# MR. YEATS BABBLES About Witches and Fairies.

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A CRITICISM BY "CRUX."

contents in any new essue of an important magazine, and I discover are "innocents," or fools, or unculanything that touches upon Ireland, tuced creatures? It might so seem I always read the contribution with but there is no original comment of great attention. I know how little the writer to that effect. Is a to England and America to do justice, even the wit to draw conclusions or to allow justice to be done to any from their own stories? This seems important Irish topic, and wisen I to me the most fively of all; yet find-on rare occasions- that a fav- I only glean this from the perusal of orable article is published I prize it the "sayings," not from any remark the more on account of the anti-trish hazarded by Mr. Yeats-for he hazsource whence it comes. But when I ards none, find, as is often the case, that these contributions are so many shafts aimed at the Irish people and their best interests, I feel inclined to afford them still greater publicity by but what "A man on the borders of pointing out their errors or their falschood, Of late, however, the Peace Conference, the Previous affair. the Transvaal question, and other such like topics of general interest have usurped almost all the space in the leading publications; Ireland and Irish topics have been usually ignor-

TRELAND BEWITCHED .- However, in the September "Contemporary Review." I find a lengthy article. from the pen of Mr. W. B. Yeats, entitled "Ireland Bewitched." The Saw moment I prepared for somesomething origingood, al, something logical, or something ed with Mr. Years' contributions to our periodical literature, and I have always been at a loss to know exactly how to estimate the writer. He many silly things; he has evidenced a given proof of very peculiar and questionable sentiments towards treland; he has, without a doubt given he has pre-ented much that was more which she could do things." like poor copy, or faulty imitation. Being thus somewhat at sea regarding Mr. Yeats as an author, an anenthusiast, and as a politician.

superstitions? No more does he tell treat.

Whenever I glance over the table of us. Is it to give the readers of the inclined are the leading magazines of paint them as a stupid race, without

"WHAT OTHERS SAID."-- It is not what the author heard, or saw. or learned that we are asked to read Clare and Gaiway tells about its house that was enchanted"; or of "A man from Killarten who told about blacksmiths being safe from all things; or of "A man in the Burren Hills who said that black smiths had something about them; or that "there was one at Beliarbor, Jamsie Finecane, but he did no harm to anyone, but was as onlet as aleother"; or about "the famous wise woman, Biddy Early,' and all the queer things the did do, and all the people that went to her and got the headflogged the people for attempting to go to her, and all "the others" other fairies) that were never seen. low that might have been seen, by some startling. I have long been acquaint- one who did not see them, just in cause they were not visible at that special time, and all the excitement caused when the priests took the cloaks and baskets from the country has written many fine things, and people to prevent them from going to her, and all the wonder when deep interest in Irish affairs and has Father Xaver, was converted to a belief in her, and finally all about how "she gut the rites of the Church when she died, but first had to the public some original matter, and break the bottle that she kept in

this meaningless stuff. I had expected waiting. Many of these illustrious cultured yet genial religious, who he had written about Ireland for the that the writer would have drawn persons made informal visits after- lent to the place and hour that Contemporary. Then his subject had some moral, or lesson from his rig- wards, so that the Princess Louise, warm glow of true kindliness which a very suggestive title; to me it suggested a thousand and one different "The knowledgeahie" men and wes household words with teachers and had all been pupils in that or some gested a thousand and one unibron subjects—literary, social, political, men may leave their knowledge to pupils.

It is showledgeane men and we subjects—literary, social, political, men may leave their knowledge to pupils.

His Excellency Mgr. Merry del Veil gation and they loved to fancy themstonal and even religious. I consistency that findly Early left for said his daily Mass there and used selves back at school-desks, with old sequently, felt the hours long until 1 believe that findly Early left for said his daily Mass there and used teachers about them. would have an opportunity of quer- knowledge to anyone. Une woman to call himself "the chaptain," His teachers about them. It was a rarely ly sitting down and learning some said to my friend. It is said that at gift of a large autograph, portrait of pleasant occasion and one which thing fresh about "Ireland Bewatch" a hurling the other day there was a himself is still sen, in the parlor, those present, will not soon forget, ed."

those present, will not soon forget, which he so often frequented. He while harking back now and again A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT, - had left him the gift; but the wos as he often declared publicly and many who belonged to it, the conver-Imaginepay great disappointment when man's busband said. No, the bottle privately, And little wonder, for sation likewise touched upon current

of the nuller touched with a shadow tions saying. If to beneft was in persons, who have best visitor, ing homeward. They turned for of old faiths, that gives them a brest object. I would ble that some less there and have sent bank these reliant look at the spacious building, therhood with magic." This may be obtuse person would show me where minders of themselves true enough, but what his been the the benefit comes in if to more was. The formatories consist enough of flowers at its doors. anthor's reason for giving his readers has intention, no might have observed rows of small, capturing rooms the Before leaving the subject, however-

### CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND SINCE THE REFORMATION. +++++++++++++

es which led up to the reformation not now be out of place to bring to in Scotland, nor to attempt any re-the notice of our readers some lidea cord of that event; he merely wishes of the position of Catholicity in to deal briefly with the struggles. Scotland at this period, trials and efforts of those who helped "Scotland was then di our own times. He opens thus : "The relative positions viewed land,"

from a religious point of view. of England and Scotland when Henry ruling these two countries may be not dille in sending to the stake such houses some 200. of this category.

hew into the acceptance of his relig- Walsh in his "History of the Catholic ious convictions failed signally. in Church in Scotland" chames Margey, spite of the pains be underwent to Great Clyde St., Glasgow, 1871;, espoint out that the sacking and spoil- timates, after very careful researches ation of monasteries, abbeys, and from reliable official sources, churches was a thriving, herative total ecclesiastical income derivable pastime, and devoid of all dangers from archbishoprics, bishoprics, aband expense-one, therefore, eminent- beys, monasteries, collegiate churches ly suited to a needy Scotch monarch. James was adamant alike to flattery £327,000 of monies of present day and to force, and so remained until value. Certainly a substantial sum.

his death in 1542.

English Monarch.'

The 'New Era" presents its read-but a short cessation of noscoross with a first instalment of a There was no stemming of the tide in splendid article upon the Catholic Scotland. On August 21, 1560, three bits of scenery, coming upon the behalf of Scotland from the pen of Acts were passed in the Parliament holder ever and again, with the force The 'New Era' presents its read-but a short cossation of hostilities, under bridges and between green with a first instalment of a There was no stemming of the tide in shores. Ottawa is famous for lovely Austin Oates, K.S.G. It would be assembled at Edinburgh by which the difficult to curtail this timely paper. Catholic Faith was abolished, the yet we have not space to give it in full. However, we will do our utmost to furnish our readers with the moments' notice, was done at the leading parts of the masterly state- same sitting, and heavy penalties ment. The author remarks that his enacted against those holding and purpose is not to deal with the caus- practicing the old religion. It will

"Scotland was then divided to keep alive the ancient Faith, from two ecclesiastical provinces. The the days of the Reformation down to Archbishop of St. Andrew was Primate and Metropolitan of all Scot-

"The number of clergy secular and VIII, and James V. were respectively regular, has been estimated at 3,000, ruling these two countries may be The country was divided into 950 guaged by the consideration of the parishes. The number of cathedrals fact that while the former was busy [and churches 1,000, The number of Persecuting Catholics, the latter was labbeys, monasteries and religious

few hereties to the Faith as made . Much has been written and much, their heresies sufficiently public to in all probability, will be written ensure the doom awaiting offenders about the wealth of the Catholic Clergy and the religious orders at the "Henry's efforts to cajole his nep- time of the Reformation, Mr. James hospitals, tithes, dues and gifts, at But this represents the accumulation "His infant daughter Mary, by his of bequests, foundations, gifts and

second wife, Mary of Lorraine, was subscriptions of some 1,300 years. but a few days old when her royal According to ecclesiastical rule and childhood to be tidy, clean and order- mind by others besides the children father died. Her mother, who sub- practice, the observance of which soquently became queen regent, pos- oven non-Catholic writers of repute sossed in Cardinal Beaton a Chancel- credit the clergy and religious orders, bood comes natural to one in after of these "Don't" was 'Don't ask a lor and a Councillor more than a but one-third of the total revenue years, and if the girls, as children, sick person every minute how he match for the wily and unscrupulous was devoted to the support and are taught how to be cleanly, how feels." glish Monarch."

maintenance of the clergy. One third to economize time, and how to make "Illustrated lectures are given on was reserved for the relief and aid the most of meagre implements, that certain days as to how to make a

the upper clergy at the rate of £60 less works of art, of libraries . . . . . ly sum.

Scotch bandits, among a hundred or 'In a few weeks the work of 1, so of whom it was in due course 300 years was no more. What thousshared. Education at the time of the ands of pious, generous souls had Reformation was in a most satisfact bequeathed, spent in God's honor and tant cartularies of schools that they riated by the glutionous earls were to be found in almost every their own selfish ends and purposes. town. An Art was passed in June, ! lege or school from their eighth or the first moment she landed in her ninth year. Nor indeed for learning unhappy country. In spite of The latter in their leisure hours and opportunity to continue their taughts works and crafts and agric- persecution of the Catholics. Mary's alture, and having civilized the peo- murder in no way checked it. Her 087.

at once began to display presented."

for the erection and subsidising of cution which Hallam describes as the the sheets without moving the colleges, schools and hospitals. Tak- cardinal sin of the Reformation. ing a third of £327,000—£109,000.— Spoliation, confiscation, plunder, piland apportioning it among 1,000 of lage, wanton destruction of pricethe manner design of the miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of pricethe manner design of the miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of pricethe manner design of the miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of pricethe manner design of the miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of pricethe manner design of the miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of pricethe manner design of the miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of pricethe manner design of the miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of pricethe manner design of the miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of pricethe manner design of the miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of pricethe manner design of the miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of pricethe manner design of the miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of pricethe manner design of the miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of pricethe miles of 500 large, wanton destruction of 500 large, wanton destruction of 500 large, wanton destruction of each per annum, we have but £19, 1888, became the order of the day, 1900 to be decided among the 2 but others of less excited rank and residence in, Murray, Mar, Lennox, ponsibilities, giving to each £24 10s, Bothwell, Cassilis, Arran and a few Ou, per minum. By no means a prince score needy lairds with the foulmouthed blasphenous John Knox as their spiritual guide and chaplain, "The sum as a whole was sufficient | Henry's VIII's paid band of assassing to awaken the avarice of Henry's and brigands, undertook this work. tory condition. The Universities of service for the erection of churches, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Glasgow monasteries, hospitals, universities, were flourishing. There is also ample colleges and schools all disappeared in evidence forthcoming in the still ex- flames, or in ruins, or were approp-

"Poor Mary, Queen of Scots, found 1496, by which the sons of allbarors herself in no position to defend the and fresholders were under the pen- Church, she loved so well. Her own alty of \$20, compelled to attend col- liberty and life were almost at stake keen only were the people of Scotland in political partisan strife the Lords of debted to the clergy and the monks, the Congregations found ample time ple. Christianised them and gave devoted friend and councillor, Archhem the means of becoming prosper-bishop Hamilton, the last Catholic The Lords of the Congregation Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was cruelly put to death in April, 1571. having ursurped the upper hand in for his loyalty to her cause and his Parliament, utterly illegal in its for- defence of the Faith he so nobly re-

# A TALK ABOUT GLOUCESTER STREET CONVENT IN OTTAWA.

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All who know Ottawa are likewise iit has for everyone, and what visions familiar with the famous education, it recalls. What names shine Alma Mater of so many who are pro- What changes, since it was with 0s minent in the social life of the capi- and we were part of it? tal, in its political circles or charit- The air was full of such reflections able organizations. And such a host on that Sunday afternoon of Septemof memories cluster about it; the fa- ber, when a little party of women-mous people who have visited there, kind assisted at Benediction in that ding through about thirteen pages of portaine, his wife and her ladies in lightful talk with a group of highly

was a friend of hers, and that she itook a special delight in the place to the past, bringing thence I discovered that the fourteen large was broken, and, any how, she had there is a charming air of distinction things, literature, criticism, educatpages that Mr. Yeats has given us. no power to bass it on, it was give and refinement about this convertion as it is and upon the pupils who which has grown with the very at "Gloucester Street," occupy consisted of nothing more or less than en to her for the term of her life." which has grown with the very a series of disjointed and nearlingless. I would be pleased to know what growth of the city. It is altroper or stories, or legonds, or sayings -- all good all this rubinsh can be as far or attractive, warm, homelfor, call have come from distant parts of the indicative of the superstition of the as the Irish cause is concerned I of cubire and repuse. Its class United more arrow of the superstrion of the as the trish range is concerned? I of enture and repose. Its class-tomen states, so rather than the potential potential and the stylings of the sayings of the sayings together, than that of filling the superstriance and showing a potential appliance and showing a potential a peasants are devoid of any frish wit. up a few pages of a magazine, Ho with their equipments as well as its paths, its flowering beds, its tall or even of any common sense. It is must have either desired to benefit studie are an evidence that Gloucess trees, and its shrine of St. Joseph. true that the writer tells us that is, or to make the Irish people . and ter Street is no will behind in the where the pupils spend their recreasing the writer tells us that is, or to make the Irish people . and ter Street is no will behind in the where the pupils spend their recreasing the West of Ledand. One finds the their serious cause by thus calling purchit of the gentle arts. Its par- lions in the line weather, before old witches and wisches still busy, public attention to a whole pile on lors are simple for clegant, additional time visitors find themselves once operate oracle with partrar's of distinguished more without on the street, hastens

> greenery in which the city abounds. and from which the Parliament the cliff. The river is to be seen winding away towards the hills, and the canal pursuing its sluggists course of a surprise. From the convent windows these landscapes are to be seen in perfection.

ald!" remarked a nun.

al institute commonly known as from its dimaess. Now many figures Glourester Street Convent. It is the spring to life with the mention of it.

the official visits of successive gov- brightest and prettiest of chapels and ernors-General, each accompanied by adjourned afterwards to the classhis suite, and what was of more im- rooms where they sat down to a deschool-desks to-day, some of whom cowith a very bixariance of palms and

a long and very unnutresting, and a less stapid and counterous way of covaried according to the verying prominent members of the Congregas talker? Is not show that the Irish inton is that he did not know with tasteful and conformate. There are are an imaginative rare. If so he be wanted, he murely wished to fill glornels views from the windows of to Montrealers, have been associated does not say any such thing. Is it up a give, space with something and the dermitories and classrooms, as with this convent, Mother St. Cecilia to represent them as ignorant and he found this subject at easy one to well as from the long gallery, which is its present Superior, Mother St. extends the whole legth of the house. Paula has just gone there to be her The roofs and spires of the town ap- assistant, Mother St. Gabriel, dead pear, softet,ed everywhere by the years ago, and Mother St. Provid- Guild of Ransom-viz., prayer. ence, happily still living, have been its superiors. What memories these Buildings arise majestically crowning names bring back to the convent girl, especially to the old girls, done long ago, with youth and its ever changing panorama.

All things considered Gloucester Street Convent has, pre-eminently that air of grace and poetry, which Convent schools alone possess some in greater degree than others. It has its traditions, its standards, its atmosphere, so to say, and while Twenty-five years ago, there was keeping pace in its curriculum with scarcely a house about us and one the most advanced and progressive of the first, that square one over of secular schools, it is entirely withthere was built by Sir John Macdon- out their hardness, their lack of col-Id!" remarked a nun. or, of harmony, and in some cases their disregard, of far more importmystic long ago, what a fascination ant things .- A. T. S.

### NOTES ON EDUCATION. <del>++++++++</del>

The vacation schools of New York | housework will be so much easier City are establishments not much un- for them. derstood outside that great centre; er seeks to impress upon her tiny yet their methods and aims are such pupils, we have the following: that they might be copied elsewhere with great benefit to the poorer proper way to carry a baby and the classes—especially in the case of Ri-difference between the right and wrong way, and why it is so much tle girls. Without entering into the lengthy details given concerning the does not tire the arms of its poor various classes of kindergarten, in little nurse so much to carry it prowhich young boys are admirably perly as when the baby rests a dead taught how to make their very play profitable, we will take an extract from the New York Journal, touching upon the training of little mo- food for those little unfortunates who " or "mothers' helps." article says :

ing of the little girls. The work wherefores, in simple, comprehensive which is being done in these two departments is certainly most commendable. It is of practical use to the children and trains them from

In describing what the head teach-"Then she explains to them the

easier to carry a buby properly, and weight upon them.

She is very particular about the care of the bottle and preparing the must depend upon artificial feeding. The little girls appear thunderstruck "But the place par excellence of the at the simplicity and easiness of dobuilding was the suite set apart for ing all these things when they are the physical and house copping train- explained to them, the whys and

words. "Among the written texts from which she lectures are a series of "Don'ts," which might be borne in ly. Every one will admit that what of the tenements, for their conduct has been drilled into one from child- in a sick room. The most appropriate

of the poor, and the remaining third that spirit of intolerance and perse- bed for a sick person, how to change valid, how to bathe a person too il!

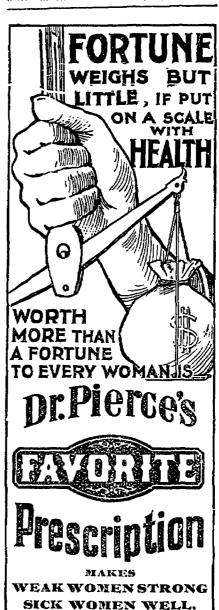
little girls willingly went ors and proved themselves adepts in mixing plasters, binding up wounds, purting on bandages and fixing a dainty tray for the invalid's meal."

We merely give the foregoing as examples of the system and as an illustration of the methods, of these establishments. We have no idea that struction in our new American 10sin this city there is a likelihood of our having anything so elaborate; but we conclude from these few range of possibility that the young could be taught many things ip school, which would aid them very much in life, enable them to be grat practical assistance to their mothers, and possibly open out futures of promise for them in spheres that they otherwise could not expect to occupy. However, we deem it expedient to lay such questions before our readers, whenever the occasion arises, and we know that in many cases the results may be beneficial.

#### IRIYER FOR ENGLAND'S CONVERSION.

Three weeks ago, Rev. Father Warwick, of the Church of the Holy sible in those islands. Ghost, London, delivered a remarkable sermon on the conversion of a return to the faith as would make down or suffering from after effects fore the "Reformation." Conversion he said was the work of grace, and grace was a gift of God. Sometimes it operated in a marvellous, extraordinary, miraculous manner, as in the conversion of St. Paul, Usually, however, it worked by the will of God, through natural dispositions. Continuing, the learned preacher made the following suggestive remarks:

"God took the subject as prepared material and acted upon him in accordance with what he had made himself. And (continued the preacher) as we expect. Divine Providence to deal with our countrymen in the ordinary way it will help us to guage the probabilities of England's conversion if we consider the national character. Two qualities are prominent. The first is independence. The Englishman loves more than the subject of any other nation to be his own master. He is consequently selfreliant, strong-minded, and tenacious. In this he contracts most pointedly with Continental people. On the other hand, the principle and strength of the Catholic Church is authority. Her words are commands and judgments decisions, quite unlike such "opinions" as were recently expressed by the two Archbishops of the National Church, Under those circumstances the independent character of the Englishman is an obstacle to his conversion, and the more so as the person in whom the authority of the Catholic Church is vested is a foreigner. The second quality in an Englishman's character which acts as a deterrent to his become a Catholic is that he is far less constional then his neighbors. The English are called "phlegmatic." consequence the peremonial part Catholic worship has less afteraction for them. The Church is her itturgy and ritual appeals through the seases and the imagination, to the quirit. and, naturally speaking, produces a greater impression on those who are endowed with more emotional sentiments. If these remarks be true concluded the preacher; we are driven more and more to recognize the use of the means for the conversion of England chiefly insisted on by the



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We take the following extractly from an interview granted by Archbishop Ireland, to the representative through their exercises for the visit- of the Outlook (Protestant) with regard to religious co-operation in Amcrica's dealing with her new subjects.

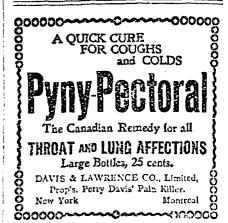
"You ask me what I think about

co-operation between Catholics and

Protestants towards religious recon-

sessions. I will speak frankly, and give expression to my convictions as a Catholic and as an American. As a paragraphs, that it is within the Catholic I cannot approve of any, efforts of Protestants to affect the girls of the less wealthy classes religious duties of the inhabitants of the islands. Catholics are there in complete control; they have a therough Church organization; the inhabitants are Catholics; some of them may not live up to the teachings of their faith, but they have no idea of abandoning that faith for another. It represents the place of that faith in their hearts. To take from them faith is to throw them into their absolute indifference. If the inhabitants of those islands were all Protestants, would Protestants ask Catholics to unite with them in the work of Protestant disintegration? Now, as an American, I will no less object to efforts to implant Protestantism in those islands. Why? Because I want to see American rule made pos-

The D. & L. Emulsion of Cod Liv-England. He had previously explain- er Oil may be taken with most bened that he had no expectation of such efficial results by those who are run English Catholicity what it was be- of La Grippe, Made by Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.



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