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VOL. XLVII. No. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLAKE AT MANCH

Reviews Several Features to justice and to wisdom and to policy, and grant there what has been proved of the Position of Ireland.

His Opinion of the Situation in Regard to the Prospects of Unity.

Hon. Edward Blake, in speaking be fore the annual convention of the National League of Great Britain, held at Manchester on July 5th, delivered an address which those who heard it state that it was a most forcible and thorough opening remarks he said :--

"I very well remember the feeling this Parliament was to be devoted to enormous majority was obliged last ses sion to introduce an Irish land bill, an inadequate land bill, a land bill which dealt only with the skirt and branch of the question, but still a land bill.

"Last session you had the relief of agricultural distress act, and agricultural distress was assumed to be limited to England, and the agricultural distress in this United Kingdom was adjusted for England alone, but this session you find the Government obliged to acknowledge that they are bound to administer relief to that greater and more acute agricultural distress which exists in that other part of the United Kingdom, Ireland, and we are promised at a future date that relief. And they have been obliged also in connection with that reliet to renew their pledge to give effective local government to the counties and roral districts of Ireland, and they have therefore made a promise that the third ses sion at any rate of this Parliament, which was to be directed to the affairs of this island almost exclusively, shall be largely devoted to the affairs of Ireland -to the great question of local govern ment and to the adjustment of an analogous amount of relief to that which | termination not to exact the slightest has been given to English agricultural sign of submission of their opinions as

Referring to the Jubilee demonstra-

tion Mr. Blake said :-"We are face to face with the great demonstration of the year, and I do. think that reasonable practical men, who look at that great and imposing demonstration, might draw lessons from it which would enlighten their minds upon the Irish question. The enviest recollection of my life is of a rebellion. I remember in the year 1837, the year of the Queen's accession, as a little child, seeing people casting bullets in moulds, and forces being hastily summoned to meet a rebellion in my own country, Canada. I remember some 30 years later, when I entered into public life, what the condition of feeling amongst the Irish and amongst the general population then was. I have some knowledge of what the condition of feeling is today, and there is marked evidence of it in the tone and temper which is displayed by the Legislature of that country, which is displayed by the Legislature of the Cape, and which is displayed by the Legislature of Australia, the great and important self governing colonies of this country. Take America, take Africa, take the great continent of Australia and New Zealand, look at them all and see that there has been a progressive feeling of contentment, of loyalty, of desire to make the golden links, not links which chafe or strain, but links of reasonable attachment based upon the concession of local liberties, and the be iief that some form of union was an advantage, that is the spirit and feeling which has been engendered by the general course of the policy of Britain towards these great colonies and dependencies all the world over. One place remains, close to the shores of this island, in which an opposite policy has been carried out. And in that place there is, as there ought to be, a very deep feeling, which has been expressed to-day, and was expressed the other day by the Irish party, necessarily a very different feelthe sixty years' reign upon that people.

lous, shall be recorded, that has been

to be so beneficial in other parts?"

Dwelling on the question of unity of the party, Mr. Blake maintained that there had never been an hour in which the gravest crisis which the party had been confronted with in the past five years could not have been settled by concordant action on the part of every Irish representative if there had been such a disposition to differ. The speaker showed that there was really no cause for dissension. Continuing this subject he spoke as follows:— But if what you want is to try and find the best course, and having found it by that which is the only method, by full and free discussion and by the acceptance of the judgment of the greater number, to adopt it loyally and cordially and support utterance on the Irish question. In his it, then I say that not merely ought there not to be but there has not been during all this time any cause for serious division in our ranks. that peasessed the party of the great majority after the late election. They had obtained a sweeping triumph, and they take action. We took action on the were determined that Irish affairs should land question, where we very largely be heard of but little during this Parlia- allied. We had to take action on the ment. Former Parliaments had had too amnesty question. Ther has been open much of their time devoted to Ireland; agreement, announcements from all this Parliament was to be devoted to parties, effusive announcements, that we other questions. Notwithstanding all all ought to act together on the amnesty that this Government sustained by this same platform who won't act together in Parliament, but talk of the amnesty question as a common question, so in the question of the over-taxation of Ire land, so in the question of the agricultuthere has been a pretext that there was nothing to prevent and it was to be eminently desired that we should all act together. Well, I agree.so far, but I hold that the power of the party as a politi-cal party to accomplish that which embraces all, home rule, has not increased. but is, after all, perhaps rather impaired by those suggestions that while for all these purposes we can co operate, there is some insuperable objection to our joining together as one political organization for the great, and which, after all, is that which we were elected to accomplish."

He held that the situation was such that unity of action might be expected any day, and his concluding words completely enthused the large convention. Mr. Blake said:-

"Let the people speak, here and in Ireland, speak constantly and persistently, with an absolute and honest deto the past, not to make reunion any cause of triumph over those who may have differed from them, but to accept the proposition that the past shall be buried, and that only the better past which preceded it shall be remembered; that the hands which clasped one another in brotherhood shall be classed once more, and we shall all act together, upon the condition that the services of men to Ireland shall be counted without reference to the period of the split, and that the only question as to the position which any man takes shall be, Is he faithful to reunion, and what good is he capable of doing for Ireland? Let us ostracize no man; let us insist on the nomination of no man, let it not be a question of names or of individuals, but a question of our coming together as a people once again, determined to forget the bitter portion of the past, and to decide with reference to the good of the country alone who are fittest and most capable of consolidating and completing the union of the people. I say this, that my belief is that the temper of the people is such that they would hail with joy and almost absolute unanimity the news that to morrow those who are prominent in the fight had met together and had agreed to shake hands. I say this, that I believe you could count on the fingers of one hand the men who block the way. I add that they must not block the way and that it is for the people to teach them that they must move on or move out.

MEETING PREJUDICES.

Catholics in their intercourse with non-Catholics are perpetually meeting with prejudices, unintentional calumnies and un Catholic sentiments. These anti-Catholic ideas are in many, if not most instances, expressed with no desire to offend or to aggravate. They are uttered in the quiet assurance of commonly accepted opinions.

It is well at the outset to come to ing, as to the effect and consequences of some determination as to how we shall treat such expressions. Let the practice Now when such circumstances as to tone once be formed of passing over slight and feeling and temper, as to the spirit affronts of the kind and era long our with which the anomalous condition of sufferance will grow almost inexhaust-the relations of the different parts of the lible; and will tamely submit to the empire, for they are admittedly anoma- most bitter taunts.

Cowardice, not charity, is really at the attained by the concession of the rights | bottom of the disposition that forbears of a free people to these different parts, to retort upon anti-Catholic expressions; how is it, I say, that reasonable men cannot from the testimonials they are the Catholic who patiently listens to now about to gain, which, I say, are little prejudices without a word of distestimonials from the four corners of the pute.

world in favor of home rule—how is it that they cannot learn the lesson and. Oatholic expression, slander, epithet and if they will look but candidly and con-sentiment that we can distinguish; to joy of our hearts, and in an imposing sider dispassionately, turn their hearts let nothing of the kind pass without concert, as it were, of the voices of all

repel all imputations upon our Faith as we would be to sustain our character or our honor.

No Catholic, for instance, should permit the epithet "Romish" to be used within his hearing without protest; if he does there is an element of cowardice somewhere. No Catholic should suffer a doctrine or practice of the Church to be misrepresented in his presence without instant correction. He is a Catholic and his word will be accepted. No Catholic ought quietly listen in conversation to un Catholic sentiments on religion without giving his companions the benefit of his knowledge of the truth. The community in which we move is more or less permeated with what, for a better name, we may call Ingersollism; -jibes at the futility of prayers, sneers at the piety of regular church going, and anti Biblical ribaldry, making practical religion, in fact, "a thing of laughter, sneers and jeers." One can become particeps criminis in this dangerous form of blasphemy by smiling at it, assenting

to it, or by merely passing it over. Or course in meeting anti-Catholic and un Catholic expressions we must exhibit that and not temper ;-though even a testy retort is better than cowardly We must not lack self-confi dence, for usually the humblest Catholic knows more about the teachings of the Catholic Church than does the most learned Protestant. One is not obliged to be a walking disputant rebuking error at every step or obtruding his creed without fair provocation; the danger, however, is rather in the opposite direc tion-too much forbearance.

Let Cathories reply to prejudices pleasantly, considering them as unintentional misapprehensions and feeling that they are doing their non Catholic compamons a favor in setting them right. There is no reason for warmth or altercation; that is a survival in our nature of the spirit of the unhappy times when religions debates were carried on with carving ral grant. Here are pressing important knives and branding irons.—Chicago political questions. Upon all of them Citizen.

THE GLOSE OF THE CENTURY.

Catholics to Consecrate the Great Event of the Dawn of a New Century.

Cardinal Iscoblui's Letter Regarding the Special Religious Ceremonies.

The Roman correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal has cabled the foll wing letter from Cardinal Jacobini, proposing a plan to all Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world for extraordinary religious services in comremoration of the close of the nine teenth and the opening of the twentieth century :-

Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Sir-You have doubtless become aware of the project advanced by a number of men of great piety to get the faithful throughout the universe at the close of the present century to affirm in a solemn manifestation by a series of religious exercises their love and gratitude to the All Powerful Redeemer of the hum n

The design of these men in this initiative was to respond to the desire of our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII, who wished to consecrate this epoch of transition from one century to another by an extraordinary invocation of the Divine assistance of Jesus Christ, as a happy presage of peace and concord.

Now, the project of these personages having received the full approbation of His Holiness, and Catholic delegates from all nations having assembled in congress at Rome to promote its realization, it has pleased the Sovereign Pontiff to select me, without any merit on my part, as Honorary President of the com-

THE CARDINAL'S NOBLE TASK.

Here, assuredly, is a noble task, and I own that I am proud and happy to undertake it. For what could be more agreeable to my feelings than the occasion so favorably presented to me at the end of my days to employ all the strength that is still left me in promoting the glory of our Saviour, all the more, too, in these last days of a departing century? And what a century has been this of ours in which proud men, relying on a science unworthy of the name and displaying an activity which might be called feverish, have carried their audacious temerity to the extent of calling in question the origin of Christianity, or even presenting as a fiction, as a lying legend, faith in the Divine person of the Saviour!

Wherefore we shall fervently strive to make reparation for the great injuries done to our Master, to appeare God's anger by our prayers, to exalt in preans of praise the holy name of Jesus Christ, who is the splendor of the glory and the perfect image of the substance of God. Such will be the task in which we shall put forth all our zeal at the dawn of the new century.

ACTS OF PIETY AND REPARATION.

Uniting, therefore, as closely as possible, under one head the efforts of all, by striking acts of piety and reparation, by the publication of desirable works, by the great voice of the best daily papers, and, finally, by public demonstrations of affection for the Roman Pontiff, we shall easily succeed in cele brating these grand solemnities in the

answer or objection; to be as ready to nations. In this way we shall clearly show torth our close alliance of will, the wonderful unity of the Church, and the perfect union of the faithful with its head. Moreover, the triumph of the Cross, the only source of salvation being thus verified throughout the universe, human society will escape unharmed from the perils of imminent ruin, and will happily enter upon a path of peace and prosperity at the beginning of the next century.

I entertain the happy expectation that your Lordship, as well as all other Bishops, will consent to give your power ful support to myself and the committee established at Rome, and, above all, that you will devote your best offorts to the creation of a National committee for the same object.

Awaiting your answer, in order that we may all agree on the measures to be adopted, I earnestly implore the Lord Jesus Christ to vouchsafe in His infinite bounty to hear your Lordship's prayers Yours most 'ra'ernally and devotedly,

CARDINAL JACOBINI.

NOVENA TO ST. ANNE

At New York, Under the Direction of Rev Fathers Fallon and Constantineau of Ottawa College.

The Geremonies and Movements of the Faithful Described by a Secular Journal.

The New York Sun gives the following account of the Novena held last week in the French Church of St. Jean Baptiste by the Rev. Fathers Fallon and Constan tineau of the Ottawa College:-

At the solemn Mass yesterday (Sunday)

morning Father Constantineau preached and at the benedic ion of Blessed Stera ment in the evening Father Fallon was the preacher. There are live Masses daily during the nevena, and a benedic tion every evening, with a sermon. The congregation at the 10 o'clock Mass yes terday merning filled the church to over flowing. It was as large at night, and the nuns in charge of the relic were busy selling the blessed oil and the little oh jects connected with the veneration of the relic. There were dolls for sale, dressed in marvellous white satindresses, embroide. I in gold in imitation of sacred personages. There were books of prayer for the saints' intercession prayer beads, and crucifixes that had been blessed near the relie, and candles to be burned during the novema. Those who are able are expected to visit the relic three times while it is on view. They are also required to use the blessed oil, not as essential to the operation of the miracle, but as a sign of their faith. panied bo prayers. There are also rings bleased by the pries a in the presence of the relic that are a sateguard against

The services are not the most interest ing feature of the novena to the stranger The visits of those who have come to the shrine to seek deliverance from illness or to beg for some blessing are the most characteristic sights of the cere mony. It was some time after the solemn Mass yesterday before the crowd left the church. It was not empty at any time during the day. The shrine in which the renc was placed two years ago was moved from the altar of St. Annetoward the high altar. The shrine is about four feet high and is not unlike a desk. It is made of burnished gold, and the side facing the con gregation inclines like a lecturn, at an angle of about 60 degrees, In the centre of this oblong, shining plate of burnished gold is a round plate of crystal about four inches in diameter. The upper part of the plate is horizontal. and on this rested yesterday two candelabra, a bunch of white carnations, and a linen handkerchief. This is used by those who kiss the crystal plate over the relic. The glass is carefully wiped be-

fore and after the ceremony. Yesterday morning a woman entered the church after the mass was over, and limped slowly up the aisle to one of the front pews before St Anne's altar. Then she knelt for a while and prayed. For a quarter of an hour she remained kneeling in the pew, and then, rising with difficulty, she walked up to the shrine. Wiping the glass with the handkerchief. she leaned forward and kissed the spot where the relic lay. Then touching it with her finger tips she made the sign of the cross on her left leg. She repeated this several times, and after every cross which she indicated over her left leg she touched the glass plate of the relic with her finger tips. Then she knelt for a while before the shrine. As she limped across the church she stopped to kneel before the Virgin's altar and to pray over the candles placed near the door of the church in honor of St. Anne's

On the steps in front of St. Anne's altar are two ordinary brown leather notebooks. In these are written the especial prayers and requests of persons who appeal to the saint during her novena. Some of these requests cover an entire page of the book, while others are not more than a line. "Please cure my eyes," "Please help me to get a situation and see that I keep it," "Help me to get work," are fair samples of the prayers written in the books with the pencils which are put there for the purpose. Yesterday one of the books was already

lameness was not richly dressed. She was highly typical of New York with the inevitable shirt waist and a little black hat. She was not in the least, to judge from her appearance, the sort of a woman who would have gone to pray at a relic for relief from an illness. But her manner was full of faith and devotion Another woman, much better dressed

remained for an bour after the Mass, kneeling in her pew in front of the relic. Finally she walked up to the chancel kis-ed the shrine, and stepped over to the altar of St. Anne. In front of this stands a candelabra holling nearly a hundred candles. Of these not more than a dezen were lighted. By dropping ten cents into a box on the step at the bot of the candelaba, one is entirled to burn one of the candles in memory of a prayer made to the saint. It costs nothing to write the request in the book. The woman knelt for a new minutes in front of the after and then, dropping some meney into the box, fighter one or that use.

These are characteristic incidents that are repeated every few misutes during the day while the relie is exposed. There is always a group in the little room at the entrance of the church in which the muos ar ready to give advice to all who come orepared to beg fer the intercession of St. Anne. Not only good health, but every manner of II ssing is sought from the saint during these days, and evidently enough have been granted to cause the felling of gratitude which shows it ed in the conceand the efficings to St. Anne's after. There is a little book sold by the rues which recites the story of the mirrel's performed during the noven a, with a reprising recoveries from sickness. The crutches were all sent back as offerings to the saint. The sin blessed near the relic is sone attover the country and reports of miraculous cures made by its agency have been returned to the nuns.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

Following is the teaching waff of St. Mary's Cellege, on Eleury street, for the ensuing year :- Rector, Rev. Eather Turgeon, S. J.; minister, Rav. Father Cad to S.J.; prefect, Father B Hemare, S.J.; prefect of studies, Father French, S.J.; professors of pull sophy, (dret year) lather Carre, S.J. (second year) Father Caisse J.; professor of physics, Father Lamy, S J; profess r of rhetoric, English section) Father Cox, S. J. professor of bell s lettres; Father Caron, SJ.; professors of versification, (French section); Father T. H. Hulon, S.J. (Eng. lish section) Father Macdon Id. S.J. professors of method, Father Charron S. J., Father Dunerval, S.J.; professor of It is applied to the afflicted parts in the syntax, Father Fond, S.J.; professor of reading of the Aportolic Mandate and sign of the cross and its use is accom- takin elements, Fathers Libelle and Le the taking of the oath of faith by the bel, S. J.; prefects at tached to the college for general work, Fathers Adam, L. Hu don, Bouvrette, Areand, Desautel and Bourgeois, S.J. The only change in the teaching stall of Loyola C. Ilege is the addition of the R v. Father Foran. Fatner O Bryan retains the position of prefect. Both colleges open on Septem ber 2nd next.

TAKES IT LITERALLY.

A horrible example of the possibilities of private interpretation of the Bible comes to us from O'Neill, Neb.

The Rev. Rueben Beacking, the pastor of a negro church near that town, is urging his hearers to put out one of their eyes, and in order to emphasize his teaching he has put out one of his own eyes. He declares that the Lord ap proves of one-eyed men in Matthew vi, 22, 23, in which it is stated that "if thine eye be single, then shall thy whole body be filled with light."

This matches the reported witch murder in New Mexic, and the burials of the living in Russia; and all prove what may come of a little religious knowledge and no religious guidance among the ignorant and superstitious— Chicago Citizen.

THE MORTALITY STATISTICS.

There was a slight increase in the mortuary returns for the past week, the total interments numbering 142-124 in the Catholic 17 in the Protestant cemeteries, and one in the Jewish burial ground. Despite the apparently large figures the health of the city is most satisfactory for the season of the year. It is also gratifying to note that the mortality in the zymotic is group infinite simal. The other causes of death were as under: Diphtheria, 1; diphtheritic croup, 1; whooping cough, 2; puerperal fever, 1; variola, 2; consumpti n, 7; bronchitis, 1; brancho-penumonia, 2; pleuro-pneumonia, 1; infantile debility, 74.

Rev. Father J. Quinlivan, P. P., of St. Patrick's Church, who is now visiting his relatives and friends at St. Cloud, Minn., is expected home on Sunday

A peculiar story comes from Kansas City about a girl, who, while combing her hair with a celluloid comb, set both on fire by the friction, thus almost losing her tresses. Celluloid is no doubt a very valuable article of commerce; neverthe-The woman, who had evidently gone to the saint to pray for the cure of her saint to pray for the cure of her the name of commence, it has its weak to the saint to pray for the cure of her points.

ARCHBISHOP-ELECT MGR. BRUCHEST.

Arrangements For the Impraing Ceremontes of Consecration.

Fixed to Take Place on Sunday Next, at St. James' Cathedral.

Preparations are almost complete for the grand ceremonial in the Cathedral of St. James the Greater on Sunday next which will mark the induction and consecration of Archbishop-elect Bruchesi of the Arclidiocese of Montreal and the highest prelate of the most important See on the whole continent of America. As already mentioned the candles with the taper put there for line previous issue of the True Wir-NISS, next Sunday is the feast of the Apostle St. James the Grester, the patron saint in whes honornext to God the walls of the great church were reared. The consecration of Archbishop Bruchesi on that day comes with peculiar fitness, and in celebrating the feast of St. James, at the same time wit nessing the most important rite in the history of Catholic Montreal, the faithful will thus be able to assist at a solemn service of double significance.

It may be said before entering on a precise description of the arrangements strendy completed that St. James the greater being a martyr the vestments of the day will be red, but during the cete bration of the consecration ecremonies His Grace the new Archbishop will be robed in white, the proper color for such occasions, although of tremendously greater significance. The ceremony of ordination of an Archbishop differs but little from that practiced at the ordination of a priest. It has been resolved apart from a few flowers and evergreen plants there will be no attempt at special decoration.

The ceremonial commences at nine o'cl-ck and the doors of the church will be open to all coniers. The seats already rented will of course be reserved for the owners, but all other seats, that is to say, all pews marked to rent can be taken possession of by the people who arrive first. This does not include the seats in Fox S. J.: professor of chemistry, lather the two transe, is which are reserved for the clergy of the righthorese and the French section) Father Libande, S. J.; delegations of the different parishes, each of whom are sending two members to represent them at the grand unction. No invitations whatspeyer have been issued. It is expected that many important perronages will attend but that has been lest to their own choice.

The cerem my will commence by the Archbishop elect.

Monseigneur Begin, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec, has been named Bishop Consecrat r, assisted by Archidishop Duhamel of Oltawa and Archbishop Lang vin of St. Builace. Bishop Emard, of Valley field, will preach the consecration sermon. The mass will be celebrated by the Bishon Consecrator at the grand altar, and as the same time the Archbishopedect will ray mass at the smaller altar of the Blessed Virgin. During the M. so, the new Archbishop will be amsointed, made bishop and invested with the episcopal robes.

On the conclusion of the Mass, Archbishop Bruchesi will go through the church bestowing his first episcopal blessing on the congregation, and on his return to the high altar he will present his thanks and felicitations to the Bishop Consecrator, singing three times, each time in a higher key, "Ad Multoe Annos"—that is, "may your years be many." This concludes the ceremony of consecration.

Afterwards, His Grace will hear read to him three addresses of congratulation and homage, the first from the clergy of the Archdiocese which will be delivered by Canon Racicot, the second from the French Canadian Inity, to be delivered by His Hon a Judge Loranger, and the third from the Irish Catholics, to be delivered by Hon. Dr. Guerin, M.L.A. It is expected the entire coremony will last three hours and a half.

In the evening at half-past seven there will be Vespers and Benediction of the most Holy Sacrament with His Grace as

celebrant. Archbishop Bruchesi went into retreat at the Grand Seminary last Sunday and will continue in retreat until next Sunday morning. He has only left the Grand Seminary once this week and that was on Monday last, when he went to give the last rites of the church to Canon Leblanc of the Palace, who is lying seriously ill in the Hospital of the Grey nuns on Guy street. His Grace will not receive the Pallium until the month of December. The reason of this is that the general rule of the Church ordains that the honor will not be bestowed except at a general consistory of the Sacred College, and there will be none held until the month mentioned Meanwhile a special dispensation has been received from Rome, giving the new prelate the full powers of an Archbishop just as if the Pallium had already been bestowed.

Since 1892 the British mint has recoined 37.000,000 gold coins, sovereigns: and half sovereigns. The average loss in wear of the gold coins returned as being; light weight was 2,523 pence for the sovereigns and 2 377 pence for the half sovereigns, £1,288,188 worth of silver