

The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. VI.—NO. 5.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Pope as a Statesman.

(WRITTEN FOR THE REGISTER.)

The Papal letter on the Manitoba business has given wonderful satisfaction. Along with being exhaustive it is so calm, so judicial, and without so full of kindly spirit that its admirers are just as many as are capable of feeling or judging rightly. This is not only a great consolation to us, but also a distinct benefit to the whole country. The controversy has been lifted out of the ruts of mere party passions, and stripped of the false lights which were intended to keep men from seeing its real nature. Doubtless we shall have, in time, travesties of the great document, and distortions of its plain meaning to suit the needs or purposes of the mere politician; but these, though they may hamper its action and obstruct its usefulness, cannot change its character as a most dignified and statesmanlike pronouncement upon a great question.

This reflection opens up a view of the Papacy, and particularly of the present Pope, which we think worth dwelling upon. The Papacy is of immediate Divine institution, and rests upon the rock of Christ's appointment, against which the gates of hell shall never prevail. This accounts for its stability in a world where everything else is in a state of chronic change.

But the divine institution does not exclude the use of any legitimate human agencies. It puts no premium on sloth, whether of intellect or will. When the storm on the Sea of Galilee frightened the disciples and they awoke the Master, He rebuked them for their little faith, as who should say, "Why did you not believe in me, ye fools and slow of heart, neither in the matter of individual salvation nor of the Church's advance in the co-operation of man shut out. Each one, in his time and place, is assured of grace to help him to do his duty. Let us not be inefficiently called upon to exert all his own powers of mind and body in doing what his position demands. If you know these things, says our Lord, ye shall be blessed, not by the mere knowing of them, but by shall be blessed if you do them.

This being what every one holds, it is not difficult to see how the office of the Pope entails more labor, and requires more ability, than any other upon this earth. Let us not think of it.

He is the diplomatist of a world-wide kingdom. Diplomacy, what is it? One of the greatest miracles recorded of our Lord in the Gospel is His walking upon the waters; but, as an aspect of His power, both the vastly mightier prodigy by which He sustains His Church and makes her ride triumphantly over the heaving billows, not of mere material water, but of the stormy passions of men. It needs almost, of course, as possible; He can make His instruments or unmake them at pleasure. But diplomacy, the science of statesmanship, the skill of man aiming to guide and master men, must use what it has to hand. It needs almost omniscience, for it must be able to read not merely man, but men in their combinations, swayed by appetite and interest, by passion or conscience. It must be able not only to appraise the value and bearing of actions performed, but also with more than angelic insight, to forecast the development and consequences of given measures acting upon free will; and be ready, now with the greatest promptness, and now with the greatest patience, to feel the soil, to point the proper remedy at the proper moment.

We admire the gallant mariner who, when the surges swell around him, with cool eye and steady hand guides his tiny boat against the murderous transverse waves, and facing it squarely, makes the very billow that threatened ruin lift him buoyantly above the danger.

We praise the engineer who directs the mighty forces of steam, and makes them, in submissive service, transport us so smoothly over the width of the land. But in both cases the powers at work are merely mechanical, subject to rule and capable of being estimated beforehand.

But the wild energies of human will, strong as the something that makes earthquakes, and careering in no calculable orbit, who has the almost divine judgment to prepare the next movement and be prepared to meet it? And yet this, and this alone, is the matter upon which the sublime science of diplomacy directs its action, requiring gifts as much above the ordinary as Newton's mind in discovering gravitation, or the carpenter's skill in driving a nail. He, then, who is great in diplomacy is great in that which is greatest, and our present Pope, by confession of friend and enemy alike, is it not his friend, certainly one of the first masters of that science. We are not going to make any comparisons; and for this reason, that the field of the Pope's operations, and the instruments he has to rely on, are so utterly different from those of any other public man, no comparison can be fairly instituted.

Other statesmen at most deal only with a single country or empire, and get the title of eagle-eyed for the keenness of glance that is in but a small segment of his circle. The Pope, like the Hours on Olympus, must spread his

vision over the globe; does he not fittingly receive the name "Lumen in Cello," given by prophecy.

They interpret, same up in themselves, and so are to guide a single nationality, whose heart-beating they understand because they are of it themselves. A thousand peoples and tribes and tongues are clear-revealed to the comprehensive wisdom of the Pope. One or at most a few of the languages suffice for the ordinary diplomatist, whilst he needs both the living and the dead speeches, and all of them! They often dispense with history, and use the excitement and passion of the moment to help their plans; and he has to know and fix the value of every fact, and show its bearing upon the judgment he pronounces.

These and a thousand other things show the difference between ordinary and Papal diplomacy. But there is one feature in the latter that puts it simply out of the category of comparison altogether. The Pall Mall Gazette, some years ago, described it this way: "The Pope is not a diplomatist in the sense in which other cases diplomacy thinks it useless to attempt, unless it has a reservoir of force within call."

We, of course, know that there is indeed a reservoir of force always within call; force which never did nor can fail; but we know, too, that this force—which is Christ's promise to be with His Church to the end—usually acts only when reasonable human means have failed, and the Church left to do the matter before us, are the exercise of the highest judgment in determining the exact state of the case, and the use of those arts by which the force of opposition is overcome or turned aside, and the Church left free to follow her own heavenly course for the greater good of man and society.

That the present Pope has shown himself a great master, both in the science and the art of diplomacy or statesmanship, is not merely confessed by all whose judgment is worth anything in such a matter, it is proved by events occurring in every quarter of the globe. Without ships, without men, without money, he has been forced, by the most powerful empires and their greatest men, and history declares has more than hold his own. With limited intellectual resources, he has been able usually to discern, and to point, the right plan, or turn their own forces against them; or, if these means failed, then by the power of his goodness he has disarmed their hands by winning their hearts and making them his admirers and friends.

Bismarck, the grandest of all the Teutons, magnificently able, and fierce as an African lion, attempted to frighten the thin, pale-faced scholar of the Vatican, but as he approached his step became gentle, his roar subsided, and he crept back like a wild ass at a dove, and never been since—in a Bismarckian kind of way, but still—a kind of partisan of the great Pope.

We have no space for further illustrations of Leo's wonderful abilities; nor of course, are possible; He can make His instruments or unmake them at pleasure. But diplomacy, the science of statesmanship, the skill of man aiming to guide and master men, must use what it has to hand. It needs almost omniscience, for it must be able to read not merely man, but men in their combinations, swayed by appetite and interest, by passion or conscience. It must be able not only to appraise the value and bearing of actions performed, but also with more than angelic insight, to forecast the development and consequences of given measures acting upon free will; and be ready, now with the greatest promptness, and now with the greatest patience, to feel the soil, to point the proper remedy at the proper moment.

Banquet to Hon. C. Fitzpatrick.

QUEBEC, Jan. 31.—The banquet tendered to-night to Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick by the Irishmen of Quebec and their friends was an unequalled success in every respect. The large banquet hall of the Chateau Frontenac was crowded to its utmost capacity, and many of the guests had to be accommodated with seats in the adjoining ball room. Hon. John Shepley presided, the dinner being entirely non-political. Amongst those present were Hon. John Costigan, M.P., D. O. Fraser, M.P., Guyeboro; Malouin, M.P., Dr. Guay, M.P., Cabot, M.P., Hon. Messrs. McDonald, Duffy, Gensin, and Parent, Mayor Hoy, of Lewis; Carbury, M.P., H. M. Fric, Edmond Giroux. The portrait of the guest and the Dominion arms were draped by British, Canadian, French, Irish flags, surmounted by the motto, "Cædunt non Vincunt," and flanked on either side by portraits of Gladstone and Parnell.

Mr. Fitzpatrick's speech was an eloquent reference to the part played by Irishmen in the history of Canada and by the city of Quebec in the way of recent progress. He urged her claims to further aid in the matter of the bridge and Ferry Sound R. B., and this from the best of motives, and the desirable development of the country at large, and of Quebec's new territory in particular, which Toronto was now making such efforts to reach first by means of a railway to James Bay.

Hon. John Costigan, M.P., Malouin, M.P., and Mr. Fraser, M.P., replied to the Dominion Parliament.

FOR NINE YEARS.—Mr. Samuel Bryan, Theodor, writes: "For nine years I suffered with ulcerated sores on my legs, and every day I was in pain. I had recommended such disease, but could get no relief. I at last was recommended to give Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil a trial, which has resulted, after using eight bottles (using it internally and externally), in complete cure. I believe it is the best medicine in the world, and I write this to let others know what it has done for me."

The Irish Party for United Action.

THE CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION.

DUBLIN, Jan. 19.—Yesterday afternoon at half-past one a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary Party was held at the offices of the Irish National Federation, 21 Rutland square. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Chairman of the Party, presided. The following members were also present: Hon. E. Blake, Captain Donelan, Messrs. W. Abraham, T. J. Condon, D. Orilly, T. Curran, M. Davitt, J. Dillon, P. Donagan, J. Finucane, M. J. Flavin, J. C. Flynn, J. Jordan, P. McDermott, R. McGee, J. G. S. McNeill, F. Mandovillo, J. F. O'Brien, P. O'Brien, F. A. O'Keefe, W. O'Malley, J. Roche and D. Sheehy. The proceedings were private.

After the disposition of financial business, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

No. 1 RESOLUTION.

That this Party, comprising the elected representatives of the great majority of the Irish people, hail the centenary of 1798 with reverence for the memory of the men who fought heroically for Ireland in that year, and will join heartily with any and every section of Irish Nationalists in celebrating on the broadest possible basis this hundredth anniversary of their glorious struggle for Irish freedom; that, in order to make the celebration worthy of the principles of the United Irishmen, and to prove to England how universally all that is representative in the Irish Nation is prepared to join in a tribute to their memory, it is essential that the celebration should be conducted in the broadest and most tolerant spirit, without any suspicion of its being turned to party advantage, or any attempt to exclude any Nationalist who holds a representative position, Parliamentary, Municipal, or Poor Law, by the vote of the people; that we call upon our friends through the country to take immediate steps to co-operate with any movement so conducted, and to aid in preparing a memorable National welcome for our transatlantic kindred, who are coming to inspire us by their presence.

No. 2 RESOLUTION.

That as a consequence of the depression in agriculture, and the failure of the crops in many districts, large bodies of the population are at the present moment living on insufficient and unwholesome food, and on the verge of actual starvation; and that the Government have so far failed to take adequate steps to preserve the lives of the people, and the measures now proposed are vague and insufficient; and we once more urge upon the Government that they are by neglect of duty in large measure responsible for the condition of things now prevailing in the distressed districts; and we call upon them without further delay to produce a comprehensive and adequate scheme of relief, and we call upon them at the earliest opportunity to introduce a measure for increasing the powers and revenues of the Congested Districts Board, and reorganizing that body on such a basis that it will be competent to apply a permanent remedy to the state of things which give rise to constantly recurring famines in certain portions of Ireland.

No. 3 RESOLUTION.

That while reiterating our conviction that Home Rule is essential to the welfare of Ireland, and that her local institutions should be the creation of her own Parliament, yet, recalling the repeated pledges of duty in large measure responsible for the condition of things now prevailing in the distressed districts; and we call upon them without further delay to produce a comprehensive and adequate scheme of relief, and we call upon them at the earliest opportunity to introduce a measure for increasing the powers and revenues of the Congested Districts Board, and reorganizing that body on such a basis that it will be competent to apply a permanent remedy to the state of things which give rise to constantly recurring famines in certain portions of Ireland.

No. 4 RESOLUTION.

That we re-affirm the motion of last session that the Royal Commission "has established the existence of an undue burden of taxation on Ireland, which constitutes a great grievance to all classes of the Irish community, and makes it the duty of the Government to propose at an early day remedial legislation;" that the Government met this motion by alleging that certain further inquiries were requisite, for which a Supplementary Commission would be appointed, a course to which we objected as needless, dilatory and misleading; that as a year has passed without a step, the inquiry must be taken to be abandoned; the Government action for which we pressed the case is more urgently needed now, and for such action we still press.

No. 5 RESOLUTION.

That we heartily rejoice in the success of the great movement that has been in progress throughout the country to bring home to the Government the urgency of the demand of the Catholics of Ireland for complete equality before the law, and for complete equality before the Government cannot afford to ignore the overwhelming character of this national demand without a gross violation of constitutional principles and a

negation of their own repeated admission of the justice of the demands of the Catholics; and we pledge ourselves by every means in our power to insist upon immediate action being taken to give effect to Mr. Balfour's declaration as to the indefensible and intolerable character of the grievance against which four-fifths of the inhabitants of Ireland have made their solemn protest.

No. 6 RESOLUTION.

That the deplorable agricultural distress in Ireland accentuates the gross injustice of refusing to the Irish agricultural interest the same relief which has been accorded to that interest in Great Britain; and we will continue to press for this relief, including the arrears of over three quarters of a million equitably due to Ireland.

No. 7 RESOLUTION.

That the evicted tenants have an overwhelming claim on the sympathy and support of their countrymen; that we have observed with pain that the contributions to the Mansion House Committee are quite inadequate to enable that committee to carry on its patriotic work; that we strongly recommend the appeal of that committee to the Irish people and pledge ourselves to take an early opportunity to urge the claims of the evicted tenants on the attention of Parliament.

No. 8 RESOLUTION.

That the Land Act of 1886 has failed (1) to afford full protection to the tenant's interest in his holding; (2) to shorten the judicial term; (3) to give effect to the provisions of the Act with respect to those tenants who have been turned into future tenants by evictions for unfair rents and arrears; (4) to reinstate the evicted tenants; (5) to deal justly with the subject of town-parks; (6) to provide security for the tenant as between landlord and tenant; (7) that the 40th section of the act has, owing to the imperfect drafting and to the spirit in which it has been administered, proved a source of grievance to the tenant, and that it can never be contentment or prosperity in Ireland until the land laws are so framed and administered as to protect the property and the lives of the farmers and laborers, and thereby provide the prosperity of the great industry on which the people of Ireland mainly depend.

No. 9 RESOLUTION.

That we regard it as a singular instance of vindictiveness that the year 1897 should have passed without the repeal of the Irish political prisoners' act, and in accord with the sentiments of an overwhelming majority of the people of Ireland we call upon the Government without further delay to grant a general amnesty to all Irish political prisoners.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted:

Moved by Mr. Blake, M.P., seconded by Mr. W. Abraham, M.P.—That the chairman be requested to communicate with the chairman of the Parrellel Party with a view to co-operation in Parliament on any or any of the questions referred to in the foregoing resolutions, and, if possible, to arrange provisionally on a plan of action, and to report the same for the consideration of the Party at their meeting in the opening day of the session.

Moved by Mr. Davitt, M.P., seconded by Capt. Donelan, M.P.—That this Party desires to record its warmest thanks to the friends of the Irish cause in the Dominion of Ireland who have recently sent most generous support to the National Fund.

Moved by Mr. Blake, M.P., seconded by Mr. P. J. O'Brien, M.P.—That to the efficient conduct of the work of the Irish Parliamentary Party further financial aid will be essential; but that in view of the exceptional agricultural distress in Ireland and of the condition of the Evicted Tenants Fund, the appeal for such aid be deferred.

Valuable Testimony.

Referring to the business done for the year 1897 of the North American Life Insurance Company, The Monetary Times of this city—a financial authority of the highest standing in the Dominion—says:

"The assets of the company are in excellent shape and well looked after—indicated by the increase in cash income from interest, etc., showing an increase of \$16,092, while the interest and rents due and secured at the end of the year were, as we hold, a decrease. Notwithstanding that \$271,000 was paid to policyholders during the year, the company is able to show an addition of more than a quarter of a million to reserve funds, and to show a net profit of \$224,920, amounting to the large sum of \$2,245,920, a handsome showing."

We referred last year to the company's marked earning power as shown in the favorable results attained under its present policies. And there is still further to be noted, the "clean" character of its assets. The table submitted in Hon. Mr. Allen's speech, showing details of the assets and the percentage of an interesting way. The North American Life has in various respects made an enviable name for itself. As a progressive, carefully managed and sound company, it is entitled to rank high and this year it is able to show a noteworthy share of the aggregate increase of business by Canadian companies. The company deserves congratulation on having secured, in its premises on King-street west, offices which are difficult to surpass in beauty, modernness and convenience.—Monetary Times, Jan. 28

William Ewart Gladstone.

At the present moment, when alarming reports as to the state of Mr. Gladstone's health are appearing in the newspapers with increasing frequency, the following extracts from Justin McCarthy's "Story of Gladstone's Life," just published, will be read with interest. Mr. McCarthy clearly vindicates Mr. Gladstone from the imputation once so prevalent, now almost exploded, that his conversion to Home Rule was sudden, much less that it was influenced by political expediency. Amid many proofs on the subject, Mr. McCarthy gives one most interesting personal illustration, which we venture to reproduce, of Mr. Gladstone's open mind and gradual conversion to Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone's political opponents have made much talk about the suddenness of his conversion to Home Rule. The imputation is that he became a convert to the principle of Home Rule at the moment when he found that Irish Nationalists were returning to Parliament in numbers strong enough to hold the balance of power between the two great English parties, the Liberals and the Tories. I think I shall be able to show that the conversion was by no means rapid; that it was, on the contrary, of slow growth, and that it was not occasioned by the mere fact that the Irish Nationalist member were strong enough to make themselves of account to the Government of either party. So long ago as 1879, shortly after I first became a member of the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone showed himself inclined not indeed to favor, but to consider the question of Home Rule. Through a friend of mine, the editor of the Nineteenth Century, Mr. Gladstone suggested that I should write one or two articles for the Nineteenth Century on the subject of Home Rule.

As I had been a member of the House of Commons since 1874, I had had some experience of the workings of the House of Commons, and I had seen the principle of Home Rule, but was of opinion that the hour had come when a fair statement of the whole subject ought to be made to the public. I have no doubt that Mr. Gladstone suggested my name as the writer of the articles for the Nineteenth Century, because he was well known to the English public as the author of the "Gleanings of Europe," and I had always had a strong Nationalist in Irish politics. I should not be regarded by anyone as a man markedly anxious to injure the British Empire. There were two points, as I then understood them, which I had in mind. The first was that information should be given to himself and to the public of England. One was the question whether a scheme of Home Rule could be shaped which would give Ireland the management of her domestic affairs, while retaining the balance of Imperial control. The other was whether the great majority of the Irish people were really anxious for the restoration of a National Parliament.

The account of the last interview which Mr. McCarthy had with Mr. Gladstone when his retirement was determined on, and just after his final speech had been unconstitutionally delivered in the House of Commons, is of great interest, and we are glad to reproduce it.

On Monday, the 6th of March, 1894, I had my last official interview with Mr. Gladstone. He wrote me a letter on Monday, the 12th of March, and he came to see me at 12 o'clock on Monday. He was still occupying his official chambers in Downing-street. He received me, as was his wont, with the greatest kindness and friendship. We talked for many minutes, and he expressed his sympathy with the progress of the Company, 1897 being a record-breaker. The cash income is set down at \$699,550.49; the expenditure at \$454,807.39; assets, \$2,276,177.22; reserve fund, \$2,245,920.00; who have left the surplus for policyholders of \$427,121.33. A total of \$271,000.00 was paid during the year to policyholders; and, as evidence of continued prosperity, it is shown that the new business written in 1897 included 2,621 policies and covered an insurance of \$8,556,024—the largest in the history of the Company.

Of course this excellent condition of the "North American" affairs is largely due to the good judgment and discretion of the Directorate, together with the hearty co-operation of the Company's staff, from head to foot. In a particular manner was this pointed out by President Blake, who, in the course of his address at the annual meeting, said: "I cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the unwearied zeal, diligence and ability of Mr. McCabe, our managing director; of Mr. Goldman, our efficient secretary, and, I may add, of the office staff generally." Who has the pleasure of Messrs. McCabe and Goldman's acquaintance will cordially join in the flattering compliment here paid these gentlemen by one who is in a position to appreciate their special qualifications for the business with which they are entrusted.

Two Jesuit Fathers from Montreal—Father Cassidy and Rev. Fr. St. Helen's Church, Brockton, last Sunday. The services, morning and evening, had been splendidly attended, and the mission promises to be most successful. On Sunday week, two Jesuit Fathers, with the celebrated missionary preacher, Father Gregory O'Bryan, from Montreal, will open a grand ten days' mission at St. Michael's Cathedral.

bill stronger and harsher than the Government intended to make it, and when the Government determined to oppose the amendment, we did not come and vote with them in opposition to it. The truth was that Mr. Parnell and a number of other Irish members, including myself, had been suspended, as the technical phrase went, from voting in the House for a certain limited time because of our renewed acts of obstruction, and, as we could not vote, our colleagues naturally declined to take any part in the decision. Mr. Gladstone talked with the most perfect good humor about the whole affair, and only dwelt upon it as the one sole incident in the long struggle about which he thought he had a fair right to grumble at the conduct of the Irish members. He expressed the same opinion over again, with absolute conviction, that the cause of Home Rule for Ireland was destined to succeed, and before very long. No measure, he said, of really national importance which has passed by a safe majority through the House of Commons has ever been long retarded by the resistance of the House of Lords. In words which, though largely conversational, were as impressive to me as human eloquence could make them, he made me feel my colleagues that I had heard more of the success of our cause, and that he prayed for that success and gave it his blessing. I have not often been so much moved as by those words.

North American Life Insurance Company.

The first annual meeting in the North American Life Insurance Company's new home was held last week, and during the Company's seventeen years of existence never have the surroundings at the annual gathering been of a more inspiring and encouraging character. There was an air of freedom about the proceedings on this occasion suggestive of the fact that the "North American" stood under its own roof-tree, and so far as concerned the business of life insurance, was master of the situation.

As to the "North American's" present place of abode it must be pronounced one of the best appointed insurance offices in the Dominion. Originally the birth-place and nursery of the U. E. Club—founded in 1874—when the building was erected in 1874—it witnessed many enthusiastic scenes when the Conservative party was in the zenith of its popularity and power, and Sir John Macdonald was Prime Minister. It was in this building that the U. E. Club fell from its high estate; Sir John passed away, and the U. E. Club was numbered with the things of the past. The Club's building changed hands, and for a season was occupied by the U. E. Club's corporation of offices in this city. When the Union Station was remodelled, the C.P.R. moved, and its recent offices on King street remained untenanted till the "North American Life," in a lucky moment, purchased the block which the Company has converted into a palace of stained glass, fresco and marble. From the door-step on the street to the landing at the office entrances above the panelling and glazing reflects the best of rich and classic style, while the various departments, crowned with lofty ceilings, are so arranged as to afford both comfort and convenience to the army of clerks in the Company's employ. Whether in the matter of value for preservation of the Company's records, or in the matter of light and ventilation with a view to the ease and health of the employes, nothing has been omitted that could contribute to these important objects.

It was here, we have said, the "North American" met last week to submit the work of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1897. We publish in this issue of The Register a full report of the proceedings, and we trust the results, as tabulated, mark the steady progress of the Company, 1897 being a record-breaker. The cash income is set down at \$699,550.49; the expenditure at \$454,807.39; assets, \$2,276,177.22; reserve fund, \$2,245,920.00; who have left the surplus for policyholders of \$427,121.33. A total of \$271,000.00 was paid during the year to policyholders; and, as evidence of continued prosperity, it is shown that the new business written in 1897 included 2,621 policies and covered an insurance of \$8,556,024—the largest in the history of the Company.

Of course this excellent condition of the "North American" affairs is largely due to the good judgment and discretion of the Directorate, together with the hearty co-operation of the Company's staff, from head to foot. In a particular manner was this pointed out by President Blake, who, in the course of his address at the annual meeting, said: "I cannot conclude without bearing testimony to the unwearied zeal, diligence and ability of Mr. McCabe, our managing director; of Mr. Goldman, our efficient secretary, and, I may add, of the office staff generally." Who has the pleasure of Messrs. McCabe and Goldman's acquaintance will cordially join in the flattering compliment here paid these gentlemen by one who is in a position to appreciate their special qualifications for the business with which they are entrusted.

Two Jesuit Fathers from Montreal—Father Cassidy and Rev. Fr. St. Helen's Church, Brockton, last Sunday. The services, morning and evening, had been splendidly attended, and the mission promises to be most successful. On Sunday week, two Jesuit Fathers, with the celebrated missionary preacher, Father Gregory O'Bryan, from Montreal, will open a grand ten days' mission at St. Michael's Cathedral.

Two Jesuit Fathers from Montreal—Father Cassidy and Rev. Fr. St. Helen's Church, Brockton, last Sunday. The services, morning and evening, had been splendidly attended, and the mission promises to be most successful. On Sunday week, two Jesuit Fathers, with the celebrated missionary preacher, Father Gregory O'Bryan, from Montreal, will open a grand ten days' mission at St. Michael's Cathedral.

Two Jesuit Fathers from Montreal—Father Cassidy and Rev. Fr. St. Helen's Church, Brockton, last Sunday. The services, morning and evening, had been splendidly attended, and the mission promises to be most successful. On Sunday week, two Jesuit Fathers, with the celebrated missionary preacher, Father Gregory O'Bryan, from Montreal, will open a grand ten days' mission at St. Michael's Cathedral.