

ously in 1882, He
ome Rule for Eng-
and Wales as well as
coming as a legisla-
dwell upon the
which the Irish
day. All knew the
poor Irish" for con-
term was "noth-
the Irish." Mr. Cos-
the learning and
eland in the early
the ignorance that
England and on
Europe. He con-
vinced the hope that
would pass unanim-
the House would not
cord of 1886 and

done to Canada in the selection of
Mr. Charles Devlin as member for
Galway. Mr. Marcell concluded with
a quotation from Gladstone's appeal
for Home Rule for Ireland.

OTHER SPEECHES.—It is need-
less to go over the speeches of
Messrs. Border, Kemp, and Hughes
against the Resolution, nor of
Messrs. Belcourt, Bourassa, Ross
(Victoria), Wright (Renfrew), and
Murray in its support; they merely
were expressions of personal opposi-
tion or adherence as the case might
be.

THE PREMIER.—It was past ele-
ven when the Premier rose to speak,
looking as vigorous as in his
former days, and his long speech of the
afternoon on the Redistribution Bill
did not seem to have affected his
voice or strength. He said that the
timeliness of the resolution must
have engaged the attention of Mr.
Costigan, who was an old and warm
friend of Ireland. He himself believ-
ed that the solution of the Irish
question would be a boon to Canada
and Australia and all other parts of
the empire. Canada in 1882 had
been told, in reply to a Home Rule
Resolution, that she would be better
employed in dealing with matters
over which she had jurisdiction. But
times had moved and now Canada
could safely offer opinions on imperi-
al and domestic concerns. In 1900
a resolution was passed endorsing
the British policy in South Africa
in seeking to secure the rights of
the Uitlanders there. That motion
was approved of and gratefully ac-
cepted by the British Government
and people. Surely Canada might
with greater propriety adopt a reso-
lution dealing with the only dis-
turbed part of the British Empire,
whose disaffection was due to the
lack of self-government. What had
made Canada loyal would make Ire-
land loyal. At the bottom of the
trouble was distrust by the British
people of the results of Home Rule.
He would say to the mover of the
resolution, however, that some of
the Irish leaders had acted unwisely.
He would say, if he were among
them in the Imperial Parliament. An-
nounce it clearly that Home Rule
does not mean separation; declare
that here and now. If there was a
way to make men loyal it was to
give them liberty and to trust them.
There should not be a timid policy
on this question. He would tell the
British Government if he were a
member of the Imperial Parliament
that, while they had done much and
made many sacrifices for Ireland by
a piece-meal method. You must go
further; you must appeal to the
heart of a highly imaginative and
impulsive people. He believed in his
heart that if this Irish question were
to be solved it was by giving to this
people the liberty we have in Can-
ada, with a Provincial Parliament
on College Green; and then, instead
of being a thorn in her flesh, Ire-
land would be a power and a
strength to England.

they could remem-
bers against Great
Britain the stalking horse
politicians in the
demagogues had
the British lion to
that was at the
back about Ireland's
they thought the
good in Canada.
all the circum-
stances was not justified
the affairs of the

MR. BORDEN was rather of the
opinion that the occasion of a gen-
erous measure towards Ireland being
before the Imperial Parliament was
not a happy one on which to intro-
duce this resolution; nor was the re-
solution itself happily worded. The
expression in reference to the tone of
a debate in the British House of
Commons was not in good taste, and
had he been consulted in the matter
he might have suggested a change in
wording. Again, the resolution re-
ferred to the Land Purchase Bill as
one it was hoped would be intro-
duced, whereas it had already been
introduced. In the meantime a great
measure was before the British Par-
liament, namely the land purchase
measure, an intelligent and sincere
attempt to ameliorate the grievances
from which Ireland has suffered in
the past. Sir Wilfrid had said if
Home Rule were granted Ireland
would be loyal. Mr. Borden would
go further, and say that Ireland is
and has been loyal, as the military
history of the empire shows. Not-
withstanding a sense of oppression
they had been loyal in every walk
and department of life. The impres-
sion seemed to be general that the
present disposition of Great Britain
was due to the personal influence of
the Sovereign. This was a happy
omen, for it would strengthen the
tie that Ireland would become not
only loyal, but the most loyal part
of the empire.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.—
When Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick rose to
speak, he began by defending Mr.
Costigan, and declaring that no man
in this country deserved better than
he of the Irish Catholics of Canada.
The Minister of Justice dealt elo-
quently upon the glorious record of
Canada's achievements and loyalty

under self-government, citing these
as an augury of what Home Rule
would do for Ireland. As to the ar-
gument against the resolution that
it might invite such similar inter-
ference on the part of the Imperial Par-
liament as a suggestion that we
ought to wipe out the official use of
the French language in Canada, if
the Imperial Parliament wished to
interfere it would not do so by sug-
gestion, but by a legislative enact-
ment wiping out the whole British
North America Act, as they had the
inherent right to do. But of course
it would not do that; such argu-
ments were only bugbears. Mr. Fitz-
patrick appeared for support for the
resolution.

OTHER FEATURES.—It is need-
less to reproduce the vulgar, if still
safely inside Parliamentary rules, re-
marks of Mr. Ingram, of Elgin. Af-
ter the Minister of Justice's forcible
speech, the debate dwindled into a
series of harsh sayings by back-row
members.

THE VOTE.—At one o'clock the
vote was taken. As it may be of fu-
ture interest to readers to know how
the votes were given, we subjoin the
official list:—

The division was as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Angers, Archam-
bault, Ball, Bland, Belcourt, Ber-
nier, Bickerdike, Borden (Halifax),
Borden (Sir Frederick), Bourassa,
Bourbonnais, Bureau, Brown, Cal-
vert, Charbonneau, Carroll, Cas-
grain, Clancy, Copp, Costigan, Cow-
an, Demers (Levis), Demers (St.
John), Desjardins, Dugas, Emmers-
on, Erb, Ethier, Fielding, Fitzpat-
rick, Fortier, Fraser, Gallery, Gib-
son, Gould, Grant, Guthrie, Hackett,
Harty, Harwood, Heyd, Holmes,
Hughes (P.E.I.) Hyman, Johnston
(C.B.), Johnston (Lambton), Kaul-
back, Kendall, Lang, Laurier (Sir
W.), Laurier (L'Assomption), La-
vergne, Leblanc, Lemieux, Leonard,
Logan, Loy, MacDonald, Mackie, Mc-
Coll, McCool, McEwan, McGowan,
McGugan, McIntosh, McIsaac, Mc-
Lennan, Malouin, Marcell (Bagot),
Marcell (Bonaventure), Mayrand,
Meigs, Mignault, Monet, Monk, Mo-
rin, Morrison, Mulock, Murray, Pat-
erson, Pope, Prefontaine, Proulx,
Puttee, Reid (Restigouche), Riley,
Ross (Ontario), Ross (Victoria),
Rousseau, Scott, Stephens, Stewart,
Sutherland (Essex), Sutherland (Ox-
ford), Talbot, Tarte, Tobin, Tolmie,
Tucker, Turcot, Turgeon, Wright—
102.
Nays—Alcorn, Avery, Barker, Bell,
Bennett, Blain, Boyd, Brock, Broder,
Bruce, Cargill, Charlton, Clarke,
Cochrane, Earle, Fowler, Henderson,
Hughes (Victoria), Ingram, John-
ston (Cardwell), Kemp, Kidd, Lan-
caster, Lavell, Lennox, MacLaren
(Huntington), MacLaren (Perth),
Northrup, Porter, Reid (Grenville),
Richardson, Robinson (Elgin), Roche
(Marquette), Rosamond, Sherritt,
Sproule, Taylor, Tisdale, Vrooman,
Ward, Wilmot—41.

Good Counsel To Parishioners.

In accepting a new charge—the
rectorship of St. Anthony's Church,
East Oakland, Rev. Peter C. Yorke
made the following remarks in reply
to an address from the parishioners
of that parish. He said:—

"Every parish is like an outpost—
a little fort of the kingdom, garris-
oned with soldiers of Christ. Every
Catholic parish is like a city set up-
on a hilltop.

"Those outside of the faith look
to Catholics to see what the mys-
tery of the bond that binds them to-
gether is. They hear the bell, they
see the crowds entering and issuing
from the church doors and they say,
'What is this society doing for the
community in which it is placed?'

"It lies with you to show by your
works what your faith means.

"There's too much talk.

"What we need is an Apostolate of
work. We need to keep ourselves
clean and unspotted from the world.
Actions speak with trumpet tones.
It is for work that Catholic par-
ishes are established and to set an
example to the community.

"In this parish we must work to-
gether. I have no fear for you. I
have fear for myself, but with your
example I shall not fail.

"Everything is yours. Father Glee-
son went away after thirty years
spent among you and he took nothing
with him. I shall go, I know
not when and so will those to come
after me. But the Church will stand
so long as a cross shall shine across
the waters of San Francisco bay."

Lenten Mission In St. Gabriel's.

(By Our Own Reporter.)

The Lenten Mission, for married
and unmarried men, in St. Gabriel's
parish, opened on Sunday evening
last, and the attendance was most
edifying. On Tuesday evening Rev.
Gregory O'Bryan, S.J., preached the
sermon, which was most eloquent
and convincing. Father O'Bryan
dwelt on the enormity of sin and
man's ingratitude to God for the
many blessings He had showered up-
on him. He called upon his auditors
to meditate well over their past
lives, from the time they came to
the use of reason up to the present.
Was it not true that there was
scarcely a day passed which was not
marked by some transgression of
God's law. Could any one pick out
one single hour and truthfully say
that every moment of it had been
devoted to God's work? And still
the only object of human life was to
fulfil the law of God. Leading a life
at variance with this law, what



REV. GREGORY O'BRYAN, S. J.

chance had a man after displaying
so much ingratitude? But the Mas-
ter's love is greater than our ingra-
titude; He has cloaked us round
about with His mercy, and thrown
open to us the portals of Eternal
Life. He came into the world for
the sanctification of the world and
no greater manifestation of the ten-
derness of our Divine Saviour could
be had than the establishment of the
Tribunal of the Church. What a
marvellous institution, what a mer-
ciful one, which may wipe away the
sins of a life of reprobation. More
marvellous still was it that some
men did not take advantage of it,
but preferred to wallow in corrup-
tion and sin. What we want is to
examine ourselves and look into the
means of sanctification that are
placed at our disposal, so that we
can turn our back on paltry things
and pleasures, and make ourselves
worthy of the great gift of faith.

The first point was to make
a good Confession, and the better we
were prepared for this sacrament,
the greater the measure of grace
that would flow into our souls. Men
who came to early Mass were bet-
ter disposed to receive the Sacrament
of Penance, and he was glad to
say that the attendance at early
Mass had been very good indeed.

Referring to the fact that the
Church having power to forgive sin,
Father O'Bryan pointed out that
God had left that power to the
Church. It was the work of our Lord
had come to do and He provided the
power and made it the duty of the
Church to continue it. Objections
are raised in many quarters, and the
question asked "How can man for-
give sin?" In illustration of the
proof of this power the preacher re-
ferred to the Holy Scriptures, where
Christ asked the disciples, "Whom
do you say I am?" and Peter an-
swering for the rest of the flock,
said: "Thou art Christ, Son of the
living God." Then it was that our
Lord spoke to Peter, saying "Thou
art Peter, and upon this rock I will
build my Church, and the gates of
Hell shall not prevail against it." Our
Lord had anticipated these ob-
jections, and so He gave over to Pe-
ter the keys of the Kingdom of
Heaven, with power to bind and
loose. Our Lord also made it plain
that this was to go on forever. "Be-
hold I am with you all days, even
to the consummation of the world." After the resurrection, while the dis-
ciples were trembling in the upper

chamber, Our Lord breathed upon
them, saying "Receive ye, the Holy
Ghost: whose sins thou shalt for-
give, they are forgiven them; and
whose sins thou shalt retain, they
are retained." He thus left the man-
date to extirpate sin, the germs of
evil, the elements of moral death.
The same needs are absolutely essen-
tial to-day. In spite of such potent
proof as the words of Christ give
us, this question, as to the power of
men forgiving sin, still cropped up.
It was difficult to realize or perceive
how men could misunderstand these
passages unless it were through
ignorance. The Catholic who doubt-
ed, probably never took the trouble
to instruct himself, had not serious-
ly studied himself. Had he done so
he would know that the Sacrament
of Penance carried with it the ele-
ments of greater love, loyalty, and
practical devotion.

An objection used by many to the
Sacrament of Penance was that
it was an invention of the priests.
Strange that nobody knew the date
of this invention; the fact was, it
had existed as long as the Church.
Congregations did not take kindly
to innovations, and if at any particu-
lar time such a one had been
made there would have been as great
a revolt as when Nestorius promul-
gated his heretic doctrine relative to
the Blessed Virgin being the Mother
of God. Confession in the twentieth
century was the same as in the ear-
ly days of the Christian Church.
Why men withheld themselves from
its blessings was difficult to under-
stand; they must be either wedded to
sin, ashamed or afraid. Then it was
said that the priest is harsh; the
priest is not harsh; he is the minis-
ter of the love and pardoning power
of the Blessed Saviour. Our Lord
dealt kindly with sinful ones, so do
the priests. The priest has to go to
confession himself, even the Pope
has to go; there is no one so elevat-
ed that the Sacrament of Penance
is not necessary. The priest is simply
the minister of God's mercy.
Some priests have been recreant to
their high profession, but never has
there been a case known where the
seal of the confessional was broken,
and priests have died in agony be-
fore they would reveal a word heard
in the confessional.

Father O'Bryan then pointed out
the three distinct points of the Sa-
crament of Penance, first the Con-
fession, for which careful prepara-
tion was necessary. The priest had
a judicial power and must make up
his mind whether the penitent was
worthy of Absolution. In order to
be able to do this, a detailed ac-
count of sins committed was neces-
sary. The second essential was Con-
trition. It was wonderful how peo-
ple misconstrued penance. A peni-
tent must have sorrow for his sins.
In the first place, it must be super-
natural, in the second place, because
his sins have earned Hell for him; in
the third place, because he has lost
his Christian citizenship. His sor-
row must be universal in range, ex-
tending to all the sins he has com-
mitted. An Act of Contrition made
without sorrow from the heart made
absolution void. We must have a
thorough detestation of sin, and a
firm desire to avoid all occasion of
it in the future. The preacher then
elaborated on the dangers of drunk-
enness, the frequenting of places
where liquor is sold, the keeping of
bad company. He illustrated his re-
marks by the story of a prominent
man, who had been cursed with the
habit of drunkenness, but who suc-
ceeded in thoroughly conquering his
appetite. At a public dinner, whilst
speaking one of his friends poured
wine in his glass. He wavered and
was nearly overcome by the tempta-
tion, but instead he smashed the
glass and left the room. Father
O'Bryan then made a heartfelt ap-
pel to all men to give up drink. All
occasions of sin should be always
avoided; "if your right eye scandal-
ize you, pluck it out." The third
essential was satisfaction, satisfac-
tion the penitent owes to God, and
the satisfaction owed to his neigh-
bor. Reparation to those injured,
either in person, property or reputa-
tion. No person is free from the
"obligation of making restitution."
Our rule of conduct should be, "do
unto others as you would have others
do unto you." Sometimes it may be
inconvenient or bring odium on one,
but restitution must be made just
the same. As regards cheating rail-
ways, public corporations, and such
like institutions, there seemed to be
a general impression that such was
no sin, but it was just as bad as
stealing from the neighbor. The ex-
ample of some public men and men
in high places may have misled
other people, but the sin was there
just the same. The fact of a debt
being outlawed, did not lessen the
obligation; there was a great differ-
ence between the civil and the moral
law. And the Church's debt
should be paid. The money paid for
schools and all that appertain to the
Church was a debt and not a chari-
ty.

The preacher concluded by exhort-
ing his hearers to be not discourag-
ed. Every time the Sacrament of
Penance is received, there is an ac-
cumulation of grace, and day by day
the penitent's life grows more Christ-
like, readier for the Kingdom above.
No matter what the responsibilities
are let them come with a good will.
The nearer we come to God the
greater is our happiness here below,
and greater still in the hereafter.
Benediction of the Most Blessed
Sacrament followed, during which
the choir rendered several beautiful
selections in a very creditable man-
ner.

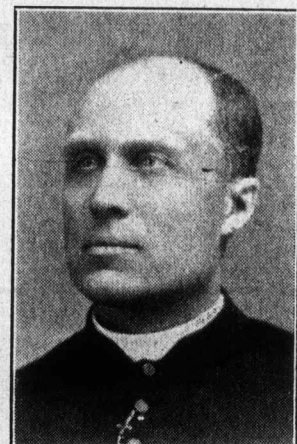
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ner.

Lenten Season At Lachine.

(By An Occasional Correspondent.)

Lachine, March 30.

In the old historic town of Lachine
there have been many striking evi-
dences of good-will and co-operation
displayed in Catholic ranks where
the two nationalities—French-Canadi-
an and English-speaking are



VERY REV. CANON SAVARIA, P.P.

congregated in one parish under the
spiritual direction of Very Rev.
Canon Savaria, P.P., and his well
known assistant, Rev. Father Culli-
nan. The best evidence of this fact
was manifested during the recent
Lenten Mission, when the esteemed
pastor inaugurated a new and wel-
come change by setting apart a week
specially for the English-speaking
section, which number about eighty
families, and securing the services of
Rev. Father Madden, an esteemed
member of the Society of Jesus, to
conduct the exercises.

On Sunday, March 22nd, at half-
past seven in the evening, there were
fully 300 people assembled for the
opening service. They found that
special preparations had been made
for the occasion. The altar was
beautifully decorated and illumina-
ted by hundreds of candles and the
electric light. A statue of the
Sacred Heart was placed near the
Communion railing on the Gospel
side, surrounded by choice plants
and cut flowers and made bright by
many lamps.

Rev. Father Madden, after having
recited the Rosary, stated that he
had been requested to devote the ser-
mon of the evening to the lessons of
the life-work of Ireland's great Ap-
ostle, whose feast had been celebra-
ted a few days before. Father Madden
stated he was pleased to do so.
Space will not permit us to give any
portion of the forceful and soul-stir-
ring word-picture which the eloquent
priest presented to his hearers.

On the following morning the at-
tendance was large at the 8 o'clock
Mass. Father Madden began a se-
ries of short instructions on the
Commandments. In the evening, in
spite of the inclement weather, a
congregation equally as large as on
Sunday, listened with wrapt atten-
tion to an eloquent sermon on "The
End for Which Man Was Created." Father Madden has a most convinc-
ing manner of preaching. He is at
once eloquent and simple, forceful,
and direct, and made a profound im-
pression upon his hearers. All
through the week the same people
heard his wonderful sermons on
"Sin," "Hell," "Death," and
"Judgment." Before each sermon
he gave a short instruction on the
Commandments of the Church, etc.

It was an inspiring sight to see
the faithful manner in which the at-
tendance kept up, many having to
come several miles to get to the
Church. The devotion of the people

was also shown by the large number
of tapers kept burning before the
statue of the Sacred Heart, both
morning and evening. And here it
should be mentioned that every
morning during Mass, and at Bene-
diction each evening, the music was
furnished by two choirs, which have
been formed; one composed of men,
the other of the ladies belong to the
congregation. These choirs contrib-
uted in no small degree to the success
of the mission and deserve great
credit. The organists were Mrs. E.
A. Ranson and Professor J. Shea.
The ladies' choir was led by Mrs.
James Chisholm, and included Mrs.
Joseph Chisholm, Miss Maud Carri-
gan, Mrs. M. Fleming, Miss F.
O'Brien, Miss M. Enwright, Miss E.
Bertram, Miss Lowe, Miss E. Cain,
Miss Rousome, Miss M. Corcoran,
Miss Annie Green, Miss N. Fleming,
Miss M. A. Mohan, Miss M. For-
sythe. The Men's choir: Messrs.
Patrick Fleming, J. S. Shea, M.
Fleming, E. Corcoran, D. Corcoran,
C. Dunnigan, W. Cain, R. Lilly E.
Lilly.

These two choirs sang with much
taste many well remembered hymns
in English, which have never been
heard in Church before in all prob-
ability.

On Sunday evening last the at-
tendance was larger than ever. In
the morning the usual seven o'clock
Mass was celebrated, and a sermon
was preached, and over 300 received
Holy Communion. The last sermon
was preached by Father Madden on
the "Mercy of God." In it he re-
viewed the work of the week, and
urged every one to remain faithful to
the graces they had received. He
thanked them for their attendance,
and expressed his surprise at the
large numbers present, saying he had
expected to have had forty or fifty
persons only. He thanked the choirs
and distributed a Souvenir of the
Mission in the form of a picture of
the Sacred Heart.

After the service a large number
gathered in the sacristy to thank
Father Savaria, and Father Culli-
nan, and say farewell to the mission-
ary.

On July 2nd next Lachine parish
is to have its first pilgrimage to Ste.
Anne de Beaupre. Father Savaria
has made arrangements with the
Cure of Ste. Elizabeth for a joint
pilgrimage of the two parishes by
the steamer "Beaupre." There will
be an English preacher for the pil-
grims, and tickets can now be pro-
cured at the Presbytery. The pro-
ceeds will be for the benefit of the
hospital, which is to be built in La-
chine. S. M. L.

NOTES FROM ROME.

The Holy Father received in pri-
vate audience, March 13th, a depu-
tation of aristocratic ladies of Vien-
na, patronesses of the Catholic
schools, under the presidency of
Monsignor Count Lippe, Canon of
the Cathedral of San Stefano in
Vienna, who presented to the Holy
Father an oil portrait, beautifully
framed, of His Royal and Imperial
Highness the Archduke Francis Fer-
dinand of Austria. His Holiness
graciously accepted the gift, return-
ing thanks to the deputies, and be-
stowed on them the Apostolic Bene-
diction.

By letter of the Secretary of
State, the Holy Father has nomi-
nated His Eminence Cardinal Mathieu
Protector of the Circuli of the Cath-
olic Workmen of France.

A very important discovery has
lately been made in the catacombs
of St. Calixtus, near the Chapel of
St. Cecilia. The workmen, in their
excavations, came to a tomb, which
proves to be that of Saints Marco
and Marcellino. On examination on
the walls were found some interest-
ing frescoes. An account of these
discoveries has been given by the
eminent archaeologist, Professor Ma-
ruchchi.

On Thursday morning the beautiful
French Chapel in the International
Church of St. Joachim in the Prati
di Castello was consecrated. His
Eminence Cardinal Mathieu per-
formed the ceremony. An appropriate
and eloquent discourse was given by
His Grace Monsignor Touchet. A
great number of French visitors and
residents assisted at the function.

The central committee for the jubi-
lee feasts decided to present to every
infant born in Rome on March 3rd,
and baptized before the 15th inst.,
a layette, each arranged in basket.
With the baby clothes was a silver
medal blessed by the Holy Father,
and also another medal recording the
jubilee of Leo XIII., all of which
were exhibited during the past week
in the Sala di Palazzo Altarelli,
and were visited by a great number
of persons.