The Archbishop's Letter On the Civic Hospital Question.

Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, has addressed to the Mayor and aldermen of the city, concerning the project of a civic hospital for contagious diseases, has struck the keynote and has awakened the attention, as well as the universal ap proval of all interested citizens. It is just such a document that the Catholics of Montreal might expect from the able Archbishop; experience, since he has been raised to the archiepiscopal See, has taught that he always has the right word to say at the needed and appropriate time. And whenever the interests of the Catholic population are at stake, he knows how to defend them, and, in so doing, accord to all others the privileges which he claims for him-

The letter, which is a lengthy do cument, explains clearly and fully the reasons why His Grace finds it impossible to agree to a non-denominational contagious disease hospital. So strong are these reasons, and so well have they been understood by the non-Catholic element, that we are positive every Catholic of inirrespective of race, will make it a duty to co-operate with him in the attaining of his wishes. Speaking of the objections that

stand against a non-denominational hospital of the class mentioned. His Grace says :-

Grace says:—

"In the city of Montreal we have two distinct social sections, the one Catholic, the other non-Catholic. Whilst they live together in perfect harmony, yet they have their respective creeds and principles; and in re-

The splendid and timely letter that Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, has addressed to the Mayor and aldermen of the city, concerning the project of a civic hospital for contagious diseases, has struck the keynote and has awakened the attention, as well as the universal approval of all interested citizens. I are the Catholics of Montreal might expect from the abeb Archbishop; experience time the Catholic of Montreal might expect since he has been raised to the archipiscopal See, has taught that he calways has the right word to say at the needed and appropriate time. And whenever the interests of the Catholic population are at stake, he though the consideration. There are certain grounds whereon a fusion of both these sections is impossible. It would in the same time, that respect for both these sections is impossible. The catholic population are at stake, he the constant of th the deplorable consequences, the determined quarrels to which they gave rise, everywhere, that, under the pretext of uniform instruction, of progress, or of economy they have been substituted for the separate schools which correspond with the different faiths of the parents and of the children. Does this mean that we preach exclusiveness? Not at all. For example, in Montreal here, our Catholic hospitals are always open to sick persons who do not belong to our faith, and Catholics are equally admitted into the Protestant hospitals. This is the natural results of the perfectly understood tolerance and the spirit of Christian charity which reign in all hearts to-day. But let the well need the wall with the care and the spirit also and all those pious emblemes that adon nour homes and which our eyes need to contemplate especially in the hour of suffering? Might pred which our seps and aloud by the bedside of the dying? Might the beads be recited, as is the case in Catholic hospitals? Assuredly not, if such were done the civic character of the hospitals would vanish.

"I remember well the objections that were raised only a few years ago to the project of erecting a statute of the Blessed Virgin on the summit of Mount Royal. It was said that it would shock the feelings in all hearts to-day. But let reign in all hearts to-day. But let t be well noted, these various institutions have each but one manage ment, and the kindness displayed

"I remember well the objections that were raised only a few years ago to the project of erecting a statute of the Blessed Virgin on the summit of Mount Royal. It was said that it would shock the feelings of the Protestants, and that argument sufficed to put an end to the enterprise. From this alone you may judge of all the delicate situations in which Catholics and Protestants would find themselves in the same hospital. I can say that, despite the best intencan say that, despite the best inten-tions, their feelings would not be spared, and harmony would be of

short duration.
"Moreover, I think that I voice

the sentiments of all the Catholic families, when I state that they would like to have sisters of charity as nurses for their children in cases of contagious, and often mortal illness. Now sisters of charity can find no place in a civic, undenominational hospital. It would, in truth, grate upon everyone, to have them there as servants under the orders of a matron.

"These reasons, and others, which I will dispense with repeating here, convinced the chairman of the Health Committee. He understood the necessity of having done for the proposed hospital that which individual enterprise has done, up to the present, for all the other benevolent institutions. But to erect two hospitals or even one, in two completely distinct sections, would impose considerable outlay upon the city; possibly too great for the present. I grant this objection: but can too high a price be paid for peace, for harmony, amongst our citizens, for a respect of religious convictions, for the practical recognition of individual freedom in matters that are the most sacred and personal in life?"

It is to be hoped that the offer, on

It is to be hoped that the offer, on of the Sisters of Charity, which the Archbishop has made to the Council, and which has been received with general applause and appreciation, will be accepted by our City Fathers. The question is one of vital importance; and from a fin ancial standpoint, if the community is prepared to donate \$50,000 to the erection of a Catholic hospital, and to conduct the same to the entire satisfaction of the public and of the Health Department, it would, to our mind, be the height of folly for the civic authorities to decline the same.

His Grace tells us that such is the intention of the Grey Nuns; and on that there should be no two opin-

cal profession. You find them at the head of influential journals, great mercantile and banking establishments—all proud that they are Catholics and feeling that the better Catholics they are, the better citizens they are. But notwithstanding the prejudice we had to encounter in this country, there is not another country on the surface of the earth where character, integrity, industry, and ability are so quickly recognized or so richly rewarded.

If asked to name some of the greatest causes which have contributed to the prosperity of the Catholic Church during the nineteenth century I would answer, first and above all others is Irish Catholic emigration. No other people on the globe have suffered for their faith as the Irish people have suffered. No other people have so signally proved their fadelity to the faith of their fathers. For this they have been selected by Divine Providence as the standard bearers of Christianity to the nations of the earth.

Extract from an address delivered

earth.

Extract from an address delivered by Judge Fallon before the Catholic Club of New Hampshire.

IN GERMANY.—In April, 1844, the immortal Daniel O'Connell re-ceived from the distinguished heads of German Universities an address of sympathy, in which Germany's debt to ancient Ireland is acknowdebt to ancient Ireland is acknowledged in the following graceful language: "We entertain towards the
ill-treated people of your beloved isle
the deepest and sincerest sympathy.
A land sighing under the yoke of
bondage, a land red with the blood
of martyred patriots, necessarily enlists the pity of men not vet dead
to human instincts. Indifference to
misfortune of this sort would argue
total loss of nature's finer feelings.
Want of sympathy in the present
crisis would besides render us guilty
of another and a deeper crime—never crisis would besides render us guilty of another and a deeper crime—never forget that your fond country is our mother in the Faith. From the remotest period of the Christian era she commiserated our people. To rescue our pagan ancestors from idolatry and secure to them the blessings of the true Faith she generously sent forth her heroic sons, sacrificing her own wealth and her children's blood. Along with a rich store of merit for the people of Iretore of merit for the people of Ire-and, Catholicity in Germany is the esult of their labors, and we can never, but by the basest kind of indifference, lose memory of the fact. When we behold the native land of these faithful apostles delivered over to undeserved misfortune, the fact rises all the more vividly to our mind."

This affectionate expression of gra This affectionate expression of gratitude to Erin, voiced by the learned men of Germany, must make every true Irish heart throb with new emotions of pleasure.

Extract from an article by M. R. Taylor, in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

APT REPLIES ON IRISH SUBJECTS.

Every newspaper in the world has its varied experiences with peculiar correspondents, and were the manuscripts that flow into any one office to be gathered together, at the end of ten years they would constitute a wonderful volume of curiosities some time ago th? "Catholic Standard and Times," of Philadelphia, published a strange communication from the pen of the author of a "Journey with the Sun Around the World." Part of the letter referred to a disputed point concerning Dean Swift's birth place, and the remainder of a series of misrepresentations of the situation of the people in Ireland. The replies of the Philadelphia organ are so explicit and exact that we have time ago th? "Catholic Standard and replies of the Philadelphia organ are seen tempted to reproduce both the letter and the comments. They are

letter and the comments. They are as follows:—
Editor Catholic Standard and Times.
Dear Sir: I wish to express my appreciation of your comprehensive review of my "Journey with the Sun Around the World." You take ex-Around the World." You take exception to my statement that Dean Swift was born in Cashel, and while declaring that he was born in Dublin, you say that you never heard that statement questioned. The place of Dean Swift's birth appears to be disputed. While Larges Hay in his disputed. While James Hay in his work, "Swift: The Mystery of His Life and Love," in his opening chapter says: "Swift was born in Dublin," he also states in the same chapter that the states of the same chapter that the states in the same

chapter that "A cloud of mystery surrounds his infancy."

In "The Poets and Poetry of Ireland" there is a memoir of Swift ob page 207. It opens with: "Jonathan Swift was, it is believed, a native of Dublin."

In the first volume of "Ireland, Pictorial, Descriptive and Historical," by W. A. Bartlett and Maskenfeld Abbey, in the historical account of Cashel we find, on page 135: "The celebrated Dean Swift was born here in 1667."

celebrated Dean Swift was born here in 1667."

I visited every county in Ireland and saw much poverty and some hovels, yet I maintain that I saw more poverty and worse habitations elsewhere in my tour of the world. It is doubtless true that the poor working people have contributed much by their weekly offerings, but they could not have contributed at all if the mass of the people in Ireland were as poor as your article states. Some of the distressful conditions in Ireland have other recsons for their existense than the absentee landlord system and the unjust and oppressive taxation. If "accesspool exists in front of the house," the fault is in the man of the house. From what I had read and heard of Ireland's poverty I had expected to find it more general. Very distressful poverty is found in most every large city and section the world around.

round.
You have given an illustration of he poverty of Ireland. I will give few facts in proof of my statement hat the poverty is not general. I ttended a funeral in a church in Strabane, County Tyrone. There were, perhaps, two hundred people

in the church. The voluntary offering brought individually to the communion railing amounted, as public, and the communion railing amounted, as public, or about \$100. One of the committeemen told me that they had received from America for their fine stone church and perochial stone residence from £4,000 to £5,000. It the distress of the past have been as it may and the wants of the church imperative, I believe there is more need of funds here than in Ireland for charitable work, for instance, in new dioceses in the West and for the Indian and Negro missions.

In the County Wicklow, on my way to Glendalough, I saw a stone church and parochial residence both abandoned and in decay. I asked the cause. One of the party of five who lived in the parish said: "It that was caused by a landlord we would not hear the end of it. But these buildings were abandoned for convenience and new ones built about a mile and a half away."

The people are not fleeing from Ireland as in former years. The increased emigration of this year is to be attributed rather to the fear of conscription than to distress. The peasant is not as much of a helot as formerly, nor is the landholder as much at the mercy of the tyrannical landlord as some years ago.

WILLIAM McMAHON.

WILLIAM McMAHON.

(1. The birthplace of Swift is by (1. The birthplace of Swift is by the almost unanimous consensus of biographers declared to be the house No. 7 Hoey's court, Dublin; the fat has been verified, doubtless, from the parish register of St. Bride's, where in that place is situated. 2. It has not been contended that the poverty of Ireland is general; it is, however, maintained that the general poverty of the laboring masses is, coeteris paribus, the deepest endured by that class of people anywhere in Europe. 3. The better class of agriculturalists give generously to the church, and the pastors are very rarely put to the disagreeable necessity of make to the disagreeable necessity of ming those painful appeals and expulations with them on that so which forms so irksome a part of the priest's duty very often here. Almost every stone of the fine Almost every stone of the fine churches in the great cities was placed in position by the weekly pennies of the Irish poor, but a good deal of help toward building those in the rural districts was sent from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South America and South Africa. Ireland paid it back a thousandfold in the number of saintly prijests she gave those lends A me. St. Patrick was on

priissts she gave those lands. 4. The emigration :rom Ireland is not decreasing, but unhappily so largely on the increase that the Bishops and on the increase that the Bishops and the political leaders and the public press have at last been roused to take serious action toward putting a stop to the deadly hemorrhage. There is a slight improvement in the peasant's position, thanks to the land acts and laborers' acts wrung from an unwilling Legislature in recent years, but the political and economic condition of the country can never be satisfactory so long as it is ever be satisfactory so long as it i suffering under alien and unsympathetic rule. Finally the comments made on Father McMahon's interesting book, offered only in the most friendly spirit and for the sake of affording information, are not these of a casual visitor, but of a resident and publicist of many years' exper

REVENUES OF PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

Here is an interesting study for our readers. It shows how freely Pro

testants support their churches: The church in all America having the largest annual income is St Bartholomew's Episcopal, York. Its income amounts to about \$200,000 a year; that of historic Trinity parish in the same city, \$168,000.

\$168,000.

In New York, Boston and Philadelphia, there are many Episcopal churches having annual incomes from \$50,000 to \$130,000 each a year.

The largest Presbyterian church is the Brick, New York, with \$116,000 income and the world because the second the Brick, New York, with \$116,000 income, and the second largest is the Second, of Indianapolis, with \$85.000. The Fifth Avenue, of New York, of which the Rev. Dr. John Hall was so long pastor, has an income running from \$60,060 to \$75.000 a year. Chicago Presbyterias churches hardly reach \$50,000 a year, any of them. The largest Congregational church is the Old South, Boston, with \$55,000 income. Income of Methodist churches is small in comparison. The largest is small in comparison. The largest come. Income of Methodist churches is small in comparison. The largest is that of the Madison Avenue, New York, \$39,000. The largest Baptist is the Titth Avenue, where the Rockefellers attend. Its income last year was \$145,000, but that was rather exceptional.

American people pay \$2,000,000 a year for Bibles, \$500,000 a year for bymn and tune books, \$60,000 a year for prayer books, and \$11,750,000 for religious periodicals and other Christian literature. Method

other Christian literature. Methodists North alone pay into their two Book Concerns in New York and Cincinnati over \$8,000,000 each four

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE

Report for week ending Sunday, 10th March, 1901: Males 395, bermales 54. Irish 225, French. 183, English 34, Scotch and other martionalities 7. Total 449.

THE NEXT CONSISTORY.—It is understood that the Holy Father has decided to hold a Consistory at the end of March, says the Liverpool "Catholic Times." Among the prelates to be created Cardinals on that occasion are, it is reported. Monsignor Tripepi, Assistant-Secretary of State: Monsignor Della Volpe, Major Domo in the Pontifical Household; Monsignor Gennari, Assessor of the Holy Office; Monsignor Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate to the United States; and the Archbishops of Ferrara, Verona, Benavento, Prague, and Oracow.

THE TRUE ANTI-IRISH SPIRIT.

most dangerous literature is that which is refined in its immoral propaganda, so do we find that the most effective expression of antisentiment is that which is couched in careful language and drawn up with a view to creating a prepossession, in its favor, in the thind of the public. After all, the vulgar and loud-mouthed attack upon our race is always the least harmful. It may derange the gravharmful. It may derange the gravity of the muscular system; but it will never deceive the masses, nor cause a seriously patriotic Irishman to go to bed in dread of the morrow. It is those cleverly written, but long prepared articles from so-called Irish correspondents, that display the keenest and bitterness of the hostility felt towards the Old Land and her sons. As an example of what we daily receive as mental food, from the Protestant press, we reproduce in full a letter dated London, 8th March, to the "Evening Post." We give it in full:— We give it in full :-'The favorite ditty of the London

music halls for months past has run,
'What do you think of the Irish
now?' This week's momentous hap-What do you think of the Irish now?' This week's momentous happenings have made the question most difficult to answer. Lords Wolseley and Lansdowne are both Irish by birth and association, and together they have this week managed to send tumbling over the abyss their own reputations and the great army system for which they were jointly responsible, and watching their fall, that he may profit in building up a new army system, sat another Irishman, Lord Roberts.

"Across the lobbies in the House of Commons twelve Irishmen have once again proved how absolutely the whole British Parliamentary system is at the mercy of a handful of determined men whom English statesmanship has failed to reconcile with English rule. It has in truth been an Irish week. It is impossible to say that the British public has been very much perturbed by the Irish row in the House of Commons. Parliament has lost that halo of sanctity which great personalities like those of Pitt, Palmerson, Peel, Dis-

liament has lost that half the tity which great personalities like those of Pitt, Palmerson, Peel, Disi. and Gladstone used to give to a tracising their and has become in the public as the above.

olic Citizen" of Milwaukee does not mince matters in referring to the re-cent deliverances of Maude Gonne, Mayor Daly and Major McBride. Un-der the heading "We Draw the Line," it says:—

Mauhe Gonne, who is euphoniously called the Irish Joan of Arc. has her good points; so has John Daly, the physical force mayor of Limerick; so perhaps has Major McBride, though we should profe.

though we should prefer to see him active under De Wet, rather than leaving the Boer standard before the war is over. But when this stellar aggregation utilize the publicity they have obtained under the aegis of

As we have been often told, the mind little more than a talking mind little more than a talking shop, too yerbose and unwieldy for practical work. The spectacle, therefore, of policemen entering the people's chamber and hauling out representatives of the people, much as they would drunkards out of a tavern, hardly seems to have shocked the English public. Generally the simile of a nurse carrying a naughty little boy out of the drawing-room occurs to them, and perhaps they even share the satisfaction which the "Spectator" expresses to-day when "Spectator" expresses to-day whit says that it is not sorry to sthe Irish members in simulated ta trums, because they are never gerous when noisy

gerous when noisy.

"To a Minister of the crown, whose views I have heard, the whole affair appealed as a mere Irish trick to replentish the depleted party treasury by subscriptions from the sympathetic Irish servant-girl in America. The deeper meaning of it all hardly finds expression in the press, namely, the fact that, after these hundred years of English rule, two-thirds of Ireland's representatives seize every opportunity to block the thirds of Ireland's representatives seize every opportunity to block the English governing machine, and har-ass and degrade English public life, and win widespread applause in Ire-land for their pairs land for their pains

and for their pains.

"As to the rights and wrongs of the case, Mr. Balfour undoubtedly is far too fond of closure, and can use his power in the most exasperating way. Moreover, Parliament becomes a farce when a vote of \$85,000,000 can be forced through the House after five hours' discussion on one only of half-a-dozen burning English. Irish, and Scotch subjects affected by the vote. On the other hand, the Irish members who have managed to squeeze eighty-four speeches into two and a half weeks' sittings can hardly claim to be gagged; but, after all, the practical point is that if the Irish Nationalists choose they can by concerted extremist measures bring the British Parliament to its knees, as well now as in Parnell's day."

A PROOF OF SANITY. — A new light has dawned upon us from this short paragraph, which we have copied from a Boston daily paper, says the "Weekly Boquet": — "The will of Arthur, Cole of Boston, was lately disputed in one of the courts on the ground of incompetency. Ie was proved, however, that only three days before the date of the will. Mr. Cole renewed his subscription for his favorite paper, maying in advance. This fact was considered sufficient evidence of sanity to pay for his paper, then it must be a proof of his insanity when he englects to do so. It is, we think, something more than a supposition, that the first size of the court and jury." knees, as well now as in Parnell's day."

he to been Irish encourage! Surely, amongst the resolutions to be taken on this first St. Patrick's Day of the century, one will be recorded to the effect that our people will sin no more in ostracising their own press for such public.

the lar The reat majority of Irish Ameri-ney cans. who do any thinking on the of subject, believe in constitutional

CATHOLIC EDITORS ON MANY THEMES.

OUTSPOKEN WORDS .- The 'Cath- | Irish patriotism to denounce

The Providence "Visitor" in referring to a recent pastoral of the Archbishop of Dublin, says:—

The lustre of the fine gold is growing dim, as it were, when the Archbishop of Dublin finds it necessary to warn his flock about going to theatres in Lent. Some years ago it was the regular custom, in Dublin, for all Catholics to keep away from public entertainments during the public entertainments during the penitential season. Of late, such abence has grown rare even among devout, although, as the Arch pishop is at pains to point out, the moral tone of the theatres has sad ly deteriorated. We have great pleas ure in quoting Dr. Walsh's pro ure in quoting Dr. Walsh's pro-nouncement on going to shows in Lent: "The frequentation of the-atres and other places of amuse-ment is at variance with the spirit of mortification which should prevail amongst Catholics during the sea-son of Penance." Let him whom the cap fits wear it.

subscription for his favorite paper, naving in advance. This fact was considered sufficient evidence of sanity by both the court and jury."

If it is a proof of a man's sanity to pay for his paper, then it must be a proof of his insanity when he neglects to do so. It is, we think, something more than a supposition, that the first sign of insanity in a man—the first mark of its advance—was his neglect to pay for his pa. was his neglect to pay for his per. This was the little cloud bigger than a man's hand; he lected to pay his subscription it became due!

it became due!

Ah! why could he not have been warned? But no, the occurrence was too common, hundreds were treading the same path, and so it went on, year after year, until the end came. How necessary, then, that we watch the first symptoms of the disease—that we warn these when the warn these warn the w we warn those who unaware standing on the precipice!

If the mere prompt paying for one's paper is an antidote or a preventative, how easy to do it! As we value an approving conscience—as we wish to prove our claim to sanity—let us pay in advance and promptly for our paper. A word to the wise is sufficient! Irish patriotism to denounce other Irishmen, to wit:—the Irish members of Parliament and the plan of Parliamentary and constitutional agitation, we must draw the line. Let Maude Gonne plead for the Boers. Let Mayor Daly, (who would not be mayor except for the extension of franchise secured by the Irish Parliamentary Party.) plead for the tenants, but let them, and each of them avoid turning their guns on other Irishmen as they did last Saturday before an Irish gathering in Chicago.

PATHER LACHAPELLE. SJ, DEAD.

The Rev. Fathers of St. Boniface The Rev. Fathers of St. Bonfface College have received news, by cable-gram, of the death, at Ange.s in France, of the Rev. Rodrigue Lacha-pelle, S.J., who was for several vears a teacher in St. Boniface Col-lege and an examiner in the Univer-

agitation and they are inclined to see insincerity in a platform advocacy of physical force and in the counsels of men who urge the Irish people into the losing game of taking up arms under the present circumstances.

THEATRES IN LENT. — Last week we pointed out in these columns that our theatres—in this Catholic city—were crowded every night. The Providence "Visitor" in referring to a recent pastoral of the Archbishop of Dublin, says: earned for him, at the outset of his pedagogic career, a great reputation as a professor. He was chosen at an extraordinarily early age classical tutor to his own brethren of the Society, and afterwards taught the higher, or the lower classes—for in all he was equally at home — in St. Mary's College, Montreal, and in St. Boniface College. While here he gave to one of the St. Boniface winners of the university previous medal that solid grounding and methodical training which enabled him to capture that much coveted prize.

solid grounding and methodical training which enabled him to capterent pleases has sadreat pleases has sadreat pleases as a substitution of the form the spirit the seases where the spirit the seases where the s

STANDARD-BEARERS OF CHRISTIANITY,

IN THE UNITED STATES .- The famine which ravaged Ireland in 1846-'47 and 1848 brought millions of Ireland's sons and daughters-all Catholics-to our shores. We came, we or our fathers, poor Irish emigrants, and we were welcome- welcomed to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water"—welcomed to do manual labor on the railroads, in the factories, in the fields, or in the houses of the emigrants who came a few years before us, and who now call themselves the natives. But we were not expected to aspire to anything higher. The appointment of an Irish Catholic to the exalted position of policeman in Botters. comed to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water"—welcomed Irish Catholic to the exalted posi-tion of policeman in Boston in 1852 was the sensation of the day. Such were the prejudices we had to over-come, and we did overcome them. We lived to see the day when an Irish Catholic was for three consecutive years mayor of Boston. We lived to see Irish Catholics taking a leading part in the affairs of the nation. We find them distinguished on the bench, at the bar, and in the medi-

Saturday March It

While the first cele twentieth century nday next, still to Monday next, still to day) is really St. Apart from the nation of the occasion, there abiding religious glo this feast day, for I is also a saint Church. It is not a anticipate a celebrati therefore it would be me to write about we place on Monday ne place on Monday he remarks concerning an Apostle of the Fa an Apostle of the Fa inappropriate on the day. I do not preter say anything very ne life of St. Patrick; thing that could pos the subject has be written times out of might possibly be al of these old things in

When we seriously career of St. Patrick come to the conclusion and Irishmen were he having had such in having had such sonage as national p that men live, and r whose ideas of St. Is say the least, be calimagine that it is thusiasm of the Celton St. Patrick's day a special importance But such is not the vainly sought in the nation, civilized or haracter such as Pa with as wonderful a extraordinary a succ extraordinary a succient, mediaeval or m the man be found. the man be found.
mere outcome of Iris
thusiasm, nor of Cat
fervor, on my part.
will bear with me fe
ments, I hope to est
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duplicated in the sto

St. Patrick was on company of missional ferent times, went fo to carry the light of to lands where barbanism reigned suprem was crowned with a other preacher of the tained. Others commof converting infidel their companions aid gigantic task; but m peoples were centurized to the Truth of C not a few of them lo wholly or in part, as along. But St. Patr successful and effective outset; he performed aided by other missi the same time as flocked around his st flocked around his st Cross; and what is a still, they and their over nearly fifteen preserved the doctri that great apostle, a their Faith through misfortunes such as describe and no fini-conceive.

When Ireland was When Ireland was St. Patrick, the Dru and amidst their weir and in their sacred taught a creed that, was, perhaps, the beprepare the race for higher revelations. says: "St. Patrick ruling classes, who c them their followers, tact to zeal, respectifudices, opposing no judices, opposing no not directly hostile Christianity, and ha the chiefs with whon deal." An early c deal." An early of MacTrighism—was a ential connections, ground for the religi known as Saul. He the inquiries of Laeg Niall, King of Erin, strange preacher's strange preacher's m St. Patrick sailed fo the Boyne and went King. He eventually

It is in connection tism of this monarch is told of the convert' faith and great hero rick travelled with crozier, which served

EMMI

It appears that O ored by two distinct the Emmet annivers took place on Saturnder the auspices of the counted Irish societies World' commenting said:—

said:—
"The sentiments er two celebrations of two celebrations of two celebrations of Saturday and Mondone respect in marke United Irish societis lutions formally ind lutions formally induitions of the re-united "So far as we can daily papers, the N. not formally condem action of the Parliabut their speakers win their denunciation This was especially of Mayor Daly a Gonne."