

REMARKS ON
IRISH NEWS.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

When Gerald Griffin wrote his wonderfully-touching poem on "The Orange and the Green," he may have had visions, in his own generous and Christian mind, of a day when there would be an end to the senseless and ruinous divisions that have been the root of so much evil in Ireland. It is not easy for us in free Canada to fathom the depths of prejudice that the Orange organization created and that was not by any means filled up by the counter-organizations that had to spring into life in that old land. We do not believe that even another generation will suffice to uproot those animosities. But much can be done, by reason, common sense, and an evidence of mutual interests to cause the olden enemies to drop gradually into a channel of harmony. This seems to be the stupendous mission that Captain Shaw-Taylor has taken upon himself. We have not the slightest doubt as to his ability to bring about much good, even were he not to succeed to the full extent of his expectations. He succeeded admirably in the matter of landlords and tenants, and the result of his unique Dublin convention was the legislation of the last session. If he can only succeed half as well in his present enterprise we believe that Home Rule will follow as rapidly as did the Land Purchase Act come after his first effort.

On the 17th September last, Captain Shaw-Taylor spent the day in visiting the various leaders of public opinion in the city of Belfast. He called on the Lord Mayor at the Town Hall, on Mr. Thomas Sinclair, Dr. McKeown and others; he also visited the various members of the Orange Society, the Conservative and Liberal Unionist Associations, and other influential bodies. In speaking of the results of his work in that great centre of Orangeism, he said:—"On all sides there seems to be but one idea, that if the education difficulty was amicably and equitably settled, the religious differences at present dividing Irishmen into hostile camps would gradually disappear. We should then, I believe, have considerable difficulty in finding anything to fight about."

"I am convinced that never in the history of Ireland was the spirit of mutual tolerance and forbearance more abroad than at present."

"Irishmen who have been separated politically have learnt that it is possible to be of different political faith and yet be honest men."

"So too educationally. Difference of creed does not necessarily imply difference of character. Slowly but surely the public opinion of the country is being awakened to the fact that so long as this bitterness exists so long will true social and material progress be impossible."

"The coming conference will both settle the educational question satisfactorily to all parties without the sacrifice of an iota of conscientious principle, and also cure the sectarian strife and bitterness of centuries."

On the following Saturday the Captain visited Armagh and called on His Eminence Cardinal Logue, and upon the Protestant Primate of Ireland, Dr. Alexander. He was most cordially received by both, and it is clear that they were a unite as far as agreeing with him in his mission.

This certainly has a very fair appearance. Of course, it would not do to be too sanguine in such matters, but it is very clear that this gentleman is paying the way to a very much better condition of affairs in Ireland. And there can be no question as to the wisdom of encouraging him in such a laudable undertaking. Certainly if his second convention should prove as great success as his first one he will have rendered herculean service to Ireland.

WM. O'BRIEN'S WORDS.—At all times and under all circumstances the words of a man, who has played such a part as has Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., in Irish affairs, are decidedly important and have their weight beyond the expressions of ordinary men, and ordinary observers of events. In dealing with the question of Ireland's prospects for obtaining Home Rule, Mr. O'Brien made a most important series of statements in an address delivered during the last month in Cork—without any comment we reproduce the address, and we are sure that our readers will be pleased to peruse it, as coming from one who has

every opportunity of grasping the situation and every interest in making it clear for the people. Mr. O'Brien said that landlordism was ruled out of existence by Act of Parliament; and then he proceeded thus:

"A more astonishing thing still, they had got the landlords to sign the death warrant of landlordism, and they got both the English parties and both the English Houses of Parliament to unite in placing on the Statute Book the first cardinal principle of the United Irish League and the Land League. But with this new Land Act they had not come to the end. They were only in the beginning of greater and grander achievements for Ireland. The race of freeholders of the land would never rest until they were also its rulers and its law-makers, until their taxes and their national resources were taken out of the custody of bungling strangers, and until they were free to follow out their own national destinies under the inspiration of that liberty and self-government without which no people in recorded history had ever accomplished anything that made a nation's life worth living."

As to the future, he submitted that the success which had attended their movement for the abolition of landlordism gave the Irish party a claim to be listened to as to the best means of accomplishing every other item in the national programme. He asked them to believe that the methods and the men who had succeeded thus far would succeed further. They had at their command the right machinery and the right man, and the forces that destroyed landlordism could destroy Dublin Castle. He would go further, and say that the winning of a national Parliament under present circumstances was an infinitely easier task than the abolition of landlordism was 12 months ago.

The day the Land Conference provided that Irishmen could settle the land question they struck the greatest blow for Home Rule that was ever struck since Grattan carried his declaration of independence. If they were to take advantage of their present incomparable opportunity if must not be by any policy of senseless violence or cheap bravado, it must be by widening their ranks until they included all the physical and intellectual forces of the country. No matter how they may have differed up to this present, it must be by proving that while they were irreconcilable to landlordism and English rule they were not irreconcilable to the landlords the moment they ceased to be landlords, and they were not irreconcilable to English rulers the moment they ceased to be their rulers and had the wisdom to allow them to rule themselves.

In a few months Irishmen would be in a position to judge how many of the landlords meant business, and in what terms, and how many of them would yield to nothing but compulsion. In the meantime all the tenants had to do was to stand together, to trust to the protection of their own organization, and to remember that the Act left them at perfect liberty to make their own bargain, or to make no bargain at all if they could only make a bad one. Wherever they met landlords disposed to make a friendly bargain the advice of the National Directory was to meet them half way with honest friendliness. They should remember that the future peace and happiness of the whole country was at stake; and as to the remainder of the landlords, whom nothing would teach, they might safely bide their time, remembering that the Houses of Parliament had once and for all decreed that landlordism must go, that the evicted tenants question must be settled; and that, in so far as the present Act might fail to accomplish these objects, nothing would be easier, if they proved that it was no fault of theirs, than to obtain an amending Act that would complete the job.

In the meantime he respectfully appealed to every thinking man, to every patriotic man, in the country to set their wits to work within the next few months, and place their thoughts and projects before the country with the one single-minded object of advancing the national cause, so that whenever the country made up its mind to take the next great step forward it might be with such a momentum, such a tide of national unity and enthusiasm behind them, that whatever might be the

next demand of Ireland it would be as certain of accomplishment as was the abolition of landlordism on the day when the Land Conference report was signed in the Dublin Mansion House. Nothing could be more certain than that the same force of national unity and energy which had abolished landlordism would be powerful enough to accomplish in turn every other object on which the Irish race had set its heart, and that there was no other force whatever in existence which could finally and permanently accomplish these objects.

The future was their own. Both English parties were as broken as the Irish party was united. It was no business of theirs to take sides, at least for the present. There was plenty of doubt as to who would come out on top after the general election, but nobody doubted that an Irish party, more solid and united than ever, would be there to meet them with the next instalment of the demands of Ireland. The first condition of success for Ireland would be that her representatives should stand apart unpurchasable and independent—for ever armed, and on the watch, ready at any moment to recommence the fray. They would no longer find any party or section of the English Parliament disposed to deny that Ireland was ripe for self-government, and once they got so far the passage of a Home Rule through Parliament would be even an easier operation than the Bill for the abolition of landlordism.

DEATH OF MR. P. MCGALE.

Abbottford, October 12.

It is our painful duty to record this week the death of one of our respected young townsmen Mr. P. McGale, which occurred in this place a few days since after a painful illness of two years suffering from consumption, which he bore with Christian fortitude fully resigned in his young life to God's holy will. He was perfectly conscious to the last moment bidding those around him "good-bye" and with the loving words Jesus, Mary and Joseph, he breathed forth his soul to God. Deceased was a native of Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, and was thirty-two years old. He was formerly in charge of the Tailoring Department of the firm of Smyth, Mullin & Co., and by his genial manner won the esteem of a large circle of friends. He leaves a wife and child, one sister and brother to mourn his loss, here, besides an aged father and mother in Ireland. The Requiem Service at the parish Church, was very impressive. The remains were escorted to the grave by some thirty members of the C.M.B.A. and several intimate friends and relations, who drove over from Granby. May his soul rest in peace.

Lessons and Examples

(By a Regular Contributor.)

Chancellor McCracken, of the New York University, has announced that in future he will join any association of colleges and universities in a movement to require from every freshman a Sunday School diploma, certifying that he knows the Ten Commandments by heart, the sermon on the Mount, a Church catechism of some kind, a score of psalms and the best classic hymns. The Boston "Herald" dealing with the Chancellor's proposition, finds that it is timely and says:—

"It strikes us as an altogether sensible and admirable proposition. That it would tend to correct an existing defect in the equipment of those who enter our higher institutions of learning is shown by the current report about the freshmen who were unable to tell the name of the town where Jesus Christ was born, or to name the writers of the New Testament epistles."

In the name of modern civilization, what kind of home, or school training do these freshmen receive? What comprises their education? Is it possible that in an age like ours that they should be so ignorant of the elements of history, not to speak of religion? A pagan would be ashamed of himself if he knew so little about that which is common property, ordinary history. In fact, there must be something more than a mere defect of a religious character, in their instruction. Or, can it be possible that the prejudice against religion and all knowledge of God is so great that they are kept in ignorance of even profane history in order to prevent any risk of their

RAILROADS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
REDUCED FARES

TO WESTERN AND PACIFIC POINTS

Until Nov. 30, 1903, Colonist fares from

MONTREAL to

Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rosland, Nelson, Trail, Robson, Spokane, \$48.90

Anacosta, Butte, Helena, 48.90

Colorado Springs, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake, 48.90

San Francisco, Los Angeles, 49.00

Fall and Winter Train Service NOW IN EFFECT.

Time Tables can now be had at Company's Office.

SUBURBAN SERVICE.

For changes in Suburban Service see Time Tables, which can now be had at Company's Office.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,

187 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461, and Beausart Station

CANADIAN PACIFIC
TIME TABLE CHANGES.

(In Effect Oct. 11th, 1903.)

Boston, 9.00 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

St. John, N.B., 7.25 p.m., ex. Saturdays

Pianigasset, 8.45 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m.

Montreal June, 6.15 p.m. Discontinued beyond.

St. Jerome, 9.00 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 1.45 p.m., 5.25 p.m., 6.20 p.m.

St. Agathe, 12.00 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 5.25 p.m.

Lafayette, 9.00 a.m., 9.15 a.m., 5.25 p.m.

Quebec, 8.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

Three Rivers, 8.30 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

St. Gabriel, 8.30 a.m., 5.10 p.m. Sunday service.

Daily, 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday; 3, Thursday only; 1, Saturday only; 1, Tuesday and Thursday; 1, Sunday only. All other trains week days only.

One way Second Class Tickets on Sale until November 30th, 1903, from

\$48.90—Montreal to Nelson, Rosland, Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.

\$46.40—Montreal to Spokane, Wash.

\$43.90—Montreal to Denver, Colorado, Springs, Pueblo, Helena, Butte and Anacosta.

Proportionately low rates to other points.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 120 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office

learning something, no matter how rudimentary, about sacred things?

If you take a very ordinary Catholic child, before he will be admitted to make his First Communion, he must know more—at the age of nine or ten—than the average Protestant freshman must know at seventeen and twenty. And they are ignorant of these elementary affairs, otherwise the Chancellor of New York University would have no reason for making such a remark. He must have been forcibly struck with this lack of knowledge or else he could not have so expressed himself. Before a Catholic child will be allowed to approach the sacraments he must know the Lord's Prayer, the Hail Mary, the Creed, the Confiteor, the Acts of Faith, Hope, Charity and Contrition, and the entire catechism (including the Commandments). This is certainly a serious reflection upon the Godless system of education that prevails in the public schools of the day; and it is, at the same time, a very fine tribute to the Christian perfection of the Catholic system.

TELLING STATISTICS.—We have always contended, and our contention has been based on facts and experience, that the moral teachings of the Catholic Church have made the races, faithful to her, the most moral peoples on earth. We have before us at this moment an item from the London "Times," which is of the utmost importance. The "Times" has been giving a series of articles at intervals on industrial conditions in Germany. In its issue of September 23rd, that organ gives a testimonial which we reproduce, and deem it will be wise of our readers to keep by them for reference against bigots. The "Times" says:—

"The population of Saxony is overwhelmingly Protestant. The Roman Catholics only amount to 4.7 per cent., though they have greatly increased in recent years, having nearly trebled since 1880. The number of Jews is very small. As is everywhere the case in Germany, illegitimate births and suicides are more numerous than in the Roman Catholic districts. The following figures will show this:—

	Illegitimate Births per 100 (1901)	100,000 Inhabitants
Saxony	12.6	30
Rhineland	4.0	11
Westphalia	2.7	10
German Empire	8.7	20

We simply have to add that Rhineland (consisting of Bavaria, Baden, etc.) is overwhelmingly Catholic, and Westphalia is also Catholic, and Saxony is overwhelmingly Protestant. By their fruits let the religions be judged.

THE LAST BLOW.—Russia seemed

THE S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED.
SUPERIOR STOCKS OF FASHIONABLE COSTUMES

THE BIG STORE continues to be the recognized Headquarters for all that is New and Fashionable in Costumes. A review of three styles:

LADIES' Fine Mixed Tweed Costumes, Norfolk style, Pleated Panel Skirt.....\$24.00
LADIES' Black and Navy Cloth Costumes, 3-4 Blouse Coat, double shoulder capes, trimmed with self strap-pings and taffeta.....\$16.65
LADIES' Fine Cloth Costumes, in Black and Navy, 3-4 Coat, trimmed with satin strappings and buttons.....\$18.75

THE FINEST GRADES OF FOOTWEAR—BEST VALUES, TOO!

You have only to enquire prices elsewhere to determine that no duplicates of these values are procurable.

LADIES' Box Calf Laced Boots, good for Fall wear, heavy soles, common sense heels. Per pair.....\$1.90
A fine range of Men's Enamelled Laced Boots, with a good heavy sole. A good looking and serviceable boot for present wear. Per pair.....\$2.25

RECENTLY RECEIVED FASHIONS IN LADIES' NECKWEAR

LADIES' Fancy Stock Collars, with new shape tab, in various colors, border in a contrasting color, trimmed with silk buttons.....26c
LADIES' Collars, applique on net, cape effect, very newest effects, in Ecru color only. Each.....72c
LADIES' Applique on Net Collars, border in foliage design. The newest features in style, in colors of Ecru only.....89c

AS FINE A LOT OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES

As it has been your privilege to inspect greet you at THE BIG STORE Three of them—remark the excellence of the values:

CHILDREN'S Heavy Blue Serge Dresses, Gibson style, full front, trimmed with white stitching and white braid. Sizes 2 to 10 years, price depending upon the size, that for 2 years costing.....\$2.35
10 years size.....\$3.05
CHILDREN'S Heavy Navy Blue Serge Dresses, Sailor Collar effect, trimmed with white braid and satin ribbon ties. The larger the size the greater the price, that for eight years costing.....\$3.85
14 years.....\$4.65
CHILDREN'S Brown and Navy Blue Serge Sailor Dresses, white front, trimmed with fancy braid and white satin ties. Any size, 8 to 14 years.....\$7.40

MEN'S UP-TO-DATE CLOTHING

Men's Suits, made of Scotch Tweed, in Sack style, lined with a good quality of farmer's satin, sewn with silk.....\$15 and \$17.00

LARGE STOCK OF NEWEST WALL PAPERS

Your room would gain considerably by applying to the walls some of the pretty decorations our Wall Paper Department contains.

WALL PAPERS from, per roll.....2c

GILT PAPERS from.....4c

THE BUSIEST GLOVE DEPARTMENT IN THE CITY

LADIES' Heavy Dogskin Gloves, in serviceable shades of Tan, Pique sewn points, 2 stud fasteners. Sizes 5½ to 7½. Per pair.....90c

THE S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED.
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street Montreal

CARPETS

Our immense stock of NOVELTIES enable purchasers to furnish ELEGANTLY at MODERATE prices.

Curtains, Rugs, Drapes and Upholstering Materials, Beautiful Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads, Mattresses and Bedding.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 247 and 247 1/2 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

DENTIST.

Walter C. Kennedy, Dentist,

883 Dorchester Street. Gorner Mansfield

to have exhausted every means to crush the life and existence political and national out of Finland. She succeeded in effacing the language, the religion, the very traditional customs. It would appear as if there were nothing left to be wiped out. Yet tyranny can always find something that it begrudges to the stricken. That Finland is hopelessly a mere Russian province, and out of the scheme of nations, is evident from the fact that measures are being taken to deprive the Finns of their national coinage. The idea is that the Russian rouble might be adopted as a standard, but the fact that it is unsuitable, as either too small for large circulation, and too large for small barter, may lead to the franc becoming the standard coin, and with it the decimal system passing into the disfranchised country. Meanwhile expulsions of prominent Finns are going on, in the hope that when the leaders are gone the people will give way. This is another way of "taking a people by the throat," and Russia is pretty sure to keep her iron grasp upon the race until the last breath is out of its body. The history of Poland is there to show

what the northern Tartar will do when his mind is made up to subjugate and to enslave a race in order to get possession of the country. Yet the Finns were a fine people and they had done much for the civilization of the north in the ages that are gone and that their conquerors would have forgotten. But the achievements and good work of ancestors constitutes no plea for the life of the descendant who has fallen upon evil times and whom the tyrant wishes to annihilate.

IMMIGRATION.

The immigration figures for the past three months show total arrivals in Canada to be 26,987, as against 28,831 for the same period last year. Of this number 12,478 were British, 7,128 Continental and 7,291 from the United States. For the nine months the arrivals were 108,014 as against 68,832 last year.

Catholic And Science

A REVIEW

BY "CR"

HILE I stay it will simulate for review will another iss

subject:
Preaching at St. M. Southport, some week occasion of the visit of the British Association. The Rev. Mr. Walsh, of Mount lived a most wonderful "Revelation and Science" not a usual subject. But it is of the domain to show to the world truth and supernatural instead of being oppositely together thereby to a common sermon is divided into first, treats generally revelation; the second, Scripture; the third, tradition; the fourth, God; and the fifth, man. The sequence is it can be. It begins then comes to then tradition, then God and Creator of all, these; and finally man piece of God's creation. The revelation, Scripture. And he builds of these. Science that means of attaining a perfection in life, the plenitude to be found only in to and proven by truth, and revelation, which supports and proves of these. Such the plan mon. That portion which dwell upon and to analyze one affecting science and nature; and that is again four sections; the origin unity of the human race, dignity of man. This is clearly vast. But as the tions of the sermon are the comprehension of the encroach, for this week tent of simply reproduction without comment. But that I am here giving of third, fourth and fifth part and I reserve for the conclusion with my own humble conclusion.

SCIENCE AND REVELATION

"The relations between revelation assume a special indeed a unique interest—of those who believe in of the Catholic Church. lies—alone of all Christian a definite dogmatic system Catholic Church—alone of—claims to speak with the of the Holy Spirit of therefore, if any want of can be shown between science and the authoritative teaching of the Church, then the claim Church to infallibility, to to binding power upon mind and conscience—all must go! In that case there would have failed in her mission; and one failure in her Teacher is sufficient to involve her lofty pretensions.

"It is most important, to enquire what is meant word 'revelation.' Revelation Catholic sense is Divine Truth as such by the Church believe what the Church teaches the formula which expresses of the Catholic whether he poor, learned or unlearned. The Church does not impose belief of her children except those which concern of souls—truths directly upon faith and morals. These limits she may, and in various ways, e.g., by interpretation of Scripture, by the decrees of her general by the ex-cathedra pronouncement of the Supreme Pontiff, and dogmatic traditions. For methods of imparting truth ability is claimed."

SCIENCE AND TRADITION

It is necessary to remember that a conflict between science and religion is not possible, a conflict, not only between science and hypothesis, but also