova Autologia," of Rome, from the pen of Mr. Richard Bagot, "an English Roman Catholic long resident in Rome." Judging from the extracts given by the Times' correspondent, we must conclude that either Mr. Bagot's article is badly mutilated, wrongly quoted, and its sentiments and expressions misrepresented, or else that Mr. Bagot is absolutely ignorant of the subject upon which he writes-or, as a third alternative, that he is not a Catholic at all. The contention of Mr. Bagot, according to the Times, is to the effect that England can never become Roman Catholic, and that Roman Catholicism is at a standstill, if not actually going behind in England.

Now the Times considers Mr. Bagot an authority on this subject, because he has long lived in Rome, and is free from what it calls fanaticism. very good reasons why Mr. Bagot should be well posted in religious matters in the Eternal City, but a very poor reason as far as England is concerned. To be an authority on such a subject the writer would require to have resided in England during the past years and to have observed what was there taking place. Being a resident of Rome he is me more competent to speak on the question than would be a resident of Canada, who has followed the trend of events in England through the press. Amongst other passages quoted by the Times is the following :-

"The truth is," he writes, "that far from progressing, Roman Catholicism in England has for several years been stationary, if not losing of these words -ground. Since the death of Cardinal Manning much has been heard of the extraordinary development of Romanism in England. It is noteworthy that during the illustrious prelate's life, when the Roman Catholic Church was really gaining ground, there was little talk of progress. Cardinal Manis eighty fathoms, and it is believed | ning knew his countrymen, and never probability of their conversion to the Catholic faith."

> This may, or may not be found in Mr. Bagot's letter. If it is exactly regot knows absolutely nothing about either Cardinal Manning, or his views read Cardinal Manning's letters, and especially his lectures. We happen to have a number of the late Cardinal's remarkable utterances, gathered from the press of the time, and collected in a scrap-book, and we find by them that they positively contradict the foregoing remarks- which the Times attributed to Mr. Bagot.

At all events this article, that we serves the purposes of the Times admirably; it gives that "thundering" in Ireland. Here is how the Times

reason for supposing that an immed- umph of Romanism lie in the strong dislike on the part of the masses of English churchmen and Non-conformists to the practice of compulsory confession, a point upon which the Roman Church cannot compromise : in the traditional repugnance to papal domination, as repeatedly manifested during the last four centuries; if the object lesson furnished by the miserable condition of Ireland under the superstitious and ignorant dominion of the priests; and in the robust Protestantism of the bulk of the En-

> This is a mere rehash of the oldstock-in-trade abuse of the Times. The intense bigotry of that organ is such that it cannot refrain from stultifying itself every time an opportunity arises. Superstition and ignorance are the only terms its fanatical vocabulary contains, when it is taken with an anti-Catholic, or an anti-Irish nightmare. Here is another sample of the Times methods, or else a sample of Mr. Bagot's Catholicity. The letter says :--

> "English Romanists," concludes Mr. Bagot, "rarely reflect that the improvement in their general status is not connected with the diminution of the danger to which England was formerly exposed from the political intrigues of the papacy."

This scarcely needs comment. If Mr. Bagot be an English Catholic, he never made use of the word "Romanist," neither did he ever contend that English Catholics found their status improved with the diminution of Papal rights. Either this is an assertion of the Times, pure and simple, and consequently an unwise and unjustifiable liberty taken with Mr. Bagot, or else that gentleman is merely a Catholic in name, but as far removed from the spirit of the Church as is the Roman correspondent of the Times. Not knowing who, or what Mr. Bagot is, what he claims to be. we are not in a position to state that the Times has misrepresented him; but if he be a non-Catholic-as his words would indicate-he is sailing under false colors, even as the Times always sails, when in a fit of anti-Catholic and anti-Irish delirium; and if he be actually a Catholic, he is an awfully ignorant one, so ignorant that no other organ, except the Times would take him for an authority.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

After long months of expectancy, of hope, of almost assurance, it now is evident that the Catholic University Bill for Ireland is a failure. Despite Mr. Dilon's splendid array of facts, and his masterly marshalling of arguments, despite Mr. Balfour's personal desire to have a Catholic University accorded to Ireland, despite the justice of the proposed measure. it would seem that prejudice and ignorance are once more destined to carry the day.

Mr. Dillon repudiated the motion that Ireland wanted a sectarian university. What it wants is a national university-Catholic because the Irish nation was Catholic. Ireland wanted a university representing the feeling and sentiment of the Irish people, where their native tongue, their history, and their archaeology would not be banned as it is in the existing

In a lengthy article upon this subject the "Weekly Freeman" makes use

"The salient feature of last night's debate on the Catholic University question was the accentuated note of hopelessness and helplessness that ran through Mr. Balfour's speech. It is a melancholy but unmistakable fact that every fresh speech of his on the subject shows that the possibility of its solution has in his own mind grown mare remote."

And no wonder that organ should so estimate the situation, when we find the First Lord of the Treasury obliged to make this humiliating statement :--

"I am entirely in favor of giving the Catholics of Ireland a university. but, owing to the ignorance and prejudice on this side of the channel in regard to the question, I cannot attempt to introduce a Bill that would carry out my wishes and meet the requirements of Catholic Ireland."

Pursuing this despairing line, he

"I repeat that until a change takes place in public opinion, which has not yet taken place, this cannot be made a Government question," and he added later, "It is not a Government are told was written by a Catholic, question, and I do not see how it can be made a Government question."

We could not do better than quote organ a splendid opportunity of ful- the editorial of the London "Uniminating, after its old-time fashion. 'verse," in which the master pen of against the Catholic Church, and es- that journal's editor disects the pecially against the Catholic Church whole question in a few paragraphs. If, however, we are to accept Mr. Balfour's statement concerning the "An anyalsis of the nature of the "ignorance" that is a stumbling conversions to Romanism in England block in the way of a just measure, confirms Mr. Bagot's belief that lit- we cannot see how the English people tle or no permanent progress is being can ever boast of their intelligence. waiting for returns. There is no good made. Insuperable obstacles to the tri- But it is evidently, bigotry and not

ignorance that is the barrier. Let the "Universe" explain the case :---

"Although we hold this view, it is apparently subverted by the facts mentioned in Mr. Balfour:s speech, He pointed out that the English people have for years and years been allowing grants for denominational education in Ireland. For instance, the Primary Schools under the National Board are managed by clergymen. On the industrial schools are spent £90.-000 a year, and they are as denominational (said Mr. Balfour) as any we have ever seen. Although these schools cost twice as much yearly as would be required for a Catholic University, the Nonconformists, or any other body, say not a word against it. Thousands of pounds out of the money voted to the Royal University go to the Catholic College in St. Stephen's Green. Then there are the training Colleges, one of them Roman Catholic, the expenses of which are almost entirely defrayed by the state, Mr. Balfour holds that if these things were understood the sanction of a sum of money for a university that would be no more denominational than Trinity College, Belfast, would not be refused. Therefore he thinks that ignorance is at the bottom of it.

"We still maintain that there is more bigotry than ignorance in the case. The grants enumerated are, with the exception of the training college, applied to systems which are utilized by various denominations, though from the fact that Ireland is overwhelmingly Catholic, the great majority of the children are of that persuasion. But to the bigot it is one thing to endow primary schools and a royal university, the majority of whose professors are Protestants, and quite another matter to set up a university for the higher education of Catholic youth.

"If it were only ignorance that blocked the way, we should have more hope in the early removal of the grievance. A campaign of enlightenment, vigorously prosecuted, would not take long to dispel the darkness of intellect which Mr. Balfour attributes to his countrymen. After his speech on Friday last, why should there be any more ignorance? The First Lord's words on any subject are widely read and inwardly digested. Mr. Gladstone knew that he had a greater force to tackle in 1886 when he introduced his Home Rule Bill. It was enough for him to be convinced that a cause was just. Once that feeling sunk into his soul, he rose to the heroic level, and faced all odds in vindication of justice. .

"Mr. Balfour has a cause he believes in. As champion of higher education for Irish Catholics his task would be infinitely easier than Mr. Gladstone's. The "Spectator", in pressing upon the Government to take up the matter said :-

The Irish Tory press is noisy, but uninfluential. The Irish and the moderate Liberals will be on the side of the Government." So strong is the question of the Government that ic requires but a dash of Mr. Gladstone's to face the question, and, at all events, make an earnest effort to settle it. The present Leader of the House of Commons has an opportunity of crowning his useful legislation with a Catholic University, and if he lets it slip many years must elapse before justice will be done to the Catholic people in Ireland, At his back is an almost unprecedented majority in Parliament. Out of 103 1rish members 86 at least will vote for a Catholic University Bill, whilst the main point of opposition in Ireland is Belfast. Are the paramount interests of three-fourths of the people of Ireland to be set aside rather than offend the bigotry in Belfast?

"After Mr. Balfour's announcement at the House of Commons something like despair has settled upon the hearts of the people. But they are well used to rebuffs. Their natural huoyancy will not allow them to sink under any circumstances, and the bishops, the priests, and the people will be sure to stir themselves and make their voices heard. Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill would give power to the Irish Parliament to establish a university for the Catholic community. A pretty lively campaign in furtherance of Home Rule is likely to be the result of Mr. Balfour's announcement on the university question."

The "Star" of last Monday contained an editorial on the "Duty of Decent Citizens," which opened thus:

"Political reformers should never forget that the politician's god is success. It is safe to say that, as a class, the politicians never abandon a method of election warfare until it ceases to be effective. Just so long as it pays to bribe voters, voters will be bribed. Just so long as it pays to send a political "machine" constituency where an election is pending, political "machines" wil, be organized and equipped and trained

and sent into constituencies. This is perfectly true: The 'Star' is a striking illustration of its own assertions, as for example when the famous Hackett election took place in Stanstead. The god of success smiled on the "Star's" opponents, and ever since the "Star" has worshipped at

THE CONNAUGHT RANGER'S

class instructions of the Montreal Gaelic Society were held on Saturday evening, in their rooms on Craig street, the attendance being the most satisfactory for the past few weeks. Many new pupils have been enrolled, and the enthusiasm is largely on the increase. Copies of the Constitution have been mailed to all the honorary presidents. After the instructions on Saturday evening extracts from the Boston Globe were read, giving an account of the great gathering and reunion of Irish Nationalists held in that city on the 4th of July. An important meeting of the executive committee, will be held on next Saturday evening when two vacant places on the executive will be filled.

DIVISION NO. 7 .- A largely attended meeting of Division No. 7, A. O. H., was held on Monday evening. in their hall, corner of Centre and Ropery streets, Mr. Denis Tansey ir.. presiding. The meeting was called specially for the purpose of installing the newly elected officers but the general routine of business was transacted. The question of the Devlin testimonial was discussed, and president Tansey, who was a spectator at the recent occurrence in the Theatre Francais, gave a vivid description of the affair, and paid a high tribute to Mr. Devlin: his remarks were received with applause, by the members present, who decided to approve of his action in pledging the Division to contribute its quota towards the proposed testimonial. The annual reports were then read, which showed the Division to be in a healthy financial condition. It was also proposed and carried unanimously that all its job printing, advertising, etc., would be done by the True Witness. County President Rawley then installed the officers, and delivered an address on the aims and objects of the Order. Congratulatory addresses were also delivered by Bro. M. Lynch, President Div. No. 2; H. J. Hummel. V. P., Div., No. 3; and Lieut. J. A. McCracken, of the Knights. Songs Brothers given by Wheeler, Cunningham and others, after which a pleasant evening was brought to a close by the singing of Ireland's National Anthem.

SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.-- A series of exchange visits between the Hibernian Knights and the De Salaberry Guards are in contemplation for the fall and winter. This is a grand move. Our Cathelic societies do not visit each other enough; no doubt, but the example will be followed by exchange: fraternal vists from Courts of the Catholic Foresters and branches of the C. M. B. A.

CONDOLENCES, -- At a meeting of St. Anthony's Branch, No. 50, C. M. 23. A., held on Wednesday, July 5th. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Moved by recording secretary T. P. Tansey, seconded by 1st vice-president W. P. Doyle, that,

Whereas, we have learned with deep regret of the death of our Grand Organizer, Bro. W. P. Killackey, be it

Resolved, that while humbly submitting to the will of our Divine Redeemer, we desire to extend to the sorrowing sister of our deceased brother our sincere sympathy, in the loss she has sustained by the death of a kind and loving brother, also to the Grand Officers of our Association for the loss they have sustained by the death of a faithful and painstaking officer, ever obedient to the wants of his superiors, and having always the interests of our association at heart. but we trust that God, who does all things for the best, will give them strength and courage to bear with Christian fortitude the heavy cross which he has deigned to place on them, be it further

Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be forwarded to the sorrowing sister of our deceased brother and Grand Secretary, S. R. Brown, and also to the "Catholic Record" and "True Witness for publication.

BRANCH 26.

At the regular meeting of Branch 26. C. M. B. A., Grand Council of Canada, held in their hall, 92 St. Alexander street, Monday evening. 10th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted :--

That this branch has learned with great pain and sorrow of the recent unexpected death of Grand Organizer W. P. Killackey. This

Branch has had on two recent occasions the great pleasure of having Brother Killackey as its guest. The impression he made upon the members then will ever be reloyal son of our noble Association. countrymen." By his death our Association has lost Y. I. L. & B. A.

GAELIC SOCIETY .- The regular | branch be tendered to Branch No. 1, to which deceased belonged, and also to the family of our deceased Brother.

DIVISION NO. 1.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of Division No. 1, A. O. H., was held on Wednesday evening in their half on Place d'Armes square, a very large attendance of members being present. Some new members were initiated and the quarterly reports of the fin-1 ancial secretary and treasurer were read. Different committees reported | dition. and a progressive report by the chairman of the Picnic Committee of Dominion Day, showed that the picnic and games at Otterburn Park was one ever held by the Division. The prizes praise for the members of No. 1.

ow. It may not be amiss to mention that this is the only branch in the AN HIBERNIAN ILL. Province of Quebec paying that am-

ST. MARY'S COURT.

I am informed on the most reliable authority that the excursion under the auspices of St. Mary's Court. No. 164, C. O. F., to Cornwall on Dominion Day, was a splendid financial success. No wonder that it was! The bone and sinew of the East End belongs to this popular brachh of Catholic Forestry, and every member is a solid worker.

DIVISION NO. 8.

ganized a few weeks has already re- pleasant outing to St. Helen's Is- Bruchesi, as was announced in last moved the baby's attire and assumed land last week. It is not necessary to week's issue of the "True Witness," that of a full grown man. Its meeting mention that all enjoyed themselves will be at the school on that day. on Wednesday night was very numer- immensely, and the children were lends additional interest to the excurously attended; eighteen new members loud in their appreciation of Father sion. were initiated, bringing the member- | Martin's thoughtfulness. ship already to ninety-seven; the applications of some fifteen others were received and those will be acted on at a special meeting on next Wednesday evening. A notable feature of this Division is that all its members are young men, chiefly from St. Ann's Parish, A dramatic section was or- being taken in the result. ganized, with the following well i known young men as its officers:

John J. Gethings, chairman; W. J. McCaffrey, secretary; P. J. Cooney, stage manager; and J. M. Jones, properties. The name of Mr. Gethings is was for years a prominent member of | Two parishes in Argenteuil; Borth- of the laying of the corner-stone, to-St. Ann's Young Mon's Society. The Montreal audience.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.

The second annual excursion to the Summer School of America, under the auspices of St. Ann's Young Men's Society at Cliff Haven, near Plattsburg, on the 5th of August, promises to be a grand success.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Church of our Lady of Good Council (St. Mary's Parish). the idol deaths in the city last week, 177 Caof the IrishCatholics of the East End, is undergoing its much needed renovation. It will be some months before the work on this beautiful edifice will | sumption 14; bronchitis, 7; grippe 2. be complete. In the meantime there is no delay or change in the services, as the large hall in the basement bas been transformed into a beautiful chapel.

THE NATIONAL HALL. The question of the National Hall. is being seriously considered by individual Irishmen as well as by the National societies. The amount of money that could be secured for such a wes- j is in delicate health at present, and thy object will be a surprise to many, t is accompanied by her mother. Mrs. In the course of my rambles this week. I met one of those whole-souled Trishmen, whose purse strings are never tightened when national issues are at stake, grasping me by the hand he exclaimed: "is it a fact that we are going to have a National Hell.?" There is every prospect of such a project being launched I answered, without a moment's hear ation he said: "put me down for one hundred dollars." I ventured the remark that at the proper time I would membered. His zeal, energy and earn- my subscription for the good of the estness stamped him as a true and cause, and honor and glory of my

one of its most valuable members.

The committee of management of tention of Prof. Shea, and his admirtestified the esteem of their many

Benefit Association met in their hall the Old Country two years and came ! on Dupre street, on Wednesday even- to this city in April. His recovery is ing, every member of the committee prayed for by every Hibernian in being present. Various matters of in- Montreal. terest were discussed, amongst them the coming 25th anniversary. The DIVISION NO. 2. committee intends making this the banner year of this popular associa-

BRANCH NO. 9.

Branch No. 9, C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Quebec, at the last regular meeting initiated some new members. President Butler is working most assiduously for this branch, which like all the other parish societies of St. Mary's is in a healthy financial con-

DIVISION NO. 6.

No. 6 Division, A. O. H., held its regular meeting on Wednesday evenof the most successful undertakings ing in their hall, corner St. Dominique and Rachel streets. Six new memwon on that day by the various com- bers were initiated, and the applicapetitors, were presented and every tions of ten intending Hibernians reone left satisfied and with words of ceived. Various matters were discussed, and the majority of the members Resolutions of condolence were ten- of the North End thoroughly favor dered the family of the late Bro, the project for a new National Hall, Quinn, and his one hundred dollar. The finances and membership of the "Berthier," and a large number benefit ordered to be paid to his wid- Division are in a splendid condition.

Bro. James Gill of Johnston, New Vork, recently transferred from that tion, at the hands of the residents. place to Division No. 1, of this city, is dangerously ill in the general hospital suffering from an attack of Ty- society were perfect, and everybody phoid Fever. Mr. Gill is only out from 1 was delighted with the outing.

An important meeting of Divison No. 2, was held last night in St. Gabriel's Hall. Important business was discussed. The County president and several other visiting members Were present.

LAID TO REST.

The funeral of the late Thomas 4. Quinn, on Thursday morning to St. Patrick's Church, was very largely attended by members of the A.O.H., St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society. and St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society. Mr. Quinn was a native of the County Lietrim, Ireland, and was in hes thirty-seventh year. He leaves a widand five young children to mourn his loss. He was held in the highest esteem in the circles of Irish National

THE OLD STALWARTS.

The Irish Catholic Benefit Society of which Ald. Kinsella is President, held its annual excursion on board of took advantage of the trip.

A stop was made at St. Ours, where the excursionists were made the recipients of a magnificent demonstra-The arrangements for the comfort of the patrons of this old and popular

Notes of Local Interest.

ness of the Rev. Father Martin Calla- day evening August 6th, at which ghan, the children of St. Patrick's they will sing Mercadante's Mass. Division No. 8, A. O. H., only or- Orphan Asylum were given a very The fact that His Grace Archbishop

a short vacation.

The drawing in St. Mary's parish. for the Sharkey pony will take place on Monday next, and keen interest is

A very comprehensive work is being compiled in this city at present. gives some interesting facts about the archdiocese. According to this volume the archdiocese of Montreal comalone enough to convince Hibernians prises one hundred and thirty-six parthat they will now and for the first hishes, of which eighteen are in the go to Cornwall to-day, as he is to time have a dramatic section. He city and the others are as follows:-- preach the sermon upon the occasion ier, 11: Jacques Carrier, 7: Joliette, morrow afternoon, of the Hotel Dien mem that must have been advanced others need no introduction to read- 12; Laprairie, 6; L'Assomption, 9; in that town. It is quite safe to say ers of the "True Witness"; their Laval, 5; Montcalm, 9; Napiersille that a rich treat is in stone for those names are known in the different 4r- 6; St. Jean, 6; Terrebonne, 40; Ver- who will be present, as Father Callaish parishes. These gentlemen will | cheres, 5; etc. There are six hundred ghan is recognized in Montreal as bevisit each of the Divisions monthly ! priests, two hundred and eighty-six ing one of the foremost pulpit oratand render a select programme of Ir- churches, seven colleges, eighty-four ors. isle National music. A grand Lish convents and a large number of other drama is in the course of preservation religious communities. The volume for the anniversary of the Manchester 'also contains a short biography of martyrs, Mr. Gethings says it will be the clergy, and monographs of the one of the eleverest and raos: pow-churches, monasteries, benevolent soerful dramas ever presented to a cieties and other religious institutions which form part of each parish of the archdiocese. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi has given his approbation to the work.

> Rev. Father Belanger, Maisonneuve. left yesterday with the Rev. Father Morin, for a month's stay in Edmonton, N. W. T.

> There were two hundred and two tholics, 23 Protestants and 2 Jews. Among the causes of death were two cases of croup; typhoid fever, 1; con-

> Rev. Father Bourassa, Vice. Chancellor of Laval University, this city. has been for the past week the guest of His Hon. Lieut.-Governor Jette at Spencerwood, Quebec.

> Rev. Mother Joseph and Rev. Sister Gertrude, Sisters of Mercy of Conception Harbor, Nfld., arrived in the city a few days ago. The latter sister Kennedy. They intend to visit the Shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, before returning home. They are the guests of the Rev. Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, St. Catherine St.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi paid and was the guest of the Trappist

Resolved that the sympathy of this the Young Irishmen's Literary and able choir to give an open air sacred friends.

Through the generosity and kind- | concert on the school grounds on Sun-

Mr. Ed. Quinn, the popular presid Rev. Father Fallon is at present on ent of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club. and well known member of St. Ann's Choir, it is said will be married in Sentember to Miss Lesperance, an ac- because he is used to the heat; it is complished and well known member of the parish of St. Ann's. The event has created a great deal of interest in the old parish, as both parties are earnest and enthusiastic workers in church circles and are highly esteem-

Rev. Father James Callaghan will

Mr. Michael Burke, president of the "True Witness" Company, and Mrs Burke, and their children, Michael T. Burke, John L. Burke, Misses Lotta and Gwen Burke, and Miss E. Burke, sister of Mr. Burke, have gone to spend their usual summer vacation at Old Orchard, They will stop at Seashore House.

It is said that at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Catholic High School, which was held on Wednesday evening, Prof. A. J. Saunders, a most accomplished educationalist. was appointed principal. In our next issue we have to give more details in regard to the appointment.

The interior work on the building is being pushed forward rapidly by the architect, Mr. W. E. Doran, He informed the writer that everything would be in readiness for the grand opening of the school on the first of September. There is no doubt whatever that every Irishman should be proud of this standing monument of Irish zeal for higher education; and it reflects great credit on them as well as upon Rev. Father Quinlivan. the organizer of it, and Mr. W. E. Doran, the architect who brought out many new features characteristic of himself in the plans, which are not to be found in any other similar building in Canada.

A very pretty wedding took place in the Convent Chapel of St. Mary's para pastoral visit to Oka yesterday, ish, during the week, when Mr. Rubi Welch was united in the sacred bonds of matrimony to Miss Ann Murphy, by the Rev. Father Martin Callagnan, Rev. Father McDonald, the able as- | The ladies' choir of St. Mary's rendsistant of Father O'Meara, at St. ered in an excellent manner several Gabriel's has been spending two beautiful hymns during the nuptial holders. "Stockholders be blowed," week's holidays with his brother in the choir were the Misses Spaces.

The answered. "No sir," I will give Ottawa. cousins of the bride. The happy cou-St. Ann's Young Men's excursion to ple were the recipients of many presthe Catholic Summer School, promis- ents, which together with the large es to be a grand affair. It is the in- attendance at the wedding ceremony

Note and Comment.

the Canadian Dominion expresses the Church on August 13, 29 and 27. hope that Canada may go on and for- | OIt would be interesting to know pects its country to overrake and and enlightenment our own beloved land."

Decidedly we do-Canada has only commenced to progress in the last twenty-five years; the American Republic has been over a century on the road to progress; as to liberty, we have more and truer liberty in Canada, than in any country in the world-not excepting our neighbor to the south of us; and for enlightenment, considering the population of Irish-Catholics, and above all Irish each country, we can furnish propor- , Nationalists, are constantly accused tionately, more distinguished men, in of bigotry, and of mad, or wild, or those twenty-five years than could jungovernable enthusiasm and prejudour neighbor in four times twenty- ice, is more than we could ever tell. five years, besides our institutions. The evidence of public events during have educated the most "enlightened" Americans of this and of other gener- that the very contrary is the truth.

and all other Christian Churches regarding the summer months and to contrast the uninterrupted services in the former with the devotional | vocations taken by the latter, but the 'By the vote of an overwhelming item:---

nouncements made by some of the leading local churches are interesting at this time. This for example ---

"Closing service before the Summer Vacation, "The Value of a Stop" Church reopens first Sunday it. Sep-

"There is an unintentional but unpathetic audience."

"Here is an inspuring example of summer months:

"Through July and August the West Green Street Church will make for public worship with the Central Congregational and Fifth Baptist less moderate and level-headed body.

The following appeared in the "Ca- Churches, Services to be held in Fifth tholic Columbian," of C.eveland, O. Baptist Church on July 2, 9 and 16; "The Montreal "True Witness." in the West Green Street Presbytericommenting on the 32nd anniversary, an Church, on July 23, 30 and Auglast Saturday, of the formation of ust 6; in the Central Congregational

ward until she becomes the queen of just what are the 'differences' that this western homisphere; which makes keep Presbyterians, Baptists and us wonder if our contemporary ex- Congregationalists apart during ten months of the year, and which melt pass on the road of progress, liberty away like ice in the heat of July and August.

> "Then comes a service in 'Big Tent' Electric Fans, ' 'Ice Water,'

> "Yet the churches of the old faith are crowded every Sunday. No need of combining congregations. No electric fans. No ice water. No tents, No closing up until September."

Why it is that Trishmen, especially the past few years goes all to show It would seem as if Voltaire's famous maxim were the rule whereby orcontrast between the Catholic Church angeism acted—'lie, and lie again, and if necessary lie continually ---

We take this from the Leinster "Leader" :—

"Catholic Standard and Times." of majority of the Edenderry Guardians Philadelphia, has furnished us with the Hibernian Bank was appointed. much bettler material than we could treasurer to the Union on Saturday probably present, consequently we last. A minority of threefought toothwill give our readers the following and nail,' on behalf of the old treasvery amusing as well as instructive uper, the Ulster Bank, and one of 1 I them imported considerable heat into "Protestantism and a high temper- the discussion by making use of obature don't mix. As the mercury ris- servations which were as gratuitous es, religious fervor among the sects as they, were unwarranted. There was suffers a corresponding flop. "Closed nothing in the remarks of Mr. Egan until September." is a familar sign on and those who supported him which the doors of their edifices, while had the slightest tinge of political drawn blinds and weed grin walks partizanship. The reasons advanced show that the adjoining rectory for the change were practical considhas been deserted for quarters less erations, and they were stated briefly, torrid. A humorous paragrapher has in language to which the slightest exstated that Satan takes no varation ception could not be taken. Not a. single word calculated to excite the different with the ministers. The an- political prejudices of the majority was uttered. There was not a solitary phrase used by any of the supporters of the Hibernian Bank which would be regarded as a provocation to the advocates of the other institution. In face of this fact the charge of bigotry and intolerance freely made against. the majority came strangely from the mistakable air of apology in the title representatives of a party which of the sermon, and one feels a mate claims to be the guardian of public ural curiosity regarding the argu- order and decorum in Ireland. The remarks of Mr. Tyrrell were certainly religious activities. But what is thus to texclude politics' from the sphere possible to an orator who has a synce of local administration. The Nation-Lalist majority are to be congratulated on their dignity and self-restraint. Christian unity - that, is during the The temptation to them to send a few telling missiles through the glass houses from which their critics were firing their fusilades would have proved irresistible in the case of a

TONS UPON TONS

Of Delicious White Sugar-cured Meats. Delicious Sugar-cured Hams,

Boneless Brenkfast Bacom.

The Very Finest Smoked Tongues,

And Selected Smoked Beef, from AMERICA'S BEST CURERS: FERRIS, of New York; ARMOUR, of

Chicago; LAWRY, of Hamilton, and FEARMAN. of Hamilton. "LITTLE PIG" HAMS, 7 to 10 lb each, delicious for whole boiling. "MEDRUM" HAMS, 12 to 15 lb each, delicious for slicing, for frying or broiling.

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Our stocks are now complete of Messrs. FEIST BROS. & SONE

HOCK AND MOSELLES. LIGHT Here they are: FEIST'S WHITE STILL HOCKS. Per case, 1 doz. quarts. 2 doz. pts.

1895 Schiersteiner Halle (Prince Bis marcks' Estate 13.50 Forster Kirchenstuck (quarts only 21.00 FEIST'S WHITE STILL MOSELLES. 1893 Zeltinger 8.25 1893 Braumeberger 12,00

FEIST'S WHITE SPARKLING HOCK, a Magnificent Wine. Feist's Sekt 19.50 FEIST'S WHITE SPARKLING MOSELLE, Simply Delicious.

Feist's Sparkling Moselles, Silver Sta r 20.50 RESPECIAL NOTICE to our Out-of-town Customers. We deliver any or all of the above

STILL AND SPARKLING RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES free at any Railroad Station, Express Office or Steamboat Landing in the four Provinces of Ontario, Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton). New Brunswick and Quebec, freight charges prepaid by us here. Remit by Bank Draft, Post Office or Express Money Order,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, FRASER, VIGER & CO., 207, 209 and 211 St. James Street,

Japanese Consignment of SUMMER MATTINGS.

Sanitary and cool fer summer use; no country home or cottage is complete without these fine Straw Mattings. This consignment is novel in pattern and colors, and present very soft and effective combinations of artistic merit. Buy your Summer Mattings from this consignment, of

THOS. LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame st., 2446 St. Catherine st., Montreal. 175 to 179 Sparks street, Ottawa.

the transfer of the state of the state of

Mr. James G. Cannon, one of New | with their butcher, grocer and local the National Association of Credit men, and the Vice-president of the Fourth National Bank, is a man highly qualified to speak on all subjectsgreat or small- connected with finance, commerce or trade. Recently in an interview, which appeared in the New York "World," Mr. Cannon said:

"It is the rich who are to blame, not the poor! Their bills are scandalously neglected. The local tradesman who supplies their daily needs and keeps their household wheels turning is outrageously treated. It is wick**e**d!"

"The credit of any country or of any locality cannot rise above the character of its inhabitants," said he. "You will find that credit does not exist to any extent in a community which has no regard for honesty and fair dealing, and in which the laws are morally lax in all such matters. Where credit is deficient the cost of living is relatively higher.

"Some time since I had occasion to make a thorough investigation of individual credit in this city, and I high local credit.

"In the course of this inquiry I found intense suffering on the part of local shopkeepers, butchers, grocers, and retail merchants generally, because of the loose methods which prevail in the payment of individual bills. If you expect to build up the credit of this community and give it strength and stability, the debts of the individual must be promptly liquidated, so that the larger obligations of the business element may be promptly met. If every retail grocer, butcher or other tradesman in New Yorkwerete have paid him to-morrow the amount of money due him from his customers for the necessaries and luxuries of life you would see this city go even further forward, in its local conditions with leaps and strides.

"I know there are some circumstances under which men are unable to pay their just debts to these public servants; but, in the course of my investigations the cases of actual suifering which I discovered because people, who are amply able to pay do not promptly settle their accounts needs no comment or illustration.

thlies, have been publishing the

views of wealthy men as to the meth-

ods adopted in their endeavor to ac-

cumulate the first \$1,000. One of the

weeklies, Philadelphia Saturday Post,

in a recent issue gives the following

well, of a noted financier, D. Ogden

"The accumulation of wealth as a

commendable means of self-education

is a proposition that could be advanc-

ed by but one kind of man-the dar-

ing, thinking, successful kind; and

men who dare and think and succeed

"It requires courage to declare that

lectual good of mankind. There is a

heretical smack about it which we i

first resent and then think about.

Popular belief is dead against the

theory, and yet- when the theorist

is twenty-five times a millionaire, a

man of culture and refinement, and

shows a disposition to help others as

well as himself, it is not profitable or

avise nor polite to ignore him. The

Theorist in this case is Darius Ogden

Mills, financier and philanthropist

and the educational value of money-

getting was never better demonstrat-

ed to him than in the painfully slow

"THE KEY OF SUCCESS .- 'To

know men and to read their motives

is to have the Midas touch,' says he.

'A boy cannot be expected to have the

accomplishments which come only af-

ter a long pursuit of wealth. This is

what I mean by the educational ad-

vantages of money-seeking; the plan-

ning, this way and that, to make a

profit, the exercise of foresight, spur-

ring the imagination and the reason-

ing faculties, the constant daily rub-

bing of wit against wit, always re-

'maining mentally receptive, self-con-

trolled and alert-these are the fact-

tors of self-education, the taxtbooks,

as it were of the great lesson, of suc-

"That Darius O. Mills is one of the

wealthiest men of the land is due to

his early determination to make .. the

most of the raw material given him

by Nature. Born in North Salem,

Westchester County, New York, sev- er ..

cess."

gathering of his first \$1,000.

Mills, in this regard :-

are rare.

York's millionaires, the President of trades people is something appalling. "The time has come when this should be remedied. The distress which I have witnessed amongst phy-

sicians and dentists and professional men in general, dressmakers and others, who are not paid their just dues by people who are able to pay, is a disgrace to a civilized community."

The "World" commenting on this says:--

"It is not the struggling man who works day and night to make both ends meet that gives the tradesman worry, it is the rich man who owns a yacht and fast horses and a summer villa and a town house; who has a retinue of servants; who goes to Europe and Newport and Lennox each in the proper season every year, and who gets the name of his wife and daughters in the society columns of the newspapers every week.

"These are the people who make one income do the work of two. These are the people who pay for their horses and their yachts and their trips to Europe-likewise the purchase price of their magnificent homes— but—the butcher, the dressmaker, the grocer, came across some facts we should the doctor, the dentist-even their all consider if we are to maintain a | Dew rent in church-they go unbaid. So \$50,000 a year is made to do the work of \$100,000. Isn't it easy?"

> After giving some very striking on amples of the failures of traders on account of wealthy customers. Mr. Cannon cites this case :---

"Among the many instances which have come to my knowledge is one of a grocer who failed in business simply because his customers refused to pay their accounts. He feared to cut them off and lose their trade, and so kept on supplying them until, in one case. a bill amounted to \$5,000, simply for groceries supplied to a family living on a fashionable avenue.

"I could name hundreds of instances of this character, but they are familiar to every man. Why is it that our churches are often strained in their finances? It is because then and two men take pews in them, giving contracts under which they agree to pay a certain sum per aunum - for rental, and then fail to keep these contracts."

Every line of this applies in Montreal as well as in New York, and it

sixteen. He was confronted with the

difficult problem of how to wrest a

livelihood from an idifferent world.

He was about to enter the primary

class of the great school of monetary

education. With the usual hardihood

York, and won himself a trusted

clerkship in a day. A fortnight later

the first dollar of his first \$1,000 was

"SIX YEARS' SAVINGS .- Just

six short years after he arrived in

New York, Mr. Mills had saved his

first \$1,000. Nor had he lived meanly

in these years. His salary as clerk

was small, but his tasteswere simple;

tional pleasure. There was a lively

thrill of joy in the process of up-

"No definite idea as to what should

be done with his increasing store of

wealth had come to the young accum-

ulator. His ambition did not go be-

yond the thousand-dollar mark; that

was the happy goal upon which his

"The young clerk's hoarding had

grown large enough, he thought, to

place at interest in a bank. He had

picked out the institution where his

\$900 already saved should earn for

itself a merry four per cent. Life had

a rosy tinge. The money was kept se-

curely locked in a big, old-fashioned

'bureau." The morning of the day

young Mills intended to deposit his

savings in the bank he had carefully

counted his roll of bills to make sure

they were all there. Then he left his

"THE BURGLAR COMES .- Just

before noon a sneak-thief broke

into the house in which Mills was

hoarding and ransacked his room as

thoroughly as he did those of the oth-

er boarders. The old-fashioned bureau-

was not forgotten by the house-break-

er. The contents of every drawer was

emptied on the floor in a hasty

search for valuables. But by one of

those singular freaks of fortune the

package of bills-the greater portion

of Mills' first \$1,000- was tossed

down between the drawer in which

it had been and the back of the dress-

room and went to his office.

building his pile of dollars.

eye was fixed.

laid aside in a bureau drawer.

MAKE THE FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.

For some time past a number of enty-four years ago, he was thrown

American dailies, weeklies and mon- upon his own resources at the age of

interesting sketch, by Perriton Max- of youth, he dared starvation in New

the race for dollars, in which we are he had cultivated no expensive hab-

all entered, makes only for the intel- its, but he had denied himself no ra-

"The thief was never caught, and the youthful Mills in despairing mood, yet not wholly crushed by what he supposed was his irrecoverable loss, set about saving another thousand dollars. Pen fails to picture the shock of joy experienced by the plucky clerk when, on moving his cumbersome piece of furniture several weeks after the robbery, he found his precious roll of bank notes, none the worse for a slight coating of dust. Mr. Mills lost no time in placing the money beyond the reach of petty pilferers.

"BANKER AT TWENTY-AND TWO. -With his savings, Mr. Mills, at the age of twenty-two, bought a third interest in a small bank in Buffalo, New York. He was made cashier of the bank, and was in a fair way to become a staid and hundrum banker when he was smitten with the gold

"He sailed for California in December, 1848. His first \$1,000had grown to many times its bulk, and with this money he made a trading expedition up and down the Pacific coast. In November, 1849, he returned to Buffalo with \$40,000.

"While in the West Mr. Mills developed a rare versatility for conducting many commercial ventures successfully. He became largely interested in mines on the great Comstock lode and secured control of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad leading to it. and of the immense forests about Lake Taloe which supplied it.

"In 1864 he founded the bank of California in San Francisco, heading the subscription for the capital and assuming the presidency. It became one of the best known banks in America, with the highest credit in the financial centres both of Europe and Asia. These are the bald facts of a remarkable career. As for the intellectual equipment for this career, let the man speak for himself.

"White money-making is an education, the broad experience thus acquired reaching discrimination in both men and the affairs of the world still there is a danger in giving too much thought to the mere accumulation of dollar and cents,' says Mr. Mills in explaination of his theoeies of wealth.

"Riches acquired are, after all, but means to an end, and the acquisition spirit should never stand in the way of man's interest in things beyoud monetary valuation."

"The name of D. O. Mills is intimately associated with the colving of one of the greatest of modern sociological problems, the housing of the homeless man. The Milis Hotels of New York for deserving poor men are a wonder of modern economics.

"THE HUSTLER WINS .- Reverting to the important question of one's first \$1,000. Mr. Mills lays stress upon the good it does in bringing to the surface a man's most admirable qualitites. 'As a lad, I didn't bother much about getting my share of the wealth my father was going to leave me. I was taught self-independence, and it was fortunate for me that I realized that my future was in my own keeping. There is much moral power in "hustling." A great many young men waste their best years in waiting to fill dead men's shoes. When they get them the shoes are generally several sizes too large for their new

"An inheritance is a dangerous thing. Take away from a young man the necessity of earning his own living and you make a characterless manikin of him. No one can found a fortune without making a clean start from the ground upward.

"It is not the mere piling up of the first \$1,000 which moulds the characters and creates mastery, but the habit, the mental attitude. The best illustration of this is found in the depression and carelessness of the man who has 'gone-broke.' Give a man the power to save \$1,000 unaided and by the work of his own hands and you have equipped him with the two-siged tools of fortune."

Ridicule, which arises from pride, a selfish passion, is at best but a gross pleasure, too rough an entertainment for those who are highly polished and refined.—Lord Kaimes.

When the children are hungry, what do you give them? Food.

When thirsty? Water. Now use the same good common sense, and what

would you give them when they are too thin? The best fat-forming food, of course. Somehow you think of Scott's Emulsion at once.

For a quarter of a century It has been making thin children, plump; weak children, strong; sick children. healthy.

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



Lasts long lathers freea pure hard soap—low in price—highest

in quality—the most economical for every use. That Surprise way of washing—gives the sweetest, whitest, cleanest clothes

with easy quick work. Follow the directions. Saves weary work-much wear and tear.

Surprise Soap is the name—don't forget.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

By Hiram T. McCollum, Chancellor of Lockport Council, in the Catholic Union and Times, Buffalo, N.Y.

ginning to note the growth of a new al Satolli for approval, he studied it society which tends to attract into carefully and in a letter to the Grand its fold the learned, thinking Cathol- | Knight in which he praised the orgaics of the country. The founders of inization in many ways, added, "We this society have taken the name of also wish to express our great pleasthe Catholic discoverer of the Contin- | ure, after learning the merits of this ent and styled themselves "Knights of Columbus." The organization since the present active period of social and its birth has met with remarkable fraternal alliance in America, there success, and it is the opinion of the exists a society of Catholics which ofprogressive men of the day that it fers them the best advantages of inwill develop in the near future into one of the most powerful organizations among the Catholic people.

this society. Those who are opposed | ship." to it say that the knights are Cathoolic Freemasons; others say that if they are not Freemasons they are apeing Masonic practices; again others assert that we are a secret society and | Surely it is not secret within the as such must be condemned by the | meaning of the Church; because any Church.

would say, that it is not an honor knowledge concerning the internal to any Catholic to be called a Free- workings of the society, provided he mason, and I do not believe that seeks it in the proper channel, Again, there is a knight in the order who it is the privilege of every hishop to would not be offended to have it be- send a representative, even if he is lieved that this society was nothing not a member, and acquaint himself more than a Catholic Freemasonry, thoroughly with the rules and laws Every Knight of Columbus abhors of the association. If, then, under Freemasonry, not only for personal these conditions the knights are still reasons, but from the very fact—that—called a secret organization, what soto become a knight the chief requisite ciety is not secret? Every society to is to be a practical Catholic, and each - be at all successful must have a - few member is required by the constitution secrets; its business plans should not of the order to continue to be such. he the common property of everybody if he would retain his membership; if it wishes to grow great and strong hence from the very fact of his have consequently the Knights of Columbing to be a true Catholic, when he be- us have their serrets just as every comes a member of the organization, other society has, as every family has he thereby denounces. Freemasonry, and as every individual has, But und-The Knights of Columbus accept men who are good citizens, practical Cath-, society with secrets that it witholics and who are a credit to their Church and their society. They have ority, civil and ecclesiastical. The a broad aim in view, to uphold and defend the doctrines and teachings of the Church, to instruct the unenlightened, to influence by example and teaching all those with whom they associate and to elevate the standard of Catholicity among the members.

There is no reason for saying that the Knights of Columbus are Freemasonry, because the ritual as written by Rev. M. S. McGifney in 1882 is and broad, and whose sense of duty entirely original and markedly Cath- is too great to allow any departure olic in form and meaning. When the from the golden path of rectitude.

The people of America are just great Cathloic institution, that in surance, benevolence and fraternity. proffered by the most popular of secular societies without any of the dis-Much has been said for and against advantages of prohibited companion-

Nor can you call the Knights of

Columbus a secret society, in the generally accepted sense of the word. member is permitted to relate to his confessor the so-called secrets of his In answer to these objections I society. Any pastor can receive all erstand, that it is not an oath-hound holds from rightly constituted authsanctum of the organization is ever open to inspection, and if anything incompatible with true Catholicism or inconsistent with the thoroughly Catholic ritual, creeps into the organization, the universal acclaim of its faithful members will easily effect its removal. But the men who are controlling the organization are educated men, men of honor and true faith, whose ideas of Catholicism are deep

NOTES OF IRISH NEWS.

Continued from Page Two.

NURSE CHILDREN .-- Thirty-seven children out at nurse in Naas Union were brought to the workhouse on Wednesday by their respective foster mothers, for the annual inspection by the guardians, says the Leinster Leader. They were presented in an admirably neat and wholesome condition. reflecting credit on the selection of the board of persons to whom they were entrusted. A striking contrast was obvious in their appearance compared to that of the children brought up in the workhouse, a fact which speaks volumes for the superiority of the nursing-out system. Reared in the atmosphere of pauperism they would of necessity be affected in character and temperament with the associations of the place. An element which deserves to be noted in connection with the two systems is that the cost of keeping a child at nurse is less than if kept in the Workhouse.

The death was amounced on Monday, June 26, of the Very Rev. Peter Pentony, at Kilsarn, county Louth. For over twenty years he ministered to the spiritual wants of the people of the parish, and during that period he was mainly instrumental in the erection of the new church and schools at Stabannon and Kilsarn.

The Confraternity of the Holy Face canonically established in Cashel, has proved a gratifying success, no fewer

than 26,000 members having been already enrolled. To the Very Rev. Dean Kinane, P.P., V.G., Cashel, the credit for the spread of this religious organization mainly belongs.

A law was recently passed in Norway prohibiting the sale of tobacco to any boy under 16 years of age without a signed order from an adult relative or employer. Even tourists who offer eigarettes to boys render themselves liable to persecution. The police are instructed to confiscate pipes, cigars, and cigarettes of lads who smoke in the public streets. fine for the offense is also imposed, which may be anywhere from 50 cents

Toilet Articles.

SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMACY FOR THE HAIR:

CASTOR FLUID.....25 cents

FOR THE TRETF: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents FOR THE SKIN:

WHITE ROSE LANGLIN CREAM.25 cts

HENRY R. GRAY.

oity.

Pharmaceutical Chemist 122 St. Lawrence Main street N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with re and promptly forwarded to all parts of the

DR. FRS. DE-SALES PREVOST, SPECIALIST.

Disease of the Eyes, Ears and Nose. CONSULTATIONS—9.30 a.m. to 12 p.m.; 7 p.m. to 5 p m., at 2439 Notre Dame street. 1 p m to 4 p.m., at 402 Sherbrooke street.

Society Meetings.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized, April1874. Incorporated . Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its hail, is Duprestreet, first Wednesday of every month at a o'clock, r.m. Committee of Manascement meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, F.J. GALLAGHER; Secretary M.J. POWER; allcommunications to "addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; W.J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first: Sunday of each month, at 2:30 rm. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E STRUBBE.C.SS.R.: President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, J. CORCORAN Delegates to St. Patrick's League; J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

Catholic Order of Foresters

St. Gabriel's Court, 185,

Meets every alternate Monday, commending Jan 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and La-prairie streets. M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M.J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairle St.

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

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 r.m. HEV. J. A. McCALLEN, Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Walsh; M. Sharkey, J. H. Kelly.

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

Rev. Director. REV. FATHER FLYNN. Plastdent, JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Chateanguay Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawastreets, at 3:30 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: I Meeere. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St.

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month, the regular meetings for the transactions of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 P.M.

Applicants for membership or anyone desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

D. J. McGillis. President, 156 Mance street;
John M. Kennedy. Tressurer. 32 St. Philipsyreet; Robert Warren, Financial Secretary, 250 Brunswick street; P. J. McDonagh, Recording: Secretary, 828 Visitation street.

Ancient Order of Hibernians

LADIES' AUXILIARY To the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Sunday, at 4 rm, and third Thursday, at Sp M. of each month President, Sarah Allen: Vice-Presiden', Statia Mack Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; Treasurer Mary O'Brien: Recording Secretary, Lizzi Howlatt, 383 Wellington street. -:- Applicatio an be had from members, or at the ha

DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Churchs corner Centre and Laprairie streotie, ob the Am and 4th Friday of each month, at Sp. M. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS, N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch ard P. Connaughton

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

Meets on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill Officers: D. Gallery, President: P. T. McGoldrick, Vice-President; Wm Rawley, Rec.-Secretary, 78 Mansfield street; John Hughes, Fin Secretary; 1. Brophy, Treasurer: M. Fennell, Chairman of Standing Committee; Marchal, Mr. John Kennedy.

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

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorimier ave Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secre-tary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secre-tary, P. J. Tomilty; Treasurer, John Traynor, Sergeant-at-arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White; Marshal, F. Geehan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donevan, J. P. O'Hara, V. Geehan; Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello, A.O.H. Division No, 4 meets every and and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street

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Sadlier's Child's Catechism of Sacred History,
ew Tostamert, Part II.
Sadlier's Catechism of Sacred History, largeaddison.

Sadlier's Bible History (Schueter) Illustrated. Sadlier's Elementary Grammar, Ricokboard Brarcises.
Sadjier's Edition of Grammaire Elementaire par E. Robort.
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pronunciation.
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Random Notes

For Busy Households.

United States, recently attributed to "indigestion" have occasioned some surprise, because indigestion is thought a trifling ailment.

The average healthy man is so act remarks Mr. Charles E. Naumack, of New York, that he does not know that digestion is a complicated process, requiring the orderly working of a number of vital organs.

Every step of this complex process affords a chance to go wrong. The teeth if imperfect or unclean, may starch or when not subjected to so set the chemical accuracy of the job, it into acid and acrid substances. Failure to chew thoroughly may al- Pure sugar taken in suitable quantrest of the apparatus.

Alternate chilling and heating of the | Eggs eaten raw or properly preparmany faults of the individual.

Granted that the ordinary rules of of digestion. personal hygiene are followed by a . Now, why should we overtax our poisoning. Such unfortunate results frequently follow the eating of food which is ordinarily harmless. These causes. Certain plants or animals used as food contain injurious substancupon substabces which are poisonous

The usual onset is marked by vomiting and purging, representing mature's attempt to get rid of the offentutional symptoms proportionate to the severity of the case.

Special varieties of food furnish poisons peculiar to themselves. Thus, meat is not safe food for man when the animal furnishing it is affected with tuberculosis, antharax and other diseases. Various parasites that infest pork and beef set up corresponding diseases in man, but these parasites can be destroyed by thorough

Milk may be the carrier of the inscarlet fever, and Asiatic cholera. Milk may also transmit tuberenlosis from animals to men. But aside from develop poisons at a temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

theese and other milk products. such as ice cream, custard, cream puffs, may be similarly contaminated. Some fish are poisonous at certain seasons of the year. The flesh of other fish may be poisonous on account of the food upon which they feed. Fish poisoning may be due to substances employed sometimes to kill tish.

Poisoning from rye is most prevallargely on rye bread, and especially when the soil is inadequately cultivated. But occasional cases occur in the United States. The eating of damaged maize may likewise give rise to | pare elegant dinners of many courser, poison symptoms.

The principal danger of food poisoning arises from the accidental contamination of food with foreign subarticles which are uncooked or unwashed, or which are cooled by putting ice on them. All food stuffs which require cooling, including water, should be put in clean containers. and ice should be packed around the containers, not introduced into the food or liquid. The interior of blocks of ice has been found to contain harmful bacteria, some of which re- cure" accomplished by eating a saucsist a freezing temperature.

Mary J. Lincoln, a well known writers on domestic matters says, labor in preparation of food which does not tend to make the food more digestible or which is done solely to give variety or novelty, or to cater to an unnatural appetite, is unprofitable. We should lessen our work greatly, if we would cease making mixtures' of food materials that require the expenditure of great digestive power, and also much time and labor in their preparation.

Why should we, she says, take anything so simple, or delicious as a properly roasted or boiled chicken and expend time and labor in chopping it mixing it with so many other things that we cannot detect its original flavor, then shaping, crumbling and egging it and making it indigest-

ible by browning it in scorching fat. We have in wheat, in milk and in eggs all the substances needed to sustain life. Why should we sift out all the mineral and nitrogenous parts of

The deaths of prominent men in the I we do in our bread made from fine flour, when we might have the perfect food that nature prepared for us if we would use the whole grain (with the exception of its outer coat of silica), either coarsely ground in the blissfully unconscious of his digestive form of whole wheat mush or finely ground in the form of whole wheat

Butter and cream are the most wholesome forms of fat and are necessary to a perfect diet; and fat is digestible when taken by itself, or when it is not closely enveloped in form nests for germs which will up- great a degree of heat as to change

low the food to be bolted in lumps, ities is easily digested, and enters which defy the chemical power of the | quickly into the circulation, giving us its carbon for warmth.

stomach, as by ice cream and hot coi- ed, that is, cooked at only a moderfee at the same dinner, hampers the ate degree of heat, are palatable and stomach. These are but a few of the easily digested, but when hardened by intense heat they become difficult

man, is he still safe from violent at- muscular strength by heating, butter tacks of indigestion? By no means, sugar and eggs together, mixing them In the food itself may lurk unsuspect- with milk and flour and baking them ed danger. It is probable that fatal as cakes, or rolling and frying them cases of indigestion, unassociated as doughnuts, when these same perwith previously existing changes in feet food substances might be as palavital organs, are cases of acute food table if prepared with far less labor? Why should we subject food materials to the intense heat necessary to cook them when prepared in these comresults may be due to a variety of pounds, when less heat would suffice if they were more simply prepared? Or why make them indigestible by es during their reproductive periods. | uniting so closely substances which Plants or animals may absorb or feed must be digested separately; or by overheating the albumen and scorching the sweet globules of fat or entangling them in starch and albumen?

Such a waste of time and energy is as unjustifiable as is the cutting of ding material and, in unchecked cases cloth into pieces and then sewing these are quickly followed by consti- them together for the sake of having one piece made up of fourteen hundred and thirty-five little ones.

Why will women be so foolish? I cannot say, unless it be that we are still slaves to the ways of our mothers and grandmothers, and dare not keep house without our crocheted or patchwork quilts; we fill our pantries with an unlimited of cakes,

cookies, wafers, tarts doughnuts and pies, and dare not invite a friend to luncheon without serving fection in such diseases as typhoid, croquettes, patties and some novel ice or ice-cream.

Possibly you may say, "But you are a teacher of cookery, and in your these it may contain germs which will books you teach us how to make a great many elaborate and difficult dishes, and yet now you are condemning them." No! not entirely.

Those who can afford to buy these expensive materials and to hire a cook to make them into fanciful dishes, or who have plenty of time and strength to give to such work, and whose habits in other respects are such that their digestive organs will not be overtaxed by a diet of this kind, may have these dishes if they please, and so must be taught to make ent in countries where people live them. But all other persons should avoid them. I have for a long time felt that instead of teaching women who are already overworked, and especially young housekeepers, how to preand urging them to compete with cheis and caterers, I should spend more time and thought in trying to show them the importance of preparstances, and this is especially true of | ing the essential dishes perfectly, and the advantages of greater simplicity in our daily living. And that is why so many of my menus have seemed simple or plain as compared with the prevalent fashion.

> To live in the open air is not to spend twenty-two hours in the house and two out of doors. Nor is a 'fruit er of strawberries at breakfast, another at luncheon and perhaps a third at desert after dinner. If you can get to the country, all the better and casier for the accomplishment of your purpose. If you cannot at once leave town, bear in mind that the whole sky full of fresh air is your birthright all the same, and set abut securing it.

> A verandah in such a case is a boan of price. Have lounging chair, work table, writing desk and books, and establish yourself in the midst of the airiness. If you have no verandah, and cannot improvise a roof garden, select that one of your rooms that has most windows, open them all and imagine that your tank of oxygen is continually renewed. Spend several hours of morning and afternoon, when the day is at the freshest, in the real open air. Stroll in the parks, saunter in shaded streets, look at flowers and green leaves and happy, healthy children; set up a mental and spiritual

Make recuperation of wasted enerthe wheat and use only the starch, as gies- which is growing young again- Prof. Bell, the celebrated inventor, ness? - Samuel Smiles.

oxygen tank within you.

MRS. CHARLES ST. JOHN.

A Well-Known Dressmaker in Providence, R. I., is Well and Strong Again, After Being So Weak that She Could Not Walk Without Help.

Four out of five women in America are not perfect women in the sense of being perfectly healthy. Nearly every one has some peculiar ailments of the menstrual organs. Just look around when you go along the street. You will see the pale, the weak, the rundown and the sallow-faced everywhere. Some of these girls and women are rich and don't have to work. Others are poor and must toil for a living. The poor are most to be pitied. They must work away with their heads, backs and sides aching. They must toil regardless of their paleness, weak-ness and nervousness. Day after day the drains of leucorrhea sap away their strength and life becomes a round of misery. Women can be healthy if they wish. No doubt about it. They can be well, strong and rosy-cheeked.

Read the following as proof:

Mrs. Charles St. John, 255 Charles
St., Providence, R. I., testifies as fol-

lows: "For six years I suffered from female weakness, headache, pains in the back and in the legs. At times I was so weak that I could not walk without

shows, rather more than you can well

Eat abundantly, as much as you

can without surfeit, of whatever fruit

agrees with you best, and while this

regimen is going on, sparingly of

meat and rich gravies, not at all of

pastry. Let the assuasive and dissua-

sive and persuasive juices of ripe,

fresh fruit have their perfect work.

Take your case in hand seriously, and

with a definite, intelligent intention,

Drugs interfere with Nature; fresh air

and fruit are her obedient hand-

A lazy liver may be only a tired liv-

er. A stick is all right for the back

of a lazy man. But it would be a sav-

age as well as a stpid thing to beat

hundred a torpid liver or sluggish liv-

er is but a symptom of an ill-noursh-

ed body, whose organs are weary

with overwork. Let your liver alone,

Start with the stomach and its allied

organs of digestion and nutrition.

Put them in proper working order,

and see how quickly your liver will

become active and energetic. Dr. Pier-

ce's Golden Medical Discovery has

made many marvellous cures of "liv-

er trouble" by its wonderful control

of the organs of digestion and nutri-

tion. It restores the normal activity

of the stomach, increases the secre-

tions of the blood-making glands.

cleanses the system from poisonous

accumulations, and so relieves the liv-

er of the burdens imposed upon it by

THE UNITED STATES.

The last census taken in the United

States showed 11,283 deaf mutes; but

it has been claimed that these

figures are inexact, on account of the

hide the defects of their children and p

therefore deceive the census-taker. If

all reports are to be credited the num-

her of deaf mutes increases in a much

more rapid ratio than the general

of legislators, philanthropists, scien-

tists, and all concerned in the future

generations. The "World," in an art-

Hartford, the largest institution in i

ceived, shows that the number of con-

with increasing rapidity. He cites one

case where a woman lived to see six-

"He declares that every considera-

tion of philanthropy as well as the

best interests of congenitally deaf

persons themselves, should induce

their teachers and friends to urge up-

on them the impropriety of intermar-

riage. Years ago there was one deaf

mute to every 1,500 of the population

teen deaf and dumb grandchildren.

icle on this subject says :---

the defection of other organs.

DEAF MUTES IN

the end and aim of existence for the (who himself married a deaf mute and present. Let the future take care of felt the greatest solicitude for those itself. It does not belong to you. thus afflicted, made this solemn de-Past and present are all that are honestly yours, and, as your condition "The indications are that the con-

> genital deaf mutes of this country are increasing at a greater rate than the population at large. "And the deaf mute children of deaf

mutes are increasing at a greater rate than the congenital deaf mute 63,299—L. A. Nadeau, St. Atlamase population. A painstaking examination of the

First.—That deafness runs in certain families.

records of leading asylums shows

Second.—That these families are surprisingly numerous.

Third,-That they are to be found in all parts of the United States.

He declared that his researches among the records, throwing out all doubtful or manufactured cases. a weary man or a starving man be- showed that marriages of deaf mutes cause he lagged in his work, So in $\Big|_{\mbox{are not}}$ the exception but the rule. treating the lagging liver it is a Hence the rapid increase in the numbar of deaf and dumb children."

Unpleasant and umpromising as these statements are, we find the following still more threatening :---

"Reports of the American Asylum at Hartford show that 33 per cent, of the pupils admitted had deaf mute relatives, Cases showing as many as fifeen deaf mute relatives to one individual were found. It was stated a few years ago by Prof. Bell that if the proportion held true, there were more than 12,000 deaf mutes in the United States who belonged to families containing more than one deaf

"More threatening still is the statement of Dr. Henry L. Peet, the deaf and dumb specialist. He declares as a result of his researches that the normal hearing brothers and sisters of a deaf mute are about as liable to have deaf children as the deaf mute him-

How this question effects Canada is more than we can say, not having data at hand, but we are under the impression that the intermarriage of deaf mutes is very rare in this coun-

It is an old saying that charity begreat number of parents who seek to gins at home; but this is no reason that it should not go abroad. A manshould live with the world as a citizen of the world; he may have a preference for the particular quarter, or square, or even alley, in which he lives, but he should have a generous population of the Republic, Here is a feeling for the welfare of the whole .-very interesting subject for the study | Cumberland.

Mary's name is the pure and sacred vase which contains the chrism of the name of Christ. Her name is the holy "Dr. W. W. Turner, the late prin- lamp of the wisest virgins, which cipal of the American Asylum in burns with the divine oil of the name of Christ. Her name is a garden, closed garden." full of flowers, which the country where deaf mutes are re- bloom with the beauty of God. Her name is a pure, white, finite shore genital deaf mutes is multiplying that girdles the sea of the infinite. Her name is a golden cloud, floating in the heavens and over the earth. with the splendors of the Divinity. Her name is the beautiful gate that opens into the temple of grace.-Father Ryan.

> The wise man will not expect too much from those about him. He will bear and forbear. Even the best have foibles and weaknesses which have to be endured, sympathized with, and perhaps pitied. Who is penfect? Who does not need forbearance and forgiveness?—Samuel Smiles.
>
> | Control of the con



Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and his profits. help. For two months I was under Weak Women are a positive specific for special treatment in the hospital, but all semale weakness and disease. They Red Pills. Or you can send the price came out as pale and as weak as I was may be depended upon to purify and in stamps, or by registered letter, when I went in there. Having seen strengthen the organs distinctly fem-money order or express order to us. so many women cured by Dr. Co-inine, to soothe all inflammation, and We mail them all over the world. No derre's Red Pills, I tried them, and was at once greatly benefited. My doctor afterwards told me to keep on taking right at home, without abhorrent excalled "Pale and Weak Women." A free

a medicine with such a remarkable number of cures to its credit. While taking these pills it is well to follow certain health rules under re-

liable professional advice. All women ought to get such advice by mail from our celebrated French specialists. Simply write us a letter, and full advice will be sent you free of all charge. For personal consultation, call at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis St., Montreal.

Be very careful about getting the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills at the

drug store. They are always sold at 50 cents a box-fifty pills in a box-or six boxes for \$2.50. There are many harmful imitation red pills sold by the dozen, the hundred, or at 25 cents a box. Beware of them. It is not quantity that you want. It is good health you are looking for, and you will find it if you take Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. A 50-cent box lasts longer than a \$1 bottle of liquid medicine, and the pills cure. It is the druggist's business to give you what you ask for, not to substitute samething else for the sake of

Honest druggists sell Dr. Coderre's

them. I am a dressmaker, and am well aminations and local treatment. They copy can be secured by sending your known to many women in Providence, are the only medicine in the world name and address on a postal card and who have frequently remarked how that is the discovery of an experienced asking for it. Send now. All letters much better I am now looking."

(Signed.) Mrs. Charles St. John, of the diseases of women. In all American Chemical Co., Medical 255 Charles street, Providence, R. I. realms of science there has never been Department, Montreal, Canada.

PATENT REPORTS.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted to Canadian Inventors through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal and Washington, D. C. Canada.

63,297-Francis Gallant, Tignish, P. E. I., hand shade for bicycles. 63,298—L. A. Xadeau, St. Athanase d'Iberville, P.Q., pole tips. d'Iberville, P.Q., neck yokes,

63,301-McIntyre & Dickinson, New South Wales Colony, non-refillable bottles.

Great Britain. 21,640--Paul F. Payan, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., kmfc for skinning animals.

17,256-Maynard & Frederick, Campbellford, Out., driving mechanism for bieveles. Belgium.

138,601-Henri Edmond Casgrain, Quebec, Que., carburerter. 139,160-Mullarky & Hingston, Montreal, P.Q., Show sole sewing machine.

283,245--Mullarkey and Hingston, Montreal, show sole sewing ind-

283.243---Pant Payan St. Hya cinthe, P.Q., knife for skinning

ning animals. 281,428,... Geo. W. Donaldson, Kent ville, N.B., adjustable garment

285,044---Paul Lair, Lethiniere, P.Q.

Dr. Adams' Toothache Gum is sold by all druggists; 10 cts.

Have you taken notice of swallows when they are shut up mea room? They keep flying against the windows and the ceiling in order to regain their liberty. But they fly in vain, until some kind hearted person opens the door for them. Thus it is with the souls in Purgatory; they are continually taking their flight towards God, Who created them, and to Whom they belong by grace, but they are held back by the ceiling of His justice until they are perfectly purified from their Stains -Cure d'Ars.

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Your impression in the morning. Testh in the afternoon. BLEGANT FULL GUM SETS. Hose Pearl (Rein colored.) Weighted lower set for shallow jawe. Upper sets for wasted faces. Gold crown plate and bridge work, passion extracting without charge if acts are inserted. Testh filed; teeth repaired in 50 minutes; sets in three hours if required.

Business Eards.

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NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

The respected principal of St. Pat- | dacks," as they have been styled, berick's School Mr. Swift, has met with | ing in full view of the opposite bank. an irretrievable affliction in the death of his life's partner on Saturday - In | church, dedicated to St. Camillus, and recommending her soul at the Child- an inscription placed over the main ren's Mass on Sunday, Rev. Father entrance informs the visitor that it Whelan said he was sure they would was "erected by the zeal of Rev. Patall sympathize with their teacher, and requested them to pray for the Altar of chaste design, and several soul of the deceased lady, -R.I.P.

The Rev. Father Levoe, who is in ill-health, and who had been for some time resident in l'Orphelinat St. Joseph, is presently in the parish of Erdley.

A postponement of the Golden Juliilee celebration in honor of the veteran missionary Father Lacombe has fallibility. In the evening there was been decided on; it will be held later on in the fall.

The Retreat for the secular clergy of the diocese will commence at the University on the 17th August.

His Grace the Archbishop, will resume his pastoral visit on 19th Aug-

Rev. Father Antoine, O.M.I., of the University, is presently preaching a Retreat to the Nuns of the Hoefieldga Convent.

Rev. Father Lacoste, O.M.I., will preach the Retreat to the Grey Nuns which will commence on the 20th its

A new order of Religieuses founded by Rev. Father Mangin, have been established in a convent recently erected at Deschenes, on the road to Aylmer-about midway between the latter town and Hull. A substantial building has been erected, which is now occupied by about thirty of the reverend Sisterhood; they are a contemplative Order,

Rev. Father Grandfils, O.M.I., who bounds. In her death there disappears has been in Canada for about nine- one of the pioneers of distinctly Christeen years, several of which he has tian education in Ottawa, a woman passed in Hull, is about to return to of high resolve, whose life and labor

The valley of the Gatineau mountains-the Laurentian ranges- is fast becoming a favorite resort. Availing of an excursion on Dominioa Day, the writer left Ottawa in the afternoon, and having made the picturesque village of Farrellton the point of debarkation, arrived there after a pleasant hour and a half ride on the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway; Mrs. McCaffrey's comfortable private hotel affording the advantage of a homely resting place till the following Monday morning. Following the sinuosities of the Gatineau river for about thirty miles, the eye was

even went so far as to point out the

tical shape. Unnecessary now to re-

only attempt at creating or doing

something that has resulted from the

Wood." Our contemporary says :--

"Some good has resulted from the

Conference at the Hague, although

the public had almost lost faith in it.

Farrellton possesses a new stone rick McCoey, 1859." There is a High statues around the Sanctuary.

High Mass was chanted at ten o'clock on Sunday moraing by the pastor, Rev. J. T. Foley, who preached on the Gospel of the day, the solemnization of the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. His exordium was the authority-committed to St. Peter and his successors, afterwards enlarging on and explaining the dogma of Inthe recitation of the Rosary and reading of chapters from the Gospel of St. Luke, followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The church possesses a very fine choir, which tendered theGregorian chant, barmonized at the Mass, and appropriate bymns in the evening in excellent style.

Sister Margaret Rivet, one of the oldest members of the Order of Grey Nuns, died on Monday last, in the Water street Convent at the age of 79 years. She had been for fifty-four years a member of the community. The venerable religiousehad been prominently connected with the foundation and growth of the Grey Nun's community in this city. coming here from Montreal in 1845 a novice, a few months after the foundresses. She identified herself with the different developments of the Order, having successfully held such positions as class teacher, assistant to the superior general, mistress of novices, superior of the Water Street Hospital and of St. Charles' Home. The periormance of all these varied functions was at all times characterized by the most untiring zeal and enthusiasmher faith and generosity knowing no have without doubt counted for much in moulding the destinies of the Order. For some months past Sister Margaret Rivet has been suffering from the effects of a paralytic stroke. She was a native of St. Esprit, Que., and leaves one brother in Montreal, The funeral took place Thursday mor-

Rev. Father Chamberland, of St. Rose, is a guest at the Archbisnop's residence.

The Rev. Sisters of la Congregation de Notre Dame, who are assembled at the Gloucester Street Convent. from various points in Ontario and Quebec and the United States, opened their delighted the entire route, by the va- conference on educational matters on rying scenery, the "Canadian Adicon- | Monday morning.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

From the very beginning we ex- | great power and ability. Before he

pressed our dissatisfaction to either was half way through his talk he had

the seriousness, or the utility of the reduced the Russian scheme to dust

convention.

"Article 22 .- An international buttending parties. reau established at The Hague, and placed under the direction of a permthe office of the Court. It will be the ing parties. intermediary, for communications concerning meetings. The court is to have the custody of the archives and the management of all administrative

"Article 23 .-- Each of the signatory powers shall appoint within three months of the ratification of the present article not more than four persons of recognized competence in questions of international law enjoying the highest moral consideration and prepared to accept the functions of arbitration. The persons thus nominated will be entered as members of the court on a list which will be communicated by the bureau to all the signatory powers. Any modification of the list will be brought by the bureau to the knowledge of the signatory powers. Two or more powers may agree together regarding the nomination of one or more members. and the same person may be chosen by different powers. Members of the Court are to be appointed for the term of six years. The appointments are renewable. In case of death or resignation of a member of the Court, the vacancy is to be filled in accordance with the regulations made for the original nomination.

MODE OF PROCEDURE. "Article 24.-The signatory powers bug.

means, the signatory powers under- who desire to apply to the court for take to organize in the following a settlement of differences shall selmanner a permanent court of arbitra- ect from the general list a number of tion accessible at all times and exer- arbitrators, to be fixed by the agreecising its functions, unless otherwise ment. They will notify the bureau of stipulated, between the contending their intention of applying to the parties in conformity with the rules court, and give the names of the arof procedure inserted in the present bitrators they have selected. In the absence of a convention to the con-"Article 21 .- This court is to have trary, an arbitral tribunal is to be competency in all arbitration cases, constituted in accordance with the unless the contending parties come to rules of article 31. Arbitrators thus an understanding for the establish- nominated to form an arbitral tribment for special arbitration jurisdic- unal for a matter of question will meet on the date fixed by the con-

"Article 25 .- The tribunal will usually sit at the Hague, but may sit anent secretary-general, will serve as elsewhere by consent of the contend-

> signing the convention may apply to the court under the conditions prescribed by the present convention.

may consider it their duty to call attention to the existence of the permanent court to any of their friends between whom a conflict is threatening which must always be regarded as a tender of good offices."

If there is aught in the creation of such a tribunal that can possibly aid StB cases, as compared with 94,432 in the prevention of war, or lead to even a partial disarmament, we confess that we fail to see it. Possibly we may not be sufficiently trained in the hypocritical science of diplomacy; but certainly we do not see how a tribunal can be effective when it is option for the contending parties, or for either of them, to decline its jurisdiction, or to refuse to submit to its ruling, We come back again, and more positively than ever, to the broad contention that the very fact of declining to grant the Pope a voice in the deliberation of the Conference. constituted a sufficient proof of the insincerity of both the Czar and all other promoters of the gigantic hum-

"Article 26. - The powers not

"Article 27 .- the signatory powers

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH

Two weeks ago last Sunday, in the mind of rare intellectual power, old town of Mullingar, and in the Cathedral Church of St. Mary's the Most Rev. Dr. Gaffney, was consecinstalled in possession of that ancient and historic Sec.

The presence of an immense congregation of laity and the large attendance of clergy in the Cathedral on that day afforded testimony the most ample of the feelings of reverence and love with which the prelate is regarded bу his flock, and augured well for the stability of the mutual good will and kindness of disposition which will mark the future relations between the the Bishop and his people.

The consecrating prelate was His Eminence Cardinal Logue, and the assistant prelates were the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, and the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, Bishop of Derry.

Nothing was spared either in ceremonials, or in music, singing, decorations, or in representative attendance to add to the pomp, enthusiasm and solemnity of the occasion. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Kane, S. J., and it was an eloquent herd's staff, because they know that exposition of the rights of the episcopal office and of the duty of the Bishop's flock towards him. In sketching the new prelate's career, the preacher

"Born in the parish of Mount Nugent, Dr. Gaffnet, learned in his boy- people welcome you. Under their roof hood, by the lovely shores of Lough Sheelan, that taste for classic authors which he afterwards taught as successor to Dr. Nulty, in St. Mary's College at Mullingar. At Maynooth, Dr. Gaifney, like his predecessor, Dr. Nulty, obtained a "solus" on the Dunboyne -- that is to say, among the brilliant and the studious he was so far first as to be not only foremost, but, in honor quite alone. He began his career at Tullamore. What high place he held even then in the esteem and reverence of people and of priests is shown by the fact, which I state on the authority of a venerable Jesuit Father who at the time was stationed at Tullabeg, that it was even then commonly said: "Father Gaffney will one day wear the mitre of Meath." Tullamore was his first and only curacy; Clara was his first and only parish. Another fact, one which makes all praise superfluous, because it is an evidence of the admiration and esteem entertained for Dr. Gaffney's talent and character by the entire priesthood of Ireland, is the fact that the union of former students of Maynooth unanimously elect-A shall walk and not faint." Amen." ed him as their first president.

heightened by theological thought, broadened by scientific study, cultivated by artistic taste; a character always kind, never compromising, rated Bishop of Meath, and solemnly nobly shaped by noble self-control to noble aim; an appreciation quickened by wide sympathies, balanced by watchful prudence; a generosity genial in courteous hospitality, so as to draw his brother-priests within the strative ability which has left in the church of Clara imperishable proofs of what wise management can do for good with little money; these are some few of many statements made by many who have known your Bishop long and loved him well. Yet 1 must pause. I wish to remain far below what I might most truly say in praise, for what his friends know to be facts might to a stranger sound like flattery. One word I must say: it is the dearest wish of your bishop that the clouds that threw, some years ago, such shadow over Meath as in the gloom to let opinions clasn, with loss of love, may, as they have now passed never more return. Butthat the hearts of Meath may bow in loving allegiance beneath their shepthe hand that wields it wears the Bishop's ring. Fear not, my Lord of Meath, to take the pastoral stuff. Fear not for the spirit hath breathed upon you, and you are mere man no more, but Bishop. Fear not, for your tree, by their hearthstone, aye' in their heart, you hold the throne of spiritual affection. You are the father of your flock, the shepherd of your people, the bridegroom of the Church of Meath. Fear not, for around you, with the sweet and sacred strands of priestly friendship, those whom you have long known and loved are gathered in strong support of mutual brotherhood. Fear not, for is not his spirit here to-day, your father, your friend, whose hand lies cold beneath that stone, but whose living prayer appeals to God that you, his beloved son and successor, happily hold the staff he held, and with even greater zeal than was his own, and with still stronger love and gentler prudence, rule the destinies of Meath. Fear not, for "Behold, the Lordshall come with strength, and His arm shall rule. Behold, His reward is with Him. He shall feed His flock like a shepherd. He shall gather together the lambs with His grm, and shall carry them to His bosom. But they that hope in

PERSONAL.

Mr. Patrick Rooney, the well-known Non Scwarzhoff, made a speech of ces not regulated by diplomatic from Dawson City. He is accompani- mining business.

ed by his brother, Michael Rooney, of Omaha, Neb. After a sojourn of a few weeks here, they will leave for British Columbia, to engage in the

the Lord shall renew their strength.

They shall take wings as the eagle.

They shall run and not be weary. They

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

The position of the egg market is worth farmers' attention just at present. What with an undoubtedly short spring crop of eggs increased competition between Montreal. English and British Columbia buyers, and the latest introduction of evaporating eggs at Stratford, Ont., and in Winnipeg, Man., the firm market experienced from the commencement of the present season is not surprising. The average advance has been 20gd to 3c per dozen, and at present prices are fully 3 to 4c, higher than a year ago, when choice candled stock sold at 10 to 1012c, and faircy selected, weighing 15 lbs., suitable for export, brought 11c per dozen.

The exports of fresh eggs from the port from the commencement of the season to July 3rd were only 516 cases, against 6,082 cases for the same period last year, showing the large decrease of 5,369 cales. The receipts at this port from the beginning of the season to July 1th were 72cases for the corresponder period last year, showing a decrease of 21. 619 cases. This bears out the opinion that high prices ruling would seriously affect our export trade in feesh stock, A few small orders are going forward, one being filled for Bristol, on the basis of 6s 3d to 6s 4d c.i.f., but the shipper says there is no money in shipping fresh stock at such figures. The market is firm under a good demand with sales of fresh Western as they arrive at 1212 to 13c but choice candled selections have sold at 131/2c and 14c, No. 2 stock sells at 91% to 10c. Beyond a few trial shipments of fresh eggs, nothing has yet been done for export.

The stock of butter in cold storage in this city is large for this season of the year, estimates placing it at 40,-000 pkgs., a portion of which is bought for future shipment. The market has ruled rather easier lately, but the change is not radical. We hear of the sale of the product of six factories at 1712c delivered here, while fancy factories have sold at 1734 laid down and in some cases the old figure of 18c was conceded. Tubs averaging 70 pounds have the preference with exporters at present over 56 lb. boxes. Seconds have sold at 161/2 to 17, and some round lots of 1,000 pkgs or so Western dairy in tubs have been taken by exporters at 14c.

The cheese market is firm at 85 se to 834c for finest Western and 812c for finest Eastern, undergrades selling at Sc to 81/2c. At the above figures fully 15,000 boxes have sold on this marcircle of sacred friendship; an administiket within the past few days. Cable advices are better, and orders to-day were received at higher limits than could be had a few days ago. Stocks of cheese in this city are as light as those of butter are heavy.

> In miscellaneous country produce no striking change has resulted since last

Dried apples were nominal at 512c to 6c, and evaporated at 812 to 9c.

Beans continue quiet at 95c to \$1.-05, for handpicked pea, and ordinary mediums 80c to 90c.

Canadian hops are held very firmly at 20 to 201/2c for choice. Other grades are quoted at 15c to 17c. The recent rains according to reports received have greatly improved the prospect of the new crop.

Honey continues quiet but firm, to 62c but prices are nominal.

COOL Summer SHOES.

Laced shoes are cooler than high laced boots, and when \$1 00, \$1.25, up to \$2.50 will. buy such fine quality in all. colors and shapes as we sell. you'll find it cheaper to wear our shoes.

SLIPPERS

Are the coolest shoes to wear in the house. For \$1.50 we sell a patent leather and Vici kid two-trap slipper, with or without French heels. Other very nice ones for \$1.00 and \$1.25.

White Canvas Boots and Shoes

For Ladies, \$1 25 and \$1 50 Chi dren's, 65c to \$1 00 Men's, \$1.50

E. MANSFIELD,

124 St. Lawrence Street, Cor. Lagauchetiere Street-Phone Main 849.

choice white clover in the comb selling at 12c in small lots and 10 to 1012c in round lots. White extracted ranges from 8 to 9c, in large tins and 10c in small tins. Buckwheat honey in the comb is held at 51/2 to 7c and extracted 4c to 5c as to quality.

Business in car lots of old potatoes is about over for the season, but sales of good sized lots have transpired at 55c to 60c per bag, and at. 75 in jobbing lots. New American potaces have sold here at 90c to \$1.00. in a small way.

Maple syrup is firm, but prices are nominal at 7 to 7½c per lb., and small tins 65, to 70c in wood. Imperial tins 90c to \$1. Sugar 8 to 9c.

There has been an improvement. both in the demand and price of baled hay since our last report, sales of No. 2 Hay having been made in car lots at 86, \$6.25 and \$6.50 on track, while sales of No. 1 have transpired at \$8 to \$8.50, and prices are quoted at \$8 to \$8.50, and it is reported that even higher prices than the above have been paid in the country.

Baled straw is steady, choice bright selling at \$3.50 to \$3.75 on track, and ordinary \$2.50 to \$3.

The ashes market is quite easier and 10c lower on the week, sales of first pots having been made within the past few days at \$3.80 to \$3.90. Second pots are quoted at \$3.60 to \$3.65 per 100 lbs. Pearls are nominal at \$5.25.

The tallow market is quiet but firm at 434c for refined. Rough ranges from 2c to 21/2c.

The pea market is firm under light supplies, and a fair demand from the other side on the basis of 29s 3d - to 29s 6d c.i.f. London. The sale of about 10,000 bushels is reported in the at equal to 7012 affoat Mon

Oats rule quiet at 34c to 341gc afloat, Since our last issue about 30,-000 bus, were reported sold at 341_{20} afloat. Recent letters received from grain dealers east and west of Toronto state that there are very few outs left in the country, if what farmers tell them be true,

Barley is nominal at 49c to 51c for malting, and 43c to 45c for feed grades. Offerings of buckwheat continue light and prices are firm at 60c to 61c affoat.

Rye is firm and unchanged at 61c



JULY FURNITURE SALE.

We have just looked over our stock and marked all lines at SALE PRICES. Some lines which we are not restocking have been marked down very low-on all lines we give a general discount of 15 per cent when the bill amounts to \$25.00 or over. We have still a few Baby Carriages which we are offering at

20 per cent to 30 per cent discount.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

652 Craig Street. BRANCH, 2142 St. Catherine st.

"When the Conference came to close quarters with the question of dis

Upon one point all the delegates have agreed—the establishment of an International Permanent Court of Arbitration. This is so much gained in the direction of preventing war, but the true value of the proposal can only be proved by experience. Courts of arbitration have, some how or other, a knack of taking unexpected turns, and of breaking up without settling anything. It is known from the very start that Germany did not take kindly to the Czar's suggestions, her opposition to the confab at the Hague have never been disguised. Until Monday last it was not certain that Germany would condescend to agree with the other powers in setting un a permanent court for the adjustment of international disputes. She has, however, assented, but not with a

In another note of comment the same organ says :---

heart and a half. However, the bur-

eau of arbitration may work out in

practice, it is, at all events, a great

step towards the maintenance of

peace."

Peace Conference, at The Hague, We and ashes. The reports from The Hague unite in declaring that he blew unnumbered dangers that would ar- the case to atoms. So absurd was the ise should Russia's scheme take prac- idea he wondered it had been seriously brought forward. When he sat peat all our arguments; but we are down the Conference felt that the displeased to find one of the leading armament question was at an end. Journals of England, thus comment- | Practically no defence came from the ing upon that which seems to be the Russian representatives, who are stated to be feeble debaters, and utterly incapable of coping with their convocation at the "House in the opponents. In the field the Russians may hold their own with courage and ability, but they cannot fight their corner in a conference, yet they are great linguists. Pointing apparently at the comparative poverty of Russia for which reason it desires disarmament, the German bluntly said: "Germany is not ruined; on the contrary, her wealth, contentedness, and standard of life are daily increasing." Between Russia and Germany there, is no love lost. The insult, thinly veiled in the German's speech, will intensify

> ersburg." In order to better understand the meaning of all this, we will reproduce articles 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25. 26 and 27, of the text of the proposed convention. All that precedes and all that follows these articles are merely preambles and details of organization that in no way affect the main object. It will be seen how very far these proposed rules, or regulations are from the ideal of the Czar, or from the ostensible object of the Conference. The articles deal with the establishment of a permanent Court and with the rules of procedure be-

the anti-Teutonic feeling in St. Pet-

fore the same :---"Article 20.-With the object of facilitating an immediate recourse to armament the German delegate, Col. arbitration for international differen-

athlete, has returned to the city,

THE SEAL OF CONFESSION

A TRUE STORY. By REV JOSEPH SPILLMAN, S.J.

PUBLISHED WITH THE PERMISSION OF MR. B. HERDER, PUBLISHER AND BOOKSELLER, ST. LC UIS, Mo.

CHAPTER I.

Winter had given place to Spring; the soft breezes from the Mediterranean had already melted the light covering of snow which for a few weeks had rested on the hills and plains of summy Provence, and the smiling landscape wore a garb of vernal green, to be changed, alas! only too soon to a brown and dusty hue under the scorching rays of the summer sun.

It was the first day of Lent in the year 1888. The genial weather had tempted many of the inhabitants of Aix-les-Bains to forsake the streets of the old town, founded by the Romans some hundred years before the Christian era, on account of its salubrious thermal springs, and repair to the open country. Bands of pedestrians, merrily chatting together, were to be seen in every direction; of these by far the greater number were wending their way to one or other of the little gardens and vineyards scattered about on the hillsides, to spend the afternoon in the gardenhouses erected there. Almost every householder in Aix owns ones of these gardens, which with their summerhouses or chalets, called by the Provencals bastides or bastidons, of every imaginable style and shape, but mostly painted white and overgrown with creepers, give alone or in groups, were following the paths which led to the Alpine heights, by the side of the rivulets and little stream that, swollen by the spring rains came rushing noisily down from the mountains. The roads too, leading to Lambsac and Peyrolles were alive with passengers on foot or on horseback and light vehicles of every description.

One of the principal points of attraction was the heights of Ste. Viceoire, a rocky eminence some seven or eight miles distant from Aix, whence a splendid view could be obtained over the wide plains and the lower ridges of hills far away to the deep blue sea beyond. On the other side next to Aix, the wall of rock, of a yellowish-white tinge, rises almost perpendicularly; the summit is crowned by a cross of gigantic proportions, called the "Cross of Provence," which stands out against the azure sky, displaying to all the country round the sign whereby the Christian hopes achieve victory. Those who wish to reach that spot must go round towards the north, because on that side the slope from the mountain top in the valley below is gentler; and on the opposite side, though the rocks do not rise abruptly, yet the ascent is steep and rugged. On this, the south side, a village nestles in the valley at the foot of the hill. The stone houses and the gardens are built in terraces and above them, almost like an old feudal castle, rise the church and the ancient monastery of Ste. Victoire. close to the face of the rock.

On their return from High Mass, as soon as the midday-meal was finished an elderly lady and two children set out for Aix on their way to this village. The woman was well past 60; her hair beneath the white lace cap she wore, seemed scarcely less white than the cap itself. After she had gone some distance the look of fatigue discernible on her kindly features somewhat flushed by the exertion of walking, showed that she had overrated her strength, and undertaken more than she could well perform. It was, in fact, rather too long an excursion for one of her years; but what will not a fond grandmother do to please her grandchildren!

"Charles, Julia!" she called out to the children, "how can you run and jump about as you are doing? Remember we have still an hour's walk before we reach the farm of St. Ferreol, and then the ascent begins. But | friendly acquaintance, got up in front I did just the same when I was your and seated herself beside him, overage, and I fancy my poor old bones will ache long before yours do. Come, we will rest a little under those ol- | ma'am," the baker rejoined, touching ive-trees."

"Are you tired already, Grandmother!" asked the boy, tossing his curly brown hair off his temples. could go a long way further without wanting to rest; I could go to Brignolles, and Ste. Baume, and on to Marseilles, to the sea. Oh how I would like to go to the sea, and get savages live, the wicked heathen to be proud at having so excellent a Christians, as Uncle Francis was telling us last time we saw him. Do you know, Grandmother, I mean to be a missioner when I grow up."

more industrious at your lessons, and bring home a better report for your Latin than you did last week," the girl interposed rather pertly.

"Now, now, you are quarrelling ggain. You promised you would be such good children, if I took you with me to see your Uncle Francis."

"Forgive me, Grandmother, I did not mean to be naughty," said Julia. "And do not look so cross at me, Charles. Come and help me to gather a nosegay for Uncle Francis, while Grandmother rests a little longer. Look what beautiful cowslips there are growing under the hedge!"

Quickly pacified, the boy ran with his sister, who was a little older than himself, to the place where the flowers were growing, and they soon came back to their grandmother with their hands full, asking her to help them arrange them.

"The poor flowers will be faded before we get to Ste. Victoire," she said with a smile.

"Oh, Uncle Francis will put them in the pretty gilt vases you gave him when he says his first Mass, and they will soon revive in water. They will look beautiful on each side of our Lady's statue. One day last week Annie Lecomte, you know, the daughter of the gardener just outside the variety to scenery that would other- town, brought some flowers to wise be somewhat uniform and mon-, school which were much more faded, otonous. Other excursionists, either and yet they revived when Sister Angelica put them in water. But look there! Is not that our baker, Mr. Lenoir coming along, driving all alone in his grand new cart?"

"Yes, it is!" exclaimed the boy, quite delighted to see the man, with whom he had struck up a friendship. on the strength of the cakes, one or two of which were generally given him when he went to the shop to pay the monthly bill. 'Hullo, Mr. Lenoir,' he shouted, waving his hat over his head, as the worthy tradesman approached at a leisurely trot: "good day to you and a pleasant drive."

"Why, that must be my young friend Charles, if my ears do not deceive me," answered the baker, bringing his stout brown cob to a standstill, and putting up the eve glass which was attached to a cord round his neck. "My eyes are not as good as my ears now, but yes, it is he sure enough. Will—you come for a drive my boy? What, can that be son is right there; the Parish Priest is you, Mrs. Montmoulin? You do not mean to say that you have walked all the way from Aix? Well, you are wonderfully strong for your years. I could not have walked half so far. though I am a good many years your iunior."

"No doubt of that, my good man." said the old lady. "My feet have not to carry your weight. But for the matter of that, I am really much more fatigued than I thought I should be."

"The good-natured baker burst out laughing. "True," he said, "my legs have twice as much above them as yours have. That comes from all the flour and other stuff that gets down my throat every day. But where are you bound for, this levely springday ?"

"We are going to Ste. Victoire. I wanted to see my son again after the winter, so I thought I would take advantage of the fine weather to visit him with my grandchildren."

"How fortunate! I can take you all three as far as the inn, and it is no distance from there up to Ste. Victoire. Come, let me help you up at once; and you Charles, help your sister to get up behind.''

Mrs. Montmoulin demurred a little at first from accepting the offer, but it was no use; with a shout of delight Charles clambered up into the light, two-wheeled cart and dragged his sister after him, while the grandmother, with the assistance of her

whelming herself with apologies. "Don't say a word about trouble. his horse with the whip. "I feel it a pleasure to drive a lady like you. I have more respect for hands that bear the marks of honest work, than those whose fingers are covered with diamond rings. I have had myself to work hard from my youth up, and if God has prospered my exertions more than those of some men, I have no on board a big ship, and sail right | reason to boast of it. So you are on away; away to the islands afar off, your way to Ste. Victoire, to see where the cocoa-nuts grow and the j your son? Well, I am sure he ought whom the missionaries turn into good mother. But do tell me-not that I want to meddle in your private affairs—the worthy priest has a very good income, has he not? Could he not do some thing more for you now,

must have been a hard struggle for you to defray his expenses at the Seminary."

Mr. Lenoir was a very worthy man but he did not possess much tact. Mrs. Montmoulin knew that he meant well, so she suppressed the feeling of resentment his inquisitiveness excited, and answered quietly: "I managed it with the help of God and some kind friends. The sum I was obliged to borrow is almost entirely paid off now, and my son has recompensed meamply for any little sacrifice it cost me by his affection, if in no other way."

"What! my good madam, is it possible that you are still encumbered with debt on account of your son's you look out for it a little before six education! Why, he must have been a priest for eight or ten years, and surely in that time he could have laid by sufficient to pay off what was still owing. Excuse my plain speaking, but it strikes me that he cannot have been very thrifty in his housekeeping."

"In one respect my son is not thrifty," Mrs. Montmoulin replied with a faint smile; "he lives as plainly and simply as possible, it cannot be denied; his great extravagnce is in regard to the poor. Every mouthful he can deny himself he gives to them, and if when visiting the sich he meets with any case of real destitution. he is as lavish with temporal as with spiritual assistance. This soon runs away with the scanty salary he receives from the Government."

"Yes, I know the Revolution did away with the fat livings of former times, and I have often thought that taking orders was a bad speculation now-a-days. But the good pastors have a comfortable berth for the most part, and might easily put by a hundred francs or so a year. Of course if a man gives every penny away to the poor he has only himself to blame. He should leave it to the municipality, or to the charity organization to look after them."

"Oh, my dear Sir, the alms these officials dole out to the needy are offen made bitter to them by unkind words, and more harm is done than good, How different what is given in a kindly spirit, sparing their feelings as much as possible; it is like balm to the sorrowing heart. No, I think my the father of the poor, as he has very often fold me. In the old times, the property of the Church was the property of the poor; the rich benefices were doubtless for the maintenance of the clergy in the first place, but all that was over was to be spent on the church or distributed to the poor. And my son makes it a rule to do this, to a much greater extent, in fact than he is bound to."

The well-to-do baker glanced at his companion, whose dress, though scrupulously neat and clean, betokened a very slender purse, "Well, well," he rejoined, "you must not be offended, but I cannot help thinking it is his first duty to help you a little nore

in your old age." "Oh, as long as God keeps me in health," replied the old lady with a heightened color." I can continue to make both ends meet. My little business answers very well, my fingers are never idle, and even in the dark I can go on with my knitting. Then there is the new machine, which daughter bought out of the few pounds her poor husband left her. that makes beautiful vests and all kind of woolen garments. So we two manage to keep ourselves and the two children thank God. And in order that you may not think hardly of my son, I must tell you that he has repeatedly offered to pay my rent, and constantly urges me to go and live with him, so that I need have no anxiety about my last days. I almost think I shall accept his proposal, for now he has plenty of room in his house."

"Of course he has room enough and to spare, if he inhabits the old monastery. There must be a splendid view from the upstairs rooms, and capital air too, very different to the narrow streets of our old town. I, for one, should congratulate you on the change of residence. Why, you would take a fresh lease of your life up there! Look you can see Ste. Victoire now, what a pretty place it is!"

A turn in the road had, in fact, brought our travellers in sight of the old monastery of Ste. Victoire which had till then been hidden by a spur of the mountains. The white walls of the long, regular building, standing on the slope of the hill, looked out from the midst of a. perfect forest of plum and other fruit "Then you will have to be much as you are getting into years? It tages and a few larger houses which showed it to the man who had listentrees. Below were grouped the cot-

forming one wing of the monastery, with a high steeple, dominated the whole scene. Behind it rose the hill, almost bare of trees, but decked with verdure, up to the blue vault of heaven. The whole formed a pleasing landscape, illumined as it was by the soft warm light of a southern sun.

"Hurrah, Ste. Victoire, Ste. Victoire," shouted Charles, who had been amusing himself with his sister's help, by tying up in bundles the violets, cowslips, and narcissus which they had gathered. "I think I see Uncle Francis, Look, the window of his room is open, it is the last, just where the old olive stands." Thereupon the boy waved his cap vigorously, and Julia fluttered her handkerchief in the hope of aftracting her uncle's notice.

"Come now, I don't believe even your young eyes could see your Uncle all this way off," said Lenoir, turning around and addressing the children. "But from the monastery you could easily descry my cart coming along the road from Brignolles, Doo'clock, and when you see it, come down leasurely with your grandmother and Julia to the inn; I shall stop half as hour there. Then I will take you back to Aix with me."

"How kind of you, Mr. Lenoir! That will be first-rate! We shall be able to stay ever so much longer with Uncle, and Grandmother will not be a bit tired," exclaimed Charles; and Mrs. Montmoulin was soon persuaded to accept the kindly offer.

"I have got quite unused to driving," she said. "This is almost the first time I have been out in any conveyance of the kind since my husband's death. In his lifetime we were accustomed to go out in the gig every Sunday afternoon, he would drive meand the children to Molsheim or Illkirch or some other place in the vicinity.

"Those places have foreign names. they are not in France, if I mistake not, the baker observed.

"They are in the environs of Stras-

burg." the old lady replied, "We resided there until the commencement of the ill-fated war put an end to all our happiness. My husband carried on a trade in fruit; on one occasion when he came into Provence to purchase a quantity of the dried plums of these parts, I made his acquaintance. My parents consented to our union. So I followed him to the Rhineland as his wife. We got on well till the outburst of the war: and almost before we were aware of it. the Germans surrounded Strasburg. Those were terrible times, Mr. Lenoir; one did not dare to venture into the streets because the enemy's shots flew about on all sides. After the defeat at Charles, my boy, look sharp, Metz all hope of an accommodation was at an end. The quarter of the town where he lived was most both attacked. Before the Bombardment began in earnest, through the intervention of some Swiss gentlemen of position, permission was obtained for the old men, women and children to leave the town. This was proclaime! with the beat of the drum in the streets, and immediately George said the children and I must go. Our parting was a truly sorrowful one. For the children's sake I complied with my husband's wish. Francis was then a lad of sixteen and still attending the Gymnasium; Charlotte was a few years younger. We bade each other an affectionate farewell, then I joined the band of exiles—some two thousand in all-which were to pass through the enemy's lines under the escort of our Swiss friends, and proceed to Bale. Before we had crossed the frontier the cannonade in our rear announced that the attack on the city had begun, and soon a red glare lit up the sky in the direction we had left. Ere long we heard that the authorities had surrendered; and I learned in the newspapers a portion of the misfortune that had befallen us. It was said that every house in the quarter where our home was situated was reduced to ashes. I waited from day to day, looking for tidings of my husband; I felt daily more convinced that had he been alive he would have come, or at least would have written to us. The worthy people who had offered a refuge to the children and myself tried to console me that no dependence could be placed on the post in the time of war; they sought to deter me from return-

of my dear husband from beneath the rubbish. I identified him by his clothes and his wedding ring. See, this is the ring." So saying, Mrs. Montmoulin brought out a bent and blackened ring, and

ing to Srasburg, but at the end of a

week, I could bear the separation no

longer. Leaving my children under

the care of our kind entertainers. I

took the train to Strasburg. God

grant that you may never witness

such a sight as met my eyes! Just as,

after clambering over heaps of debris

and still smoldering ruins, I reached

the spot where our house had stood,

I saw the police extricating the body

formed the village, amid well-kept ed to her narrative with the deepest gardens and clumps of trees. while the church interest. "One can see that it was in the church interest." the church, a venerable structure, the fire as well as its master," he said as he examined it closely, "It has been indented too by the falling walls. And did the Prussians let you go without molestation? People say they were very devils."

> "No, they were quite civil and even allowed me to have the small sum also dug out of the ruins. One of the officers too, who was superintending the men, gave me a half sovereign, when he heard that I was the widow of the man whose remains had just been found, and that I was left utterly without means of subsistence, God gave me strength to bear up at that time, or my troubles would have deprived me of my reason or brought me to the grave. As soon as I had seen my poor husband buried, I lastened back to Bale, having made up my mind to go back to my old home in Provence with the two children, The good people who had shown us hospitality would not take nothing from me, not a penny! God reward them! They even gave me a little present, and bade me God speed on my journey, when we started on our way through Geneva to my dear old native town, Aix, where my mother was still living. I took the Jutle house, our present abode, and opened a small business in woolen manufactures with the few hundred frames that George gave me when we left Strasburg, all the ready money he had at the time. This has provided us with a scanty subsistence, just enough to live on ever since. But 1 am wearying you with my long story, Mr. Lenoir. You must forgive me: when an old woman begins to talk of by-gone days, she finds it difficult to stop."

"Forgive you!" her companion rejoined. "I owe you many thanks—for telling me this, and I feel for you with all my heart. If ever you want a friend in need, do you come to me. Upon my word you have showing reat courage. I only hope the remainder of your life will be more tranquil and happy than the past has been, for you have had several trials. When you go to live with your son at Ste. Victoire you will have a good time before you."

"If it is the will of God. Mr. Len oir. I have been looking forrward to it for a long time," the old lady - replied, and as she spoke she sighed deeply, for a dark presentment seemed to rise up before her. like the shadow of a heavy cloud, as it another trial were yet in store for her, "If it is the will of God," she repeat ed gently.

"I trust your hopesmay soonbe fulfilled. Here we are at the ion already! Your conversation has made the time appear so short. Now mind you are down here again by six o'clock," And the stout baker swung himself to the ground more numbly than one would have thought possible for a man of his weight, and politely helped Mrs. Montmoulin to alight. The two children soon jumped down. and after heartily thanking their kind friend, they followed their grandmo ther up the hill to the convent.

(To be Continued).

PRESENCE OF MIND.

The presence of mind of an American soldier in moments of danger is one of his chief characteristics. A brother of Father de Smet, the noted Jesuit missionary, who labored among the Indians of the West about a quarter of a century ago, was with his regiment on some Western campaign. Ome day he wandered too far from the command, and suddenly found himself surrounded by a band of hostile Indians. He was seized and was just about to be tomahawked, when he remembered hearing his brother say one day that the Indians had a great devotion for the sign of the cross, the symbol of the Catholic faith. Accordingly he raised his right hand to his forehead and in distinct tones repeated the words: "In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." As De Smet had expected the effect was magical and in less than five minutes he was a free man.

HOW TO TREAT A CATHOLIC PAPER.

Treat your Catholic paper considerately and courteously. Treat it as a good friend whom you would favor if you could; and whose opinion you wish to retain.

If there is ever a doubt in your mind, give your friend the benefit of the doubt.

Regard your Catholic paper as a coworker in the cause. It holds up the flag of faith. See that the standard bearer is supported.

When you do business with the Catholic paper, try to do it pleasantly, cheerfully and with kind words.

Above all—(and this is the best courtesy)-do business according to the business rules which the Catholic kee Catholic Citizen.

CHURCH STRUCTURE.

It was only the other day that we had occasion to refer to the strange fact that the Rev. Father Heldmann, contained in the cash-box, which they + of St. Paul's German Catholic Church, Chicago, was mentioned as a possible candidate for Congress. Whatever truth may be in this report, one thing is certain that Father Heldmann is dearly beloved by his parishioners and that he is neither a politician, nor in any way an aspirant to any distinction outside of those which come to a faithful priest. The following brief sketch of him will serve as an introduction to the subject of his church, its construction, and dedication.

Father Heldmann, who has had charge of St. Paul's parish since 1888. was born in Chicago, of German parentage, Aug. 4, 1858. He was educated at St. Francis' college Milwaukee. He thinks little of himself, and γ_t great deal of his people, For years his heart has been in the building of a school and a church, as honest and as solid as honest materials and honest workmanship could make them. At the present time and during these years he has lived in a little, old-fasbioned cottage, furnished as simply, probably, as the poorest home in his parish. The plain-board floors are bare. Only the most necessary articles, tables, chairs, etc., and those of a plain, old pattern, are to be seen.

A week ago last Sunday, Archhishon Feehan, of Chicago, dedicated the new St. Paul's Church. The description of this new edifice is most interesting, and leads us to believe that it must be unique in form of ecclesiastical edifices the world over. A Chicago contemporary thus speaks of

"It is a church without a block of wood, a nail, or a piece of plaster in it. From vaulted roof to pavement of enduring masonry outside, and inside, seen and unseen, the whole is honest, vitrified brick. Imitation, the artificial, finds no place in the structure. Everything is what it appears to be, and everything appears to be what it is. Like Solomon's temple, in the chronicle of the Kings, "The house when it was building, was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither, so that there was neither hammer nor axe, nor any tool of iron heard in the house, while at was in building." Said Father Heldmann to his parishioners --

"Let us build a church, a church m the plain, honest architecture of the Fatherland for an example to this quick, new country, to last not a century but twenty centuries. The huilding has no model in this country and suitable bricks in the various shapes required could not be found here. Just 708 different kinds of Gothic bricks and moldings were made to order. Altogether about 2,500,000 bricks were employed in constructing the building, 500,000 of these being of a fancy variety. All facing bricks and moldings are vitrified, making them non-absorbent and self-cleaning."

"The seating capacity of the church is 1,200. The dimensions are as fol-

Two hundred and nine feet is the total length, including the sacristy. The width over all is 108 feet. The two towers are each thirty-two feet square at the bottom, and 245 feet high above the sidewalk. The width of the body of the church is sixtyeight feet. The main entrance is through six pairs of doors in three large vaulted vestibules, which lead directly into nave and side aisles. The nave is entirely free from columns, as there are no pews on the side aisles, these being used as aisles only, and extend all around the church and back of the high altar. The height of the nave is seventy-five feet, the width forty feet between the columns, which divide it from the side aisles. The body of the church expands as the front is approached. It has the bulk of the seating capacity in the transepts, so that the majority of the congregation are brought within close proximity to the sanctuary.

"Altars, communion rail, front of organ loft, and pulpit are of terracotta. White terra cotta figures of religious subjects decorate the interior of the church. This remarkable building rests on a foundation of solid rock, which extends under the property ten feet below grade. Financial operations in the building of St. Paul's church were likewise upon a solid basis. No contractors or middlemen figured in the buying and selling. Bricks and terra cotta were bought by Father Heldmann from the makers. All work was done by day,on the plan of "pay as you go," directly

from the church treasury." This peculiar and admirable temple has cost \$75,000. Possibly some day this style of structure may bepaper requests you to follow. Be sure come the fashion; but certainly, as that, if you comply, there will never | far as the present goes, it stands albe any misunderstanding.-Milwau- one in the ranks of ecclesiastical edi-

IMMIGRATION QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COL. PRIOR.—He desired to call ! the attention of the House to a matter to which he had referred the other day, namely, the legislation passed by British Columbia at the session of 1899, imposing restrictions on Chinese and Japanese. He hoped the Government would at an early date. policy on the state its allowance. question of direct uncertainty the present had a most detrimental effect upon trade in British Columbia. Personally he was strongly in favor of restricting the immigration of the Japanese. He also advocated an increase in the poll tax on Chinese. Unless the Government stopped this immigration from the far east, white labor in Canada would be swamped. There was another class of immigrants coming in by Government assistance, against whom he strongly protested. He referred to the Galicians and the Doukhobors. These people would not associate or assimilate with Anglo-Saxons, and in his judgment it was a matter of regret that the Government should pay these people to settle in Canada. He commented upon the fact that already in Manitoba the liberals were endeavoring to utilize Galicians for election purposes, although many of them had not been in Canada the requisite time to qualify them as British subjects.

Among the commonest faults that

mar humanity are envy and jealousy.

They are complementary faults usual-

ly coexistent, eavy being the desire to

possess that which belongs to anoth-

er; jealousy being the desire to keep

which may be one's lown or common

property. Envy has a somewhat

cludes covetousness if it is not a sya-

onym therefor. It is a petty and cor-

temptible fault. but, like many other

faults, may be developed by habit. Its

er people, even those whom he is

pleased to call his friends. He soon

position. Some acquaintance or frierd.

ing point in a successful career. Re-

SIR WILFRID LAURIER. - The | HON. MR. SIFTON'S DEFENCE. Premier replied that so far as Chinese immigration was concerned the Government was willing to do its utmost to mee the views of British Columbia but the question was complicated and would have to be handled carefully, so that nothing might be done to injure the trade with the Orient, But as to Japan the case was quite difsary in the interests of the Empire. | policy. The Galicians who first came

As to the Doukhobors, they were were an excellent people of Caucasian race because on that account. Immigrants from any European country were desirable golians.

Mr. Sifton defended the immigration policy of the Government. Every effort was being made to secure immigrants from the United States and Great Britain, with considerable success. The Doukhobors and Galicans were desirable agricultural settlers. Immigrants from the Continent of ferent. If the recent legislation of Europe took more looking after than British Columbia had been directed those who spoke English, and the only against the Chinese, the Govern- Government had ceased given bonuses ment would not have interferred, and to booking agents on June 1st, bewould not now interfere if such legis- cause it was thought by that time as lation were passed. With Japan the many such settlers had been secured matter was complicated by questions as could be conveniently handled this of Imperial plicy. It was of the ut- year. This policy had drawn forth a most importance to Great Britain strong remonstrance from the High that Japan should be her ally in the Commissioner, who wanted the bonus East, and Canada must be prepared to continued until September 1st, but make whatever sacrifices were neces- the Government had adhered to its

selection has 110 like ourselves. True, they would not been made. They were paupers for the fight, but neither would Quakers, and most part, and were responsible for nobody proposed to ostracise Quakers | the hostility aroused against Galicians generally. Those who had come since were a desirable class. The Domwhatever might be said about Mon- inion of Canada could easily assimiliate five or six thousand of these.

least

the

ENVY AND JEALOUSY is not only envious of his friends. Inis discontented with himself. He bars not an agreeable companion; he savrifices the friendships that might have

in exclusive possession something broosing over imaginary slights and wrongs he chills the energy that might have served to help han in his puriversities was still more eminently broader sense than coverousness. own career. which is prohibited in one of the Far from encouraging the growth commandments. but it at least it of an envious disposition, one should have been the efforts made by Cardinaim to repress it, it we cannot re- al Manning and others to deal with mice over the good fortune of others, that most oppressing of our national

we should at least refrain from eavy problems, the condition of the workdevelopment, may therefore, be resist- of them, attending strictly to our ing class. Indeed, the last few years ed by the cultivation of generosity own discharge of duty in the confid- have seen the beginning of strenuous and sympathy. The natural disposi- ent belief that rewards will come to endeavors thus to plant Catholicism tion of an envious man is to exalt his those who deserve them. The reasons in the very soil of English character. own successes and decry those of oth- for success or failure are not always and the effect is already becoming obvious; sometimes chance plays a manifest in the growing respect with part in determining the course of which Catholicism is regarded by the one's life, but in general there is some- country at large, and in the lessening develops a venomous, malignant desthing more than mere chance; there is of the popular prejudice that to be a passes him in the race of life; instead uncrit of some kind at the back of eve Catholic you must cease to be an En-

of rejoicing in the latter's success $\|_{h^\alpha}$ ery advancement. seeks depreciatory explanations of it. | Envy accomplishes nothing, but His envy leads him to detraction, and | tends to make its victim misanthrons | Mr. Bagot must be one of those emulation as might be of service, allusion is thus made by Father Cuther the Springs. tends to paralyze effort and thus render the envious man less and less fit flections of this kind render the en- to compete for the prizes yet within vious man morose and unhappy. He I his reach-Baltimore Sun.

and have thus begun the process of naturalizing the Church among our countrymen. Thus the Fathers of the Society of Jesus have done pioneer work with their text-book of philosophy. The English Benedictines have ever been a standing memorial of the the way to his own advancement by blending of the English character the call of his disposition, for be is with religious life, Among my own religious brethren, the Guild of St. Anthony, for alleviating the hunger of heen of service to him, and by intethe poor, is an attempt to nationalize practical Catholic devotion. The institution of Carbolic centres at the an advance in the right direction Most noteworthy of all, however

glishman."

"But the work thus begun toreds to be still more vigorously continued. There are yet among us many to whom Catholicism seems to include the negation of national character, at least in so far as it is English. To men of this way of thinking, the raising of the national Cathedral of Westminster--the first symbol of Cathelicism moulded by English minds and hands-is little less than a blasphemy. They would prefer that we look toward Notre Dame of Paris or ped at a distance. So long as there are Catholics among us who view due position among the English people. Fortunately they are becoming less in number year by year, yet they are capable of doing much mischief to the Church while they remain. In all these matters the letter of the Pope to the Americans has laid down the rule to be followed. In faith there must be undeviating unity: in discipline there must be one source of authority, the Holy See, which alone has the ultimate right to determine the opportune moment for the introduction, of news laws or the modification of the old ones. In matters of national custom and habit, which are not opposed to the laws af the Church, the Holy

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND NATIONAL LIFE.

on a letter from the Roman corres- characteristics are not opposed to the pondent of the London Times, in teaching of Christ, For we repeat, in which that writer gives as an authority on Catholicty in England, a certain Mr. Richard Bagot, an English the infinite life of God is manifested Catholic resident in Rome. We con- as in a panorama of natural revelatended that Mr. Bagot is neither not tion. Wherever, then, the Church is acter, Catholicism will never gain its a Catholic or else he is one that is planted, it must identify itself with antiffrish Catholic. Possibly he is one of those to whom Rev. Father Cuthbert, refers in the closing paragraphs of a communication he has sent to the Weekly Register, Father Cuthbert is an English Capuchin monk and a man of great crudition. So able is the letter that he wrote, on Rome and Americanism, and so important are some of its explanations and ar- as the divinely ordained kingdom of guments that we will reproduce a greater part of it-although it is only with the last portion that we are are now concerned. The Rev. Father tions, but in subordination to its own

"In the letter to the Americans the Holy Father has dealt with a vital question concerning the future of the Church, especially in English-speaking licity, the Rev. Father says:-countries - the question, broadly speaking, as to how far Catholicism ics are not likely to listen for a momay identify itself with national life. Ment to any argument that tends to It may be taken as an axiom that the Church cannot convert the nations icism." without absorbing into itself whatev- | Exactly the contrary of Mr. Baer is good in the character and man- got's contention. Yet, while that Salt Lake City, to help defray the ner of life of the nations. No nation gentleman poses as an authority—or cost of the new \$100,000 cathedral. possesses all the moral qualities in an $\|$ rather is taken an $\|$ as authority $\|$ by $_{i}$ eminent degree, but every nation in the Times, and claims that Cardinal A remarkable freak of lightning, oc- tion. Mr. Rorke was the man who inthe best days of its power manifests. Manning was no believer in the Ca- curred at East Brookfield, Mass., when corporated the Roman Catholic Diosome particular moral quality in a tholicizing of Englishmen, we find Fa- s sudden shock restored to its old- cese of Chicago. heroic degree. The Church as the uni- ther Cuthbert-a resident Englishman time vigor the left arm of Eli Forbes, fying factor among the nations must and not an expatriated one-saying: which had been useless for thirteen absorb into itself all various national; "When St. Gregory sent St. Aug- years on account of rheumatism." parations are now being made for qualities, and must exclude none; or ustine to convert the Anglo-Saxons he While he was sitting at the window a to put it in another way, the Church bade the apostle not to destroy the thundershower came up and with it must exclude all nations, not merely national customs, but to concentrate were two sharp flashes of lightning. erica, which is to take place in Chias geographical extensions, but as them and use them for religious pur- With one of the tremendous crushes cago, on August 9. It is expected that moral entities: that is to say, the poses. It would have been well if all Mr. Forbes felt a sharp pricking of his the convention will be one of the larg-Church must include in the economy other missionaries had kept this pre- flesh and tingling in his bones and est gatherings of total abstainers of its social life a capacity to admit cept in view when they set forth to with a jerk his left arm shot violent- ever held in the United States. The into itself the national habits and reconvert the English to the Faith. ly forward from its cramped posit- Union now numbers 80,000 members. | said to our reporter: "I would ra-

Contraction of the contraction of

Elsewhere we publish comments ip- the sun, in so far as these habits and tions, as also, indeed, of individuals, whatever is good in the national life, and exclude nothing. But here comes the difficulty. In identifying itself with the national life the Church may never surrender that national character which she has as the guardian of the one Divine revelation regarding faith or morals; neither can she allow the essential unity of the Church God on earth to be obscured by any exclusive nationalism. The Church must identify itself with all the naessential and visible unity."

> Speaking of the danger in this blending of national life with Catho-

"But the English-speaking Cathol- PARAGRAPES FROM OUR destroy the imperial unity of Cathol-

characteristics of every nation under Some of them have, indeed, done so, ion. The shock was over in a flash. One of the principal features of the there see my child dead than give him Christian?

See commends a loyal acceptance.

Gifts aggregating \$20,000 have been pledged to Bishop Scantan of | of Sir James Rorke, who was the first

and Mr. Forbes felt his left arm bristle with vitality and tingle with vigor. To his delight he found that he could use the arm as well as ever.

In an attempt to save her child from death a few days ago, Mrs. F. Lausman and her four year old daughter Hazel, of Chicago, were fatally injured yesterday by being struck by an Illinois Central suburban train. Mrs. Lausman jumped directly in front of the engine and clasped the child in her arms, but before she had a chance to escape, they were hit by the swiftly moving train and hurled thirty feet from the tracks.

A consultation has been held at the residence of Bishop McFaul, Trenton, in regard to the threatened suit to upset the will of the late Daniel Morris of Atlantic City, who left large bequests to various Catholic institutions. Pierce Archer, of Philadelphia, the executor of the estate, conferred with the Bishop and Peter Backes, the Bishop's legal advisor. Among the bequests one of \$40,000 to the Bishop was to found a home for the aged, and \$25,000 for the Hopewell Orphan Asylum, According to Mr. Archer, the heirs, most of whom live in the West, have little chance of upsetting the will on the ground that Mr. Morris was of unsound mind when he signed it. Col. Morris made several previous wills, but in them he did not leave his natural heirs anything. In the last will he left them \$1,000 each, Mr. Archer says that if the heirs break the last will they will out themselves completely off, unless they succeed in breaking all the previous wills, which the charitable bequests are about the same. As to Col. Morris being of unsound mind, Mr. Archer says that on the day of his death Col. Morris transacted considerable business, including the signing of several checks, and that until within a few hours of his death he transacted his general business as usual.

Eight priests of St. Paul have purchased a handsome brougham and a pair of black steeds to present to Archbishop Ireland on his return from

Several weeks ago Mrs. Robert Renhert, widow of the late Robert Renhert, who had been one of the leading hotel proprietors of this city, donated the sum of \$5,000 for the building of a chapel at Buena Vista Springs, Pa., as a memorial to her husband, who

Thomas Ryan, 14 years old, of 209 West 19th Street, New York, died June 29th in St. Vincent's Hospital from lockiew, caused by a toy pistolshot wound.

Rev. Dr. Wall, pastor of Holy Rosary Church, New York, has ordered five new alters and a set of stations of the cross from D. Colombani, the ecclesiastical artist. The altars will be of the finest Carrara marble.

A high altar has been designed for the Jesuit Church of St. Ignatius, 84th Street and Park Avenue, New York, which was recently opened. There are four statues-St. Ignatius, St. Francis Xavier, St. Peter and St. Paul- which will occupy niches in the church. Fourteen new stations of the cross in white marble will cost \$16,000. The high altar will be adorned with statues of saints and angels in heroic size.

The Roman correspondent of the Baltimore Sun cables that Rev. Frederick W. Eis has been nominated Bishop of Marquette, Mich., to succeed the late Right Rev. John Vertin.

Michael Andrew Rorke one of the oldest practicing lawyers in Chicago, died June 27, of old age. Mr. Rorke had lived on the north side for fiftysix years. He was born in Dublin Ireland, in 1823, and was graduated from Trinity College when nineteen AMERICAN EXCHANGES. years old. He practiced law in his native town until 1843, when he came to Chicago. Mr. Rorke was a nephew Catholic member of the British Parli- after and made comfortable, Subseament elected after what was known in Ireland as the Catholic emancipa-

> TEMPERANCE SENTINELS .-- Prethe 29th annual convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Am- i child into the institution named.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL IRISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE TO

Ste. Anne de Beaupre,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE REDEMPTORIST FATHERS OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH, MONTREAL.

= Saturday, July 29. =

For Men only.

Str. "Three Rivers" Leaves Richelieu Wharf at 6.30 P.M.

· · TICKETS . .

Adults, \$2.10; Children, \$105.

TICKETS AND STATEROOMS CAN BE SECURED AT THE ST. ANN'S PRES-BYTERY, 32 BASIN STREET,

convention will be the celebration of | to eat meat. The teeth, he affirms, the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival | fall out naturally at a certain age, in New York of the great apostle of total abstinence, Father Mathew.

A Boston physician, Dr. Simpson, maintains, according to Cosmos, that | point are by no means as paradoxical the use of artificial teeth is bad for as they may seem to some people .old persons, because it enables them | Literary Digest.

because nature means that at this particular time of life we should limit ourseleves to a vegetable diet. Dr. Simpson insists that his ideas on this

Preying on the Destitute.

there is considerable agitation concerning certain unprincipled methods of the children. They do all this in hand over her children to a place of the poverty, the misery, and often part with them under such circumthe sin of the parents. Columns of the stances. Dublin press have been devoted to editorials, letters, answers, comments, been taken into St. Brigid's Orphanand general articles, upon this questtion. It appears that the principal institution is called the Elliott Home, and is supported by many of the most reputable Protestants of the city -men who would scorn to do a mean thing, or to take an unworthy advantage of even the humblest. If the exposition of the system leads to the enlightenment of these gentlemen upon the methods of an institution which their money supports, much had been one of the chief owners of good will have been done. It is abthe property. The contract has been solutely impossible for us to even awarded for the building, which will analyze the lengthy case brought be of stone and of Gothic design. The against the high-priests of proselytchapel will be so arranged that it ism, but we take the following generhe explains that not his friend's mer- ic. It is a fruitful source of unhappi- very undesirable Catholics—happily can be used either for Catholic or al article, from the "Daily Nation," it, but some fortuitous circumstance, ness, and instead of inspiring such growing less in numbers to whom Protestant service by the guests of of June 21, to show that the "Souperism." so ridiculed and lashed Dr. Cahill, in his day, is not yet dead in Ireland. The article reads thus :---

> "A very unscrupulous and determined attempt at proselytism in the notice, and from inquiries made by our representative, it seems to be atic efforts of a like nature on the part of those involved in it. About a month ago a tradesman named Hackett was sentenced to a month's imprisonment at the suit of Inspector Taylor of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and he had scarcely been safely under lock and key when the proselytiser set to work with a zeal worthy of a better cause. The imprisonment of her husband left Mrs. Hackett. an industrious woman, imbued with a strong spirit of Catholic faith, and of respectable antecedents in a position of the utmost helplessness. She had four young children dependent on her and was not possessed of the means to maintain them. It was at this period taking advantage of her temporary poverty and desolate condition, that the proselytisers stepped in, and exerted themselves strenuously to get the children "cared for" in a Protestant Home, A Mr. Thompson, who was described to our reporter as a "missionary" in connection with the institution attached to the church Mission, 5 Townsend street, called on Mrs. Hackett and her mother at their rooms in 28 Grenville street, a tenement house, in which they temporarily reside, and tried to persuade her to hand over the children to the Elliott Home, Townsend street, where he assired her they would be well looked quently he wrote a pencilled note which bears neither address nor date, in which he stated that Miss Annie Smyly, 35 Upper Fitzwilliam street, who, by the way is honorary secretary of the Elliott Home, would be glad to see Mrs. Hackett at her address on the following Monday relative to getting her two-years' old

When the poor woman ascertained that the institution was a Protestant one she resolved to have nothing whatever to do with Mr. Thompson or those associated with him. As she

In Dublin, at the present moment, | to people like that." Our reporter was further informed that subsequently further efforts were made to get that are being practised by a class of hold of the children for the Home, proselytizers that make it their busi- and threats were actually held out ness to seek out Catholic families in | that nothing was before her but - the destitution, and to secure possession workhouse, or to beg, if she did not the name of God, of humanity, of where they would be maintained. The charity, of philanthropy, but the efforts to get the custody of the childmain object is to gain recruits to ren from Mrs. Hackett failed, as she Protestantism, by taking advantage was determined at all costs not to

> The two eldest of the children have age, and the authorities in charge of that institution having learned the circumstances in which the poor wo-, man is placed, have very kindly given a grant of two shiftings a week for the maintenance of the two-year old child for whom they had no vacancy. In addition, Mrs. Hackett has to nurse a baby only a few months' old. Our reporter found the family in a condition of great poverty. Mrs. Hackett's mother earns as much as she can in laundry work, but, up to the present, the sum total of her earnings from this source amounts to only half a crown a week, and this, with the two shillings obtained from the orphanage, has to procure assistance for the family for the week.

Both the mother and danch very anxious to obtain employment, to eke out an existence, till the husband is released. As she said: "If I got work--scrubbing or washing- I city has just been brought under our would be very glad. I could put the bahy out to nurse during the day and earn something for myself." The part and parcel of a series of system- poor woman was all gratitude towards the good nuns of St. Brigid's Orphanage for the generous and charitable way they had assisted her,

"The exertions of the "missioner" were, on this occasion, expended in a wrong direction. It is curious that the moment the bread winner of the family was put in jail that the proselytisers appeared on the scene and this circumstance would seem to indicate that a close eye is kept to such cases as they occur from time to time for a simple object. The authoraties in charge of the Elliott Home, "an institution for waifs and strays," as the report puts it, should be able to find ample objects for it if they confine their operations to persons of their own religious belief. But unscrupulous tactics of the kind we have referred to deserve the condemnation of every broad-minded citizen, no matter to what religious persuasion he may belong. We notice that from the report of this Home for 1898 that amongst the subscribers are several well known citizens and some business firms, which are supported mainly by Catholics. We wonder do these people countenance such conduct as we have described !"

Negotiations are in progress which when completed will result in the establishment of a big pulp industry at Culumet. The capitalialists interested are Mr. George Perley, Mr. Fred Avery, Mr. Chas. E. Reid and Mr. W. White of Albany, N. Y.

There is not part of the warld which has such a black record for wrecks as the Black Sea. The number in some years has averaged more than one a day, the greatest number of wrecks recorded in one year being 425, and the smallest 124. About 50 per cent. of these vessels became total wrecks, all the crews being lost.

Never praise a man before his death since no one can tell how he will end. Were God to take from me the trensures of His Grace, which He has lent me till now, what would remain to me but a soul and body, which an infidel possesses in common with a

GRAND MERE AND ITS PROGRESS.

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.

Grand Mere is a very interesting | a man of superior capacity, strong place to visit because of its splendid natural surroundings, and unlimited water power combined with the wealth of pulp wood in its neighborhood. It must be especially interesting to Montrealers on account of its being a central seat of a great industry which is destined to develop the pulp and paper business in this Province. The Laurentide Pulp Company, Ltd., is the great growing manufacting industry here; and the controling influence of this wealthy corporation will be to Grand Mere what the Pullman Car Co, is to the town of Pullman.

As it is, the Lower Town composed of Americans and English-speaking citizens may be called the property of the Company, and it may be fairly assumed that their control will increase as their immense manufacturing interests extend. In some sense, it may be said that the Laurentide Pulp Co. have made Grand Mere; but that is not true, The powerful company have been only instrumental in developing what nature and Providence placed at their disposal, were it not for the great water power furnished by the St. Maurice, and the untold supply of spruce wood, there would be no Laurentide Pulp Co. to-day. But every true Canadian rejoices that Quebec Province has such industrial resources and that she has enterprising men of means to help to develop them.

Montreal capital is well represented in the formation of the Company here. such men as Lord Strathcona. Mr. R. B. Angus, and Sir William Van Horne, being identified with it. The The executive management is practically in the hands of the American stockholders of the concern, and from a financial and business point of view it is well that it is so, for that means thoroughness, up-to-dateness and capability in the running of the huge establishment, and an entire absence of waste of time. We got this latter expression from Mr. II. Mulligan, of the office, who, in giving the permit to see the works, hinted that it was undesirable to talk to the hands lest their attention should be distracted in the least from their duties. The work goes on day and night, every lawful day, and then they are not able to keep up with the orders. In this observation of the sacredness of Sunday there is a pleasing contrast to the practice in the United States, for there, in some parts at least - we saw works going at full blast on Sun-

ability and business instinct, Mr. I. I. | tourists and visitors generally. It can

personality, broad and large-mimded in his ideas of the requisites of a large manufacturing concern. Mr. Henry is superintendent of the paper making mill, and he possesses all the keenness and business aptitudes that form the active and shrewd American man of affairs. Mr. A Wilkie is another of the valued men of the institution, and seems to be a man who has thoroughly mastered the details of the duties that fall to his lot. When it is stated that 1900 logs are cut per day, one half going to sulphite pulp, and the other half to ground work, and with 900 hgnds are employed in the paper and pulp mills alone, and that the new saw mills to be opened this month, will cut 90,000 feet of lumber per day, for export to Europe, some idea of the extent of the works may be had. On the floors we saw huge rolls of paper, marked J. H. Green, Dublin, ready to be shipped to the capital of the Green Isle; Other lots destined for Chicago and American centres, as well as for chief centres in England, and enormous headlong while the former descends piles of cardboard which goes principally to Manchester. These enormous erections of stone and lime, brick and mortar, and immense plant represent a money value of millions and they will endure and be operated by other staffs, when the present operators shall have paid the debt of Nature and passed away.

Grand Mere will grow into a flour-450 families, totalling 1600 commun- and the prospects at Shewenegan. icants. A new church is in course of . The real factor in the opening of construction, a former four storey the vast territory of Northern Quebec building being utilized as a church was the construction of the Quebec & and school, A new convent is already. Lake St. John Railway, without this built, and awaits the coming of the splendid enterprise it would still be a Sisters who are expected shortly, close domain known only as a hout-Rev. Father Lafleche is the new cure ling ground for hardy sportsmen and appointed, the Rev. Charles Beaudet, as a geographical territory that forhaving been promoted as parish priest bode man to attempt its exploration of Three Rivers. There are also Angli- or development. Then again science can and Presbyterian churches here. had not found the secret of turning The municipality is governed by May- common sprace, wood into pulp, and or Desaulnier, and six council, men, paper and cardboard and other mark-Daurentide Hotel is beautifully situ- etable commodities, which the great ated on an elevation overlooking the mercantile centres, of the world are St. Maurice River, and it seems to asking for as soon as the products have the comforts and good manage- leave the mills. ment of any city house, and yet at For a great deal of my information General Alger. American Secretary very reasonable rates. There is anoththis Canadian industry, and he fre- struction, Grand More, from its fine quently visits the works. His son.Mr. | natural position and the picturesque Warren, is general manager of the be reached in five hours by the complant, and needless to say that he is I fortable coaches of the Queber and

Lake St. John Railway, from Quebec at 8.40 a.m., every week day, and Boucherville. How the two steamers zens, still all that does not excuse from Three Rivers by the Piles branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which joins the former at Garneau Junction. Combining the trip to Grand Mere, with the still grander one to Lake St. John and Roberval, Chicoutimi and the Saguenay, it makes an outing of rare pleasure and profit and one that discoloses the immense wealth of the Province in timber limits, in hunting and fishing grounds, and in the unfolding of scenery as rich and varied as can be found on this Continent.

Shewenegani some ten miles West of Grand Mere, is going to rival the latter in point of industrial activity, a Boston syndicate having agreed with the Provincial Government, to construct pulp and paper mills, electric power works, etc., that will involve an outlay of some five millions of dollars. Towards a fulfilment of the agreement ground has already been broken and the mills are already under construction. Then the great volume of the water falls at that place will attract thousands of tourist. An over-enthusiatic inhabitant of Grand Mere says that the volume of flood is as great as that of Niagara, only the latter plunges down slantingly.

The connecting link of road from Grand Mere to Shewenegan is fast approaching completion and will probably be opened in a month or two. Of course, the great secret of the newly awakened interest in these heretofore neglected parts of the Pro-; vince is their unfold wealth in pulp wood, and unrivalled water power. The Provincial authorities themselves ishing community, and this is the hes thad well high overlooked the value of lief of its present inhabitants who are. These vast timber lands, but the keep building for themselves a good class sighted Yankees sent across their of homes. The Upper-Town is known shrewd projectors, and they at once as the French Canadian section, the saw rich fields for development and people of that race forming full two- the evident possibilities of making thirds of the population, having their fortunes. Hence the present cheerown Catholic congregation of some ful condition of affairs at Grand Mere

concerning this numicipality I am inof War, is prominently connected with er hotel either finished or under com- debted to the courtesy of Mr. Chas. 1. Charbonneau, notary public, who transacts the notrial business of the R. A. Alger, ir., is secretary treasurer | nature of its environs, is bound to be | Laurentide Pulp and Paper Co., and and is a young man of distinguished come a favorable point for American | that of the town generally. He is a worthy citizen and is esteemed as the deserves to be.

WM. ELLISON.

OVERCROWDED EXCURSION BOATS.

cle has appeared in the American idea of the confusion, the risk, the press this year, than that of the New | mad fury, the insane efforts of those York "World," in which a description | who took part in that excursion :-is given of the terrors and hardships wild Grove, on account of mismanboat accommodation. It would be imthe ten or more columns of fearful description, nor would it in any in a few lines, in opening the article. the "World" tells the main facts of the case, which are as follows:-

"Four thousand excursionists, men. avomen and children, were forced by a misunderstanding or a blunder as to transportation to spend all Saturday night on Idlewild Grove, an excursion resort on the sound.

"It was the annual excursion of the socialistic Labor Union, attended by eight thousand persons, half of whomgot back Saturday night. The other half were unable to do so and were forced to spend the night, cold and shelterless, in the grove. There were | was of the nature above mentioned. hundreds of women with infants in arms. The food supply ran out, and water was sold for five cents a glass. During the night there were numerous fights and riots. The excursionists allege that the Meyer Excursion Company, is at fault. They say the captains of the steamers Tolchester and Bay Queen, which carried them to Idlewild, refused to tow the barge Susquehanna, crowded with people back to New York. The Meyer Company officers assert that an offer was made to tow the barge, but the excursionists refused to return that way, saying that they had contracted

to come back on the steamer.

Possibly no more sensational arti-I from a thousand, will give a fair

"Long before the advertised hour undergone by a growd of excursion- for the hoat to start, at least 2.000 ists who were left all night at Idle- persons laden with lunch baskets were waiting. The scramble was a agement and a lack of proper steam- mighty one all day, and every time a steamer appeared hats were smashed, possible for us to reproduce any of baskets were wrecked and clothing torn. There were as many women as men, and almost every woman carway benefit our readers, or add to ried a baby. So desperate were they the seriousness of the situation. But I to get aboard that again and again mothers were seen to pass babies over the heads of the crowd into the outstretched arms of men beyond and on the boat.

"When the 2 o'clock boat --- the Tolchester-sailed the rush was at its height. A man in a rowhoat paddled across in her wake and collected 87 hats and 9 lunch-baskets, all tost in the scramble. These details will aid in an understanding of the extraordinary event on Saturday night."

Needless to attempt a description of the night passed without the slightest shelter when the morning's start

ent is to point out that we are here evening came, and the 'Hochelaga' exposed to similar unfortunat? occurrences; possibly not on so gigantic last trip, she found three times as with as much danger to life. It was only the other day that, through a bonne," which had gone down in the letter that was published in the press one of our city aldermen called the attention of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company to the terrific overcrowding of the "Cultivateur, on Dominion Day. Thousands of citizens went over to St. Helen's

of a catastrophe. The alderman justly contended that one steamboat was not sufficient to do such a service on such a day. In reply he was told that it was an exceptional occasion., in fact a rare one, and that no accident took place. But it is exactly because it was an exceptional occasion that exceptional precautions should have been taken. It was well known to all concerned that immense crowds would frequent that special resort on Dominion Day, and it was the duty of all concerned to have prepared in an adequate manner for such an ev-

But the St. Helen Island incident was by no means the only one of a similar nature that took place on that day. The steamboat 'Hochelaga" does the service between Montreal and Isle Grosbois, touching at Boucherville each trip. On week days, and even in nearly all days of the season, the 'Hochelaga' is more than sufficient for the Isle Grosbois service; in fact were it not for Boucherville a much smaller steamboat would suffice. Every two hours the 'Hochelaga' makes her round trip. On Dominion day she went down from Montreal to Isle Groisbois loaded to her utmost capacity at 9, and at 11, in the forenoon, and again at 2 in the afternoon. In these three trips she brought down full loads of Our object in referring to this even excursionists. When six o'clock in the had to return to Montreal, on her a scale, but certainly accompanied many passengers at Isle Grosbois as she was able to carry. The "Terreafternoon to Varennes, Vercheres and other points, with a full load of excursionists was returning. The 'Hochelaga' hailed her, and asked to have her stopped to take on some of the people on the Island. The 'Terrebonne' attempted to land at the Island wharf Island and the crush and rush indic- but the crowd was so great, and she One feature of the day, selected atted at every moment the possibility was already so loaded, that she had

to back out again, and go ahead to | duct of a great majority of our citimanaged to get the crowd to Montreal, we do not know, but we do know that the 'Hochelaga' steamed now on one wheel and now on the other, rolling with every movement of the number on her decks.

terrible accident occurs to protect the sense should mark the holiday con- excursion accomodation.

the lack of proper accomodation on the steamboats and ferry-boats upon our rivers. There should have been at the very least another boat to accompany the 'Hochelaga' on her last trip, in order to take away the crowd There was no accident, it is true; that had gone down on three different but is it necessary to wait until some strips; or else the 'Hochelaga' should not have been allowed to take any expublic? While we are not prepared to cursionists down on her afternoon approve of women, with little child- trip. Some day an accident will ocren, running the fearful risks that are | cur that will send a thrill of emotion inevitably associated with all such through all the community, and posgeneral excursions, and while we sibly then it will take considerable think that a great deal more common | time to change the present system of

$oldsymbol{Divorce}$ $oldsymbol{Becoming}$ $oldsymbol{Discredited}.$

be quite unnecessary to refer to the attitude of the Catholic Church, upon all questions regarding that moral crime called divorce. We are merely desirous of calling attention to the fact that even the higher-minded and better instructed class of Protestants | the famous | Irish Protestant orator, are becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with the laws that permit the violation of a divine law, and disgusted with the divorces of the present time. It is a healthy sign to perceive such a spirit growing apace in the world. A striking example we have in an event which recently occurred at Newport, the most fashion able and exclusive watering place in America, The Rev. Braddin Hamilton of New York City, recently preached a severe sermon on Givorce, it. a. New port clearch, and the people there took it as it it solely applies to themselves. In order to explain that was universally applicable, and that he only releval Newport or account of the raffwares of its people upon seciety. Rev. Mr. Hamalton wrote a most remarkable better to the Nev York "World," We take a new extraces from that letter, for tridy they deserve regreduction. Amongst other

"There is no doubt that divorce is on the increase. The newspapers show it and statistics make a clear. The evil is a loathsomer one so loathsome that I dislike to speak of it.

things no soud .--

"There is nothing more horrifying. more detestable, than the spectacle of a man deliberately plotting not only to wreck another's happiness but to bring shame on one whom he pretends: to love and mon her innocent children; and the sin is more the less when the offender, as is sometimes the case is a woman.

"A mere monetary thief is admirathe compared to sterr a one, and the imisery of the circumstances is inness of the injured person, who real izes that theft is being committed and Not is powerless to prevent it."

"It is time now that it should be given a check, and there is no society so capable of making its restraining influence felt as that of Newport. I do not mean to say that the evil prevails in Newport more than elsewhere. I have no reason to say that it does. But Newport has more power to check it than the combined effort of the Christian churches from Maine to the Pacific Coast, and for the simple reason that the home-wreckers and divorces are under the church's influence."

"The man who can deliberately persuade a woman to desert her husband and children, to leave them the objects of pity and ridicule, is not and enable to church influence. And the woman who coldly wrecks her husband's life does not care for the cenfor the censure of society, and society can deal a crushing blow to the divorce evil by visiting the divorcees with ostracism."

Divorce is an evil that must be combated on all sides, and we can had with pleasure any man who furnishes a fresh weapon where with to slay the life-saving precepts of Catholicity are sweep over the world, effaciby homes. again universally accepted, we cannot expect to find the world turn, from purely human motives, away aid and encourage all who aim at its dying fires of God's vengeance."

For our present purpose it would | destruction, And Rev. Mr. Hamilton decidedly fired a telling shot when he struck at divorce in the heart of Newport society.

> This brings to mind the exordrum of a speech delivered about seventy years ago, in the Four Courts, Dublin, by Charles Phillips. It was in the case of Guthrie vs. Sterne; an action of damages taken by a husband against a military officer who had gone away with his wife, and left him widowe with several young children, Phillips was a very young man, he had need yet attained his immense popularity. when he arose to address the mry on behalf of the husband. Guthre, Simplicity, elements, to unty, parties of Small to Bury a time a contribution of introduction, it was thus ac stoke, (we quote them been by Confliction of the Jury

it amin this case, costical for the plantiff, who has desired not with the kind concession of my much in the efficient colleagues, to detail to you the stories of his haisfortunes, by the course of a griendscap which has now ested between us, originating in metgal pursuits and remented by introval attachments, never, uptil this mornent, did I feel anything that pleasure in claims it created or it. The divies it imposed; but, in selecting me from the bright array of learning and cioquence by which I am surrounded, I am pained at the kindress of a partiality which forgets its own interestin the exercise of its afformer, and contines the task of age and wisdom. to the uncertain guidance of youth and inexperience. The selecting one, however, he has given you a proof that truth needs no set phrase of speech, that imisfortune cannot cover the marks which its tears have rest To you, to day, religion defiled, morals violated, and the canons of the living God footly spursed taske a meiancholy appeal. You will hear the case with as much patience as your indignation, will allow, and I myself will ask you to adjudge it with as much mercy as pistice will permit.

"Gentlement of all the guits we most reverence, of all the bounties we most admire, of all the donations of God to man that we should eternally cherish, scarcely one surpasses in importance the nuptial contract. It is the gift of heaven, the charm of earth, the joy of the present, the promise of the future, the innocence of enjoyment, the sanctity of passion, the Sacrament of the human love. The slender curtain that shades the sanctuary of the marriage home, has for its purity the whiteness of the mountain snow, and for its protection the texture of the mountain adamant.

"That national sanctuary has been invaded, that venerable deity has been torn from its shrine, by the polluted hands of a prayerless, heartless, sure of the church. But they do care | soulless, adulterer, and the laws of the Eternal have been violated to a degree that all Christianity must feel the effects of the verdict you are about to give. If the demon be not checked at once, and on his first public attempt to ruin the social fabric that is based on Christian morality. the day will come, when accompanied hydra. Until the day comes when the by a million other demons, he will quenching hearth-fires, and leaving children orphans, with the legacy of disgrace, while gathering an abundfrom this evil; but we can certainly ant harvest of souls to feed the un-

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City Ticket Offices, 187 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.

MILLIONS FOR CENSUS TAKING.

The first census that of 1790, of the United States, cost less than \$50,-000. The second census cost \$66,000. and was included in a volume of 78 pages. The census of 1880, required 22 volumes and cost \$5,862,000. while the census of 1890, required 40 volumes of more than 12,000 pages in all, and cost \$10,200,000. As the population of the country increases the scope of each succeeding census seems to have been enlarged, but in 1900 an effort wil be made to curtail the subjects treated. A reduction in the cost of the census and the time required for taking it is expected. A mere enumeration of inhabitants without other details could be made, it is computed, for \$3,000,000.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, says:-

While the remains of the late Cardinal Franz de Paula von Schonborn, Archbishop of Prague, were being conveyed from the Prague railroad station to the archiepiscopal palace, a panic arose among the crowd. twenty persons being seriously injured, Two have since died.

The Local Control of the Control of

Corner St. Antoine and Mountain streets.

Large assortment of Outing Boots, Men's, Boys' and Youths'

White Canvas Boots.

Boys' and Girls' Tan Shoes, selling at from 90c to 81 50,

CHILDREN'S TAN SHOES, selling at from 75c to 81 25,

J. SLOAN & SONS

Bargains in Fine Footwear.

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Before our usual stock-taking, we are making special reductions in many lines. It will pay you to call and see them. Some of our re-

Our Boys and Girls.

THE CHILDREN.

Come and watch the children at their merry play;

Bertie, bright and active, Ethel, blithe and gay.

But of all the playthings children ever found. If you want to see them, only look

around!

There's a doll-it must be, though without a head; 'All its early beauty long ago has

fled. There's a stick which answers for a

horse at times; Here's a book in tatters, once 'twas full of rhymes.

Now I see the vestige, of a little cart, Bertie often plays with-bless his little heart!

Look you there, a marble! There were nineteen more,

Where are they, I wonder, perhaps about the floor.

There I see the remnants of aNoah's ark, Here a dog, I fancy, but it cannot

bark, Now I see a camel and a zebra too. Now a little pussy, don't you hear it

mew? Yonder is a match-box, treasured

with the rest, Here a bird of Ethel's but it has no

nest. There I see some ninepins, here a bonny shell;

Half a dozen pictures, buttons, basket bell.

Screws from father's tool-box, faded green rosette,

Here a pretty windmill, there a waggonette. Shoes of darling Ethel's now too

small become, Humming-top and whistle, broken little drum.

Balls there are sufficient, I should think for six,

Here a slate and pencil, there a box of bricks.

Happy little children, merry all the day,

Life to you is pleasant, as a morn in May.

May no evil shadow, all the coming years;

Or your sunny smiling, change to bitter tears!

Till to glory lifted, you have gained the shore,

Where the saved inherit joy for ever-

A WORD FOR THE BOYS.

The boy is a factor in social life. This is admitted theoretically, but not practically. We are always saying that the boy is father to the man and uttering similar truisms; but the boy is very much neglected. He does not receive the consideration he deserves.

The girl is cultivated like a pet plant in a greenhouse. Her wishes are consulted. The mother's solicitude for the boys of a family taking the form of feeding them well. They are supposed to be creatures who need only the coarser things of life; and in many instances the result is that the fond mother brings up a group of selfish, uncultivated bipeds, who manage to give her deeper wounds than Cleopatra's asp could inflict. Moreover, they become inconsiderate musbands and careless fathers. And the person most to blame is that very mother whose life would be cheerfully given up at any moment to have them become true men."

MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

The following story of how a farmer got even with an old baker who had been trying to cheat nim in his dealings illustrates the above subject about as well as Shakespeare does in his play:---

There was a baker in the habit of buying his butter in pound balls, or rolls, from a farmer with whom he did a good deal of business. Noticing that these butter balls looked rather small, he weighed them, and found that they were all under a pound in weight.

Thereupon he had the farmer brought before the magistrate and accused of dishonest practices.

"These butter balls," said the judge to the farmer, "certainly weigh less than a pound. Have you any scales?" "I have," answered the farmer.

"And have you weights?"

No; no weights." "Then how can you weigh your

butter ball ?"

of bread from him, and I use them for weights on my scales!"

Honesty is not the best policy, but the best principle every time.

HOW TO TELL THE SPEED OF A TRAIN.

Not one person in a hundred, who travels, has any idea of the speed of a train; and even a large percentage of the trainmen cannot tell with any degree of accuracy. Engineers use their driving-wheel as a gauge. Yhey know its circumference, and by counting its revolutions within a certain time can tell very accurately the speed at which they are running.

Now as many of our young readers will be travelling in trains within the next few weeks, on their way to the sea-side or mountains, in search of rest and recreation in the country we will show them how to compute correctly, the speed of the train.

A favorite method of time, among passengers, is to count the telegraph poles. As a rule these poles are planted 30 to the mile, but in prairie countries the number diminishes to 25 so that rule does not always work. The most accurate method, and the most in use by experienced railroad men, is to count the number of rail joints the train passes over in 20 seconds. The rails on nearly all roads are thirty feet in length, and the number passed over in 20 seconds is the speed per hour the train is running.

For instance, if a passenger can count 30 clicks on a rail-joint in 20 seconds, the train is running at a speed of 30 miles an hour. Actually, this method falls a little short, as in the example given above the speed would be nearer 31 than 30 miles. but it is near enough for all practical purposes.

AFTER COMMENCEMENT DAY.

It is such a wise thing to call that

last day at school "Commencement Day," for it does commence so much for the young graduate. Out of the little realm of teachers and schoolmates our girl graduate comes into the great school of life, the world, To some chosen souls the divine call is given to consecuate their future years to a hidden life in religion; but the majority of our girls return to their homes, where their duties and responsibilities begin to grow, and the dependence of school days vanishes. But our education should go on as long as life lasts, and we never become so learned that we can afford to despise little things. Every day of our life is sure to bring us a lesson. and it helps wonderfully to make a resolution to learn our daily lesson with diligence and humility. If we watch for them carefully so many opportunities will come to us for helping and cheering all around us. It is easy to learn which chair father likes to sit in while he reads the evening paper, and then to place it ready for him. There are hundreds of ways to lighten mother's duties, and just as many to give her little pleasures, These "little things" do cost something. It is not possible to try to make those around us happy without some corresponding sacrifice of self; but it is a paying investment, and when youth, which does not last forever, dear girl, is past, and these dear ones have gone too, you will find a great happiness in the remembrance that you were thoughtful and loving to them always. The sisters and brothers need your consideration also, especially the younger ones. They are very trying sometimes, but an impatient word seldom does them any good, nor does it often achieve the desired result. Patience with these, a bright cheerful patience, that will win their wayward little hearts, and then they will become amenable to law and order as sister understands

To be quietly helpful to all in her household: to set self aside continually, and to try earnestly to make every one she comes in contact with happy and better-these are the true woman's rights, as well as privileges. If our young lady begins with these resolutions she will find plenty to do. Time will never hang heavy oa her hands, and from the nosiy, trying little brother up to mother and father she will be loved more than a royal princess.

When Alexander saw Diogenes sitting in the sun, the great conqueror asked the philosopher if there was anything he could do for him. Diogenes looked up and answered:

"Yes, stand out of my sunshine, and do not take away that which you cannot give."

If there is nothing else to do, at least do not stand in any one's sunshine because of some disappointment or moodiness in yourself. Do not let "While I've been selling the baker | your gloominess get outside. Smile it butter, I've been buying pound loaces away. Keep your heart bright, and ly defective.

say always the kindest, pleasantest word on every subject, and be charitable in your judgments.

There is one little thing more. The early years of learning at school ought to have laid the tracks for thought and action. It is not enough to be able to show medals and diploma. The happy possession of these does not at all prove that our girl's education is finished. It only shows that the tracks have been laid, and it is our girl's duty now to keep them in order and in use; they should not become, like some railroad ventures in the land, two streaks of rust with a right of way .- Marie Agnes Gannon, in the Rosary Magazine.

At St. Patrick's Church on Monday. the 10th July, 1899, the marriage of Miss Sarah Agnes Conway, this city. to Mr. Frank Leslie Molburn, of Morrissinville, N. Y., was solemnized by the Rev. Father Quinlivan, P. P. After the ceremony the happy couple drove to the residence of Mr. David Smith. Victoria Sq., where breakfast was served, after which they left for the Adirondacks, to spend the honeymoon. The many beautiful presents which the bride was the recipient of testified to the esteem in which she was held by a large circle of friends.

TOOTHACHE CURES.

"An advertiser has to stick to the truth in South America," said the representative of a large shipping concern. "I know that seems incredible. but it's absolutely true. Some years ago a dealer in New Orleans sent an assented lot of patent medicines to an American agent in Santiago, Chili. Among the stuff was a lot of toothache drops, which were warranted on the bottle to cure the worst case of toothache in 10 minutes. Here nobody would take such an assertion seriously, but down there it's different. The first man who bought a bottle made an immediate application, and then pulled out his watch. When 10 minutes had clapsed and the tooth calmly continued to ache he was furious and at once had the agent arrested. The poor fellow was fined \$1,000 and sentenced to three months in jail. Through the efforts of the American Consul the imprisonment was knocked off, but he had to pay the fine and it broke him up in business. That story is absolutely true, as can be testified to by a dozen people now in the city. It is sad to fancy the effect on commercial circles generally if such a law was enforced in the United States."- New Orleans Times-

DEATH OF MRS. McLEER.

Hemmingford, Que., July 10th, 1899,

On Sunday, June 25th, a well known resident. Mrs. Michael Mc-Leer, passed to her reward. Deceased's maiden name was Rosana Brady, Mrs. McLeer was taken ill some six months ago. The best medical skill was called into service, but all their efforts to save her life proved futile. Mrs. McLeer was highly esteemed in this locality. She was a model of true Christian womanhood.

The attendance of buyers of wheat last Saturday in London, was again on a small scale, and only a limited demand has resulted, being still confined to immediate wants.

Operators in the face of ample supplies on spot and coming forward appear distrustful of the future.

Business as a consequence has partaken of a retail character, foreign descriptions, however, being more freely offered, have sold in buyer's favor.

The floating and forward shipment trade for wheat has presented a very dull tone, and prices have ruled against holders. According to the Mark Lane Express

the following are the latest foreign prospects :---

France-Notwithstanding criticisms the wheat crop situation is generally regarded as satisfactory.

drought. Italy-Wheat cutting has almost terminated. In Sicily and in South

Spain - Crop is short through

Italy it has just begun, and a good crop is hoped for. Germany - Dry weather with changeable temperature, has prevail-

ed in the North. Rain is much wanted. In other parts there has been more rain, and the crops look promis-Hungary-The conditions of crops

is variously judged. Only auspicious weather can diminish detrimental ef-Austria-Expectations are very

Algeria-Crop very limited, general-

NOTES FROM American Centres.

CREMATION .- Of late the subject of cremation has been greatly discussed in Boston, and a number of opinions regarding it have been colected. It will be remembered that some four or five months ago, the Witness' published a statement from a Catholic standpoint on this subject, and it may interest our readers to note how fully our contentions are sustained by eminent Catholic clergymen. Take for example, Rev. Thomas 1. Gasson, S. J., of Boston College, who says :---

"The Catholic Church is opposed to cremation. We oppose cremation because there is direct prohibition of the present Pontiff against it. The general opposition of the Catholic Church in regard to cremation seems to be because in certain European countries cremation is most strongly advocated by infidels who are opposed to the Church and our religious principles. Another reason why the Church discountenances cremation is because it is directly opposed to Christian reverence for the dead. The Catholic Church has deep reverence for the dead, and we look upon the cemetery as a sort of temporary rest until the day of resurrection. Of course, it has been asserted that the Catholic Church is opposed to cremation because it seems to antagonize the resurrection of the body. This is absolutely false from our view, because it would be no greater miracle for the Creator to restore the original beauty and symetry of the human body from the charred remains than from the flesh. The same power would be evidenced in their case.

"In discussing cremation as contrary to the theory of resurrection the Church has never shown herself opposed to burial in quicklime in those cases where such a method was rendered necessary for reasons of health or other motives of expedien-

"On May 19, 1896, Pope Leo XIII. the present Pontiff, published a decree forbidding the burning of the dead on the ground that it is opposed to the traditional reverence for the human body. As a result of this decree the Catholic Church is necessarily opposed to cremation.

"As a general rule there is a strong public sentiment in favor of burial in places consecrated to the dead, and cremation as a custom will never be established by legislative authority." Rev. D. J. O'Farrell, of St. Steph en's Church, Boston, being asked if the limitation of burial space would bring about cremation said -

"It may among non-catholics "19 over somong Catholics. The Church has always been strongly opposed to any such method of disposing of the dead. All of the r.(is and traditions of the Church allow for only one disposition of the dead and this is burial." He said that cremation was a pagan idea and never could be tolerated by the Catholic thursh, It was not a question of individual opinion. but a custom of the Church which was fixed. Any man, he said, who provided for such a disposition of his remains would not be allowed a Christian burial by the Church.

This latter contention formed the basis of our article on the subject. Equally are we supported by the following statements :-

"Rev. Thomas F. McCarthy, St. Francis de Sales'Church, Charlestown: The Catholic church has always been opposed to cremation. It believes that the body is the temple of the Holy Chost and will arise again to see its reward. Of course, I do not know what may happen in the future in case a pestilence came upon us, but presumably then the matter of cremating the body would be referred to Rome for decision. I think myself that cemeteries should be removed to some outlying district, as with the advance of time these places will be needed for mechanical business or places of residence."

Rev. M. J. Owens, St. Catherine's,

Charlestown:-"As the body is to rise again at the last day to receive its reward, and as it is an image made by God, I cannot but fail to see why cremation is not a sin. The Church has always forbidden it, and it is well known among Catholics that whoever wishes to have his body so disposed of cannot be buried so to speak, by the rites of his Church. I think that cremation is barbarous and against all laws of God. I do not know what will be done in time if there shall be no burial places, but I suppose the matter will be referred to the proper tribunal for settlement."

JUSTICE WALSH'S DEATH .-- On Sunday, July 2, James Laurence Walsh, associate justice of the District Court, East Boston, died of cancer at the City Hospital, Boston. He was born in East Boston fifty-six years ago.

The S. CARSLEY CO., Limited L.

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal's Greatest Store.

JULY 15. 1899.

SHOPPING BY MAIL AND THE NEW SUMMER CATALOGUE.



All orders received by mail receive prompt and careful attention. The Mail Order Department of The Big Store isin a complete state of readiness for the biggest mail order business in Canada. The store's service to mail-order customers has been improved and facilities increased to makeit as nearly perfect as it is possible to do. Out-of-town customers should not hesitate to use our mail order system; it has been planned and perfected for their convenience, and the frequent use of it means a great saving to you annually. If you have not received a copy of our new summer catalogue, just published,

drop us a post-card with your name and address; we'll send you one by return EXTRAORDINARY SALE!

Colored Dress Goods and Black Dress Goods. THE COLORED GOODS LOT.

X0. 1 LOT.

This lot consists of fancy dress maerials, suitable for Summer 12 esc Skirts etc., the price of which ranged from 15 cents to 3d cents a yard. Your choice to navrow, 7 cents yard.

29. 2 LOT.

This lot cont les many Unney Iness Majorals that solu from 26 to 36 ints a yard. Tes jot will by chared to-merrow at 121g celes gard.

NO. 2 LOT:

About 75 pieces, Ponn, and Pascy reas Goods, in newest distress, the ried weaves; sayone cittarin worth to to 56 cents a yerd. July Sale Price, 20 cents.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

NO. 4 LOT.

This elegant lot of Plain and Fatery Dress Goods, are all new and fresh, many of them sold at 35 cents and some of them up to 75 cents a yard, You may revel among the lot tomorrow for 25 cents.

NO. 5 LOT.

55 pieces Novelty Dress Fabrics. suitable for Summer wear; spleadid collection of colors and patterns; the cheapest of them sold at 40 cents, most of them up to 80 cents a yard. July Sale price, 33 cents.

NO. 6 LOT.

38 pieces Parisian Novelties, in Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, that. sold from 55 to 90 cents a yard. July Sale price, 45 cents.

THE BLACK GOOD? LOTS.

NO. 7 LOT.

A large table full of Reliable Black Dress Goods, Plain and Figured Weaves, splendid patterns and qualities; prices of this lot ranged from 30 to 50 cents a yard. July Sale price 19 cents yard.

NO. 8 LOT.

78 pieces Beautiful Black Satin Cloth comprises this special lot.Dainty figured patterns and qualities, that sold from 50 to 75 cents a yard, July Sale price, 43 cents a yard.

NO. 9 LOT. 39 Pieces Assorted Parisian Boucle-

Dress Fabrics, fast black, in a pretty

al weaves, at prices ranging from 75-

assortment of new designs and speci-

to \$1.00 a yard. July sale price, 63 NO. 10 LOT. This superb lot consists of the latest importations of French Novelties. in Black Dress Materials, very rich

and handsome designs; these goods. sold from \$1.15 to \$1.75 a yard. Special July Sale Price, 99 cents yard.

Write for the New Summer Catalogue just published. The S. CARSLEY CO. Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. ...

He served on the committee on harbors and with his fellow members examined and made an extensive report on the Cape Cod Canal, It was Mr. Walsh who first reported the bill and is finished with arches and only which brought about the digging of

the ship channel from Bird Islaad

Island. tablished he was appointed an associate justice, which position he retained until his death. He was best known perhaps as a conveyancer, as he made such work a special study, and was considered one of the ablest

in this line in Boston. Judge Walsh was a member of Summer Council Legion of Honor, and the Charitable Irish Society and had served as President of the Catholic Union of Boston. He leaves a widow. one daughter and two sons.

THE BLESSING OF A SHIP .--That Catholic faith seems to be dying out in the great Republic seems to be strongly contradicted by many recent events. A vessel, the "Anna Murray." owned by Timothy Murray, John B. Manning, and Captain Birdsall. of New York, was recently launched in Courden, Me., and at the request of the owners was solemnly blessed.

Bishop Healy, of Portland, Me., was the celebrant. His purple vestments. the golden crook, the white and gold of the stoles of priests, the white surplices of the altar-boys, incense and plain chant, made solemn and beautiful the commonplace shippard.

Visitors from towns miles and miles away made a sombre background for the religious procession. It passed between two hedges of reverent men and women.

The Bishop marked the vessel with oils and read the prayers prescribed. Acolytes made the responses. The grave dignity of the sprinkling while the vessel, released from its bonds, slipped out of the dry dock evoked ad-

A COSTLY AND ELABORATE AL-TAR .- Another evidence of the spirit of faith that is alive in the United States, and that is constantly increasing, despite the terrible efforts made to wipe it out, may be found in the following item of news :--

"Chicago's French Catholic Church, Notre Dame, is to have a new marble altar, which will surpass in beauty any church altar in the country, and will cost \$14,000. It will be of white marble, exquisitely decorated and finished. The altar, which is in the style of French renaissance, is approached by three marble steps, and stands He was elected representative from over thirty-seven feet high. It is en-

184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal. Ward 2, East Boston, 1877, and 1878. | riched with over sixty onyx columns. the delicate tinting of the columns contrasting artistically with the white Carrara marble. The reredos extends the full width of the Churen.

"Three gold mosaic panels, repres-Channel to a point opposite Breed's enting religious subjects and posus symbols, form the central feature. On each end of the altar are elaborate shrines dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. Anthony, carved with lilies and appropriate emblems. The tabernacle will be surmounted by twelve onyx pillars, supporting a massive marble canopy. On each side of the High Altar will stand massive San Sylvester marble columns, supporting the gold Baldechino, which forms a frame from the stained-giass window. The entire structure vill be refitted with an elaborate system of electric lights."

PERPETUAL ADORATION .-- Even there are many cases, to-day, of individual acts of genorosity, on the part of Catholics, which are calculated to produce endless benefits of a spiritual nature to the world in general. The following example is one that speaks volumes for the lady who figures as the promoter of a noble work and for the future of Catholicity, even

in the centre of American influence. "Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan of New York, has purchased off St. Paul's parish, Washington, D. C., 10,000 it. of ground on which will be erected a convent and chapel for the Sisters of the Perpetial Adoration, Plans for the new building are expected from Rome, when work will immediately commence. The convent will have a frontage of fifty feet with a commodious chapel. Mrs. Ryan wifl not only contribute the amount necessary for the building, but will endow the convent, so that it will not be a burden to the people.

The Sisters will probably come from Brussels to take charge of the work in this country. At first there will be three choir and two lay Sisters.'

The members of the Young Men's Catholic Literary Society, Summit Council 284, Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Holy Name Society and St. Vincent de Paul Society, all connected with the Church of St. Paul of the Cross, Hancock avenue, Jersey City. N. J., participated in the observance of Independence Day, on July 4, by raising a handsome standard of the emblem of freedom, the "Stars and Stripes," on the lawn of the Parish

The best service that Irish men and Irish women can ronder to the True Witness is 10 patronize our advertisers and to mention the name of the True Witness when making a pur-