

September Anniversaries

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

As several of our readers have missed this simple feature in our paper, we thought well to again give them some of the interesting anniversaries of the past week. Some of these being of considerable moment we will touch lightly on the minor ones.

Commencing with Monday last, the 18th September, we are at once in presence of several interesting events that took place on that date, in the years that are gone. On the 14th September, 407, St. Chrysostom, the great preacher and doctor of the Church died. On the same date, in 1321, the great Italian poet Dante, departed this life, leaving behind him some of the finest masterpieces of epic poetry in the history of the world's literature. In 1770, on the same date, the boy poet Chatterton, the wonderful boy of Bristol, died—youthful, neglected, in despair. A lesson to all who have the means of encouraging genius, but who prefer to allow it to perish, and then to raise monuments to its honor. In 1778, Franklin was appointed the first United States Minister to France. This was an event of great importance in the history of the neighboring Republic, for it was the first act of international diplomatic relationship between the new power and the powers of Europe. It was on the 14th September, 1812, that Napoleon entered Moscow. That was the culminating point in his career. The first terrible disaster came upon him in the burning of Moscow and in the subsequent return of his shattered forces through the snows of Russia. In 1851, on the same date, Fenimore Cooper, the American novelist, died, after having established in his "Red Stocking" series of Indian stories the ground work for the flood of dime novels that, some twenty years ago, deluged the country and played havoc with the youth of the time. On the 14th September, in 1852, the Duke of Wellington died. The history of that great general and statesman is too familiar to need any repetition, besides it is too important in all its details and associations to enter into such a sketch as this. Finally, we find the 14th of September being the anniversary of Harper's Ferry to the Union Army in 1862. At the time this was supposed to mean the closing of hostilities between the North and the South; but, as all know it was only the beginning of that conflict which lasted till 1865.

The 15th September has likewise its important anniversary commemorations. In 1388, on that date, Henry V. King of England, was born. In 1647, Richard Barry, the Dominican preacher, was martyred. In 1776 the British took possession of New York city. In 1797, General Hoche, the French leader, who, with Wolfe Tone aided the invasion of Ireland for the purpose of aiding the people in the coming insurrection died.

On the 15th September, 1865, took place the arrest of the Fenian leaders and the seizure of the "Irish People" newspaper in Dublin. In 1866, on the same date, died John Dillon, father of the present member of the Irish Parliamentary party. Mr. Dillon was one of the trio who founded the Dublin "Nation" in 1842. In company of Davis and Duffy he started that most patriotic enterprise, and to him was due, in a great degree, the revival of letters, the educating of the people, the "coming of a spirit into the Nation." He was a great patriot, a gifted man, an untiring worker, and he transmitted to his son the heritage of many of his fine qualities.

It was also on the 15th September, 1881, that the great Land League convention was held in Dublin. In the twenty-two years that have since elapsed it is wonderful to contemplate the fruits that have been gathered in as a result of the sowing of the seed in that day. Little did the men of the Land League imagine, in 1881, that the day would come, within the lifetime of most of them, when Ireland and her cause would occupy the favorable position that has come to them during the past year. What will the coming twenty-two years bring?

The 16th September is very remarkable as the anniversary of several memorable deaths, and in very different periods of the world's history. In the first place we have the famous Greek orator, the father of oratory, the unsurpassed and immortal Demosthenes, who died on the 16th September, in the year 322, B.C.

Then in 645 A.D. we have the death of Pope Martin I., one of the greatest of the Popes of the earlier ages. In 1701, James II., of England, he for whom the Irish fought and lost at the memorable Boyne. He died in a monastery, in France, and to their fidelity to his cause do the Irish owe much of the misery that came to them ever since the day that William of Orange drove his shabby father-in-law out of the Kingdom. It was on the 16th September, 1812, that the burning of Moscow, which happened the day after Napoleon took possession of the Kremlin Palace, occurred. It was also on that date, in 1873, that the German army evacuated Paris, at the close of the treaty subsequent to the Franco-Prussian war.

And of all the anniversaries, one of the most mournful for the Irish people, and the most unfortunate for their cause at the time, was the death of Thomas Osborne Davis— which event took place at his residence in Baginbun, Dublin, on the 16th September, 1845. It is needless to here attempt any sketch of the brief life, wonderful achievements, and splendid talents of that Irish journalist, politician, poet, patriot and constructive statesman. The columns of the "True Witness" have been long and often filled with his works and appreciations of his career. Suffice to repeat the words of the late Gavan Duffy, who, when suddenly summoned to the home of the editor of the "Nation," said: "I was called to a scene for which I was totally unprepared, and I must say that I gazed that September afternoon upon the most tragic sight that my eyes had ever witnessed—the dead body of Thomas Davis. Tragic for the friend to gaze upon, tragic for the cause that seemed centred in him."

The 17th September recalled the death of that detestable tyrant Caius Cæsar Caligula, who went out of existence in the 30th year of our era. It was also the anniversary of the departure, in 1607, of O'Neill and O'Donnell for Spain. In 1871 the Mount Ceniz Tunnel was opened on the 17th September—one of the greatest pieces of engineering of the nineteenth century. In 1862, the famous battle of Antietam, in which the American Irish Brigade took such an important part was fought on the 17th September.

The 18th September recalls the birth of Trajan, the persecutor of the early Christians—one of the almighty dozen of Caesars whose reigns marked the first decline of the great Roman Empire. On the 18th September, 1759, the English captured Quebec. This was five days after the memorable battle of the Plains of Abraham, in which both Wolfe and Montcalm were killed. The first dismemberment of Poland took place also on the 17th September, in the year 1772. On that date, in 1790, just while the Reign of Terror was raging in France, Washington laid the corner stone of the Capital in the city that was to carry his name down to posterity. In 1800, on the 17th September, the world was freed, by death, from the presence of the infamous Herpenstall, the noted informer of the '98 period in Ireland. And lastly, Kelly and Deasy, the Irish patriots, were rescued at Manchester. That was in 1867.

We now come to the present day— Saturday, the 19th September. Many memorable and many sad events took place on this date. In 1356 the battle of Poitiers was fought between the French and the English. In 1665 the great plague of London commenced. Many plagues have since taken place, but probably none of them ever equally in its death-dealing terror that of 1665. On the 19th September, 1694, took place the awful massacres at Drogheda and Wexford. So terrible are the memories of that day that they send a shudder to the heart, even at this distance of time. In 1829, on the 19th September, died Jeremiah Joseph Callanan, the sweet Munster poet. He will always live in the annals of Irish song, through this "Gougane Barra," and his "Curse on Scully." He was destined for the priesthood, but consumption's icy hand touched him, and he was swept to an early grave. Never can we think of him without finding our lips repeating that wish embodied in his last lines:—

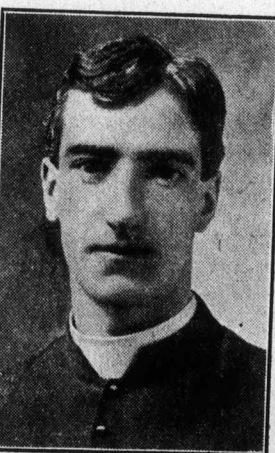
"I, too, shall be gone, but my name shall be spoken,
When Erin awakes, and her fetters are broken,
Some poet will come in the summer's eve gleaming,
When Freedom's young light on his spirit is beaming,
And bend o'er my grave with a tear of emotion,
Where calm Avon Bine seeks the kisses of ocean,
And pluck a wild wreath from the banks of the river,
For the harp and the heart that are sleeping forever."

In 1863, on the 19th September, was fought the battle of Chancellorsville—one of the most decisive in that year of the American conflict. In 1864, on the very same date, General Sheridan won the battle, the great victory at Winchester, after his memorable ride through the night. In 1881, on the 17th September, President Garfield died—the second of America's Presidents to fall a victim to the bullet of a mad assassin. Lincoln was the first; McKinley the third.

LOCAL NOTES.

EMMET CENTENAL.—To-morrow, the 20th September, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of Robert Emmet. The life of Emmet, short as it was, stands out as most conspicuous and imperishable chapter in the history of Ireland. His career was brief, he died young; but in that short span of years he did much to awaken in the hearts of his countrymen the fire of patriotism. The commemoration of this notable event, in Montreal, will be held under the auspices of the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association, in the Monument National, on Monday evening next, when the dramatic section of that patriotic organization will present the stirring drama bearing the name of the great Irish patriot. In addition to the drama Hon. H. J. Cloran, recently appointed to the Senate of Canada, will deliver an address. No effort has been spared by the executive of the association to make the celebration in this city one worthy of the occasion.

ST. PATRICK'S CHOIR.—Ever since his association with the parent Irish parish, the present pastor, Rev. M. Callaghan, has always manifested a deep interest in the choir. It was not surprising therefore to learn that during the past week Mr. Lamoureux, one of the best interpreters of sacred music, in this city, had been engaged, and will enter upon his duties on the first Sunday of next month. Prof. Fowler is very much pleased with the new arrangement, which completes his staff of soloists, and enables him to uphold the high standard of excellence which he has during his long career, maintained at St. Patrick's.



REV. J. P. KILLORAN.

SODALITY OF HOLY ROSARY.—This well known parish organization of St. Patrick's will resume its regular meetings on Sunday next at 4 o'clock p.m.

Rev. J. P. Killoran, recently appointed spiritual director, will be introduced to the members on the occasion.

The officers of the Sodality are: President, Miss A. Cassidy; 1st vice-president, Miss E. Hannebury; 2nd vice-president, Miss S. Kerr.

ECCLIASTICAL NOTES.—Rev. Dr. Gerald McShane, late of St. Patrick's, will in future be associated with Notre Dame parish this city.

SAILORS AT MASS.—On Sunday last a most delightful and edifying scene took place in St. Patrick's Church, The Catholic sailors, or marines, on board H. M. S. Retribution, attended High Mass in a body. They numbered thirty-five, and though the contingent was small still their fine appearance, splendid discipline, and remarkable devotion made their march through the city and presence in the Church something to be remembered with pleasure by all who witnessed the parade. As the marines entered the sacred edifice, the organ welcomed them with strains familiar to Irish ears, such as "Come Back to Erin" and "Garry Owen." Special seats were reserved for the visiting blue-jackets. They

were met at the door by Hon. Mr. Justice Doherty, president of St. Patrick's Society, and Mr. Frank J. Curran, advocate, vice-president. After being introduced to the commanding officer, Sub-Lieutenant Hallett, was, in turn, introduced to Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, they were conducted to the seats reserved for them. A band, under the leadership of Mr. Edmund Hardy, was engaged by St. Patrick's Society for the occasion. In fact, the Society did all the honors of the occasion, which was certainly unique of its kind in Montreal. Previous to the sermon, Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, P.P. of St. Patrick's, delivered an address of welcome to the marines. It was appropriate to the occasion.

The sermon was preached by Rev. J. P. Killoran, and it made a marked impression upon the large congregation present.

LATE MISS CONNOLLY.—The death of Miss Mary Connolly, for nearly thirty years an assistant to the Grey Nuns in charge of the altar decorations of St. Patrick's Church, occurred this week. Miss Connolly was well known to all the parishioners and was highly esteemed by them.—R.I.P.

OUTSIDE PARISH NOTES

(From a Subscriber.)

Rawdon, September 14.

On Tuesday, September 8th, a large number of citizens of Rawdon, P.Q., gathered at the depot at Montcalm Station, to escort the remains of the late Mr. James A. Cahill of that parish, who died at St. Columban, among those who were present were: Rev. J. Forget, P.P., St. Columban; Mrs. Bernard Cahill, mother of the deceased; Mr. L. Dugas, Messrs. Peter Skelly, Mayor of Rawdon; John Cahill, Edward Ryan and James Kelly.

Previous to the remains being transferred to the train at St. Columban, a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted at the parish Church. On the arrival of the remains at Rawdon the "Libera" was chanted in the parish Church, after which the interment took place in the family plot in the cemetery.

Mr. Cahill was known to a large circle of friends in Montreal, where he was employed for many years. He was a young man of fine qualities of head and heart.

The large attendance at the funeral bore evidence of the esteem in which he was held in his native parish. May his soul rest in peace.

C. M. B. A.

The 5th triennial convention of the Quebec Grand Council, held in the city of Quebec, in August last.

The following just received is the official list of officers elected from the various branches:—

Grand Spiritual Adviser, His Grace Mgr. L. N. Begin, Archbishop of Quebec; Chancellor, P. F. McCaffrey, Montreal; President, Lt.-Col. A. Evanturel, Quebec; first vice-president, Henry Butler, Montreal; second vice-president, Dr. A. Ricard, Montreal; secretary, P. E. E. Belanger, Quebec; treasurer, A. R. Archambault, Montreal; marshal, A. Dugan, Montreal; guard, John Galloway, Montreal; trustees, J. D. Quinn, Granby; A. Grenier, Quebec; T. F. Macé, Montreal; L. E. Choquette, Farnham; N. J. E. Beaudry, Montreal.

Representatives to the Supreme Council, in Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.: Patrick Flannery, Montreal; P. F. McCaffrey, Montreal; Dr. Ed. Morin, Quebec. Alternates, J. D. Quinn, Granby; F. C. Lawlor, Montreal; Joseph Beauchamp, Quebec.

Medical Examiner, Dr. P. A. D'Artois, Farnham.

Committee on Laws, G. A. Paradis, Quebec; T. E. Walsh, Montreal; M. Shea, Montreal.

Committee on Finance and Milage, Jos. Picard, Quebec; J. P. Nugent, Montreal; Jos. Beauchamp, Quebec.

The Quebec brethren entertained their delegate friends by a grand banquet at the Kent House, Montmorency.

F. C. L.

Rep. Branch 1, Montreal.

IRISH SAINTS.

During the Pontificate of the late Holy Father eighteen saints were canonized, and one hundred and ten were beatified. Amongst the latter were at least two Irish saints. Blessed Thaddeus McCarthy and Blessed Alice O'Sullivan.



Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association
Grand Celebration of
EMMET'S CENTENARY,
Monument National, St. Lawrence Street, Monday Even in
September 21st, 1903.

Address by SENATOR H. J. CLORAN on
"THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ROBERT EMMET."
The Dramatic Section will also produce the sterling drama entitled—
"THE IRISH CAPTAIN" or "THE WEARING OF THE GREEN."
Competent Cast, Special Scenery and Stage Settings.
IRISH MELODIES, MUSIC and WIT to be contributed by specially engaged talent.
Fancy Marching by No. 1 Company, St. Patrick's Cadets,
Under Command of Captain J. J. Ryan.
First Class Orchestra of Selected Musicians, under leadership of Prof. F. J. Shea.
Prices—Box Seats 75c; Reserved Seats 50c; General Admission 25c.
Reserved Seats on sale at MULCAIR BROS., 1942 Notre Dame Street; Phone Main 2643. Further particulars to be had from programme, which will be issued Sunday, September 13th.

J. J. RANKIN, Secretary-Treasurer.
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Truthfulness Of Children.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

We often remark the innocence of childhood. In our courts we have frequent examples of the evidence of children being taken rather than that of older people, because the child is supposed to be too young to know the evil ways of falsehood. And as a rule, childhood is frank, open and truthful. Yet there is a great danger in children, and it is that of acquiring the habit of telling falsehoods, or of coloring their statements so as to make them mean very differently from what is exact. But the engendering and developing of this evil in a child depends a great deal upon circumstances, and parents have much to be responsible for in this direction. A child endowed with a vivid imagination is very liable to drop into the habit of exaggeration. The telling of stories, fairy tales, small fictions to children tend greatly to increase this habit. It does not mean that the child wants to deceive you, nor to do any harm; it is simply that its young mind delights in flights of fancy, and it loves to dwell in the realms of the ideal.

The Chicago "Interior" had a delightful study some time ago on this very subject, and in the course of his remarks the author said:—
"That there is a time in the life of almost every child when it shows a tendency to deceive, or to tell stories, is the experience of many parents. This age varies from four to seven years, when a boy or girl hitherto considered truthful begins to prevaricate or 'romance.' Sometimes the fault arises from a too vivid imagination, together with a desire to astonish; again it comes from a fear of falling in the estimation of those it loves, but most frequently the dread of punishment actuates the little sinner."

It seems to us that this is the great and all-important task—the distinguishing between the different causes for this falsehood propensity in the child. It stands to reason that the same treatment will not suit in all cases; the parent must learn the real character of the child before attempting to deal with him according to disposition. In the vast majority of cases severity is a mistaken rule. It is liable to engender fear, and fear will bring on prevarication and even absolute falsehood. In the article to which we have just referred the writer gives a couple of good examples regarding the treatment of the imaginative child, and that of the imaginative one. He says:—

"The first theory—that the imagination is too highly colored—is apt to be the case where the child is of an excitable or visionary nature. I have noticed that practical and commonplace minds are more accurate. A little girl once confessed that when she looked back upon her babyhood days, she was astonished at the marvellous tales she used to tell with little or no truth in them, and yet she said she never intentionally de-

ceived. She described things as she saw them in her mind's eye. For instance, if she were telling about a beautiful horse, she saw in imagination such a steed as never trod this earth. Her more practical brother never soared into these realms of fancy—he described horses as they were made, and exaggeration was no temptation to him. This power of vision, if we may so call it, should not be altogether suppressed; properly directed may it not develop into genius, for is it not of this material that artists and poets are made?"

Leaving aside entirely the consideration of the question of children who misstate on account of fear, we have a sufficiently interesting and difficult problem in this imaginative child-character. The question is, how far should the parent encourage the child whose mind is of an imaginative turn? It is a serious question. On the one hand if you allow that young mind full and unbridled swing it may develop an entirely unreliable person, one whose habit of false coloring may become so firmly rooted that it can scarcely ever be eradicated. Then, in the other hand, if you check it too much, you may clip entirely the wings of the mind, and bring down to the level of common and plodding humanity a being destined, by nature to soar amongst the stars, to build castles of fancy, to enrich a country's literature, and to bequeath to all who come after him a heritage of lofty ideas, of noble conceptions, of great and commanding thoughts. It is, therefore, at this particular juncture that the exercise of judgment comes into play. And the parent who is lacking in that keen sense should make it a duty, as soon as possible, to transfer the care of training that child to those who have the necessary experience, and whose life-long occupation is better suited for the performance of the task. Hence the incalculable benefit to humanity, to society, to the individual of our religious orders of teachers, whose profession it is to cultivate properly the young mind and to mould the young heart into acceptable form.

SULPICIAN INSTITUTIONS IN UNITED STATES.

The announcement was made on Sept. 10, from St. Mary's Seminary Baltimore, says an exchange, that the Sulpician seminaries and colleges in the United States have been organized into a province, with Very Rev. Dr. E. R. Dyer, Superior of St. Mary's Seminary, at the head. Aiding him in conducting the colleges there Dr. Dyer will have a council, consisting chiefly of all the rectors or superiors of Sulpician institutions in the United States.

The business affairs of the American branch of the Society of St. Sulpice have heretofore been under the direct supervision of the superior-general, who resides in Paris. Within the last few years, however, the increase of the work of the order and its great distance from Paris have caused the present Superior, Very Rev. Dr. J. J. Lebas, to turn over the administration of the American affairs to a vicar.