

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

An important congress of Catholic workmen is announced to take place in Paris soon after Pentecost. M. Leon Harmel is taking an active part in preparing for the event.

The most successful mission ever given in a Catholic church in New York city closed last Sunday week in the church of the Paulist Fathers. Over 10,000 persons made the mission.

Berlin is very inadequately supplied with Catholic churches. It needs at least seven new parishes and as many as thirty priests. Two churches are building at the present time.

Milan is soon to celebrate the fifteenth centenary of the death of St. Ambrose. A statue of the great Archbishop is to be erected on the public square facing the basilica dedicated to him.

Among the patients of Father Knipp, of Woerishofen, Germany, is His Highness the Rajah of Boroda, India. He goes barefoot about the place at certain hours, by command of the priest.

The deaths are announced of Rev. Edward Goss, a well-known Wisconsin priest, and Rev. Bonaventura Henggeler, one of the Capuchin Fathers, stationed at St. Francis' Church, Milwaukee.

One hundred and fifty men are now at work at the famous monastery of Great St. Bernard erecting a new wing to the hospice, the accommodation for travelers for a long time past having proved insufficient.

Next April the first congress of the Salesian co-operators of Dom Bosco will take place in Bologna. The first idea of this congress originated in that city. A committee of promoters has been organized under the presidency of the Archbishop of Bologna.

Bernard Conway, who died in Philadelphia recently, left by will \$100,000 to Archbishop Ryan, "or his successor in said office," for the purpose of educating and supporting the orphans left destitute in the archdiocese. Mr. Conway's estate was valued at \$200,000.

The Catholic Church has native priests in China and Japan. Bishop Cousin, of Nagasaki, Japan, states that he has in his diocese 15 native Japanese priests, 46 native catechists, 8 native religious communities, consisting of 180 Japanese Sisters, engaged in nursing the sick and in teaching girls.

Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, has purchased the farm of Lemuel Eastburn, in Upper Merion township, the price paid being \$19,768. The farm consists of 133 acres, and is excellently situated on an elevation overlooking Norristown and adjoining the town of Bridgeport. The object of the purchase is the founding of a reformatory for boys, work on which is expected to begin in spring.

Dr. McGlynn is said to have aged considerably in looks during the years that he was outside of the ranks of the New York clergymen. His once erect form shows a slight stoop; his black hair is thickly tinged with gray, and other evidences of his advancing years are readily discernible in him. His eye still retains its brightness, however; his voice has lost none of its melodiousness, and his intellectual faculties are as active and alert as ever. It is said that his congregation are highly pleased to have so able a man as the doctor for their pastor.

MISSION TO PROTESTANTS.

EVENING SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF THE PAULIST FATHERS, NEW YORK.

The Mission to non-Catholics which the Paulist Fathers are conducting in the Church of St. Paul the Apostle at Columbus avenue and Sixtieth street, New York, is the most important work of the kind ever attempted in a Roman Catholic Church. It is the direct outcome of the four weeks' Mission which the Paulist Fathers have been giving. So great has been the interest aroused among the thousands who have attended the Mission that the Fathers of the community determined to accede to the request from many people to open the doors of their church to Protestants.

Father Alexander P. Doyle is conducting the services, and other members of the community, including Fathers Ryan,

Youman and Clark, take charge on other evenings during the week. The exercises begin each evening with what is called the "question box." This consists of any question of a religious nature by any one present, which is answered by the priest from the pulpit.

It is the aim of the Fathers to expound the principles of Catholic doctrine and to show how great a conformity there is between many points of Catholic and Protestant faith. No creed will be attacked. Generally speaking, the method to be employed will be the same as that used by Father Elliott in the West.

ADVICE TO CATHOLICS.

HOW TO BEHAVE IN CHURCH.

Every Catholic ought to know that the roof which shelters the Blessed Sacrament is holy, and that when he comes into the Real Presence, his manner should indicate that he is aware of the great mystery of the altar. Unfortunately, there are Catholics whose behavior in church shows but too plainly, that either they are ill-instructed, or else that the spirit of the world has driven out of their souls all reverence for the sacredness of the house of God.

How often are we not shocked to see fashionable ladies come into the church, rustling their silken garments and making a parade of their jewelry, and attracting attention by their vain and haughty bearing, while they sweep into the pew, without so much as a slight inclination of their heads. While Mass is being said, their minds do not seem to be on their prayer-books, but are apparently centered on the dress and appearance of their neighbors. How frequently do we see young men in the house of God more intent looking upon the young girls than fixing their attention upon the awful mysteries of which they are witnesses only by bodily presence. Young ladies, too, sometimes, take occasion to exchange news items and gossip while in church, and at other times, indulge in giggling in addition to whispering.

It is needless to say, that the faults that we have just mentioned are to be avoided by all means in our power. When we enter the church, where our Lord is, really and truly, we should at once banish from our minds all worldly thoughts and become impressed with the fact that we are treading upon holy ground. After blessing ourselves at the holy water stoup, we should reverently, piously and quietly walk up the aisle to our pew, and, after bending the knee to the floor, we should kneel and say a little prayer. To place ourselves in the presence of an assembly, we bow the head and even incline the body slightly in token of our appreciation of the person whom we meet, but in a church, we are in the very presence of our Lord, and common sense dictates that we should act differently to what our practice is with human beings. What is a proper salute to persons is utterly out of place and improper when used to our God. Instead of a nod, therefore, let us bow the knee in adoration of the Sacramental Presence.

When once in church and in our pew, let us raise up our hearts to heaven and follow the services, uniting ourselves with the officiating priest. Let us thank God that we are privileged to adore our Blessed Lord, in preference to so many who know not His Sacramental Presence upon our altars, and let us become absorbed in the sublimity of the Unbloody Sacrifice, which is offered for us and for all mankind. Let us remember that we are but dust, and into dust we shall return, is the language of the Church in which we may be tempted to display our purple and fine linen. It will some day resound with the De Profundis chanted over our dead body.

If we realize that the church is holy ground, we shall not have occasion to whisper and to smile, while we are within its portals. If it is considered a breach of etiquette to whisper in company, it is sacrilegious to indulge in useless conversation in the precincts of the church. Besides, while robbing our Lord of the reverence which is His due, we cause distractions to others who are more reverent than we, and we give a bad example to children, who, in seeing such conduct on our part will very likely imitate our bad manners in church.

Another fault, of which some Christians are guilty, is the practice of turning the head around to look at the organ-loft, when a particularly fine piece of music is being executed by the choir.

If we would only remember that there is a distinction between the church and the opera, we would not be guilty of this breach of proprieties.—Church Progress.

FATHER LACASSE'S LECTURE.

The literary and musical seance at the Cercle Ville Marie, Friday evening, was a splendid success. The chief feature of the evening's entertainment was a lecture by the Rev. Father Lacasse, of the Oblat order, who became quite prominent a few months ago by the publication of what was known as the "Third, Fourth and Fifth mine," which brought on a lively discussion between the Rev. gentleman and Doctor Louis Frechette. Father Lacasse was sent as a missionary amongst the Indians soon after the Rev. Father's ordination to the priesthood, and from that time till about two years ago he labored faithfully to bring them to civilization and to the light of the Gospel. His subject was "The Nahapis Indians and Esquimaux of Labrador." Their manner of living, as well as many new and interesting features connected with savage life, were described in the most interesting and instructive manner by the reverend lecturer, who also gave several amusing anecdotes, touching the several peoples amongst whom he had passed many happy and he hoped useful years. At the close of Rev. Father Lacasse's lecture, Hon. Joseph Royal delivered a fine address, replete with a well justified appreciation of missionary labor and especially that of Rev. Father Lacasse. Mr. Achille Courtois, Albert Tasse, Elzear Roy and Joseph Roy contributed final selections to the success of the soiree.

PROF. L. M. MORRIN, SARFIELD SCHOOL.

The following are among the latest successes of Mr. Morrin's private classes: T. Bannerman, of the firm of Bannerman Bros., Matric. exam., Bishop's College; T. Curran, Matric. exam., McGill College; Lieut.-Col. Dixon, Inland Revenue; Messrs. O'Neill and Turgeon, Pharmacut. exams., and J. Tuohy, who scored first place in Harvard College, U.S.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

The County Dublin a century and a half ago, and particularly the now fashionable district lying between Bray and Monkstown, clearly presented a very different aspect from that which it exhibits now. If anyone doubts this an interesting old hunting song, descriptive of a day's sport with the Kilruddery hounds, enjoyed on the 5th December, 1744, which is reprinted in Mr. Alfred Perival Graves's "Irish Song Book," will remove all hesitancy in accepting the sentiment. The song in question was written by Thomas Morgan, who was born 1710, and died in 1770. The following is a portion of Morgan's description of the particular "run," the glories of which he sung:—

Ten minutes past nine was the time of the day
When Reynard broke cover, and this was his way—
As strong from Killegar, as if he could fear none.
Away he brush'd round by the house of Kiltiernan,
To Carrickmines thence, and to Cherrywood then.
Steep Shankill he climbed, and to Ballyman Glen.
Bray Common he crossed, leaped Lord Anglesey's wall,
And seemed to say, "Little I care for you all."

He ran Bush's Grove up to Carbury Byrnes—
Joe Dehl, Hal Preston, kept leading by turns?
The earth it was open, yet he was so stout,
Tho' he might have got in, still he chose to keep out;
To Malpas high hills was the way that he flew;
At Dalkey's stone common we had him in view;
He drove on to Bullock, he slunk Glenageary,
And so on to Monkstown, where Larry grew weary.

Thro' Rochestown wood like an arrow he passed,
And came to the steep hills of Dalkey at last;
Then gallantly plunged himself into the sea,
And said in his heart, "None can now follow me."
But soon to his cost he perceived that no bounds
Could stop the pursuit of the staunch settled hounds;
His policy here did not serve him a rush,
Five couple of Tartars were hard at his brush.

A very slight acquaintance with the localities named will enable the reader to appreciate the impossibility of even such staunch sportsmen as those of the Kilruddery Hunt repeating their exploits of 1744 to-day.

Hiland—"What a nuisance that egotist Spudkins is?" Halket—"Right you are. He's a regular 'I' sor'."

Mrs. A.—"At our hotel there were so many people to talk with!" Mrs. B.—"And at ours there were so many people to talk about."

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS
ADVERTISEMENT.

First Spring Openings

Sateens,
Prints,
Crepons.

The Finest Selection of
Patterns
AND Tints
Ever Shown.

New goods opening out daily.

Samples sent with pleasure.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE

203 to 207 ST. ANTOINE ST. Telephone 144 to 150 MOUNTAIN ST. 8225.

Branch. ST. CATHERINE STREET, Telephone 3335. Cor. Buckingham Ave.

T. FITZPATRICK, L.D.S.,
DENTIST.

Teeth without Plates a Specialty.

No. 54 BEAVER HALL HILL,
MONTREAL. 456

GREAT DISTRESS IN BRITAIN.

THE DEATH RATE GREATLY INCREASED, WHILE SOUP KITCHENS ARE HAVING A VERY BUSY TIME.

LONDON, February 15.—The coldness of the weather continues to cause widespread suffering and many deaths. The thermometer is four degrees below the freezing point to-day and the air is raw and penetrating. In eighty inquests held in London the verdicts have been that death was accelerated by the cold. The immediate causes of death were given as bronchitis, pleurisy, syncope and other heart and lung ailments incidental to the weather. The death rate has been especially heavy among the aged. The keen winds have increased distress in the dwellings of the poorest families. It is impossible to keep these dwellings warm, and although no case of death by freezing has been reported, dozens of cases of pneumonia in the under heated or fireless rooms are brought to notice daily. The ice pack in the Thames still impedes navigation. Work in the building trade has been suspended and the contractors have dismissed their men for the present. The trades unions report that 30,000 of their members in London are unable to get employment and must remain idle until the weather shall moderate. The majority of these men are carpenters, plasterers and stonemasons. In Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and several other manufacturing centres, the unemployed are making street demonstrations. In all these cities the soup kitchens are crowded from morning to night, yet are unable to satisfy the extraordinary demands upon them. Glasgow alone is feeding more than 40,000 persons.

It is satisfactory to record that the movement to restore the sisters to the hospitals is growing in Paris.