VOL. XLI., NO. 33.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, MARCH 9, 1892,

PRICE 5 CENTS.

INDECENT PLACARDS

REV. JAMES CALLAGHAN

Denounces Immoral Posters and Plays and Rebukes the City Aldermen.

At the religious installation of over one hundred new members of the Cathohe Young Men's Society of St. Patrick's parish, the Rev. Director, Father James parish, the Rev. Director, Father James Caffaghan, delivered an earnest and eloquent discourse upon "The Dignity and Dangers of Youth." In the course or his remarks, which were attentively Listened to, not only by the members of the Society, but by a large congregation, he aid that one of the most insinuating and seductive occasions of rain to young men and young girls at the present day in the city of Montreal was undoubtedly the frequentation of cheap theatres and m iscans, where, for a trilling sum of money, they may purchase the loss of their sons for all eternity. On these immoral stages, he went on to say, are re-presented - may, often deitied - the most terreved of human passions. What a son of immonatty is conveyed by the be never, the costumes, the attitudes of he nevers and actresses! But it is not necessary for our youth to attend these aces in order to be contaminated. Look a the wais of our city. Do they not the loss lyes contain pictorial representathe lowest degree of immorality? is maje characters that are there Lordange, colored placards, in a achi et comi lese mideness. These re street stages in thamselves. most french open desceration. e minimidment. Are they the children of their delicace and sive from utter ther featty and love. to those who, in later years, owing y trae same perblication by to day. They in the sight of God and main silent any lenger. againsent to consent. thosp with these muceums of the soft danger ers amuses edies His Grace the Archbishop Absortion in the Sacrament of Penance comod be given by any of thinis diament to any loy or gire of the frequenting these places of

before the public gate these indecent acards. So long as these things conacue as they are at present, it is a wasteof money to go to any of the places a vertized, since the object is attained walls. In speaking as I do. I may explain that La lude to those resorts where may drink in all the outpourings of leated maginations, deluded minds, discriptions. I call upon parents to assist the leaders in the Catholic Church in putting down this crosside against the morals of our children. The rev. gentlem in dwelt upon many other dangers which beset the paths of

crous, still a resist in returning to them.

degrade a useful calling when they put

youth in our city, and in speaking of the Constian dignity which it should be the object of every boy and girl to attain, minted out that the Sodality of the Immaculate Heart of the Biessed Virgin Mary is a harbor of safe refuge for the young girls of St. Patrick's parish, and the Catholic Young Men's Society is a home of pretection for young men who, maxious to lead virtuous lives, will learn there to live good and shun evil, to do right and avoid wrong, to restrain and control their wills by carrying out in their entirety the rules of the Society, especially that of monthly approaching the Sacarments.

At the conclusion of the Rev. Director but dant's rmon, about one hundred and twenty young men advanced to the altar, where, in the presence of the Bassed Sacrament, they pledged themserves to remain faithful to the rules of the Society.

Tather Calligh in then gave Benedic thom. As has been stated, there was: er wded congregation present at the time. It is worthy of note that whenever such cere nomes are announced be forehand in the pulpit of St. Patrick's they are always witnessed by an immense throng of devout worshippers, who seem tooira'y edification from such spectacles.

AT ROME.

The Irish National Church Asks for

Funds. Our people everywhere will learn with gratification that hopes are not wanting that the Irish National Church, now in course of erection in Rome, may be ready to be opened for Divine ceremodes during the proceedings connected with the celebration of the Episcopal Jubilee of Our Holy Father Leo-XIII. That the solemn opening of the Basilica of Sc. Patrick should synchronise with and form a portion of the proceedings in question would be indeed a fact of which we should have every right to feel proud. Under such circumstances beautiful church would become Ireland's jubilee gift to the Sovereign Pontiff—a gitt worthy of her who gave and of him who received. We doubt not that our people here at home, as well as in distant lands, will recognize on the shores of America by Father-Juan

the appropriateness of such an offering, and, at the same time, the necessity for making every effort to enable it being rendered possible.

of Irishmen. Its erection means the glories. Other nations may boast vicfories won on the field of battle, and she offends in aught against the charity jewelled with the tears of saints; the threads whereof have been drawn from the hearts of a suffering people, and every strand in the warp or west of which tells of the cruel, dread travail of a will serve such end, when in splendid murble and fretted gold the story of Ireland's century long martyrdom will be told on mural pages which will endure while Rome itself shall last.

It can scarcely be necessary to make appeal to Irishmen everywhere to be instant and earnest in endeavouring to bring about such result as this. Our people are ready to give, even out of their poverty, for the beauty and adornment of God's temples. On the present occa-sion they will be, however, as we have just pointed out fulfilling a double duty makerstand how it is that the They will be securing the place of Ire-our city Council, with all the lated by the temb of Peter, and by the the possess and with the chair of the Vicar of Unrist. Alone back, no not bestir thems amongst the Christian nations she has this matter by protesting been heretorore, unrepresented in the they remain silent | Eternal City by any material memorial o, her fidelity to Faith. The time has andoubtedly come to end such a state of As for the most part, tathers things. It is well that the period of its Ard in the years not for ending cofacides with one wherein it is possible for Erin to offer the Sovereign cought treey not to rise up Pontiil a noble and enduring pledge of

We are glad to learn that the priests of the Augustmian Order who are now visiting America and Australia with a lyiew to obtaining the funds necessary for the completion of St. Patrick's, have been able to report a generous welcome of the are the official parents from the Cathelies of the rich and Trospercons lands whither they have gone on a mission of love. Several of the Irish dioceses have area ty contributed liber a, y for the same purpose, and ere long all will have done so. The Cathole Press, however, can do much to aid the special effort which is now being made o secure the completion of the church by 1802. Is it too much to ask our brethren of the pen in the great Republic to it help in a work which is nest fit-tingly thems? By its advocacy they can do much towards securing a result of possession of members saffering from which Ireland may well be proud, and to the public representation on the all who will have assisted in bringing it alout 1a hole to those resorts where another 1a hole to those resorts where and that 1a hide to those resorts where any drink in all the outpourings of any drink in all the outpourings of the public representations, decladed miads, dispointed arms, reckaes and attractagnations, and crimes of all colors and destinations and colors, and crimes of all colors and destinations and colors and colors and colors and destinations and colors and colors and destinations and colors and colors and destinations and colors and color appointed aims, reclass and extravagant for speedy help if it is to be useful; and notions, and crimes of all colors and destitively can give publicity to the fact that subscriptions may be sent, if so desired, arrect to the Very Rev. Prior Glynn, O.S.A., St. Patrick's, Rome, Italy.-Irish

The First Mass in America.

Columbus, in his life, beautifully illustrates the faith he professed. Catholic not only in name, but in the fervor of his practice, he sought in every action the greater glory of God and the interest of religion. Having, at length, after years of disappointment and delay, obtained the sanction of the Spanish government to his undertaking, he hastened to procure the benediction of the Sovereign Pontiff upon his voyage, and made heaven the object of his enterprise; and when it pleased a benign Providence to crown his efforts with success, his first thoughts were to return his grateful acknowledgments to Him who preserved him amid the innumerable dangers to which he had been exposed.

Among the companions of Columbus there were, doubtiess, those who were acdated by motives of interest or fame; the high-spirited cavalier, bound on a romantic enterprise; the hardy navigator ambitious of winning new laurels in unknown seas; the roving adventurer seeking novelty and excitement,-but the Church, which had blessed the underaking, sought in the enterprise a higher and nobler end. Beside the hardy and robust mariner stood the meck and zealous missionary, whose sole ambition was to extend the domain of religion, and to carry the glad tidings of salvation to the inhabitants of the regions that might be

explored. As the last act of the pious navigator before leaving the port of Palos, in Spain, was to invoke the blessing of Heaven upon his expedition, his act on setting foot upon the New World was an offering of thanksgiving to God, Who had conducted his voyage to so happy an issue. Falling to the ground, which he had so long and so anxiously looked for, he kissed it with tears of joy, and raising his eyes and hands to heaven, uttered that beautiful prayer, beginning, Domine Deus aterne et omnipotens, which was subsequently repeated by all Catholic discoverers. His example was followed by his companions, who, in the fervor of their hearts, thanked Heaven for their preservation, and moistened the earth

Perez, who accompanied Columbus in his second voyage to the New World. Selecting an elevated spot, an altar, was crected beneath a rude canopy, and there, To us the church in question appears for the first time on the vast continent, to have peculiar claims on the generosity the priest of the Most High repeated the mystic words of consecration and broke planting beneath the shadow of the Vatican and of St. Peter's of a standard beauties of nature, was laid the foundawhich will bear the record of Ireland's tion of Catholicity in the Western World. Around this solitary altar, and at this first Sacrifice, Columbus and his marintheir flags may droop heavily beneath the burden of their own glory. For Ire-land, however—though such trophies are a distance, grouped upon the ground, the for her, too, and she has no will to forget | rude natives gazed upon the scene in them—there is another flag which she can bear into the presence of the Vicar of Christ with no dread that by so doing God turned to impart a solemn benediction to the venerable Commons which should reign in the temple of and his companions, who knet Christian unity. This ensign is one genimed with the blood of martyrs and have been that hour! how pleas ing to the heart of the great nav.gator, who sought in all his enterprises | be held in May. rather the conversion of the heathen, and the extension of religion, than honors of wealth! How would that pleasure have tortured land. The day will come when been increased could be have foreseen the walls of the Basilica of St. Patrick the vast empire in which in after times, the vast empire in which, in after times, the Holy Sacrifice at which he had as sisted would be offered, not on one, but on ten thousand aftars; when his hund

> of the original chapels still exists on the spot where the astonished natives wilnessed the grand and imposing ceremony -where for the first time that Sacred Name, at which every knee should bend, was proclaimed. At Isabelia, of Spain,

ST. BENOIT-JOSEPIL

A RETREAT FOR THE AGED AND AFFLICTED.

Established by the Brothers of Charity upon the Banks of the St. Lawrence.

Within five miles of theseity, at Long-Point, the Brothers of Charity have e tablished an institution the need of which has long been telt by the Catholics of it is known as the "St. Benoit-Joseph Retreat." A magnificent brick building of large proportions, and a beautiful chapel, appear upon the stores of the St. Lawrence at the village of Long-Point. Some six years ago these good Brothers, bent upon their mission of charity and sacrifice, arrived in Canada, j from their mother house in Belgium. and here hid the foundations of this much required institution. The object atalunder the son hernCross to end them of the establishment is to afford an opwhich Ireland may well be proud, and to mental or physical ailments, to place has the Order of Brothers of Charity set up their abode in our midst.

Nothing is spared to make the place healthy and agreeable to all. Each boarder has a separate room; and, it his means can afford it, may have a suite of rooms. A specialist, experienced and at tentive, visits daily the institution; the Brothers themselves are the servants, and a person may have the attention of a special brother all to himself, it he so desires. The institution is also the noviciate for the Order, and consequently a goodly number of brothers is always present to attend to the infirm. A chapain is connected with the house, and religious services are held as in all the

regular churches of the city. Many a triendless old man, who has neans enough to keep him, but no relaives or interested acquaintances to look atter his little wants, can find there a refuge when "age comes on with its winter." Most of the novices and brothers are of Canadian families and well acquainted with the requirements of our people, with our climate, and our cusoms. In fact the life of a Brother of Charity consists of manual labor, of a

ada, and we think it deserves fair encouragement from the Catholic people of the country. A visit to the institution would repay the trip; the drive is a most delightful one, and in summer the sur roundings are superb. The True Wir-NESS wishes the good Brothers all manner of success in their mission of mercy

A report from Victoria says the war-ships Warspite, Champton, Pheasant, Daphne and Melpomene, of the British Pacific squad-ron, wid remain there during the summer, while the Nymphe and Garnet will look after British interests in the south.

Grave anxiety is telt concerning the safety of the British stemmer Trewanns, Capt. Wren, which sailed from Card II January 16 for Janualez and St. Thomas, and which has not since been heard from. She had a crew of 21

Dr. H. M. Scudder, of Chicago,

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Spain will hold a grand Catholic congress at Seville, April 28.

New churches are to be erected in Anderson, Ind., Stockton, Ill., Petersburg, Va., Bawnville, Mo., and Denison, Tex.

On February 25, Bishop designate Schwebach was consecrated Bishop of La Crosse by Archbishop Katzer at La Crosse cathedral.

A mural monument has been erected in Moycarkey church, Carlow, Ireland, in honor of the great Dominican preacher, Father Tom Burke

The New York Life Insurance Company, it institution having assets of \$125,000,000 has selected a Catholic, Mr. John A. McCall, for its President.

The Jesuits throughout the world number nearly 13,000. The election of General will take place in May, at the German-Hungarian college, Rome. Fourteen Superiors of Houses of the Good Shepherd in this country will sail April 23, on the Umbria, for France to attend the Chapter for an election of a Mother-General to

The Pope, to show the Portuguese government his satisfaction at the maintenance of the embassy to the Holy See, has decided to send the golden rose to the Queen of Portugal

on the occasion of the Easter festivals.

red iollowers would be multiplied into millions of true adorers of Josus Carist.

Columbus had the Hory Sacrifice of the Mass celebrated in all the prominent places he discovered. At Havana, one of the original chapels still exists on the state of the property of the press. She and her husband became catholics.

The church lately erected in West Oaktand, Cal., for Portuguese Catholies was dedicated on Feb. 21 by Archibighop Riordan. The new church is of to thic architecture, 52x10 feet, cost \$11,000, is mained in honor of \$1.doseph and its pastor is Rev. Father Fernandez.

The first fecture ever delivered by a was proclaimed. At Isabelia, of Spain, the ruins of the first church still remain. Bishop Keane of the Catholic University on Feb 23. The lecture was given by invitation of the Yaie Keat Clumand the subject was "The Crurch and Isabelia Problems of the Day."

special concerning are surroup offing taken no in the Canadian churches for the present that is to be made to Pope Leo on the occasion of his golden jubi ce. The fund will be made up by donations from every partishall over the catholic world. The present will take the shape of a new church which will be executed in Rome under the patronage of his patron saint. So, Joachim.

There are 5825 colored Catholics in the the fe are as 25 conored canonics in the dinesee of Lour ville out of a population of about 20,000. The Catholic schools devoted to the colorate schools devoted for the colorate people are in good running order, having a darly attendance of 67 pugids. The one colorate Catholic Church in the diocese, St. Augustine's, in Louisville, has a compregation of 775 penetreal Catholics, besides a considerable number of culture who attend the Catholic schools.

attend the Catholic schools.

The Marror's (vs.) "Out of an aggregate of about nine thousand baptisms in the Arcideness of Bultimore list year, six hundred and staly-five were those of converts. The baptisms of converts at the cathodral alone throughout the year usually number about wenty five per cent, of the whole; while in the Eaglish-peaking chutches of the archimoesse from eight to ten per cent, of the confirmations are those of converts."

The late Cardinal Magnetibal scan for

irmations are those of converts."

The late Cardinal Mermillod was for ten years an exite from his native land, having been expelled the terror when he accepted the hishopine of Geneva, the federal authorities in sisting that he had torfeited his citizenship by that act. Dueing his exite he spent most of his time in france, and his cloquent voice was heard with deligns by many more people probaby than would have been reached by it had Switzerland not ordered him out of her territory.

archbishop of Armagh."

Speaking of secret societies recently Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans said: "After long and certenil observation I am fully convine d, that such societies as the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, the Oddiellows and simillar societies are only the hultarors or followers of the Freemasons. They show their cloven hoof by imitating the rites and coremonles of the Church. They lead to the contempt of the revended truths, and swell the stream of the present time towards naturalism and utter indifference."

In reporting the consecration of Bishop In reporting the consecration of Bishop Schwebach of La Crosse last week the Associated Press despatches stated that Or. Schwebach was formerly a professor in the Catholic University. Such a statement had, of course, no found-ston. Bishop Schwebach studied at Milwauke and Rome, and since his ordination in 18 0 he has been constantly employed in missionary work. The Associated Press protably had by Messmer, bishop elect of Green Bay, in mind when it made the assertion about Bishop Schwebach and the Washington institution. tution.

The Holy Father has granted a plen-Fire Holy Father has granted a plen-ary induicance with the usual conditions in the form of a under to the faithful of both sex 8 who shar passisty is it the sametuary of Lourdes on one of the following dates in 1842:—1. Febru-ary 11th, being the 34th anniversary of the first apparition, on which will be held the inagura-tion of the mass and office recently granted by the Holy Sec, or one of the days of the Octave 2. All the days of May, 3. During the two months included between August 15 and Octob-er 15 this induigence can be gained only once by each pligrim.

Convoluntly first high on Right Rev.

Cleveland's first bishop, Right Rev. Charity consists of manual labor, of a concinuous sacrifice of self for the good of suffering humanity. The infirm, the aged, the epileptic, the inebriate, and the mildly insane may there find a return the protection, care, and cure—if cure is within the range of possibility.

St. Benoit-Joseph Retreat is the only Catholic institution of the class in Canada, and we think it deserves fair ender the content of the class in Canada, and we think it deserves fair ender the content of the class in Canada, and we think it deserves fair ender the content of the class in Canada, and we think it deserves fair ender the content of the class in Canada, and we think it deserves fair ender the content of the class in Canada, and we think it deserves fair ender the content of the class in Canada, and the content of the class in Canada and the content of the content of the class in Canada and the content of t

The cablegrapher evidently concluded last week it was high time for him to create some more American cardinals, and hence the reports that Archbishop Corrigan was likely to get a red had in the next consistory, and that a similar honor was thought to be in store for Bishop Giltow of Oaxaca, down in Mexico. I. Leo XIII. sends a red hat to Mexico, he is more apt to bestow it upon the archbishop of Mexico city than upon one of his suffragans; and Archbishop Corrigan has been made a cardinal by the cableman so often that people are inclined to doubt all statements now made in regard to that worthy prelate by him.

The following has been sent, out from

The following has been sent out from The following has been sent out from the College of the Propaganda:—To prevent as far as poss-life the contusion and delay resulting from the practice of writing to the S. Congregation: I Propaganda in English, the undersigned secretary deems it necessary to notify that in according to established tradition, all communications to this S. Congregation should be written in Latin, French or Indian. Moreover, such communications should be addressed, not to the secretary, but to his Eminence the Cardinal Prefect. It would be well to give extensive publicity to the notice, if need be, through the columns of the Catholic press. IGNATIUS PERSICO, Archibishop of Damletta, Secretary.

The Mahdi's successor at Omdurman

The Mahdi's successor at Omdurman was terribly angry when he found that Father Ohrwalder and the two Austrian nuns had made their escape. There flight was discovered

the next day after they left the city. A number of men on camels were at once sent in pur-

the next day after they left the city. A number of men on camels were at once sent in pursuit of the fugitives, but returned after two or three days without having seen anything of them. It will be remembered that for three days and nights the fugitives travelled incestantly. The Khalifa accused his other European captives of having aided the escape, and for a few days he kept them in close confinement, but a little later they gained the same freedom they had previously enjoyed.

Continued Citylean confirmed 2025 paragraphs

Cardinal Gibbons confirmed 235 persons Cardinal Gibbons confirmed 235 persons in St. John's Church, Baltimore, last Sunday, Quite a large number of people witnessed the ceremonies, including representatives from the various Catholic societies of the parish and city. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. James McDevitt, assisted by Rev. J. D. Marr. Rev. George W. Devine, Mr. Charles Gammill. Cardinal Gibbons preached the sermon, the subject being "Charity." Among those in the sanctuary were Rev. John A. Morgau of Loyola College, Rev. Nicholas Firle of St. James' Church, and Rev. J. A. Cunningham of St. Vincent's.

and Rev. J.A. Cunningham of St. Vincent's. and Rev. J.A. Cunningham of St. Vincent's.

The attendance of distinguished prelates at the obsequies of the late Dr. John Gilmary Shea served to show in what high estimation the American hierarchy held the eminent historian. At one of the Baltimore councils the American bishops guaranteed Dr. Shea a certain salary while he was engaged in the compilation of his history of the American Catholic church, and many of them were subscribers to the testimonial fund that was started in his behalf a couple of years ago. The greatness of the loss American Catholicity has sustained by Dr. Shea's death will not be fully recognized until some one else altempts to do the work which he so successfully responded to whenever called.

A novel idea for the suppression of in-

A novel idea for the suppression of in-temperance was started last Sunday in Pitts-burgh, Pa., by Rev. Father Sheedy of St. Mary of Mercy Church. It is to be called the Lenten of Mercy Church. It is to be called the Lenten Association, in homor of the sacred thirst and agony of Christ, it is inspired by the exclamation made by the Redeemer on the cross, "I thirst, I thirst," In reading the regulations for Lent Father Sheedy said that Catholics could fast if they wanted to, even though the Bishop had dispensed them from doing so. "In place of the dispensation we are asked by the Bishop to practice self-denial," said Father Sheedy, "especially in those luxuries which are neither necessary nor conducive to the preservation of the bodily health and streagth; for instance, the use of intoxicating liquors."

Hore is a proeffy chear, explanation of

instance, the use of intoxicating liquors."

Here is a pretty clear explanation of the Church's attitude with regard to the dispensations during Lent: — The Pope does not grant any general dispensation, or any particular one, but leaves it to each ordinary to decide whether or not such a dispensation should be granted for his diocese. In case the ordinary decides that the dispensation is needed, the Pope empowers him to grant it to his diocesans, and already some predates have availed themselves of this power by granting a dispensation from the Lenten last and abstinence, Fridays excepted in the latter case, and urging the practice of good works in its stead. Of course, when the obspensation is granted, nobody is bound to use it if he does not wish to do so. Soldiers and saflors in the United States and consequently their families and those connected with them, are exempt from the fast all the year around and they are bound to abstain only five days in the years. These dAys are Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Holy Saturday, and the vers of the Assumption and Christims.

Our two "official" Catholic directories

nesday, Good Friday, Roly Saturday, and the eves of the Assumption and Christmus.

Our two "official" Catholic directories says the Catholic World, show again this year the some lack of agreement that has always the catholic World, show again this year the some lack of agreement that has always characterized their reports in the past. In haddy one item do the figures they give us correspond with each other, and in some in-stances the distrepances are striking. No doubt there can be some excuse found for this circumstance in the tact that some diocesans neglect forwarding to the publishers the statistics of their districts in the time, or refuse to furnish them allogether. But as one of these "official" directories claims that in only one or two cases was authoritative information refused it, and asserts, moreover, that the destredinformation was obtained elsewhere, and as the other makes much similar statements about the correctness of its figures, the reader is at a loss to decide which to accept as the correct report. Hoffman says there are flot? priests in the United States; Sa-lifer reports Sag2; there are, according to the latter authority, 54f. churches and 550 chapels and stations in the country; according to the former, the churches number \$42, and the chapels and stations country according to the former, the churches number \$42, and the chapels and stations country according to sand more than Sadlier's figures. The New York directory credits the dioceses with 38 seminaries and 1720 the ological students, regular scholasies not included. There are according to Sadlier's figures, fill academies and 382 parochial schools in the United States, whereas its rival's figures in each case are 133, 655 and 306, respectively. Sadlier's directory reports the Catholic population, all told, at 8,618,185, with 694,513 children in the Catholic schools; Hoffmann's says the first and salves and salves and sa population, all told, at 8,618,185, with 694,513 children in the Catholic schools; Hoffmann's says the Catholics of this country number 8,617,221, with 7c0.753 parochial scholars. The former authority, in a foot note, adds that "the real Catholic population must exceed ten milltons," which statement argues badly for the correctness of its "official" figures, though ten milltons is probably under the real total of our Catholic population. Even in such important districts as the archbishoptics the figures of these two "official" directories show strange discrepancies. Thus, in one, the Boston archdlocese is credited with a population of 559,000, and in the other with only 510,000. Chicago gets 447,000 from Hoffmann's, but Sadlier's allows it only 40,000; and the St. Paul district, which, by the Milwankoe guide, contains 2:3,484 Catholics, according to the New York figures holds but 155,000. Many more instances of disagreeing figures could readily be be cited, but these will suffice to make the reader wonder why these "official" reports fail to coincide with each other. to coincide with each other.

THE DRUNKARD'S DOOM.

Forcible Sermon by Father Strubbe in St. Ann's Church.

There was a large congregation in St. Ann's church on Wednesday evening last, when Father Strubbe delivered another of his eloquent and foreible discourses on the evil of drunkenness. He began by talking about the thief on the cross, and God's wonderful mercy in saving him. Before he was saved, however, he repented; had he not done so he would never have been saved. God's mercy was widespread and covered the pardoning of the worst of crimes. Thieves, murderers and all sinful men found mercy when they repented. What the found mercy when they repented. What the speaker wanted to impress was that no matter how bad men became they could find pardon if they repented. There was one class of criminal's, however, who rarely if ever found mercy and that was drunkurds. There was mercy for them as for other sinners; but while other bad men would repent and be saved the drunkard would go on and on in six and finally arrive at the stage when he had no wish for pardon and would sacrifice his soulfor the sake of one more glass of fiquor. The preacher then told of a certain priest who had caught a drunkard by the arm as he was about to enter a saloon. Long and earnessly the priest talked with the man and tried to keep him out of the rum shop, but to no avail. In his earnestness to save the poor drunkard the priest caught him by the arm and tried by force to keep him from the druck. The drunkard's appetite was stronger than the priest's words or arms, and so he went into the saloon and got terribiy drunk. He never recovered consciousness, and so died in his sins. There was no hope for a man who died like that. So, while others were saved the drunkard was lost, owing to the terrible hold which liquor had got on his will power.

Father Strubbe then spoke about the shameful acts of some politicians who went to the courts and tried to get off scol-free keepers of shebeens and gin shops who had been arrested for breaking the fiquor laws. It was a shame and a disgrace for such men to use their influence in such a manner. The preacher concluded his sermon by denouncing the liquor seller and shebeen keeper and showing that God would certainly punish them for the great suffering they were constantly causing. speaker wanted to impress was that no matter

The Bering Sea question has assumed what is considered a serious phase, and a meeting of the United States Cabinet has been called for to-day to take action in the matter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SECOND SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

Little or Nothing Done in the House During the First Ten Days of the Session.

It would be almost useless to attempt a summary of what has transpired at Ottawa since the opening of Parliament; in fact we might say that very little progress has yet been made, and there is, up to the present, no indication as to the probable length of the session. The opening week passed off without any move being made. Owing to the tem-porary illness of the Hon. Mr. Laurier, leader of the Opposition, Sir John Thompson moved that the address, in reply to the speech from the throne, would not be taken into consideration until Monday the 29th February. However the day following the opening was one of considerable importance to several M.Ps., and especially the newly elected, for on that day they were introduced to the House by the respective leaders of their parties. Several of them had sat during the last session, but owing to their re-election were obliged to go through the formula of introduction. A goodly number being new members and appearing for a first time on the floor of the House, enjoyed the novel situation and telt as they advanced to the Speaker's chair to be presented that their dream of ambition had finally been realized. They looked happy. When the address was taken up it was

at once apparent that the mere formality of moving and seconding would be gone-through. After the mover and seconder had concluded their maiden speeches, or rather, in the case of the seconder, his first speech on re-entering parliament, the Hon. Mr. Laurier congratulated both speakers, and then proceeded in his usually polished style, but with seemingly less fire than of old, to bring the forcement to task for their policy and Government to task for their policy and to go over again the endless string of accusations against the administration. He spoke well but not long; nor did his address contain anything new beyond what had been said last session and repeated throughout the by-elections on a hundred hustings.

Sir John Thompson, as leader of the House, replied, defending the fiscal policy of his administration, and in his calm and diguited style, unfolded the course which the Government purposed taking. He explained briefly the attitude of Ottawa with regard to Washington, and defended his party against several of the old time arrows that the Opposition fired at it. In about three iours the whole debate was over and the address was adopted without a division.

The business transacted during the week was! very slim. In fact the first and second weeks of any session are not marked by any important moves, any great push, or any legislation of consequence. The members seem to require a few days to settle down to work before they really feel that they are launched into another session. But this year far more than ever was that lack of energy around the House this of Commons apparent. On the one hand the several by-elections called away many of the members whose influence and exertions were required in their different districts; and on the other hand the mighty battle that was being waged in Quebec, the struggle for life and death between the Mercier party and the new provincial government, absorbed the enire attention of all the Quebec members. and of many of the more enthusiastic representatives from other provinces. As the battle-day drew near—the now famous eighth of March-Ottawa's Parliament House became almost deserted. The M.P.'s were scattered far and near over the province of Quebec; the eyes of all persons were centered upon this Province; the anxiety and expectancy that the results of the provincial election awoke, chased, for the time being, into obscurity

all ideas of Federal legislation. Now that the great struggle is ove now that the Province of Quebec has pro nounced; now that the pivot province of the Dominion has given expression to its views through the potent voice of its electorate, the smoke of battle will gradually clear away, the excited politicians will cool down, the members of parliament will return calmly to their legislative duties, and a kind of political peace will once more reign in the electionbuffetted Province of Quebec. We may then expect that the legislators at Ottawa will settle down to work, and in future our summary of their proceedings will not be quite as meagre as it necessarily is this week.

Was He Really a Marquis!

Messrs. Macmaster & McGibbon have receiv ed instructions from the Marquis de Salelles, of Toulouse, France, to endeavor to have the re-Toulouse, France, to endeavor to have the register of the death of Paul Dupuis, formerly editor of La Semaine Religieuse in this city, altered, in order to establish that Mr. Dupuis was really the Marquis de Satelles, a wealthy French nobleman, who left France some ten years ago and came to Montreal, changing his name to Paul Dupuis. The Marquis devoted himself to journalism in this city, and died here about a year ago. His widow, La Marquise, residing in Toulouse, in order to obtain possession of the estates, requires to have the fact established that he was not Paul Dupuis but the Marquis de Salelles, and the lawyers have been instructed to investigate the matter and have the register changed. Proceedings are being taken in the Superior Court to this end.

end.
Since the above was written it has transpired that Mr. Paul Dupuls was in resilty the Marquis of Salelles of Toulouse, France, and Messrs.
Macmaster & McGibbon have been instructed by his widow to have his name ch-nged in the death register, that she may file her claim to his estates, which are said to be considerable.

The Austrian Diet has made arrange ments to send relief to the sufferers from samine in the northern section of Hung