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The True and Carrie Cultures



MONTREAL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1908

PRICE FIVE CENTS

# The Lourdes Jubilee.

## General Intention For February.

The Intention for this month bring before our mind an event of peculiar interest to Catholics. Indeed, among the religious facts of the meeteenth century, it holds a place second to none. Of course, the definition of Papal Inerrancy and of Mary's "Sinless Generation are of a higher or beer digitally reports, and by their definition, objects of derived faith. But, as a proof of Ged's providence and mercy, as a practical test of Mary's love and power, as a triumphant reply to those who sooff at miracles and pil-grimages, few events in the last centrolity where they were said to coronine where the Bishop mor his clergy gave any encouragement to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own parish priest even treated her with great severity, blaming her fer spreading such silly reports, and by their definition, objects of explicit faith. But, as a proof of Ged's providence and mercy, as a proof of Bishop forbade the clergy mor his clergy gave any encouragement to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to the youthful seer, nor did they countenance her story. Her own to

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of God's providence and merty, as a practical test of Mary's love and power, as a triumphant reply to those who scoff at miracles and pilgrimeges, few events in the last century, since the apostolic age, appeal so strongly to the Catholic mind as the origin and the wonders of our Lady's shrine at Lourdes.

Fifty years have gone by since the Immaculate Mother of God appeared to the little peasant girl, Bernadette Soubirous, at the grotto of Massabielle, thereby inaugurating that long series of wonders which made this shrine so famous. The Church of God uis not ummindful of these favors; and she calls on her children throughout the world to commemorate this fiftieth anmiversary and to thank God for this new proof of His ever-merciful Providence.

The little town of Lourdes lies in the most southern part of France, in the Province or Department of Upper Pyrenees. Half a century ago the town had the sort of importance that a half-way house has on a frequented country road. On their way to the "Hot Springs" and places of resort that abounded in that part of Europe, travellers had to pass through Lourdes, and thus attracted to certain quarters of the town a commerce and culture twas foreign to other humbler quarters and to the surrounding was foreign to other humbler quar-ters and to the surrounding coun-

ters and to the surrounding country.

The Soubirous family was the poorest in all the locality. Bernadette, the eldest of four children, had, at this time, but one sister, two years younger. The mother, being in poor health and obliged to work in the fields, could not look after both children, and so Bernadette, while still very young, was taken in charge by some friends in a neighboring village. There she lived till the age of fourteen, a few weeks before the memorable event which is to be related.

an engishoring village. There she lived till the age of fourcean, a few weeks before the memerable even which is to be real aways been of a week constitution. Her education had been neglected. Whey old enough to be of any assistance, her guardian sent her to tend the sheep on the hills near her home. At fourteen years she had not yet made in the hills near her home. At fourteen years she had not yet made in the hills near her home. At fourteen years she had not yet made in the hills are communion, nor had she studied had any catchisas. but the for her soul prayers she knew of delight, and as a given the total the hills are the hills as a control of the four and her sheep and keep them safe from all danger.

But the time had come, when a spite of her lack of instruction, she had to make her First Communion, and so her parents called to Lourdes. She watchism and prehad to make her First Communion, and so her parents called to Lourdes. She watchism and prehad to make her First Communion, and so her parents called to Lourdes. She watchism and prehad to make her First Communion, and so her parents called to Lourdes. She watchism and prehad to make her First Communion, and so her parents called to Lourdes. She watchism and prehad to make her first communion, and so her parents called to Lourdes. She watchism and prehad to the safety of the French peasant. Two weeks had hardly elapsed since her return home. It was in full carnival season, Thursday, February the eleventh, 1855. Little Bernadette, her sister, at the protection of the first of the prehad her had been and the hills of the prehad her had been and the hills of t

the Bishop forbade the clergy not only being present at any of the apparitions, but even to visit the grotto where they were said to have taken place.

The civil power likewise intervened. Bernadette was summoned to appear before the police magistrate. The Minister of Püblic Worship, in Paris was consulted. The official Paris, was consulted. The official newspaper, inspired with a holy zeal, "for the suppression of superstition," undertook to show that the child was the dupe of some silly fancy. She was interviewed and cross-questioned, brow-beaten and menaced with all the rigors of French law; but though frightened out of her wits by threats of prison, to all the insidious questions of the magistrate, Bernadette had but one and the same answer: she had seen a beautiful lady, clad in rich garments, and the same vision had appeared to her for many successive days.

Then followed a series of petty persecutions that remind us very forcib-The official Paris, was consulted.

her for many successive days.

Then followed a series of petty persecutions that remind us very forcibly of the story told in the last chapters of St. Matthew's Gospel. These hypocrites and enemies of Christ and His Church, out of pretended zeal for religion, resolved to suppress by force "this attack on the purity of the Christian faith." There is no saying how cruelly they might have dealt with Bernadette and her parents had they not dreaded public opinion. The child had become the idol of the whole country, and the gendarmes had to be cautious when dealing with the crowds that daily flocked to the grotto from the surrounding villages. The people would not stay at home in spite of the menacing notices of the chief of police, nor would they consent to be hushed, when they saw the face of little Bernadette lighted up with the celestial vision. Reports of miracles likewise began to be circulated and confirmed by the testimony of eminent doctors. And so, in spite of the pelice and the Minister of Public Worship, the story of the little village girl was believed and confirmed by proofs, the miraculous fountain continued to flow, and the wonders of Lourdes begans a suitable occasion of the chief act.

This jubilee gives us a suitable occasion.

sonable doubt. The Catholic who could scoff at such wonders, con-firmed by such testimony, is excus-able before God only by his ignor-

nce. Our faith in Lourdes being once Our faith in Lourdes being once established, we shall enter into the full spirit of the Jubilee, and thank God each day of this anmiversary month for His cendecension and His mercy. Our thoughts will naturally also revert to Our Lady. We cannot all enjoy the privilege of a journey to her grotto; kut we can stimulate our confidence in her by remembering that her great power is not limited to any particular spot. Wonderful are her works at Lourdes, wonderful at other favorite shrines. Wonderful will they also be in our hearts if we pray with earnestness and confidence, for our own personal needs, and, with the apostolic spirit of the League, for all the interests of the Heart of her divine Son.—L. Cotter, S.J., in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

### New Irish Parish.



REV. M. L. SHEA.

First Pastor of St. Aloysius Parish.

English-speaking parishioners to the number of some 400 attended the services on Sunday last, making the opening of the new parish, which in future will be known as St. Aloysius. The temporary place of worship is situated in the basement of St. Joseph's School, at the corner of Hudon and Desery streets, where the chapel will serve for their offices until a more spacious one can be erected. The new pastor, Rev. M. L. Shea, so long and favorably known in St. Anthony's, is already displaying the full measure of his well known activity towards, the furtherance of this great end. The rev. gentleman has taken up his residence at No. 23 Aylwin street, where he will pass the wintermonths. Then he will take up his home at 1872 Notre Dame street east. To Father Shea and his numerous flock, we wish all manner of happiness and prosperity.

The following notes will plainly

east. To Father Shea and his numerous flock, we wish all mamner of happiness and prosperity.

The following notes will plainly show that, in spite of the fact that the new sister parish has barely entered into existence, yet its members are already working hard to further the means to meet the most urgent needs certain to present themselves. At a meeting of the ladies of the parish of St. Aloysius, held on Tuesday eveming last in St. Joseph's convent hall, arrangements were completed for the holding of a social reunion and musical entertainment in add of the building fund of the new parish church, which, it, is expected, will be erected during the coming summer months. This entertainment will be held in the Maisonneuve Tow Hall, corner Letourneau and Notre Dame streets, on Thursday, Feb. 18, This being the first entertainment to the state of the parish of St. This entertainment in add of the building fund of the new parish church, which, it, is expected, will be erected during the coming summer months. This entertainment to half in the Maisonneuve Tow Hall, corner Letourneau and Notre Dame streets, on Thursday, Feb. 18, This being the first entertainment to the state of the price of the price of about two distance of about two distance of about two miles. The railway company has a double track, and the venerable elergyman was on the northern track upon which run the cars coming from the Falls. The Quebec train left from this end at 9 o'clock, and it is supposed that, dazed by the heading the first entertainment in add of the building fund of the new parish church, which, it, is expected, will be erected during the coming summer months. This entertainment in add of the building fund of the new parish church, which, it, is expected, will be erected during the coming summer months. This entertainment in a comment of the price of the comment of the price of the price of the price of the price of the care the price of the price of the price of the price of the pric Hall, corner Lecourneau and Note Dame streets, on Thursday, Feb. 18, This being the first entertainment and euchre to be held in connection with the work of the new parish, it goes without saying that all charitably disposed friends will strain a point to attend and help so praise-worthy an undertaking. Father Shea, the new and popular pastor, assures all who attend a most delightful evening.

### Priest's Golden Jubilee.

Right Rev. P. McEvay, Bishop of London, and about thirty priests from the London diocese, attended the jubilee services held at St. Alphonsus Church on Wednesday in honor of Rev. Father Boubat, who has completed his fiftieth year in the priesthood. Father Boubat is a navive of France, and is now in his seventy-sixth year. He was ordeined at Sandwich in 1857 and continued in active work until his retirement about a year ago. In spite of his advanced age he shows little sign of feebleness.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is the result of expert ohemical experiments, undertaken to discover a preventive of inflammation of the lungs and consumption by desfroying the germs that develop these discases, and fill the world with pitiable subjects hopelessly stricken. The use of this Syrup will prevent the direconsequences of neglected colds. A trial, which costs only 25 cents, will convince you that this is correct.

### Quebec Tri-Centenav

### Mgr. Sbaretti Sanctions Suggestion of Governor-General.

The Governor-General has received Mgr. Sbaretti, Archbishop of Ephesus and apostolic delegate in Canada. It is dated Ottawa, January 25, and is as follows:

25, and is as follows:

"The project which Your Excellency has conceived, and the work you have undertaken of converting the twe famous battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and of St. Foy into a National Park, appeals to my hearties, commendation and support, appeals to me both as an admirer of the Camdian people and as a Bishop of the Camdian people and as a Bishop of the Catholic Church and the representative of the Holy See in this country. Certainly it has been a happy and lofty idea to join in common honor the two places which witnessed the equal valor and bravery of the Freach and English arrides and where, so to speak, was laid the corner-stone of the liberties, not only of Canada, but of the whole North American continent. The park which it is your Excellency's intention to make with its beauty and significance, will teach all Canadians of every race and nationality that they have equal rights and obligations, that they should mutually respect these rights, and that they have to work in harmony, side by side, for the welfare and grandeur of their common country.

"he event which these battlefields"

the welfare and grandeur of their common country.

The event which these battlefields recall have for us Catholics a deeper and even more important meaning. In the all-wise designs of Divine Providence they were destined for the protection of our Church against the persecution and tyranny of oppressors, old and new, and for the maintenance of her sacred rights under the beneficent; fold of the English flag.

English flag.

"The Canadian hierarchy and the Catholic people have on many solemn by word and deed, shown how

age, went to visit some relatives in Mastai village, near Beauport, and started to walk on the railway track to Quebec, a distance of about two miles. The railway company has a double track, and the venerable clergyman was on the northern track upon which run the care coming from

# For the Man



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### Catholic Teachers' Association Holds Conterence.

The 126th semi-annual conference of the Catholic Teachers' Association of Montreal took place on last Friday, January 31st, at the Jacques Cartier Normal School. There was a large attendance of the teachers. The financial condition of the Association was a large attendance of the teachers. Association was in good shape, and the pension fund for old teachers is constantly augmenting.

Principal Letourneau, of St. Denis

Principal Letourneau, of St. Benis school, read an able paper on "Alcoholism." Prof. Mondoux read a paper on "School Discipline," Prof. McCarthy of the Belmont School gave a very interesting and instructive taper on the teaching of the English lancrage, The young professor was warmly commended for his effort by Principals Maguire, Labarre and Desaudiers, and by barre and Desaulniers, and by Profs. D. Malone, J. N. Brisebois, President Casgrain and Secretary Profs. Chartonneau.

We have much pleasure i ing our readers with a full report of Prof. McCarthy's conference:

Prof. McCarthy's conference:

The Teaching of the English Language.—We read from "Greenwood" in his "Principles of Ed extion." that "Language is any method of expressing thought and feeling." Not denoting any language in justice by the natural sequence to this definition leads us to assume that such is applicable to one and all of the many forms of language that are spoken by the different nations of people who inhabit this vast universe.

It not being my intention to deal with languages in general, I have selected one in particular upon which I shall endeauor to offer a few suggestions upon the "purpose and me-thod" by which this all-important thod" by which this all subject should be taught.

thod" by which this all-important subject should be taught.

In reviewing the history of our language, we find that English is not an isolated tongue, but that technically it belongs to the West Teutonic sub-division of the Indo-European family. When the original Indo-European broke up into tribes and scattered over Europe, the Saxons and the Angles settled in the north, where the peninsula of Denark juts out into the sea, but in their plundering expeditions were attracted across the sea, to the beautiful and productive island of Britain. Constant warfare among these nations, terminated in the eighth century, when the West Saxons gained the supremacy. With political supremacy came linguistic supremacy, and west Saxon became the cultivated language of the whole people. It

of Europe, as her trade has extended around the globe, the language of her people has enlarged its vocabulary, and drawn from as great a variety of sources as has her trade. In like manner, the United States by its recent war with Spain, and its wise policy of expansion, is stimulating a new and heretofore unknown interest in the Spanish language, and according the spanish language, and according the spanish language. n the Spanish language, and accordngly as its immense trade relations extend, it will doubtless contribute its share in adding to the already ex-tensive vocabulary of English

Having reviewed the origin and outcome of the English language, it now devolves upon me to place before you the main point, for which this discourse is intended. The practical application of principles to teaching, results in the invention of teaching, results in the invention of various methods and devices. While the principles are permanent, devices and racthods are canngeable. There must enter into each device, something that is consistent with the age of the pupils, and his or her knowledge with regard to the subject in hand. A device is not practical once and for all, but may be practical now, in this particular circumstance. There is a continual circumstance. There is a continual read, on the part of the teacher, of newly invented devices. He sees clearly that each device, after some time, becomes somewhat mechanical, and loses its hold upon the minds of the pupils. The efficient teacher, therefore, is not the person who marely knows the highest principles of education, but the one who can e these to give life to practical methods, so as to accommodate them to the increasing power gained by the pupil. Therefore, the teacher will set the tasks for the pupils in such a way as to bring to them a reeling of the need of certain information, in order to solve the problems given them. The child of six, seven or eight years, has many interests, but no great knowledge of any one subject. The good primary teacher ascertains or finds out these various elements of interest, brings them out, and skilfully combines these elements together in the mind of the pupil. hods, so as to accomm

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