

ANGIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS

Propose to Hold a Monster Celebration in Montreal, in Commemoration of the Centenary of '98.

A Preliminary Meeting to Prepare for a Convention of Irish Societies.

The Date Fixed for November 14--An Outline of the Programme Suggested for the Centenary Demonstration to be Held Next Summer.

The preliminary meeting called by the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to take steps towards celebrating the Centenary of 1898 was held in Hibernian Hall, Notre Dame street, on Wednesday, 20th inst. The meeting was called to order by County President Geo. Clarke, Jas. McIver, County Secretary, acting as secretary. The President explained that the County Board had taken the initiative in the celebration of 1898; invitations were extended to the Irish National and English Catholic societies to send representatives.

Order of Hibernians of the United States and Canada being held in July, the Tuesday following, in the City of Boston, and that it would be an easy matter for delegates attending the Convention to come by way of Montreal. It was expected that some five or six hundred delegates would attend the Boston Convention.

Proposed Programme.

- 1st. Date of celebration, Sunday and Monday preceding the A.O.H. Convention in Boston.
2nd. Co-operation of all Irish societies in this city be invited, to be represented by five delegates each.
3rd. That a circular be issued to the various State and Provincial Boards of the A.O.H., inviting their delegates and friends, to the Boston Convention to come by way of Montreal and take part in the demonstration.
4th. That National President O'Connor of the A.O.H., and other leading Irishmen in the United States and Canada, be invited.
5th. That invitations be sent to all divisions of the A.O.H. and other Irish societies in Canada and border to be requesting them to come in bodies.
6th. That 38 Clubs be organized in the different parishes of the city, and that organization committees be appointed for that purpose.
7th. That the various Irish bodies outside the city be requested to form clubs on the same lines.
8th. The children attending the various schools and colleges be invited to participate in the grand parade.
9th. Sunday will take place the grand Parade to a central point where platforms will be erected and addresses delivered.
10th. Sunday evening, Grand Banquet, Farey Drills by local and visiting Hibernian Knights, Mount St. Louis and St. Mary's Gadsds.
11th. Monday, Drives, Mountain Park, Bow River, Boat, Delisle and St. Helen's Island, Lacrosse, Exhibitions by Fire Brigade, Lacrosse, Base-ball and other games, Illuminated Street Cars.
12th. Halls of various Irish Societies open to visitors and Register Book kept therein.
13th. Excursion rates for visitors to be secured from the various transportation Companies.
14th. A Central Bureau of information, with Telegraph and Telephone Communication under the supervision of a competent staff.
15th. Delegates from French Canadian Organizations to be invited to commemorate '97 and '98.
16th. Citizens generally be requested to illuminate and decorate their premises, and the different ships in the harbor be requested to do likewise.

For the building of the car 2,480 feet of poplar wood, 3,484 of ash, 1,100 of white pine, 2,850 of yellow pine, 450 of hickory, 400 of cherry, 700 of Michigan pine, 500 of oak and 439 of maple veneer were required. To build the car there were required in addition 13 gallons of varnish, 45 pounds of glue and nearly 3,000 pounds of iron, exclusive of 800 pounds of iron castings. For the furnishing of the car there were required 69 yards of scarlet plush, 44 yards of green plush, 61 yards of abating and 243 pounds of hair. The springs on the car seats cost \$48 17. The basket racks cost \$77 35, the ash levers \$42, the bronze window lifts \$24 40 and the gold leaf for the embellishment of the wood-work \$14 58. For the window fasteners \$15 47 worth of material was required, two stoves cost \$77 56, and the tin used on the roof of the car \$11 44. The labor in the construction of the car represented a cost of \$1,263 94, bringing up the expenditure to more than \$4,000.

A unique utilization of railway car vibrations is reported from a packing-house centre in Kansas. The roadbed of the local trolley line is not of the best, and it occurred to a milkman, who had been pretty well banked about by the lively oscillations of the car on which he was riding, that there was enough power going to waste to work a set of capacious churns. He tried the experiment and found that it worked to a charm. Now, the owners of cows in the vicinity of packing houses in the city set their churns on the front end of a car. One round trip is almost more than enough to do the work, and the milkman takes buttermilk in payment for the mechanical agitation imparted to the cream. This is probably the first time that the motions of railway cars have been turned to any useful purpose. Their ill effects are well known to physicians. A serious case of paralysis of the lower limbs was recently developed in a brakeman as the result of the constant jolting and the incessant swaying and jerking motion of the cars on which his duties lay. He had to go to a spinal, where he remained for some months. Finally, his physician resorted to electricity in sundry forms—from a battery and induction coil and an electro-static machine. The electrical massage, toned up the limbs and proved an actual specific for the ailment produced by the mechanical vibrations on the train, and the man has gone back to work.

"Oh, lor, who would have thought of such a thing?" "Such anodyne?" "Terrible!" "Another it was just discovered in time." "The Catholic plans were frustrated." "The ever watchful A.P.A. on the war path again." All of which exclamations were uttered upon reading the following despatch from Washington in a Philadelphia exchange: "The American Protective Association will oppose the appointment of Attorney-General McKenna to the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Associate Justice Field, on the ground that McKenna is a Roman Catholic. President McKinley has been notified of the intention of this organization. After two nominations had been rejected by the Senate President Cleveland appointed Senator White, of Louisiana, to be Associate Justice, and he was very promptly confirmed. It was only after his confirmation that the A.P.A. leaders ascertained that he was a Catholic. They say one Catholic on the bench is enough. What President McKinley will do cannot be ascertained. It is known that the Attorney-General is slated for the Supreme Court vacancy and that he expects the appointment. Those who know President McKinley believe that he will make the proposed appointment regardless of the protests of the organization which seeks to inject religious issues into the body politic."

So the A. P. A. is still alive? Well, who would have thought it. The members have evidently just recovered from the summer's heat and are making a spasmodic kick before going into winter quarters. It is very doubtful if President McKinley will listen to the reptile's protest as it will be remembered that when the same association protested against the appointment of Mr. McKenna to the Attorney-Generalship, Mr. McKinley ignored it, and he will surely ignore it again.

All fools are not yet dead. The following clipped from the Philadelphia Times explains the wise remark: "The iron trade of Pittsburgh and region are uniting to secure the erection of a monument to Tubal Cain. They propose to place the statue somewhere near the headquarters of the Ohio river; to make it ever so much larger than the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty; to illuminate it with electricity and to thus honor the first workman in metals, as they find him in the Book of Genesis."

I would respectfully suggest that the ironmasters erect a monument to Prince Lucifer, as he was certainly the first to operate a blast furnace on a large scale. The Times writer adds: "If the Pittsburgh men really wish to pay a tribute to someone who has benefited them, why not choose someone whose connection with their trade is closer and more assured, and whose influence is a potential team engine, the man whose name belongs to the Whitworth hammer more than to himself; the fellow who first launched a boat with an iron hull, or who made the production of steel as easy and as sure as the using of iron ore. When Pittsburgh gets her Tubal Cain on foot she may be very proud of it, but she will be much scolded at."

Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, is a strong advocate of total abstinence. In a recent lecture on the liquor question he made the following statement:—"One reason why I am a total abstainer is because I believe it is one of the greatest and most philanthropic works of the age. The greatest evil of the American people is alcohol. In this country drink prevents ninety men out of a hundred from leaving their children in a better condition in life than that with which they started, as it also prevents the rise of the laborer."

Alcohol, whisky and beer are the great invincible enemies of woman. Woman has fewer chances than man, and I believe they take her heart from her, take self respect from her children, fill the home with the seeds of anger, discontent and wretchedness, when they might be full of happiness, light and cheer. "Homes would be bowers of love if we could keep the smell of whisky and beer from them. I associate beer and whisky because I believe beer here to be generally adulterated, and I regard adulteration of either food or drink as a crime of hell."

The German Emperor has discovered that his subjects are not sufficiently religious and has ordered that all the Lutheran churches in his dominion are to be opened every day. It is to be hoped that the morals of the Germans will be improved by this action. Goodness knows, there is lots of room for improvement.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

A BAD SHOWING IN NEW YORK. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in this city reports that during the year ending October 1 it took cognizance of 8,112 offenses, of which 1892 were misdemeanors, 387 felonies and 5,825 other offenses for investigation. As a result of the efforts of the Society, 1,529 male children and 2,025 females were committed to institutions, 36 committed for crime, and 750 minors and 308 adults convicted of various offenses; 3,046 children were returned home, and applications for 208 children to appear on the stage were granted. Of the children coming under the jurisdiction of the Society during the year 3,623 were Protestants, 11,955 Catholics and 5,770 Hebrews. The Catholic children in distress, therefore, outnumbered the Protestants and the Jewish children. This makes a bad showing for us.

IN MEMORIAM, CARDINAL MCCORMACK.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the repose of the soul of His Eminence McCORMACK, late Archbishop of St. Louis, was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, last week, by Archbishop Corrigan. There was a large congregation, the assistant priest being the Rev. Michael J. Lyall.

AN EXAMPLE FOR AMBIGUES BELLES.

The United Catholics in convention adopted the following declaration which may be commended to Catholics in other parts of the country: "We declare the existence of so many unprincipled and sensational newspapers, which, instead of opposing public vice, encourage the same by the ink and description of the most shameful acts. We appeal the zeal and loyalty of the Catholic organs of this State, and bid them to continue in the light for what is good and just. At the same time we wish to call upon our Catholic brethren to support our Catholic press by their subscriptions and by helping to obtain business advertisements, and we agree to encourage such business enterprises which interest themselves in our Catholic press."

THE MINISTER ARE IN IT.

The ministers are working tooth and nail to keep the feet of the Rev. Father Corcoran out of Greater New York. Last Sunday their papers rang the changes in great shape. Particularly was this noticeable in the Methodist pulpits. In Brooklyn Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goddard, pastor of the Hanson Place M. E. Church, advocated the election of Lewis as Mayor of Greater New York, as did Rev. W. E. Foster, pastor of the Throgs Avenue Presbyterian Church, and Dr. A. J. Lyman, of the South Congregational Church. Why cannot these men abstain from bringing politics into a house supposed to be used solely for the worship of God. Equally out of place was the sermon of the Rev. Dr. D. J. Orlan on "The Boarding House Problem."

IT WILL BE A GRAND AFFAIR.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Rev. Father William J. Hill, rector of St. Paul's Church, Court and Congress streets, is being celebrated. Next Thursday will be the day proper of the jubilee. At eleven o'clock Solemn Mass will be celebrated by Dr. Hill and the sermon preached by Bishop Wattersson, of Columbus, O., whom Dr. Hill succeeded as President of Mount St. Mary's College, Emitsburg, Md. In the evening, at half past seven, Solemn Vespers will be sung; Bishop Allen, of Mobile, Ala., preaching. The services this day will be enhanced by the presence of Bishop McDonnell, Archbishop Martinelli, the apostolic delegate, Bishop Wattersson and Allen, and several hundred visiting clergy, friends of Dr. Hill.

A CANADIAN PRELATE IN NEW YORK.

Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax, Nova Scotia, delivered a lecture on John Cabot, the discoverer of the American Continent, before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, on Friday evening, in the Association Hall, Fulton and Bond streets. His Grace is one of the literary men in Canada, and was, during the past year, president of the Royal Canadian Institute of Arts and Sciences. As an author he holds a high place among English men of letters; he is equally distinguished as a lecturer.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

An Answer to the Enemies of the Church. Catholicism, Says His Grace, Will March At the First Blast of the Bugle in Defense of the Republic.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—His Grace Archbishop Corrigan has addressed a letter to every parish priest of the archdiocese, with instructions to read it to their flock. It is on the subject of "Peter's Pence," but makes reference to certain circulars emanating from the A.P.A.'s of New York, charging the Church with interference in the politics of the country and therefore a menace to the Republic. His Grace writes:—

The reasons for this appeal have been so often explained that it is unnecessary to state them anew, but I avail of this occasion to allude to some misapprehensions or misrepresentations regarding the office of the Sovereign Pontiff, which are continually repeated to our discredit in periods of passing excitement or in the eyes of popular eloquence. In this way circulars have been insidiously distributed containing wild statements, such as the following:—"Papal elections, which are sweeping of this country, are decided by a man, receiving every vote of a national act, including the vote of the pope;—it must not be allowed to interfere in the great republic, lest it will deposit upon individual's consciences."

It is in fact, contrary to the following propositions:— First—The Sovereign Pontiff is elected in his cathedral, Rome, by the college of his electors, namely, the cardinals.

Second—The Vatican Church is a hermit in the Kingdom.

Third—The responsibility of the pope in temporal matters, on individual's consciences, is without effect.

In view of the first proposition, it will not be without interest to recall when the Church, early in the reign of King Philip II., in the year 1587, elected its pope, Sixtus V. who was elected in the cathedral of his own diocese, in the city of Rome, by the college of his electors, namely, the cardinals.

According to this doctrine, the Pope is infallible, but in no sense of the word, that is, as an infallible teacher, during some part of his pontificate, as held by the whole Church. Infallibility therefore is restricted to an act of teaching; it does not extend to an act of government, nor even to an act of legislation, it is not the prerogative of the Pope, but of the Church, and is not a personal prerogative, but a prerogative of the Church as a whole.

Therefore, these definitions of the Roman Pontiff of the infallibility, and not in the exercise of the Church, are in error.

CATHOLICS WILL RISE AT THE FIRST SOUND OF THE BUGLE. The Catholic hierarchy has now been established in this country over a hundred years. In all that period can a single syllable be adduced emanating from the Roman Pontiff for the purpose of directing our ballots? In these hundred years has a single papal utterance *ex cathedra* been made for the remotest degree on the question of our politics? If such a fact has never existed during our entire history, is it not a little silly to fear where there is no fear? Is there anything more supremely ridiculous than the bugaboo that the Church is reaching out to control "every rational or intentional act, including the casting of a ballot?"

The second fallacy in the remarkable document before us is the statement that the Catholic Church is a danger to the republic. There is nothing surer in the form of our government which the Church reproaches. Her inflexible head, in his incyclical on civil power, expressly teaches that no form of rule is open to the Church's disapproval provided it be just and for common good. The oldest Republics in the world were established under Catholic auspices. The blood of Catholics reddened every battlefield in the struggle for American independence, as it flowed freely in every subsequent national conflict. Should another war break out (which may God avert) Catholics will be found to march to their country's defence at the first blast of the bugle. It is at least a century to date to question our patriotism or our civil allegiance.

Danger to the Republic can never come from the Catholics while they remain faithful to their religion, which, in the language of St. Paul, teaches...

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RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Judge Townsend, of New Haven, Conn., sustained the will of the late Rev. Father Duggan of Waterbury, who left \$20,000 for a Catholic procatary for boys and for a public library. Father Duggan's relative contested the will.

Rev. Father Vincent Huber, O.S.B., until recently president of St. Vincent's College, Pa., has accepted temporary direction of the Priests' Eucharistic League in the United States. Father Hale Miller, O.S.B., the former director general, had been compelled to resign on account of failing health. Father Vincent's address is St. Meinrad, Ind.

The bell of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Muskegon, Mich., fell a distance of 50 feet from its location in the tower of the church last week, and nearly killed George Wynne, a boy who was engaged in ringing it. Wynne got out of the way just in time, the descending bell striking the floor where he had stood a few seconds before. The bell weighed nearly a ton, and its fall was caused by the breaking of the iron bar supporting it. The interior of the tower is a sad wreck.

On Sunday, the 3rd inst., Very Rev. Father Louis Sullivan, O.M.I., passed away at the Maison Generale of the Oblates in Paris. For some years after his ordination in 1850 he was employed in giving missions, being attached to the house of the Oblates at Nancy. For a time in 1863 he exercised the functions of Vice-Provincial in one of the French provinces, and in 1864 he was Superior of the house of the Oblates in Bordeaux and Pro-Director of the Sisters of the Holy Family. At the General Chapter of his society held in 1867 he was elected to the important post of First Assistant of the Superior General, and he held it until the death of Father Fabre in 1892, when he was elected Vicar General pending the holding of the next General Chapter. He was elected Superior-General on the 11th of May, 1893. His death deprives the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate of a most successful administrator and the Church of a holy and learned priest. He died in his 72nd year, having been born on the 26th March, 1826. His birthplace was Meymeac, in the diocese of Tulle, France.—R.I.P.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

This is the season when the careful young man stores away all his spare wealth in preparation for coming bazars and other charitable affairs, and it is a wise young man that begins early. Be ware! the day of the collector is close at hand.

After our roads have been in a wretched state all the summer it suddenly dawned upon the Road Department that the streets were sadly in need of repair, and forthwith the contractors were set at work to mend them. Why not have waited until the snow fell, then there would not have been any need to spend the money for such a purpose, and it would have come in quite handy to purchase Christmas presents with?

A very original people are our cousins in the United States. One day last week two hundred tin plate workers in New Castle, Pa., had a strike and all on account of a kiss. The foreman of the works kissed one of the workers, a comely English girl, and was immediately discharged by his employers; thereupon the workmen demanded his reinstatement and, this not being accorded to, they went out on strike and are out yet.

I was informed authoritatively the other day that during the past six months no less than two thirds of the burglaries committed in the city during that time were the work of boys, whose ages ranged from nine to seventeen years of age. This affords food for thought and one instinctively asks: "What are the parents of these boys doing? Are they looking after their children?"

Brutality on the football field appears to be increasing at an alarming rate. Recently I saw a player in a local match kick three players of the opposing team and in each instance he directed his kick at the other men's heads. His kicks were not accidental but were deliberate and directed with the intention of maiming players. In other matches some individuals have been seen to try the same practice when in the midst of heavy scrimmage work, and in the scurrilousness it is very seldom that a man, who has an opportunity of striking or hacking another player, will refrain from doing so. There are plenty of gentlemanly players who would not resort to such tactics under any circumstances, but at the same time there are others who would use every means in their power to prevent a score. If things keep...

on at this rate the game will require the attention of the legislators and will come under the ban of the law as much as prize fighting. Clean, honest sport of any description is welcome and wholesome, but any game which gives men opportunities to act meanly ought to be watched carefully.

Athletic development ought to go with mental development, and, with this end in view, the pupils of the Catholic schools ought to have an association similar to that which has been organized among the boys of the other schools—the Canadian School Athletic Association. I was present at the annual games of this association last week and they were certainly successful, if not more so. Surely our boys are just as fond of athletic sports as any other boys and if they are they ought to be encouraged. The old proverb, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," is still applicable.

One of the great faults of the piano has always been its inability to sustain the sound in passages where even and prolonged tones were required, and many attempts have been made to overcome the "percussive" effect caused by the blow of the hammer on the string. Satisfactory effects are said to have been made possible in a piano on a new principle, which has been invented in Germany. The strings are stretched across the sounding board as in the ordinary piano, but the entire hammer mechanism is absent. The pressure of any of the keys puts in action a magnet, which automatically attracts and releases the wire, thus producing vibrations without the metallic stroke that accompanies the sound in the common type. The result upon the tones is described as remarkable. The high notes resemble those of an eolian harp; the middle and lower notes suggest the music of the cello, or the organ. The instrument responds readily to every variation in power and in expression prompted by the performer, and a note can be sounded for several minutes without any perceptible variation in quality.

But few of those who have occasion to travel think of the cost of the cars in which they go whirling from place to place. Here are some of the figures of the cost of constructing such a car. The wheels and axles represent a cost of \$382 95; the trucks upon which the car rests cost \$583 62; the air brake represents \$131 76; the seat fixtures—twenty-five in number—cost \$50 50; the three bronze lamps, \$13 50; the two gas tanks, \$64; the chandeliers, \$50 72; and items of screws, which might not appear to be an important one, \$51 88.