CATHOLIC CONTI-

all over the continent of Europe, and

such congresses in Germany alone.

Above all, during the midsummer
months have these gatherings taken
place. To say the loast, they con-

stitute very significant signs of the times and of the changing conditions in the religious world of Continental Europe. While the Religious Orders

are preparing to leave France—much to the discredit of that "eldest daughter of the Church"—we find a

the Jesuits arising throughout Ger-many. Never has the Church suffered

persecution in one direction without

experiencing a corresponding series of successes in some other direction.

This, however, is a subject too vast and too important to be crowd-

ed into a few observations upon the congresses held this summer; in fact,

come on the continent we will make n of a few of the leading con-

gresses held during the past two or

July at Aix-la-Chapelle, the sixth

Congress of the League of Charit-

it is a subject quite apart. In order to show how active the spirit of Catholic revival has be-

nservation, in its in-honorable and equit-tement, depends al-pon the attitude and e earnestness and the that the Irish Caththat the Irish Cath-display. We have no saying "must," be-ting drift" of this ly at a juncture auch one, would mean both term and the fore-influence, weight, or twe ever had in the the display. or neglect at this der it almost impos-rench-Canadians and tants to preserve, in s the system of altation. There would fusion that the ultiwould be a general the tacit agr scarcely say it, the that would be deselves. We have men st whom to select a

were it at a person-consecrate his time to the task assigned w-countrymen. int now before us is the ball; " who will It seems to us that ously that of our they hold meet-bers come together, asions they have it inaugurate any det. An individual, no do but little of pracall it can do is to

candidate, and we at the one upon

that direction. etails of the the various circum-tuation. It remains nen of influ ents of social life natter and to bring sue the suggestions oing our duty, as the future, but all be vain if those so do not shake off and co-operate in one. Reme ctually on trial, and tatus of Irish Cath-

FATHER JOHN AN, S.S.

aders will recall a a few years ago in arch, by the Rev. gan, S.S. At that and devoted priest ering lectures on the before the Cathool. It was only the the news of Abbe was received in this im but slightly, yet the more than a meeting; and we he short time he ist, that he was a the great Irish belongs to God

was born in Irehip. About fifteen Hogan came over ounded the Eccle-of Boston. When America Father gton, Father
as superior.
led to Boston
h he presided
to fis death.
to drop his
d to go spend
th of France,
beloved, resil who ever
s of his acurope's most
m his pupils,
p. Dupauloup
an authority
He was a
d contributed
the works to orks to
as well
Review."
to the
the late
the Rev.
tharacter
h him as
h priest.
ils office,
ever negith such
of Abbe
ur conrest in

POINTED QUESTIONS CONCERNING
THE MAYORALTY,

MENTAL CONGRESSES Writing about the French Catholi Congress, or Convention, now goings on at Springfield, recalls to mind the fact that this year has been most prolific in Catholic congresses

courage and spirit of fair play, already sounded a note of warning in this connection, and it has fully discussed, in recent issues, the various bearings of the situation; but now, it becomes opportune to ask what is being done by Iriah Catholics of Montreal in regard to the matter? So far I have heard of no intimation to take steps in the direction of nominating a fully qualified candidate for the next term.

Two objections to immediate action, or rather two reasons for inaction, alone could be admitted. The first, that it was not our turn, and the second, that we have no man calculated to properly fill the position, or willing to accept. As to the first reason, the "True Witness" has already shown that it is our term that approaches, and that the better thinking men of both the French-Canadian and the English Protestant sections of the community concede that such is the case. As to the second reason, all I can now say is to repeat the advice given by the "True Witness" to the various societies and Irish Catholic parochial organizations to be on the move. Decidedly, no man will come forward of his own, unsolicited, accord; it is necessary to place our nominee in the fair position of feeling, and knowing that he has his own people at his back, that they are unanimous in supporting him, and that he can depend upon a reasonable share of support from the other elements. The month of October has commenced; very soon it will be over; and I believe, from past experience, that to make matters agree able and secure, a candidate should be finally chosen, and be openly in the field, not later than the first of November, Once more I ask: What are the Irish Catholic people of Montreal doing in regard to the vital matter?

SUBSCRIBER.

Montreal, Oct. 1st, 1901.

* SUBSCRIBER.

Montreal, Oct. 1st, 1901.

German Catholics of the highest importance, and which German Protestants look upon with the most bitter envy, is the grand annual review of the Catholic army, the "Katholikentag." This year the event took place at Osnabruck, in Hanover.

Turning to Austria, we find that the German Catholics of Behemia met in congress at Leitmeritz. in August last. The object of this congress is set forth in its own programme. It declares that it has no political character, nor purpose, its object being to strengthen Catholics in their faith and to unite them in charity, as well as to protest against all anti-religious movements or aginations. In September a congress of the German Catholics of Moravian, was held at Kremsier, in Moravia, and was attended by vast numbers of Moravians and Bohemians.

While the different congresses just hurriedly mentioned by no means complete the list, they suffice to show how lively is the spirit of Catholic faith and flow active the various Catholic organizations, in the very heart of continental Protestantism. It is quite evident that a spirit of revival is abroad over Europe and that the Catholic Church-thanks, in a degree, to these congresses—has not vet seen her greatest triumphs amongst the nations of modern times.

POINTED QUESTIONS CONCERNING

POINTED QUESTIONS CONCERNING

The RMAYORALITY.

Montreal, Oct. 1st, 1901.

AMERICAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES

UNITE,

AMERICAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES

UNITE,

AMERICAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES

UNITE,

ACCORDING SOCIETIES

UNITE,

ACCORDING TO THE SEASON OF THE mains for its assured success is the cordial co-operation of all the Catholic societies in the country. The recent convention held at Long Branch, N.J., effected a national organization, and made a strong plea for unity, that Catholic interests may be materially aided.

In the absence of Henry J. Fries, the proceedings were conducted under the chairmanship of Hon. John J. Coyle, of Philadelphia, Right Rev. Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N.J., was present, and gave a synopsis of the movement for federation and the progress so far made, his words being received with enthusiasm.

Among the delegates present were two from Porto Rico, Dr. Esteban Saldina of San Juan, and Joaquin

We have received a neat and wellprinted pamphlet, which gives a full report of the able address delivered report of the able address delivered by the Right Rev. J. L. Spalding, D.D., before the National Education Association, at Detroit, Michigan, in July last. It is from the press of the "Ave Maria,] Notre Dame, In-diana, and the price is only six the "A diana, cents.

THE OLD LAND.

'Yes, give me the land where the

"Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread, And the living tread lightly on the hearts of the dead."

"Yes, give me the land of the wreck and the tomb,
There is grandeur in graves—there is glory in gloom;
For out of the gloom future brightness is born.
As after the night comes the sunrise of moon."

OUR SUBSCRIBERS—Our city collector will visit our different subscribers and advertisers who are in arrears, commencing this week. We would respectfully request that all who are indebted to us will do their utmost to facilitate his work by settling the accounts presented.

However dark our lot may be, there is light enough on the other dide of the cloud, in that pure empyraan where God dwells, to irradiate every darkness of the world; light enough to clear every difficult question, remove every ground of obscurity, conquer every atheistic empicion, allence every hard judgment, light enough to satisfy, may to ravian the mind for ever:

THE CATHEDRALS OF EUROPE

taining to Church Rereture be referred to the International Cathelic Truth Society."

The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected in President, Henry J. Fire's of Penngylvania; vice-president, Honorable Thomas W. Fitzgereld, of New Jorks, Monony, of Ohio; spiritual director, Rt. Rev. Bishop McPaul, of New Jersey; executive board, Hon. John J. Goyle, of Penngylvania, Hon. John C. McGuirre, of New York, E. D. Reardon, of Indians, J. Fire's of Massachusetts.

The president and secretary were requested to issue a formal call at once to all societies of the United States to become members of the organization and send delegates to the cinnati, Tuesday, Dec. Hold at Clination, J. Lavelle, Rev. F. H. Wall, D. D., and Rev. W. F. McGimis, D.D., of New York, was appointed to address a circular to the clargy of the United States. who have been so gaedous in giving the organization a good foundation feel confident that eco-peration in the good work will not be lacking, and it is urged upon all Catholic societies to manifest their interest in the movement at once and earnestly by doing all in their power to further its interests, and growth.

PAN OBLITO CONGRESS.

We have already written upon this subject of the recent Pan-Celtic Congress held in Lublim. We have following extract, from that article, and we have found very little of importance stated editorially regarding this unique assembly. It would seem as if journalists were afraid of the character, and we have found very little of importance stated editorially regarding this unique assembly. It would seem as if journalists were afraid of the character, and aim of the congress:—The following cattract, from that article, seems to us to be the clearest and best statement by a made of the character, and aim of the congress:—The following contract of the press. The following contract of the congress is the protess of the proper in the protess of the prot praise of the popular devotion. Much of the money was gotten by the weekly auction of these articles that was carried on in the public square by the foreman of the works. Indeed, the whole enterprise was like a majestic social song, a solemn hymn, whose notes rose slowly and sweetly from the earth to heaven, telling of the transformation of avarice into open-heartedness, of coarseness into refinement, of selfishness into altruism, of blank ignorance and stupidity into a creative faith.

They were built by corporations of

faith.

They were built by corporations of workingmen known as guilds. In the Middle Ages all life was organized, was corporative. As religion was largely carried on by the corporations of monks and friars, so the civil life and its duties were everywhere in the hands of corporations. It was not exactly a government of

It was not exactly a government of the multitude—that was abhorrent to the men of that time. It was rather an aristocratic democracy, a kind of government in which men shared authority and power, according to their personal intelligence and skill and their personal utility or serviceableness to the common weal.

These building corporations or guilds arose out of the very ancient unions of the stone-masons. Perhaps, very probably, these unions were never destroyed even by the first shock of barbarian conquest. On its very morrow palaces and churches and public buildings had to go up or be restored. It is certain that capable hands were forthcoming. In any case, the master-masons were more than mere stone-cutters. They were artists in the truest sense of the word. They must know the capacities of their material, its uses, its appliances, from the moment it is hew out of the earth to the moment it shines in the wall, all e,e-gance and strength. They were at once engineers and architects, designers, contractors. They are known as "Master" simply—no more. Master Arnull builds the Cathedral of Florence, Master Glotto builds its lovely tower or campanile. The masters are all bound together in a life-long union. Their apprentices serve a long term of years, but they serve on all parts of the building. They can handle the trowel, or the chisel, the pencil and brush, as well as the jack-plane and the hammer. Never was there so unique and so uplifting an education of the senses as that of the mediaeval apprentice. One day he will appear in the weekly meeting of the guild, and exhibit some object that he has himself made. It must be useful and the must be beautiful. It must differ from all similar work, must have an air of distinction, he something highly personal and characteristic. This is the master-piece, the proof that he is fit to apply for work in London or Dublin Paris or Milan. It may be a hinge or a door-knob, a carved head or a tool, a curious fit of framing or a specimen of fligree. It is judged by the criteria

cabinet-maker, it is all one. The building arts are equal, ensouled by one spirit, and alming at one end. For the present, there is but one corporation of the building. It includes all the workers and is divided to the properties and end of the properties and end of the properties are all the properties and end of the properties are appeared to the properties are all the properties are a

corporation of the building. It incured all the workers and is divided into masters, apprentices and administration. This is the Lodge, the Bauhutte, the Laubia, or covered cloister, like the covered walk quite common in North Italian cities, where the finer carving was done, the plans kept and studied, and moneys taken in, the wages paid out, and the whole work or "Opera" administered. The shed that yet protects our stone-masons when engaged at a public work is the modern equivalent of the mediaeval Lodge. On signing the articles of the union or guild, he will learn that it is intensely religious, that he must attend Mass Sundays and holy days, lead a moral and Catholic life, abstain from swearing, drunkenness and immorality. He will learn that the guild supports its own chapel and priest to say an early Mass daily for them. He will be told that the Lodge or workshop is like a hall of justice where the rights of each man, above all his free personality, must be respected. He will learn that all teaching is free to apprentices, and that, while there is a preference for the sons or relatives of the masters, natural aptitude and vocation are especially sought.

All this ne will learn at Ely or Peterborous, as well as at Toledo or Burgos.

Each guild was under the protec-

All this ne will learn at Ely or Peterboroush, as well as at Toledo or Burgot. As well as at Toledo or Burgot. Each guild was under the protection of the Blessed Trinity and some saint. It had solemn services once a year in honor of its patron. It buried solemnly its members, and held anniversary services. Gradually its own chapel became the centre of its religious life, whose details were carried on by its own priests. Religious life, whose details were carried on by its own priests. Religion covered every act of its corporate life—and in the palmy days of the great guilds, their self-consciousness was great—they bowed to the bishop, indeed, and the Pope, king or emperor, who were often included as members of their roll-call—but he was, indeed, a strong parish priest or abbot whose authority they consented to acknowledge.

In the guild meetings, a regular and perfect administration, of great probity and equity, went on, almost without renumeration. The number of apprentices, the time of their services and the degree of their graduation, the quality and quantity of work in each line, the disputes and quarrels between all workmen—the wages and the sick dues, the charity allowances, the expenses of religion, of feasts and amusements, of public contributions—all these came up in due order, and were one open source of popular education for the uses of real life.—Extracts from an address delivered by Rev. Dr. Shahan, under the auspices of the Catholic Truth Society of San Francisco.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Washington, D.C., October 2.-The State Department received a cable gram from United States Consul McWade at Canton, China, confirm-ing the reported uprising in the Sing Ling district. The despatch fol-lows:—

Canton, October 2, 1901.

Canton, October 2, 1901.
Sccretary of State, Washington, D.C.
General Wu with 1,500 soldiers
routed Triad rebels in Sing Ling distriet, Swatow, killing 200 and capturing and decapitating many prisoners. German mission burned.
German missionaries fled safely to
Hong Kong.

(Signed! McWADE.

This despatch, taken in connection
with previous advices the department has had from Minister Conger,
leads to the belief that the Boxers
have had nothing to do with the
present outbreak, but it is a local
disturbance growing out of famine
conditions. conditions.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Mr. G. V. Hastings, manager of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, estimates the crop of wheat for Manitoba and the Territories at 46,000,000 bushels, out of which there would be a surplus for sale of something like 42,000,000 bushels. The great bulk of the present crop grades No. 1 hard, although the late rains have bleached a portion, and some of it will lose from one to two grades in consequence. Fortunately, the major part of the crop was threshed before the rains, and is cither in store at receiving elevators or in the farmers' granaries. Last year, nearly all the wheat was low grade, so that the farmers did not benefit by the comparatively high prices. This year the price is lower, but the grade is higher, and there is abundance. The Lake of the Woods Milling Company has, in fact, taken in more wheat in some of their elevators during the few days that have expired since threshing began than it did for the whole of the season last year.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

St. Gabriel's Court of the Catho lic Order of Foresters provided the programme at the Catholic Sallors' Club on Wednesday evening last, Chief Ranger Cantwell presiding. The programme was a varied one, the chief features being the choruses the chief features being the choruses contributed by the Court Glee Club, The members of the Order who contributed were Brothers Orton, P. Shea, McMenamin, J. Deegan, W. Coz, W. Hennessy, Carter and Kelly. Rev. Mr. McGilligan gave a short, practical address, and the following sailors also contributed their share to the night's enjoyment:—Patrick Cox, James Alexander, John Marshall, William White, John Pentic, Thomas Wright, John Rickard, Alex. Neilsen, and W. Winters. Miss Orton was the accompanist, and a song by Mrs. Johnstone, of Boston, was well received.

AN ATTRACTIVE PLACE.

The Lindsay-Nordheimer Company, has entirely refitted its premises, 2366 St. Catherine street, and made them a very attractive place for the music lover. The ground floor is given up to the display of the ordinary en up to the display of the primary, instruments and the show room stretching nearly the whole depth of the block, with lofty ceiling and artistically decorated walls, is admirably fitted for the purpose. The floor this of pelished maple, the walls lined with raw green silk, and a handsome of the control of the block with raw green silk, and a handsome of the control of the block with raw green silk, and a handsome of the control of the block with raw green silk, and a handsome of the control of the block with raw green silk, and a handsome of the control of the control

There are a number of candidates spoken of for the position vacated by Lieut. Hughes. Among those mentioned for the position are Constables Connors, O'Shaughnessy, Curren, John Coleman, Gallagher, James Coleman, O'Connor, Corbett, Corley, Gorman, Callan and Manning.

The Sunday evening instructions at St. Patrick's Church, which were discontinued during the months of July and August, will be resumed next Sunday evening, and be continued until next July.

The mortality of Montreal last week was 98. The principal diseases were: Diphtheria, 2; infantile debil-ity, 32; consumption, 9; bronchitis, 3; pneumonia, 6.

It is amazing that men and women can piously love the truths and
practices of religion; and live along
from day to day without vigorously
attacking the error and vice everywhere about them What coward is
so mean as the pious coward?

Life is a succession of lessons, which must be lived to be understood. All is a riddle, and the key to the riddle is another riddle. There are as many billows of illusion as flakes in a snowstorm. We wake from one dream into another dream.

Every man is brave whose con-science is clear and whose cause is just. Every man is a coward has a guilty conscience and w cause is unjust.

PROF. J. A. FOWLER, Organist of St. Patrick's Church,

WILL RESUME HIS

SIGHT-SINGING.

Music and Theory Class, MONDAY, Oct. 7th, at 8 P.M.

THIS CLASS IS

FREE of CHARGE to all young men over 16 years of age.

Apply to 4 Phillips Square.

"BAR-LE-DUC" JELLY and NEUFCHATEL CHEESE. Fresh in Store, RED CURRANT BAR-LE-DUC JELLY, the Genuine imported from

Prance.
CONFITURES DE BAR-LE-DUC, in small glass pote.
FRESH NEUFCHATEL CHEES E, for use with Bar-Le-Duc Jelly,
GORMAN S "Mount Royal" and "Flemish Beauty" Pears

For the Table or Preserving purposes, are unequalled. Grown on the slope of Mount Royal.

"Flemish Beauty" Pears in magnificent condition, \$1.10 per basket. GORMAN'S "MOUNT ROYAL" FAMEUSE APPLES.

In magnificent condition, coming into store this morning, in Baske and Barrels. Every apple guaranteed.

THE DESCRIPTORT FARM SAUSAGES.

Are renowned from one end of the Continent to the other. THE DEERFOT FARM SAUSAGES are made from the choput of young corrand-nulk-ded pigs, flavored with the best pure a and herbe, and put up in pound packages. Wrapped in white parch

paper.

THE DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGES are always strictly conference por pound package.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.