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The True AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. Witness

Vol. LVIII., No. 10 MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1908 PRICE FIVE CENTS

Note and Comment

The Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia has sent two magnificent elephant's tusks for the Massasoit Museum at Frascati as a token of his esteem for the late Cardinal Massaia who labored for over thirty years as a missionary in Abyssinia.

Statistics show that the tide of crime in France during the last thirty years has been steadily rising, and a most disquieting symptom is the enormous proportional increase of juvenile criminals.

Mr. John Redmond, M. P., accompanied by Mr. Devlin, M. P. will sail for America early in September. In the course of a tour of a week or ten days Mr. Redmond will address meetings at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Brooklyn.

One of the largest Catholic parades in the history of St. Louis will march on October 18, when the cornerstone of the new Cathedral will be laid. It is expected that more than sixty thousand men will be in the line of march, and that all the parishes and Catholic societies of the city will be represented.

Four Canadian Jesuits left for Alaska during the past month to work for the conversion of the Eskimo and Timneh tribes along the Bering coast and the Yukon, and two Gray Nuns of the Cross, Sisters St. Julian and St. Hillaire, left Ottawa recently to labor among the Cree Indians, near Hudson's Bay.

Hereafter "Greek Catholics" will not be admitted to the Knights of Columbus. By this ruling members of the so-called "Orthodox" church are excluded from membership in the order. Admission is not to be denied the Uniate Greeks who acknowledge the supremacy of Rome and the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic bishops in the diocese where they are located. The question of eligibility was raised by applications from candidates who signed themselves "Greek Catholics."

Pope Pius IX has a monument in one of the smallest towns of the state of Jalisco, Mexico. The monument is unique, and was erected some years ago at Pimay, a place near Ocotlan, on the shore of the famous Chapala Lake. It is made entirely of clay, for the working of which the Indians of that part of Jalisco are famous all over the country. The height of the monument is about seventy feet, and the proportions and general style are said to be really beautiful, reminding one of the best works of the Spanish decorative art of the eighteenth century.

The London Standard's correspondent at Odessa says: "Since the promulgation of the religious tolerance edict of October 30, 1905, the conversion of Orthodox Russians to Roman Catholicism has been of quite an intensive character. In the Government of Vilna alone, 30,000 of the Orthodox have gone over to the Catholic Confession, and a large number of orthodox rectorships and curacies have been closed. In the Governments of Silence and Lublin in the Diocese of Cholm, 2000,000 Orthodox and a large number of Orthodox Rectors have joined the Catholic Church.

According to a press despatch fifty-one Protestant societies held a meeting to protest against the street procession in connection with the Eucharistic Congress in London. It was

resolved to petition the King and a committee of three was sent to interview the Secretary of Home Affairs. The delegates sent the following telegram to four hundred peers and members of the House of Commons:

"Fifty-one Protestant societies, assembled in London this afternoon, feeling that the Roman Catholic procession on Sunday may cause riot and even bloodshed, earnestly request you to at once wire the Home Office asking that the carrying of the Host may be forbidden."

And still, perhaps, there is some reason for alarm. Considering that it will be the first time since the Reformation (so-called) that the Blessed Sacrament will be publicly carried through the streets of London, what is to prevent an outpouring of grace with a response in many hearts. There is no more danger now of riot and bloodshed than in the days when the gentle Savior walked among men, and upon being importuned, gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf and speech to the dumb.

The Toledo Record, referring to the destructive criticisms of the Bible among people who once looked upon it as the sole rule of faith, says: "Yet within the Catholic Church the Bible holds its accustomed sway. It is expounded from Catholic pulpits, read in Catholic households, received in love and acceptance by Catholic hearts everywhere. The old cry that the Church rejected the Bible and refused to allow her children to read it has gone the way of many other libellous statements, for truth is sure to conquer."

The Italian papers have lately been referring with admiration to the great movement which is taking place in England and America. It is consoling to know that in Italy also many are returning to and received into the Church. Two such receptions have just taken place at Genoa. In that city, where so many English-speaking seamen call, there is a club which is chiefly for Catholic sailors, but to which members of any other denomination are also welcome. This club is partly supported by a London committee, whose president is the Hon. Mrs. Maxwell-Scott. It frequently happens that non-Catholic visitors ask to be received into the Church, and after being duly instructed they are made children of the true faith. Recently Mr. Thos. Ray, engineer aboard a mercantile ship in port, made his profession of faith and was baptized conditionally, receiving First Communion next morning. The same touching ceremony took place again on the evening of the Feast of St. Lawrence, when Mr. John McPherson, chief engineer aboard the "Wagner," was received into the Church, being confirmed by the Archbishop of Genoa in his private chapel the following morning.

The Orthodox missionary congress at Kiev, Russia, has taken a backward and unpopular step in petitioning the government to again make obligatory in Poland the use of the Russian calendar. The reform of the Russian calendar, which is used in western Europe and America, has for long been demanded by Russian scientists and business men, and governmental commissions have several times been appointed to study the subject. Finland and Poland now reckon their time according to western methods. The object of the congress in making its recommendation with regard to Poland is to secure a weapon in the anti-Catholic propaganda.

Father Holland Birthday Fund.

Don't forget that we are receiving contributions for the Father Holland Birthday Fund. September 19th is the day on which presentation will be made. No matter how small the sum, it will be most gratefully received and acknowledged in issue following its receipt. Help along a most worthy work—The St. Joseph's Home for Boys.

The Eucharistic Congress.

Cardinal Vannutelli Given Enthusiastic Reception.

Archbishop Bruchesi Announces That Next Congress Will Be Held In Montreal in 1910.

London, Sept. 10.—With all the splendor of the Catholic Church, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, the Pope's legate, was formally received by the prelates gathered here for the Eucharistic Congress, over which he will preside.

The reception took place last evening in Westminster Cathedral. Long before the arrival of the legate every seat in the cathedral, which is capable of accommodating eight thousand persons, was filled. On the streets thousands waited for hours to get a glimpse of the Pope's representative.

Cardinal Vannutelli, with the attending priests, walked from the Archbishop's house, a block from the Cathedral, through lines of cheering people, including hundreds of priests, who came from almost every country in the world to attend the congress.

The legate addressed the prelates, of whom there were a greater number present than have gathered in one place in England in centuries. The Cardinal spoke in Latin.

After giving expression to the honor he felt at the mission confided to him by the Pope, Cardinal Vannutelli said that what touched the delegates most deeply was the fact that they were receiving this hospitable welcome in England, a country upon which for centuries past God had bestowed His benefits. The doors of "Free England" had been opened to a pontifical cardinal legate, the prince of the Church, the bishops, and a select group of ecclesiastics. In a few words the legate thanked the King for the reception given the delegates.

UNITY OF THE CHURCH. Speaking of the unity of the Church Cardinal Vannutelli said that, notwithstanding the variety and numbers of the delegates to the congress, we are "cor unum et anima una," the same faith and the same objects unite us.

Going on, the speaker said that the purpose of the congress was to honor the Eucharist and exalt its worship. It gave the Pope great pleasure to have the Congress held in London, not only because of the salutary effects for which he hoped, but because he was thus able to give a high public testimonial of his deference and esteem for the whole British nation. It was to give proof of this affection. "Oh, that this congress," said the legate, "might revive that other Eucharist which was the special character, honor and glory of the Island of Saints, banishing all doubts and divergencies, and causing the eyes of all to be fixed on the same star of faith, which was the dearest treasure of the bishops, kings and people of England. Nothing is more adapted to reinforce that union than this august sacrament."

ARCHBISHOP BOURNE'S REPLY. Archbishop Bourne replied in English. He welcomed the Papal legate in the name of the clergy and laity of England. Speaking of the Congress, he said: "It is an act of worship, an act of faith, and at the same time, an act of reparation intended to atone for all those words uttered in the English language that, some sent forth in knowing and bitter malice, and many more spoken in ignorance, which surely will be pleaded in mitigation of their guilt, have done outrage to the Blessed Sacrament."

"If, profiting by the grateful fact that the native sense of justice in our countrymen overcomes the prejudices which once did them so great wrong, we, on this occasion, make the fullest use of that right of free speech and public demonstration which they applied so readily to advance the cause they have at heart, let no man imagine that we do those things in any spirit of hostile feeling to those who do not think as we do, and still less that there is empty boasting in our minds."

It will be news to many to learn that Cardinal Manning's mother was a Catholic. The London Tablet publishes some recently discovered letters written by the Cardinal's father, Mr. W. Manning, M.P., and concludes:

"We seem in these letters to get a little nearer to the father of the Cardinal. Who will make us better acquainted with the history of his mother, of which he himself knew little? That she was the member of an Irish family that had held land and slaves in the West Indies is perhaps generally known, but the secret of her profession of the Catholic faith, preserved from motives of policy while she was alive, has come very fully to light in an interesting diary kept in Worthington by a gentleman who married her sister."

Labor Day Sermon.

Preached by Rev. John Talbot Smith at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday Night.

A most edifying sight was the religious celebration of Labor Day in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday evening last. Tasteful decorations, innumerable lights and flowers, lent a charm to which no other church can equal. The red cassocked altar boys, Archbishop and clergy walked from the vestry through the church to the majestic strains of the organ, at which Professor Fowler presided for the last time in his official capacity.

The Rev. John Talbot Smith, LL.D., President of the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburgh, N.Y., preached a masterly sermon, a synopsis of which we reproduce.

Archbishop Bruchesi merits the praise and commendation of the Christian world for his efforts to sanctify the celebration of Labor Day, and his example is worthy of imitation by the Bishops of the American continent. These great festivals of the people are like the great festivals of the Church; they illuminate a great doctrine, a great event, or a great personage, and they not only commemorate the past, they also instruct the present, and the world needs a great deal of instruction on the thing called labor. People think they know all about it, because they make their living by it. But a short examination shows them the length and depth of their ignorance. If the celebration of Labor Day does nothing more than acquaint the world with the full meaning of the term labor, it will have splendidly vindicated its main idea and aim.

By labor each man lives, and by it society is sustained and continued. God is the Great Laborer, and the universe is His work. His hands. Activity is His attribute. He made man like Himself, and labor is the activity of man. It is an essential part of him. We must work, not merely to make a living, to secure our pleasures, to gratify our ambitions, but also because without external activity we must die. Labor is a necessity of our nature, and God has given us a world which needs our cultivation quite as much as we need its supplies. How few recognize this fact, that we must work or perish. It is therefore not too much to say that a man's labor is himself. It cannot be separated from him, nor can it be made, as some would like, a market commodity like pork, subject to a law of supply and demand.

The Archbishop of Montreal announced at one of the meetings of the Eucharistic Congress to-day that the next congress would be held in Montreal in 1910. The Archbishop made this announcement in one of the sectional meetings at Horticultural Hall.

Another great congregation, including dignitaries of the Catholic Church, priests and the laity, was assembled in Westminster Cathedral this morning, when Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock by Mgr. Amiette, Archbishop of Paris, who was assisted by several archbishops, bishops and canons, a full choir and a number of soloists. At the conclusion of the Mass there were three sectional meetings in connection with the International Eucharistic Congress. Two of them were conducted in English and the third in the French language. Cardinal Vannutelli, the Papal legate, presided over the larger of the two English meetings.

The Duke of Norfolk delivered the principal address of the evening, and the legate, in responding, expressed pleasure in this manifestation of faith given him, and said that it would bring the greatest joy to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee.

THE POPE'S LEGATE IN LONDON.

(Montreal Star.)

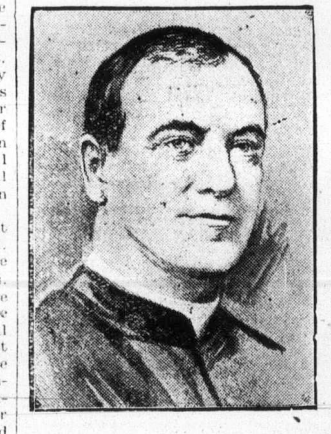
Not the least interesting item in the chronicle of news of the day is the arrival and reception in England of the Pope's Legate to the Eucharistic Congress in London. Great Britain's Protestantism is interwoven with crucial moments of her history and achievements. But the compliment paid to the Roman Catholic delegates in their reception was gracefully offset by the remarks of Cardinal Vannutelli, who emphasized the hospitable welcome in a country upon which for centuries past God has bestowed His benefits.

May our presence, with the help of God, contribute to true Christian peace." With the added emphasis of an audience comprising many Roman Catholic prelates and ecclesiastics, representing loyal British subjects, Cardinal Vannutelli's words will scarce fail of attention throughout the Empire. They will call forth the approval of the advocates of the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. They will have the effect of directing upon the extremists in London the unsympathetic regard of the broadest-minded citizens of the Empire. The imperial edifice, grand as it now looms, is not yet completed, and its present attainments have only been reached through the true Catholicity of its acknowledged leaders, the even-handed justice of its laws, and the integrity of their administration. In this great work no religious sect has striven alone. And in this fact will Edward the Peacemaker find warrant for the welcome to the Roman Catholic delegates, headed by the representative of His Holiness of Rome.

Neither can it be confined to one kind of labor or class of workers. Any kind of labor is good, if it be really labor. The millionaire who manages his estate justly, the capitalist who carries on his enterprises honorably, the artist, the writer, the teacher, the priest, the missionary, are all workers, and their labor helps to keep the world alive and moving. Their labor merits recognition, and more than all the others, in the order of nature, the labor of the father and mother, without whom society vanishes, takes first place and deserves the highest praise and the richest reward. I do not find recognition of parent, priest, teacher, artist and capitalist in the present celebration of Labor Day. But if the celebration teaches the people the true meaning of labor, it will have deserved well of mankind.

In particular, if it helps men to destroy their scorn of labor, and brings them full recognition of the dignity of labor, no matter how humble, it will have achieved the impossible. Men scorn labor. It is not only the feeble-minded scion of nobility who despises work, but the workers themselves. We have a servant problem because the shop-girl or the factory girl despises domestic service. The tailor has scorn for the shoemaker, and the bank clerk despises both; and so on through a long list of scorn. Yet in the sight of God one form of labor is no better

than another. This scorn of our own means of earning a living is scorn of ourselves. It is as old as man. Did not the Jews say of Christ: "Is not this the son of Joseph, the carpenter, and Mary?" Nothing great could be expected from the son of a mere carpenter. Is it not this scorn which has rendered useless so many of our workers, who will not perform properly their work for which they accept wages? Is it not this scorn, on the part of the employers, which ties the tender children to the loom and the spindle, and turns out the parent and the adult into the streets? Is it not this scorn which rates a man's labor with pork, and has invented a law of supply and demand to justify starvation wages? Is it not this scorn which pays the worker only what he must be paid? Is it not this scorn, which, in the case of mining and railroad work, where gallant men daily expose their lives, pays no more wages than to safer avocations, and thinks nothing at all of the bodies mutilated, the lives destroyed, the hearts broken? Is it not this scorn which pays the father of a family no more than the bachelor, although the father is doing ten times more for state and society? Is it not this scorn which denies the mother, the dear, patient, self-sacrificing mother, any wages at all.



REV. JOHN TALBOT SMITH, LL.D. Preacher of the Labor Day Sermon.

If the celebration of labor day can allay this scorn in the workers themselves, and in all men, if it can secure recognition to every form of honorable labor, if it can persuade men to recognize labor as essential to their nature, as a part of themselves, the world may well bless the day when its inspiration came to men!

Meanwhile the cross of labor will weigh down the heads of mankind. Where, then, shall we look for its crown? To God, of course, the Great Worker, and to Christ, His Son, who says to the toilers: "Come to me, all ye that labor and are burdened, and I will refresh you." With God there is full and present recognition of the worker and his work. Not a drop of sweat, not a sigh, not a tear expended in the performance of duty shall fail of its reward. On this earth He will fill our hearts with courage, and surround our work with dignity. Hereafter He will give us the harvest, the profits of our labor, all that we worked for, in abundant measure. Nothing is lost with God. That shall be the crown of labor, to receive back all that it worked for. Thieves may rob us, the great may cheat us, of our simple earnings; but the thieves and the great must make restitution to Death, and Death is the agent of God.

At the close of the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was given by His Grace, during which the pastor read a solemn act of consecration. As the vast multitude was passing out of the church, Professor Fowler rendered the Irish air as perhaps he never did before. The pastor is certainly to be congratulated upon the success of the celebration.

The Catholic Press Association.

The American Catholic Press Association, organized at Cincinnati, last week, will bring about results, beneficial, we hope, both to its projectors and patrons. Several of the chief Catholic newspapers of the United States were represented by their editors or managers.

What the Catholic Press of this Country needs is the hearty support of Catholics, clerical and lay. If the Catholicity of France had given strong patronage to Catholic newspapers there would not have been in that republic today a separation of Church and state. Ireland supports her Catholic newspapers. German Catholics have gained much for the faith by liberally given to their press. There is a growing antipathy to the organs of Catholicity coming from their opposition to Socialism and Anarchy; therefore, they deserve better support.

The American Catholic Press Association will endeavor to give the patrons of its membership the best literary news and, at the same time, promote education and form a closer bond of friendship with brother editors.—Michigan Catholic.