

TOMMY MAC AT OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

July 24th, 1899.

Who that has once visited Old Orchard can ever forget the unnumbered attractions of this prince of summer resorts? Finding myself once more amidst those familiar surroundings, and knowing that the members of the Little Montreal colony here would be pleased to have their friends at home know what they are doing with themselves down in Maine, I resolved to send a few lines to the "True Witness." For those (unfortunate) people who have never enjoyed a holiday at Old Orchard, all description would be useless—in fact most of them would consider the perfect account to be an exaggeration; for all those (fortunate) fellow-beings who had, at some time or other, the privilege and happiness of spending a few weeks on this beach, I need not attempt any description. Better and more faithfully than my pen could trace them, their imaginations, aided by memory, can summon before them the grand scenery of which this locality can make a special boast.

Standing this morning on the balcony of the hotel, and gazing seaward, as the great tide was making, I beheld that army of white-capped breakers rolling landward, "rank behind rank, like surges bright of a dark sea of gold"; the roar of old Atlantic's million voices, and the constant boom of his great artillery, blended with the more subdued and monotonous murmur of his multitudinous billows. Far off, away beyond the milky surf, beyond the green, purple, and greyish rollers, beyond the farthest mountainous undulations, the round red orb was rolling its chariot wheel over the horizon's rim, and the first level beams of morning were flashing a pathway of unutterable glory along the agitated bosom of the ocean. A few moments and the bathers and plungers down the long quay were surrounded with halos of glory, as they breasted the mighty waters that roared about them—I trust but images of future halos and of a future glory, when they dive into the ocean of eternity, the herald rays shot out in all directions, as the day-god ascended from the waters, and they tipped with splendor every elevation and point, from one extreme horn to the other of that inimitable crescent of land that forms the framework of a seascape before me. I stood for a moment entranced; and my morning vision was rendered only the more glorious when I perceived those first beams reflected from the cross that surmounts the round, pagoda-like, lateral tower that flanks the new church of St. Margaret.

While I could see plainly at a distance, the gallant bearing of that estimable Montreal priest, Rev. Father Shea of St. Anthony's Church, as he defied the strength of billows, and, like Byron, "played with ocean," and its terrors, plunging headlong into the breakers and coming out triumphant from each encounter. I also recognized the form of that typical Irish-American priest, Rev. Father T. P. Linehan, the founder, builder, and pastor of the little church just mentioned. The appearance of Father Linehan upon the scene recalls to mind the fact that for long years the Catholic sojourners at Old Orchard

had no temple wherein to adore, no house of God particularly their own. In a parlor of the hotel Mass was celebrated, as hundreds who read these lines, may remember. It was Father Linehan, who is pastor of St. Biddeford, Maine, who generally attended to the spiritual wants of all Catholic frequenters of the beach.

In 1897 he resolved that this summer the congregation should have a church, and, as a result of this devotedness, enterprise, and perseverance last year witnessed the dedication of St. Margaret's Church, of Old Orchard Beach. While attending with a fidelity beyond all praise to the duties that his pastorate at Biddeford imposed, this whole-souled priest found time to serve the great fluctuating public at the seaside, in a similar capacity. The land, the buildings, the furniture, vestments, decorations and current expenses, amounted to \$6,375.00. To-day there remains only a debt of \$3,650.00 on the Church. There is no resident Catholic population, and upon donations (both Catholic and non-Catholic) the Sunday collections the good priest has to depend for the maintenance of this necessary shrine of devotion.

This summer great improvements have been made in St. Margaret's. Two new side altars have been built; a Protestant gentleman—whose liberal heart beats in growing sympathy with the Catholic Church—presented a new carpet for the Sanctuary; the small and first stations of the Cross have been replaced by a larger and richer series. It may not be indelicate on my part to here state that Mr. Michael Burke of Montreal, who is staying at the Sea-Shore House, with his charming family, has been selected by Father Linehan to have care of the church during the day time. Although not a professional sacristan, nor a practised sexton, I have no doubt that the occupation is congenial for Mr. Burke, because everything that includes devotion to the cause of faith or that of country is congenial for him—or he makes it so. As he is the President of the "True Witness" Printing and Publishing Company. Ined not here mention anything about the immense sacrifices of time, money and labor that he has gladly, but silently and unostentatiously made, in order that his Irish-Catholic fellow-citizens should not be deprived of the great boon of a really religious and national organ. I need not tell your readers of his generosity towards the Church in Montreal, of the altar he has recently donated in conjunction with his pious and devoted sister, Miss Eliza Burke, to your own St. Patrick's Church, of the anxieties and worries, difficulties against which he has struggled in the interests of the two-fold cause which he has at heart. Knowing all these things even better than I do, you will not be surprised at the self-imposed duties of guardian of the church here being congenial for Mr. Burke.

My communication has grown so lengthy that I must close abruptly; but I cannot do so without asking you to send me several extra copies of next issue—I can assure that the "True Witness" is fully appreciated in the Catholic circle of Old Orchard Beach.

understand that their learned speeches and lectures at summer schools, banquets and other places are not so important to us as to teach our children honest history. When they do their duty with regard to instructing the children they can then of course, make all the speeches they wish."

We would wager a penny that Mr. Gibbons is a school-master, his dictatorial style points to that conclusion—and one who is either envious of, or embittered against the teaching orders." He says:

"I am getting the Irish-Americans around here interested in the matter, and I confidently hope to hear of Irish-Americans all over the country making a grand move in this important direction."

If Mr. Gibbons had left unwritten, or unpublished the second part of this letter, he would have probably helped in starting a very beneficial movement; but he has only established, in the last section, how very incompetent he is to lead, or even take part in any such enterprise.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA.

The reverend Sisters who were attending the Educational Conference and lectures at the Gloucester Street Convent, of the Congregation de Notre Dame, availed themselves of the recurrence of the eve of the pastoral feast of the reverend Mother St. Beatrice, their Provincial, whose headquarters are in Ottawa, to present the reverend Mother with the assurance of their respect and veneration. As this was the first occasion on which they as a body had the pleasure of meeting the reverend Provincial, it was one of unimpaired pleasure as well to them as to the recipient of their good wishes. On the following morning His Grace the Archbishop came specially to the Convent and celebrated Mass. Afterwards he met all the reverend ladies in the Academic Hall, and in the course of a short allocution, expressed the pleasure it gave him to meet so many of the devoted daughters of the venerable Margaret Bourgeoys, and he congratulated them on the zeal they were showing to perfect themselves in the science of teaching, praying that all success might attend their efforts.

The Conference closed on the afternoon of Saturday, 29th July, and on the following day the annual retreat of the Sisters in attendance opened; the Rev. Father Poli, O.M.I., being the director.

The reverend Mother St. Paula, has been appointed Mother-assistant at the Gloucester Street Convent.

Amongst the visitors to his native city last week was Rev. Father William Smith, of the Fathers of Mercy, New York, whither he came to visit his sister, Mrs. P. J. O'Donohue, of New York, who is summing on the Gatineau. Father Smith is the Catholic Chaplain of the Greater New York Fire Brigade. He leaves shortly for France and Russia.

The secular clergy of the diocese will go into retreat on the 6th inst. Rev. Father Lajeune, O.M.I., will be the director.

Rev. Father Sheehy, of Our Lady of Lourdes, Brooklyn, N.Y., has been spending a couple of weeks with friends in the city.

Rev. Father S. Laing, O.M.I., left last week en route for the mission in South Africa.

On the occasion of the first Sunday running of the electric cars, in Ottawa, on the 23rd July, the Company sent a cheque for four hundred dollars, nearly half the day's receipts, to the Mayor to be divided amongst the charitable societies.

Rev. Father Valiquette, O.M.I., of Hull, was, last week presented with an address and purse by the ladies of the Ste. Anne Society of that parish.

Thieves despoiled the poor's collection box in Ste. Anne's Church last week.

The reverend Sisters of the Educational Conference, having ascertained that the feast of St. Margaret, 21st July, was the seven and fortieth anniversary of the day on which their respected hostess, the Rev. Mother Ste. Cecilia, Superioress, had presented her petition to be admitted amongst the Spiritual children of the venerable Margaret Bourgeoys and that the following day was the forty-seventh anniversary of her clothing in the holy habit of la Congregation de Notre Dame, resolved to avail themselves of the joint anniversary to thank the reverend Mother for the uniform hospitality and many kindnesses she had shown them during their sojourn beneath the roof of the Gloucester Street Convent; and this they did in prose and verse in the Academic Hall, whither they had invited her while carefully guarding their intention.

The reverend Mother St. Eugene, Superior of the Convent of la Congregation de Notre Dame, Cornwall, Ont., returned to her home on Tuesday last.

The following are the principal tunnels in the world:

St. Gothard, 9 1/4 miles; Mont Cenis, 7 1/2 miles; Arlberg, 6 1/2 miles; Severn, 4 1-3 miles; Dore and Todley, 3 1/2 miles; Woodhead, 3 miles; Sweden to Denmark, 7 1/2 miles (submarine); Simplon, 12 1/2 miles (Geneva to Martigny); Pike's Peak, 48 miles (Colorado).

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr Adams' Toothache Gum. 10 cents.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

At last the Peace Conference has drawn its labors to a close. A despatch, of last Saturday, from The Hague, gives the summary of the final results obtained. In presenting our readers with that report, we desire to draw special attention to the fact that, while Leo XIII., was practically ignored as far as the deliberations were concerned, he ultimately is the one to whom all look for co-operation in rendering effective the decisions of the Conference. Just as we predicted a month ago, the report runs thus:

"At the final sitting of the International Peace Conference to-day it was announced that sixteen states had signed the arbitration convention, fifteen the other two conventions, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases and fifteen the declaration prohibiting the use of explosive bullets."

A letter written by the Queen of Holland to the Pope asking his moral support of the conference was read, and also his reply, promising co-operation and recalling the fact that he had many times performed the function of arbitrator, and assuring Her Majesty that, in spite of his present abnormal position, the Pope would continue to seek the advancement of civilization.

"Baron de Staal delivered the farewell address. He thanked the representatives of foreign States and said the work accomplished, while not so complete as might be desired, was sincere, wise and practical. The great principles of the sovereignty of individual States and international solidarity, apparently so opposing, had been reconciled by what they had accomplished. He affirmed that in time to come institutions which had their origin in the need of concord would be the dominating influence, and that thus the work of the Conference was truly meritorious."

"Minister Estournelles and Dr. Beaufort followed, the latter saying that if the Conference had not realized Utopian dreams, nevertheless it had disapproved pessimistic forebodings, and the moral effect would more and more influence public opinion and aid governments to solve the question of the limitation of armaments, which still remain a source of grave consideration for statesmen of all countries."

"Baron de Staal then declared the Conference closed."

"The three conventions dealing with arbitration, the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva Convention to naval warfare were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Servia, Switzerland or Turkey. The United States only signed the arbitration convention, and that under reserve. Rumania also made reservation."

"The three declarations prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons, the use of asphyxiating projectiles and the use of dum-dum bullets were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, England, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Servia or Switzerland, while the United States only signed the declaration regarding the throwing of explosives from balloons."

The strength of two horses equals that of 15 men.

JAMES A.

OGILVY & SONS

Our Specials

Are Specials in every sense of the word or we would not advertise them so. We advertised a 1000 yards of 23c Muslins for 6c yard. We gave three days time to effect a clearance, but it was another story in one day. Now we have two special lines of

BLOUSES

which we intend to clear as quick. We want you to come and see them. To see them is to buy. No. 1 LOT. Blouses marked \$1 25, \$1 35, \$1 40; pick any one that will fit you,

50 cents.

Another lot marked \$1 50, \$1 75 \$2 00, \$2 25.

Your choice, 75c.

LADIES' COSTUMES

For the warm month of August. Seasonable and Stylish.

Galatea Costumes for.....99c
Duck Costumes.....\$1 75
Pique Costumes.....\$1 75
Linen Suits.....\$3 00
Denim Suits.....\$4 12

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,

CORNER ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Municipality of St. Anne No. 2. TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted, four Female Teachers for the above Monoply. Must hold first-class elementary diploma. Salary: District No. 1 and No. 2, \$18 00 per month, term eight months; Districts Nos. 3 and 4, salary \$15 00 per month, term seven months. Schools to open about the middle of September. Good references required. P. W. LEBBY, Sec. Treas. St. Anne, July 20, 1899. 3-2

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL, incorporated by Act of Parliament, is intended by its Founders and Benefactors to fulfil a long felt want in our midst. Its aim, besides being that of affording a complete commercial and thoroughly English education to our boys, is designed to be a connecting link between the Public Schools and the Universities.

Education—The true meaning of the term Education is too often wrongly interpreted. It is not merely the acquisition of knowledge in the different branches of learning, which the lad receives from his instructor; these are but the tools the master employs to develop his mental faculties, and to ensure a quick and ready reasoning. No education can be called complete unless the boy has had instilled into him, from his earliest years, that respect both for himself and for others, that moral training which easily distinguishes between right and wrong, and that suavity and gentleness of manner, which, at one and the same time, denote a well educated man and a true gentleman. This, as well as all the subjects usually embraced in a High School curriculum will be the object of this institution to impart, and thus nothing will be omitted that can fit the youth for the battle of life.

Business Training—It is often contended, that in a commercial course there are many subjects which are of no earthly use to a boy, after he has once entered upon business pursuits. This, it need hardly be asserted, is an utter fallacy. There is no subject, if once properly understood and mastered, that can fail to be of service to us, either directly or indirectly, whatever our calling in after years. They may be compared, if the term may so be used, to calisthenics of the brain, which, having been once thoroughly conquered, prepare the mind to grasp more readily and overcome more easily, not only any other studies we may take up, but also the many and great difficulties which will assuredly beset us in life. Of course there are some matters which should engross our attention more than others, according to the path of life we intend to follow, but that our education should be confined to these, and these only, would merely tend to warp our imagination and impair our judgment. We live in a progressive age, and nowadays a general knowledge of most things is expected of us, a more particular one of a few, according to our station. With this end in view, great stress has been given to the study of ENGLISH and MATHEMATICS. English Composition, especially, will be exacted from each pupil every week, a commencement being made even in the preparatory classes, while none of the other subjects have been forgotten, but have been allotted their due place in the time-table.

French—The authorities of the school, recognizing the importance of a sound knowledge of the French language, both for professional and business men, have allotted this subject a prominent place in the curriculum, and have placed a thoroughly competent Master in charge of the classes.

Additions—Necessarily, at the birth of the school, there are many departments which will take time to fully develop. It is the intention of the Board of Directors to add, in the near future, a physical and chemical laboratory, a gymnasium under a director of physical training, a department for manual labour under the guidance of skilled artisans, and all the adjuncts necessary to a High School.

Reports—Reports of the work, progress, and conduct of the boys will be periodically sent to the parents. Lates and absentees will be reported immediately by post card. If a boy be detained after school hours, he will be required to take home a detention card, and to return it the next morning with the parent's signature.

Regulations—All should be present at least fifteen minutes before the ringing of the bell, morning and afternoon. During class, strict silence will be enforced, as well as in the hall and passages of the school. All must be neat and tidy in person and apparel, polite and submissive to their teachers, and respectful to their companions. A rigid examination of the boys will be made every morning, and any one found presenting himself in an untidy condition will be suspended for the rest of the day.

Holidays—Every Saturday, all Church Holidays, Civic Holidays, from Christmas Eve until after the Epiphany, and the months of July and August.

Principal's Hour—The Principal may be seen each day from nine to ten in the morning. Parents and others desiring to see the Principal should call at this hour, so as not to interfere with his class duties. Teachers cannot be disturbed during school hours, but they may be seen after four o'clock every day.

Damage Fund—Each pupil will be required to contribute yearly twenty-five cents to a DAMAGE FUND, for any accidental injury done to the school property. Any wilful damage to the walls and furniture will be charged to the offenders' parents.

Expulsion—Any boy guilty of the following offences will be expelled

- 1st. Persistent disobedience or want of respect towards teachers.
- 2nd. Foul, impious, profane or blasphemous language.
- 3rd. Giving offensive nicknames to, or using insulting epithets towards school companions or others; the purpose of the school being to teach Christian charity and good manners, no less than ordinary knowledge.

School Hours.

KINDERGARTEN.....9.30 to 11.30 a.m. 1.30 to 3.00 p.m.
PREPARATORY.....9.30 to 12.00 a.m. 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
HIGH CLASS COURSE.....9.00 to 12.30 a.m. 2.00 to 4.00 p.m

Fees.

KINDERGARTEN.....\$2.00 Monthly.
PREPARATORY.....\$3.00 "
HIGH SCHOOL COURSE.....\$4.00 "

All Fees are payable monthly in advance, and a month once begun must be paid in full. When there are three or more brothers attending the school at the same time, two only will be charged for.

School Session—The first session of the school will commence on Wednesday, September the 6th. The Curriculum of studies will be published in the School Calendar to be issued shortly.

SCHOOL HISTORIES AND THE IRISH RACE.

In the last issue of the "Irish World," there appears a letter, signed Patrick Gibbons, and dated Falls Creek, Pa., in which the writer deals with the timely topic of school histories. He makes it plain that the books supplied to the public schools of the United States, systematically suppress all achievements of Irish Americans, and perpetuate a grave injustice on the Irish people. He asks for a plain, truthful, honest school history of the United States, which will give a correct account of the part that Catholics took in the settlement of the country and in the establishment of the Union. The writer gives credit to the Christian Brothers for compiling their own histories, and teaching Catholic children what they should really be taught. He goes well to thus pay a just tribute to that admirable order of teachers. But, unfortunately the faults that he finds with the generally-used histories, are only too exact. While the letter does not directly apply in Canada, still our teachers could draw profitable lessons from much that it contains—especially as far as the teaching of Canadian history goes on.

CATHOLIC RIGHTS.—After showing how bigoted anti-Catholics have long had their way in this matter of preparing and writing school histories, he says:

"Why don't the Catholics have their way about the matter? Now the question at issue is simply this, that we Irish-Americans, both in the societies and outside the societies, should at once unite and appoint a committee of competent men to write a truthful and honest history for the parochial and Catholic schools. (For it is time that we should give those Christian school teachers and other Catholic teaching orders to understand distinctly that we want our children to be taught honest history.) Since we have to pay public school tax and parochial school tax we should have honest school history."

SHOULD STAND TOGETHER.—"At all events it is time, and past the time, that we Irish Americans should stand together and give those Catholic teaching orders to understand, that we want a truthful, honest history in the parochial and Catholic schools. We want a history from the time that the great Catholic Columbus discovered America, down to the present day. We should give them to understand distinctly that we want our children to know in the

parochial schools as much about Lieut.-General Philip H. Sheridan, Major-General Philip H. Kearney, General Thomas Francis Meagher, General Michael J. Corcoran and other heroes of the Irish race as the children in the public schools are taught about the Generals Grant, Sherman, McClellan, Burnside, Hocker, Thomas and so forth."

If Mr. Gibbons had stopped here, and left out what we placed between parenthesis in his text, or had confined himself to four or five repetitions in various forms of this same idea, he would have been the author of an admirable letter. But unfortunately his gift of repeating has led him into a grave error. He attacks the Catholic teaching orders, in the same style as he advocates the recording of Irish-American achievements—that is by a series of reiterations—and he accuses them of being guilty of that which can only be laid at the door of the Protestant public school teachers. We give a few samples:

"We want our children to know who and what was, all about the great Commodore John Barry, Captain Jeremiah O'Brien and other gallant captains of the Irish race."

"We wish our children to know, in the parochial schools, who and what was the gallant colonel that refused to parade his great regiment in 1861, before the Prince of Wales at the behest of the Angliomen of New York."

"We want our children to know the whole history of the Sixty-ninth and other regiments."

"We want our children to know," goes on for a whole column, in which Mr. Gibbons tells everything that he knows about American history. Whom the "We" represents is more than is made apparent, unless it means Mr. Gibbons and a few of his friends. However, that unfortunate "we" gets him into very untenable positions, as in the following:

"We should give those teaching orders to understand very plainly that the first lesson we want our children to learn, after their prayers and catechism, is a lesson on honest history, on the famous men of our race, their actions in the country since it was discovered by the Catholic Columbus, till the present day."

He told us already several times about "the Catholic Columbus who discovered America," but the "we" is after the "teaching orders" this time. "We give those teaching orders to