

## The Symphony Choir of Montreal.

First Concert Under Patronage of Sir  
Charles Fitzpatrick.

As foreshadowed in these columns several weeks ago, a new musical organization has taken concrete form under the name of the Symphony Choir of Montreal, and promises to become a powerful factor in the musical life of our city, judging from the enthusiasm shown by the members of the organization.

Much credit is due for the successful organization of the choir to Prof. P. J. Shea, its Musical Director, whose zeal and unflagging devotion to the cause of music has won him the esteem of everybody in his new field at St. Patrick's, after having completed an honorable and highly successful career as organist and choir master of St. Ann's.

Associated with Prof. Shea are many ladies and gentlemen, well-known in musical circles, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of go-ahead-ness which ever spells success.

The object of the Symphony Choir is one which will commend itself readily to our people, and deserves unstinted encouragement. It is to create a love for a better and higher class of music, and to interpret the works of the Masters of the art. As the organization is formed to embrace all English-speaking parishes of Montreal, it will bring our people closer together and promote a spirit of good-will and kinship highly desirable.

The membership list is now close on to the two hundred mark, and comprises ladies and gentlemen from every parish of Montreal, full of enthusiasm and determination to make the Symphony Choir of Montreal the first musical organization of the city.

The executive is composed of the following gentlemen, whose names are in themselves a guarantee that everything will be done to make the choir a success.

President—Mr. P. F. McCaffrey.  
Vice-President—Mr. E. A. Hewitt.  
Musical Director—Prof. P. J. Shea.  
Librarian—Mr. W. J. Walsh.

Executive Committee—Messrs. J. Hamill, Sr., G. A. Carpenter, W. Murphy, J. J. Walsh, Ed. Quinn, J. Fisher, J. St. John.

A very enthusiastic branch of the organization, which is rapidly rounding into shape, is the orchestra, composed entirely of amateurs and numbering already twenty members.

The Symphony Choir will make their debut on December 6th, at the Monument National, in a programme of exceptional merit, which will show what energy and concerted effort can do. As the proceeds are to be devoted to the poor, a bumper house will no doubt greet the Symphony Choir of Montreal.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick has signified his willingness to be present on the occasion, which will be an added incentive for our people to turn out on masse, to accord an enthusiastic welcome to our great and esteemed fellow-countryman.

### OBITUARY.

#### SISTER MARY OSWALD.

Sister Mary Oswald, for twenty years Mother Superior of the various convents of the Order of the Holy Name, is dead at the Hotel Dieu, Windsor, Ont. Sister Mary was the organizer and founder of a convent of the order at Winnipeg. In secular life her name was Agnes Reaume, she being the daughter of the late Hypolite Reaume, of Windsor. One sister is Sister Rosanna, of the convent of the Order of the Holy Name, this city.

#### MISS ELLEN GRANT.

Miss Ellen Grant, the last surviving relative of the late Mr. Alexander Grant, died at Dilligren, the Original, Ont., on Saturday last. The late Hon. Alex. Grant, who died 40 years ago, settled in the Original in 1819, and the last surviving member of his family lived and died in the home where she was born 84 years ago. She survived a large family of sons and daughters. Her father in his business career was a member of the old Northwest Company.

#### The Jesuits as Socialists.

As a Jesuit, says Father Bernard Vaughan, I have lived for fifty years under a state of things which is the nearest approach to Socialism that has yet been seen on this planet. We Jesuits have to go where we are told, to live under the superior we are told, and for as long as we are told, being switched to, and fro and off and on like any poor gaslight. Furthermore, we may be given things, but they must go to the community. We have the use of clothes, of food, of lodgings, and when money for travelling or what-not is needed we get it from the common purse, into which we drop back again what has not been needed for personal consumption. We may not buy, sell, invest, or in any other way build up capital. This, surely, is a state of things not altogether unlike some phases of socialism.

Dr. Vaughan, Town Clerk of Kingston, has received a letter from Andrew Carnegie offering a grant of \$4,000 to the Kingston Urban Council for the purpose of erecting a new public library for the township.

## Difficulties of School Board.

Children From Outside Municipalities Must Pay Extra Fee.

A lengthy discussion took place on Tuesday evening at the meeting of the Catholic School Commissioners, aroused by the question of allowing children from outside municipalities to continue their education at the schools controlled by the board. It was pointed out by Judge Lafontaine that it was a legal question whether the commission had the right to use the money of citizens of Montreal for instructing these children.

Last May a by-law was adopted by which the heads of all schools were notified that these children could not be allowed to remain at the schools after the end of the school year, unless they paid a fee of \$2 a month. It was shown that the order had been complied with except by two schools where the opinion seemed to prevail that the commission would allow them to go on. Judge Lafontaine argued it would be an injustice to the others to do so, and that the only course to follow was to enforce the regulation or repeal it.

Abbe Demers wanted a modification of the by-law and proposed a motion to the effect that the children of the fifth, sixth and seventh years from outside municipalities be permitted to complete their courses.

After a long discussion, during which a point of order was raised by Judge Lafontaine, it was decided to defer the question till the next meeting.

Judge Lafontaine remarked it was unfortunate that the Irish pupils of St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's schools were practically the only ones who had not complied with the order. In all about 1000 pupils were affected by the ruling. If the Board was in favor of making an exception now it would be unjust to those pupils who had complied.

Ald. Gallery supported the motion of Abbe Demers, and replying to the remark of Judge Lafontaine, said that he had promised to pay the tuition of twenty-five pupils and would do so.

Judge Lafontaine remarked that if Ald. Gallery paid the school fees that would end the matter.

Ald. Gallery replied that he would pay for the children he had promised to look after, but he wanted a repeal of the order in the sense suggested by Abbe Demers.

Judge Lafontaine then raised two objections. One was that a by-law could not be amended except by a notice of motion, and, secondly, that the Board had no right to spend the money of ratepayers in educating the children of outside towns.

Mr. Decarie, who presided, finally succeeded in getting the matter held over for another meeting, and Abbe Demers gave notice of his intention of moving an appeal of the orders of the Board in the matter in question.

Judge Lafontaine gave notice of motion favoring the distribution to the schools of the Board of booklets treating on the dangers of alcoholism.

## What Other Editors Say.

### A LESSON IN THIS FOR ALL.

There is a moral that needs no expounding in this brief account of an incident narrated at length in a "great daily."

"Some time ago there was a unique funeral in one of the cemeteries near Chicago. It was that of a manufacturer of no special fame. But about the grave were gathered a score of men, all of whom wore a modest badge of simple design, and all of whom tarried for a while when the service was over and the relatives had gone. Who were these men? Every one was a released convict to whom this man had given employment and a fresh start toward respectability."

The difficulty—often enough the impossibility—of living down the infamy attached to detention in prison, is one of the apparently insurmountable obstacles confronting the ex-convict who would profit by his bitter experience and return to an honest, law-abiding life. Caution and precaution are virtues, no doubt—but the gentle Master who was accused of eating and drinking with Publicans and sinners would assuredly have found a place in His charity for the repentant criminal who leaves the prison with a genuine purpose of amendment, and who nowadays discovers that he is to be ostracized forever by the "respectables" of the world.—The Ave Maria.

### IS IT COMING TO THIS?

A special foreign correspondent for the Boston Herald speaks of a plan for a "system of cheaper and easier divorces for the poor," much as one would speak of lower rentals or cheaper meat. Is divorce then, according to this ethical standard, to be included among the necessities of life?—Boston Republic.

### A SAD END.

Henry O. Lea, the Philadelphia historian, and the grandson of Matthew Carey, who devoted his life to the calumny of the religion

## Papal Letter to Franciscans.

Closer Union of Branches of Great  
Franciscan Fund Desired.

The Holy Father has issued an important letter to the Franciscan order on the occasion of the seventh centenary of its foundation.

"It will be clear to everybody," says Rome, "that the Holy Father's main object in publishing this latest of the long series of Pontifical documents regarding the Order of Friars Minor was to complete the great work done by Leo XIII. in promoting a closer union among the sons of St. Francis. The late Pontiff found the First Order of St. Francis split up into seven distinct bodies; by the union of the Observants, Reformed, Alcantarines and Recollects under the same constitutions and the same Minister General, the body of Friars Minor resulting from this fusion became the most numerous religious family in the whole Church. According to the latest statistics it contains about 17,000 members and 2000 postulants. The number of Capuchins is over 10,000. The Minor Conventuals have perhaps suffered more than any other Order through the various revolutions and confiscations which have ravaged Europe. In France alone before the outbreak of the great Revolution they had over 2600 religious, while at present the Minor Conventuals in all countries hardly number more than 2000. During little more than a century they have been plundered of more than a thousand houses, but they have found fertile soil for growth in the United States and within the last year they have put forth the first new shoots in England, where they were once so flourishing and beloved.

### PERFECT EQUALITY.

"It is an open secret that some efforts were made to induce the Holy Father to suppress all differences still existing between these three glorious bodies by uniting them under the same Superior General and under the same constitutions as Leo XIII did for the other Franciscan families, but the Holy Father himself has decided on a less radical, and yet perhaps a more spiritual union. He allows the three Families to exist as separate Families of the same Order with their own Ministers General and Constitutions, but at the same time he proclaims the perfect equality of all three Families enriches each of them with all the honors, dignities, prerogatives and privileges of the others, and does everything humanly possible to promote the spirit of fraternal charity between them and to abolish all occasion of contention or dissension.

"The first public manifestation of this new and happy union will probably be observed at the Papal Chapel in St. Peter's next month for the silver jubilee of the episcopal consecration of the Holy Father, where the three successors of the Seraphic Founder will walk abreast in the great procession, adding a new and striking note to that wonderful function. Germany furnishes one of them in the person of Father Schuller, Minister General of the 'Friars Minor of the Leonine Union,' the United States another in Father Dominick Reuter, Minister General of the Minors Conventuals, and Italy the third in Father Pacifico Seggiano, Minister General of the Minors Capuchins, who was formerly the Apostolic Preacher of the Vatican."

### Coughing in Church.

The annual coughing epidemic, now at its height, is troubling teachers as usual. The fact that coughing is sometimes incessant throughout a half hour's sermon, while at a concert, during the performance of a piece of music of the same length, there is usually breathless silence, suggests that at least a good deal of coughing is preventable. There are, indeed, three classes of coughers—those who cannot help it (a few), those who do help it (many), and those who do it on purpose.

It is true that when people are thoroughly interested and absorbed they forget to cough, and, that, no doubt, is the secret of the prevailing silence in the concert hall. Preachers, perhaps, may take the hint that if they allow their hearers' attention to slacken, the said hearers are much more likely to be conscious of a slight irritation in the throat. But that some of our foremost preachers have sometimes publicly to complain—with the result generally, that there is little or no coughing afterwards to the end of the services—is evidence that there is a good deal of wanton coughing.—London Christian World.

The Dublin Gazette contains an announcement by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that, pursuant to Section 28 of the Irish Land Act, 1903, they have directed the creation of £1,000,000 Guaranteed 2-3-4 per cent stock, which stock has been issued to the National Debt Commissioners.

which his grandfathers so stoutly defended at a critical time, has been called away to answer for his crimes. He died at his desk, almost literally engaged to the very last in defaming the Catholic Church as he had always done, to the best of his ability to distort and misrepresent. He was eighty-three years old when he laid down his pen.—Catholic Standard and Times.

## "Carlow and its Castles."

Under the heading of "Carlow and its Castles," an interesting article was contributed to the "Irish Independent" some weeks ago by Thomas Matthews, in the course of which we find the following: As the patrimony of Dermot MacMurrough, Carlow was one of the first districts in Ireland to fall into the hands of the English allies, who, on the accession of Art MacMurrough O'Cavanagh in 1372, counted there 148 "castles and ryles defensible, well routed, battalied, and inhabited." Art, one of the most renowned of Dermot's descendants, acknowledged King of Leinster by the Irish—like his predecessors and successors—made such short work of the castles and piles that in 1435 the "Parliament of Ireland" informs the English King, that the whole County of "Catherlogh" owned the sway of his son and successor Donagh, and was inhabited by "Irish enemies and rebels," so that there remained in the hands of his "leiges" but the castles of Carlow and Tullow, erected in 1180 by the Viceroy De Lacy. The latter of which there is nothing interesting to record, was razed in the reign of Queen Anne. The former exists in ruins. It was an oblong square structure, flanked by round towers; and one of the chief strongholds of the English in South Leinster. In 1361 the Viceroy, Lionel Duke of Clarence, son of Edward, had the Eschequer removed to the town, which he fortified with walls. In 1397, however, it was taken with the Castle by Art MacMurrough who exacted from the English monarch a yearly tribute of 80 marks, which was paid to him or his successors till the reign of Henry III. Carlow was then one of the six chief castles of the kingdom. In 1577 it was besieged by Rory O'More, Lord of Leix, who plundered the town, and took prisoners two English captains, Harrington and Cosby, of Mullaghastane fame. At night, however, he was surprised by fifty men under Robert Hartpole, the Constable, who released his prisoners, and nearly effected his capture. In 1604 Donogh O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, was Constable of the Castle, which in 1647 was taken for the Confederates by General Preston. Later it yielded to the forces of Ireton. In 1814 it was leased to a Dr. Middleton, who, being in a hurry to convert it into a lunatic asylum, applied gunpowder to the walls, with the result that the greater part of the castle was thrown to the ground, only one side, with two towers, now remaining on an eminence overlooking Barrow.

Light Upon Antonomy Bill.  
(Continued from Page 1.)

of ultimate supreme authority (pp. 34-35). Powers reserved relate to all questions which involve the relations of British dependencies, formation of treaties, etc."

In the argument of the Brophy case it was contended that the decision in the Barrett case was conclusive, that no rights or privileges existing by law or practice at the union had been affected or infringed but the privy council declared, "that the main issues were not in any way concluded either by the decision in Barrett's case or by any principle involved in that decision, and that subsection 1 of Section 22 imposes a limitation on the legislative powers, and that any enactment contravening its provisions is beyond the competency of the provincial legislature and therefore null and void."

In the same case, referring to the scope of the decision in the Barrett case, the lord chancellor observes: "that it seems to have given rise to some misapprehension" and he declared: "that all legitimate ground of complaint would be removed if the system (referring to schools) were supplemented by provisions which would remove the grievance upon which the appeal was founded and were modified so far as might be necessary to give effect to these provisions." The lord chancellor further declared that it must be remembered that the provincial legislature is not in all respects supreme within the province. "Its legislative power is strictly limited. In relation to subjects specified in Sections 91 and 92 the exclusive power of the legislature may be said to be absolute, but this is not so as regards education."

It would seem, therefore, unquestionable that Manitoba is contumacious by its refusal to comply with the clear direction contained in the judgment of the Privy Council.

His Lordship Bishop Worrell's strong plea for toleration, as well as that of many other Protestants are very commendable and perhaps it will fortify them to know or to be reminded that the origin of separate schools is due to the demands of the Protestants of Upper Canada, which led to the first legislation on that subject, and secondly that which gave separate schools for colored children, and that separate schools were first provided by the Protestants of Lower Canada by the Confederation act.

Hence the right of Roman Catholics to have schools, conducted by themselves, whatever may be the opinions of those in opposition to the subject, are rights reserved and guaranteed to them under the constitution of our country and in the language of the lord chancellor: "There can be no doubt that the Roman Catholics regarded it as essential that the education of their children should be in accordance with the teaching of their church in schools conducted under the influence and guidance of the authorities of their church."

I therefore venture the opinion in the light of the foregoing and much that could be added that the only proper school clauses of the autonomy bills ought to be those provided by the Confederation act; any more or any less would be beyond the competence of our parliament, and according to the observation of the lord chancellor in the Brophy case, in which he declared that the legislature had not exclusive power as regards education, the same declaration applied to the Dominion parliament. I trust therefore that this important matter may be speedily adjusted in accordance with the true spirit of our constitution and forever set at rest.

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### DEATH OF MR. B. J. COGHILIN.

Death came very suddenly of heart failure yesterday morning to Mr. Bernard Coghlin, one of Montreal's best known residents.

Mr. Coghlin was 73 years of age, having been born on September 8, 1837, at Ballinasloe, County Galway, Ireland. He learned the hardware trade at Sheffield, England, and came to Canada in 1858, founding the firm of B. J. Coghlin, doing business here as wholesale hardware merchants and manufacturers, and latterly, since the sons were taken into the business, as B. J. Coghlin & Company.

The funeral will take place on Friday at 8.30 a.m., from 451 Sherbrooke street, to St. Patrick's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

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Miss Charlotte Grace O'Brien, of Ardara, Foyens, Limerick, well known as a social reformer, poet and novelist, author of "Light and Shade," and "A Tale of Venice," who was able, through her strenuous efforts to improve the conditions under which girls emigrated to the United States, and to ensure their safety on arrival, and who died on the 3rd of June last, daughter of the late William Smith O'Brien, of the "Young Ireland" movement, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £3,806.94 8d., and probate of her will dated 7th of December, 1907, has been granted to her niece, Miss Ellen Lucy O'Brien, to whom, subject to a few specific bequests of shares in various companies to her brother, Lucius O'Brien, and her nieces, Lucy, Penelope and Mary Gwyn, she left the residue of her estate.

When Professor St. University, who had Moral Philosophy States, testified that made authority his principle and taught was a subordinate Judge Ross remarked: much the tone of the dis Britannia. "C" ration Mr. St. was the other petitioners, appearance of Appeal and when appealed to common sense," he was by declaring

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