By Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., at Rev. J. A. mcCallell. Before & Any of our congresses.

St. Anthony's Hall, Before & The deliberations of the convention Large Gathering—Rine Singing by St. Ann's Quartette.

On Friday evening, Oct. 28th, the sons and daughters of the Emerald Isle, and others, were given a rare treat, the occasion being a lecture entitled, "A Trip through freland," with beautifully colored views of Ireland's choicest scenery. The President of the Society introduced the Rev. Lecturer in a neat speech, and at the same time, Mr. W. J. McGee, thanked him for his great kindaess in coming to deliver a lecture for the society. The Rev. Father McCallen, on coming forward, said:-When I was asked by the young men of this parish to come and lecture for them, I accepted for two reasons, viz; That after the children there is no portion of the flock so dear to the church as the young men, for after their school-days they are cast on the threshold of that life which is full of danger. In the second place, a love of the dear old land which is too often made little of, and to be proud of its people, its history and its noble institutions. But now, he continued, how are we to get to Ireland, as we are at present in Montreal; when suddenly a picture of one of the famous ocean liners appeared on the canyas. The passengers being all aboard, the steam-er left for her destination. Everything was apparently going on well for the first couple of hours of the voyage, when the inevitable sea-sickness laid its heavy hand on some of the passengers. The Rev. Lecturer told a very amusing anecdote of a person, who, falling a victim to the mal de mer, and as he was very busy feeding the fishes of the angry deep, a friend came along and said;-"Is that you, John? What's the matter? Are you sick?" John turned around and said in the most pitiable tones possible, "Yes." He turned around again to the side of the ship, and still continued to pay his respects to the mighty ocean, when his friend coming along again, said:-- "John are you still sick?" Poor John torning around said:-- "I am, do you thrak E'ms doing this work for for." The anecdote caused considerable me(riment among the audience, and as the picture of the affair was so well shown on the

The picture of moonlight on the sea was next shown, being a very pretty picture, and during this scene the Rev. Lecturer sang with much feeling, and devotion the well-known hymn to the Blessed Virgin, "Ave Sanctissima." arriving in Ireland the Rev. Father gave a detailed account of his trip through the southern counties of Limerick, Cork and Kerry. Great interest was evinced in his description of Blurney Castle, and his kissing the famous Blarney stone. The beautiful lakes of Killarney, the famous Shannon River, St. Ann's Church at Shandon, the ruins of the Franciscan AMonastrates. Once the great and noble seats of learning and piety, the places where the Sacred Scriptures were copied, and in many instances beautifally illuminated by the devoted Sons of St. Francis, the great champion of Catholic . Emancipation; Daniel O'Connell, in his boyhood days, and when pleading his cause before the tribunal; the great and glorious here, Sarsfield, a large number of churches, and other very interesting scenes, were shown, during which time the Rev. Lecturer recited with fine effect the "Bells of Shandon," Gerald Griffin's tribute to the Shannon.

canvas, it added all the more to the

The fine quartette of St. Ann's, under the very able and energetic director Prof. Shea, sang in a mannier that left no doubt that they are second to none in this city, the following selections:--"The Kerry Dance," "The Palms;" and "Believe, me, if all those endearing young charms," - their voices blending beautifully together. The singing of the "Minstrel Boy," was very well executed by the famous basso of St. Ann's choir, Mr. Quinn. Mr. Mularkey's solo Come back to Erin," and the "Dear little Shamrock," by Mr. Murphy, were rendered in a manner which old credit to the well-known tenors. Miss Hammell and Mrs. Pendleton also rendered their solus in a worthy manner. On the whole, both the lecturer and the singing were greatly admired by the large and selct audience present. Many persons present had the happiness of

persons present had the happiness of seeing fond remembrances of their child-hood once again, and could say "Erin, home of my childhood."
In my dreams I'm still with thee. He congratulated the young men of St. Authony's "Parish on the success which attended their efforts, and the Roy. Father McCalled for the reast and trerest taken to have the dear old, emerald Isle and the hoods.

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hoper goods your a required

this week, was a representative of the associations of Catholic burg man, and gave evidence of the intelligence, patriotism, and zeal which permisates. Catholic Society in the United States. The papers read at the convention were a credit to the genpare most favorably with these read at

show that the time has passed when the enemies of the Church can hope to create the impression that Catholics are behind their non-Catholic fellowcitizens in culture and education. It is true the one familiar with the educational institutions of the age should not be surprised that Catholics are in the front ranks of educated men. It has long been conceded that our Catholic colleges are in every way the equal of what are called non-sectarian schools, and it would be strange if the result of Catholic teaching could not be discovered in a Congress of Catholic young men.

The deliberations of the convention demonstrated the fact that our young men are wide awake as to the necessiy of societies such as those that compose the National Union. It ils encouraging to learn that after the experience of years these societies have shown that they are doing a good work for the family, the country, and the Church. That they benefit the family is shown by their industry in providing homes for the young men where they can spend their leisure moments free from the temptations which are to be found in mere social clubs. They benefit the country by exciting within the hearts, of their members sentiments of loyalty for the principles of civil and religious liberty, on which the Republic is founded. They aid the Church by insisting that their members observe the laws of the Church in the reception of the sucraments.

It would be utterly impossible to attempt to estimate the good the societies composing the union are doing. If they did nothing more than bring Catholic young men together in social fellowship they would be worthy of commendation, but in addition to this they provide lectures, libraries, and amusements, etc., for eheir members: and at the same time by uniting Catholics in organizations present a barrier to the bigots who are ever ready to war on Catholics; religious institutions, and the Church.

The annual conventions of the union are andoubtedly a necessity, as they infuse new life into the societies and their members. They are especially valuable, because they afford the delegates an opportunity to learn what the various societies are doing to instruct and entertain their members and advance the interests of Catholic young men generally. Those who tended the conventions of the union previously held in this city, and who were present at the sessions of the one held this week, will in all probability ngree that the deliberations of the latter showed that the societies have made considerable advancement since the convention of the union first met

# ECHOES FROM

The Lord Lieutenaut recently visited Belfast, and delivered a speech on Irish affairs generally. Among the questions to which he referred was that of the establishment of the Catholic. University. He said:-

"There is the further question on which perhaps it would be better to me not to speak, but what is called a Catholic University or Catholic College, or Catholic higher education. I know very well where I am standing now. I do not think that any prudent minister would select this room or this audience for the ventilation of such a subject as that. But I like to be frank and I like to speak out honorably when I have a chance, and I wish to say this on my own behalf, and without pledging any of my colleagues, that for some years past I have sympathized entirely with the views of my right hon, friend Mr. Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and I feel it my duty to say that though I know the opposition which any such action would meet here by a majority of the people of Ulster, yet I am convinced that as long as you leave that question unsettled as long as you do nothing to render instice to those who are not the same religion as yourselves in this high and important matter, so long will Ireland have one grievance and one serious grievance, too, which will he unredressed. I cannot hope immediately to receive any support for that his moment of anguish and terror view, but the First Lord of the Treasury explained that nothing but the edusiezed his Rosary, for the beads were catton, of his party could possibly in his clenched hands when he was bring his ideas to perfection. But, as found dead the following morning with they said. I am entitled to stand his face battered and hardly recognizhere and say that if the party can be so educated, and it any of you gentleso educated and if any of you gentle-man can come to change your minds on that subject; or come to look on it from a more patriotic point of ylew; and tunight say so with more tolera-tions and more sympathy a way may be found out of a difficulty which de-celled upon its will remain a difficulty introduced to the country

Lord Cadogan expresses his sympathy with their claims."

His Lordship the Bishop of Limerick has written a spirited letter to the "infin," in which he expresses his disapproval of the remarks of that dournal. We take the following extract from the communication of his Lord-"It is simply intolerable. I cannot

tell you how my blood boils with indignation at such an ending to these years of effort. Reason the Orangemen in Ulster into intolerance of Catholics; reason the Turks into the intolerance of the Armenians; the Russians into the intolerance of the Poles. Does the Lord Lieutenant think that we are not only slaves, but fools? Does he imagine that such a change of vision amongst the Orangemen of Ulster is within the range of practical politics? And if he does not, is it not simply mocking us to talk at all of this solution of this question on such a condition. He possibly knows something of the course of Irish legislation within the centary; I wonder does he know of any instance in which any concession was ever made to Catholics locally, or nationally, in which the Orangemen concurred. Why, if their assent had been required to Catholic Emancipation we should be unemancipated still. And for a person in the position of Lord Lieutenant to impose as a condition of doing justice what he knows in his heart is an impossibility, is neither straight nor honest dealing to be taken for what it is.

But you, sir, in your unfortunace article, dwelt effusively upon the few soft words which are thrown to the Catholic nation, and gloss over the atrocious assurances of continued ascendency which the Unionist movement gives to the Orange faction.

Possibly, you, too, may hope to convert them. If the Catholics of Ireland are only patient, and where the law puts positical power in their hands such as in County Councils, put aside their decent co-religionists for the allies and friends of Lord Cadogan, they may be in time allowed to get a higher toleration for their faith. Rusticus expectat. Meanwhile the Protestants; who are educated in Trinity College and Belfast, will monopolize all public. appointments—the Castle, the Local Government Board, the Board of works, the paid magistracy, the higher grades in the Constabulary, practically the whole Governmental auministration of Ireland. Next year they will probably set up technical schools, in the Irish counties. If there was a Catholic University we might hope to get some Cutholic Professors. As it is, the old game will be played, and an attempt, which, please God, we will defeat, will be made to establish a network of mongrel institutions, half mo-del school, half Queen's College, throughout the country. So we shall be kept in ignorance, and made to pay the penalty of it, because we are Catiolics. We are at this moment, in intellectual equipment one of the most backward nations in Europe. Our country is growing daily poorer, and we are shut out, because of our religion, from the one means by which her condition might be remedied. All Ireland must be kept down in ignorance and poverty until Lord Cadogan hears from the Orangemen of Belfast that they are prepared to let their Catholic fellow-countrymen stand on the same level as themselves. Yet you coolly inform us that "even this fact will not prevent the Catholics of Ireland from gratefully recognizing the service rendered by his words."

The Paris corrspontent of the Liverpool "Catholic Times." says:--

Monseigneur Renou, Archbishop

Tours, presided at the funeral service of the Abbe Fleurat, Cure of St. Patrice, and preached the funeral sermon. In his oration he dwelt in eloquent terms on the virtues of the covensed who, three years before had been his servant, being murdered in his presbytery. It was a double funeral, coffin of the humble servant lying beside that of her master, while the faceral service went forward in the church draped in black. The two corbillards had followed each other as the cortege passed through the village joined in by the population and by all the notabilities of the country round, including the deputy for the locality, the Marquis de Castellane. The double crime has produced a profound sensation in the Department of the Indre et Loir. The Abbe Fleurat had been between forty and fifty fours parish priest of St. Patrice, and he not only had no enemies but was universally respected and beloved. On the evening of the murder he had presided at the office of the Rosary in the parish church and had given benediction of the blessed Sacrament. He was returning home and in the act of entering his house, a lantern in one hand and an umbrella in the other, he was struck down. In must have let fall what he held and able. In the priest's bedroom, upstairs the servant was found dead, lying in her blood. She has been in the act of arranging her master's bed for the night when struck down. The priest's books were open on the table as he had left them the night

previous. Before leaving for the church he had recited the Vespers of the Blessed Virgin Bhe village of St. Patrice before this event was hardly known to krench people beyond the depart ment of the ligrerate Loire of the determination of the contract of the contra

dedicated to the patron of Ireland. They go there to see St. Patrick's Thorn, a hawthorn bush which blossoms at Christmas. History says that St. Patrick preached the Gospel in this part of France, giving his name to the present village of St. Patrice, and tradition says that one day the saint having swam across the Loire, on reaching the other side planted his pilgrim's staff in the earth and bung upon it his wet mantle to dry. Tradition goes on to say that it was Christmas time, that there was a hawthorn bush close by which became at once covered with white blossoms, and that this bush has continued to blessom in midwinter until now. The present year will prove no exception, for St. Patrick's Thorn is already covered with buds. It is on the estate of the Marquis de Sesmaisons, just outside the

The reception of the English pilgrims by the Holy Father on Friday was attended by a large number of the English colony at Rome. The pilgrims were presented to His Holiness by Mgr. The Pope conversed affably with each rilgrim, and asked questions according to his usual custom. He looked well and gave evidence of remarkable intellectual vigor and clearness of memory. He reminded the pil-grims of what is had done to bring grins of what is had done to bring about a "rappre gement" between Anglicans and the appacy, and declared that he had considence in the future. He recommended the pilerius to pray for the conversion of England. Numerous efferings were presented to the Pontiff, one of them being a perfectly constructed thermometer and bar meter, in return for which the Poje presented the denor with a silver medal. All the bilgrims were extremely gratified with their reception.

### TERRIBLE TORTURE OF NUNS.

The war correspodent of the "it. James Gazette," ; ives some particulars of the captivity of Sister Grigelini. lady superior of the mission convent or El Obeid, and other nuns who fell into the hands of the Mahai. Sister Grigoling comes of a good family in Verona. After their capture they were marched sedrel days journey to Rehdad and deprived of their shees. The sharp stenes cut their feet to pieces, so much so that their toe-nails came off, and they were obliged then to continue their march on their hands and knees. thei capture one nun, Sister Elizabetha Vengerini, happened to have a pair of seia as in her pocket. The Khalifa used them to slit the centre of all their noses up between the nostrils.! After this by refusing them water he endeavored to force them to become Mussulmens, but they replied that he was not their master and they would only answer to the Madhi. Seeing that they remained obdurate and fearing to less such valuable prisoners by death, he doled out not sufficient water to quench their thirst, but just enough to keer life in them.

When they were eventually brought before the Madhi he arged them threats of death by torture to embrace Mc hammedanism. They again refuse t, being frequently beaten. At the end of that period, seeing he could make not ing of them, the Mahdi forced them to become slaves of various Greek followprisoners. Several of the fathers and sisters succumbed to typins, small-pox. etc., and the two remaining nuns, Caterina Chincarine and Elizabetha Ventuvini, effected, with Father Orwalder, their marvellous escape in 1891. thanks to the efforts of Colonel Wingate and Monseigneur Seggaro. Sister Grigelini's family have several times during her captivity of the last diffect years attempted to send her large sums of money through Italian agents and messengers. Not a farthing ever reached her, and in one case the Italian entrusted with a considerable remittance spent the whole of it in Cairo and died there.

# FAVORS OF ST. ANTHONY

From the German of the Rev. Dr. J. A. Keller. By Rev. Bonaventure Hammer, O. F. M.

The eminent Tertiary, Dr. J. N. Von Ringseis, professor of medicine in the royal university of Munich (1880), often related the following experience:

In the spring of 1841, Dr. Ringseis, convalescing of a severe attack of pneumonia, was travelling from Munich to Freising, to which latter place the Director of the Seminary, Rev. Valentine Reidel, later bishop of Munich, had invited him to recuperate. During his stay at Freising, the professor employed part of his time in looking over some manuscripts which he had taken with him. About to return home, he asked his friend the sculptor Conrad Eberhard, who was also on the point of starting for Munich, to take a pack age of manuscript for which he had no room in his own satchel, to the city for him. This was done, and the professor soon followed his friend to Munich. It had been arranged that during his absence his wife, Madame Ringseis, should take another house, and she found the task of moving, always a trial, peculiarly troublesome on accourt of the many books and papers of her husband. On his return Ringsels inquired for the manuscript brought by Eberhard, but it as not to be found. His wife recollected well enough that she had received the but could not remember where the had purit. The matter we simply that for the sloss of the papers would not as seriously inconvenienced the process. being ab entraheavast niormed of the

ed positively that he was sure of having delivered the manuscript, and at the conclusion of his letter, advised his triend to have recourse to St. Anthony. Mr. Ringseis, a sincerely religious man. immediately knelt and asked St. Anthony to come to his aid. Scarcely had he finished his prayer and entered his library, when his eye fell on the munupackage for which he had searched so long.

But the most astonishing part of the incident remains to be told. When the professor found himself in possession of the recovered manuscript, for collected that he had first seen at he had a row of large folios in a book-rise. this was so, was proved by the folios now lying about him on the floor. . He had taken them from his shelf to get at the package of papers. Now he asked himself how he had been able to see through the thick volumes, how could he perceive what was behind them be fore he had removed them? Or, if the papers and not been kidden behind them, what had bounced; in to remove the books? He felt convinced that he had been endowed with a kind of second sight, and had actually seen through the books, and this he ascribed to the intercession of St. Anthony. During the Holy Week, in 1881, the

paster of a village in Styria had sent payment for a vestment to Vienna, Tewards the beginning of next year. Te received notice of his indebtedness for the same from the firm. He bethought himself of the receipt he had received for the may eye so the conmost diligent swerch could ner find it. What pained the triest still more was that he might be suspected of treing to defraud the tima. Some triends,

whom he had teld of his armymore, encouraged him to have recourse to St. Anthony, who would surely help him our of his difficulty. Lot et to do so, and asked them to him in his prayers. They said the Po-Spensory, and the gray of

rived at home, he renewed his search. merchanide mying to himself, "In the name I will again begin the soonly task. But no, this time I will lef-Authory to the work. He has he'red s) many others, le will telp me, to: ! With them works respond to open the frowers (a) his prolense - and before him lay the missing receipt. Filled with gratitude, he exclaimed, "Oh, that I had called on St. Anthony be fore! Many as shopless night would have been spared to me."

In 1885, the sum of 700 frames was stelm from Nienolas Building, if merchant of Esch. The polce arrested a man for the their who about that time was observed to speed memory rather freely. Pespite his central, he was meprisoned. The merebuat meanwill. had recourse to St. Anthony. After some days the trisoner informed his rewver that he was county, and had hidden most of the money in a certain field. He asked him to get it ned restore it to its owner. And tree onough, the greater part of the 700 frames was found at the place indient-

In the rigit between the 26th and 21st of August, 4881, the specisty of the parish church at New irebear he ken into, and red led of an iron hex containing 23,050 marks in commercial papers, and 132 marks cash. The pastor, greatly distressed at the enormons less, at chee began a oevena p St. Anthony, imploying him to inter code with the Shered Hearts of Jesus and Mary for the restoration of the missing papers, and premising a specified alms and the publication of their return, Scarcely bad to finished his prayer, when a man came from a neighboring thicket, bringing the missing hox with all the oupers in R .- St. An thony's Messenger.

A SUGGESTION TO THE CHARPER COMMISSIONERS.

A correspondent writes a long letlet on municipal affairs. Unforta antely there is no room for his very interest lag and in some respects amusing communication. In one paragraph makes the following suggestion: "When I see the dirty streets, the impossible lares, the man trays that beset as in every footpath, the reckless manner in which every department has been administered. When I hear the constant cry of 'no money' for this that and the other imperative necessity, I am ready to exclaim is there no one ready to propose that a clause be inserted in the new charter providing that not one of the present members of the entre cil shall be eligible for re-section for and during the next ten years."

This extract is sufficient to let our readers know that our corresponden is in an amiable frame of mind.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. H. F. Wall, who succeeds Mr. Frank McCabe as local manager of the well known Catholic publishing house of Messrs. D. J. Sadlier & Co., is well known both in Montreal and Toronto. When Mr. McCale resigned some few weeks ago, Mr. Wall was called to the important office. He has been connect-Ad with the establishment since 1884 and is conversant with the business in all its details. The True Witness wishes Mr. Wall every success in his new career.

A bleyeling lawyer of Potsdam, who presented himself in court with his witnesses, in knee breeches and cycling stockings, was fined ten marks for gross impropriety, and the sentence has been confirmed on appeal by the Prus his character. And because be can distinct this he ought to do it.

NO? S OF LOCAL INTEREST.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

deserves serves At the regular monthly meeting of the Irish Catholic B nefit Society, held script. He hastened to buy hold of the lin the ball 2040 Notre Dame street on Wednesd-y evening last, the following were reelected effice bearers for the ensuing six months:-Presiders, Ald-T. Kussila; first vici-aresident, Daviel O Netl; second vicir second William Grace; proteints, Joseph McConn; treasurer, Johnes Mc-Vey ; collecting treasurer. John Devis ; assis ant collecting transper, Williams hickip; thief marshale John Dwerz; a is not marshals, Nichelas R ach and Wm. Burke; su 'itera, Join Power, Patrick Corbect and Wm. Burks. The operated the suffices was sain and my. About \$300 was paid out for fureral and suck beastiss ouring the last six months, and \$1500 renained to the cuery sereous in bank.

> At St. Anne's Church on last Sunday evening, the Rev. Father Jackman, C. 18.R., preached a very practical sermon on "Bearing patiently the safferings and Crosses of life." He said that bereavements, sickness, failure in business were strokes of adversity often sent by God for our greater good. Adversity is a golden chain which God on the can and the neeth of the singer in er'er to bring him back to repentance. .... Save alm icen the pits of hell. The preacher frequently quoted the great Doctor of the Church, St. Augustine, and concluded by exherting his hearers to bear the sufferings of his life pndiently and they would be rewarded in eternity. The singing of the choir daying berediction was a treat and speaks

# \$@\$@\$@\$**@\$\$@\$@\$@\$@\$@\$@\$@\$**@ AOTES OF CATHOLIC NEWS.

or the able young organist

A desiratch from New Orleans, La., ays: The key, Figher R. J. Molse. rector of the Church of St. Francis of As is on, was chloroformed by three robners. Fearmi he might awake while they were striving to open a stee! rafe, they strend a snare of brokers glass around his hed,

Father Medse awoke and, loaping grem his bed, stepped on the glass, and I were I an extern in his foot. The three robbers then beat him brutanily about tre head rad body, strilling him with are but edita pistol, Finally they levelled their wenpens at line and forced him to enen the same they escated with their boory, leaving him of the floor more dead than alive. A servant found him lying on the door in the morning, and gave the clarm, Help come and a physician was summened. The punishment for the stime committed by the thickes, brenking and entering in the right time, aimed with a deadly weapon. under

t e inw of Louisiana, is death. The robbers left let ind them a note of the most bratally saveastic tone, thanking the priest for the "hospitalfly " no had shown them ned the "gift" 'e had made there, wing to the cherity of the man who was so cruckly, rised no report was made to the police? and the story only became public to-

Father Meise is a brother of Judge J. C. Moise, of the Criminal Bistrict court. There is no clay to the thieves, except that two of them were white and one black. When asked by his bruther why he had not made the robbery public, he replied, "I have forgiver them."

T'e M')wankee Catholic Citizen says: Father & Brien and Father Chifford, of St. Patrick's church, Green Bay, are taiting the census of the parish and colbeting the assessments from the memhers of the church this week. Father O'Brien states that he is so well pleased with the success of the assessment when that he does not expect to go mak to the church fair for the purmose of raising money for the church. We give this pernarath because it contains a suggestion with regard to census taking which might be adopted

"What a piece of work is man" that he has been able to cover a fact of animal life, a love of honor, with poetry, more beautifully than Shakespeare dresses a tale from Bandello. He has created his honor as wonderful as his love; soldiers, like so many poets, have digged out of cruelty and slaughter this jewel of life. Where is this instinct of self-preservation here? At Rencesvaux when Charlemange's rearguard is attacked by overwhelming numbers, Roland denies Oliver's request that he blow his horn for help. His one thought is that poets shall not sing songs to his dishonor. Henry

by our local parishes.

D. Sedgwick.

God has placed us here to grow, just as he placed the frees and flowers. The trees and flowers grow unconsciously and by no effort of their own. Man too, grows unconsciously, and is eduented by circumstances. But le can also control those cirsumstances and direct the course of his life. He can by effort and thought, acquire knowledge, becomes accomplished, refined, and purity, him nature, develop his power, strengthen