

## VOL. XLV., NO. 6.

EDUCATION IN

### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1895.

# A SYSTEM OF FREE SCHOOLS

ROME

Founded by a Saint-Facts and Figures to Confute the Bigots.

The accusation so persistently repeated by our enemies, and so readily credited by the Protestant public, that the Church is the friend of ignorance and opposed to education, is made to back up the old, long-standing calumny, that she hates, because she dreads, the light, that ignorance is essential to her life and the secret of her power.

If this accusation had the least foundation in truth, then, of all places in the world, the City of Rome ought to furnish the clearest exemplification of this benighting policy. Schools ought always to have been very rare in that centre and stronghold of the religion that lives and thrives by ignorance. One would take it for granted that anything like a free school there was never heard of. And, if anybody should ever have attempted to undermine the papal throne and the very foundations of the Catholic Church itself by daring to open such a school, of course he must have been seized at once, thrown into the dungeons in the Inquisition, and, after having been properly lortured, left there to rot and

Now it happens that there was just such a man, Giuseppe. Calasanzio by name, and, strange to say, by profession a Catholic priest, and it was in the year 1597 when he did this very deed. And not only once, but ever so many times. The fact is, he is the founder of the first free s-hool system. What did Rome do to this man? Only this: she canonized him as a saint, and named him as the only patron of all schools for the common people, and especially of all free schools. Every priest i the whole world to day celebrates at the altar the festival of this Catholic saint of free schools.

But, if this Saint Giuseppe Calasanzio brought free schools under a system, then such schools must have existed before? Most certainly. Rome had always been solicitous to provide for the education of children, and here is good evidence of it, evidence standing for over four hundred years before the saint himself was born. In 1179 Pope Alexander III., at the third Council of Lateran, had the follow-ing decree passed: "Since the Church of God, like a tender mother, is bound to provide for the poor, both in those things that appertain to the aid of the body, and in those which belong to the advancement of the soul; lest the opportunity should be wanting to those poor parents, let a competent benefice be popish superstition !" founded in every cathedral church church gratuitously, by which means the support of the teacher may be assured and the way to instruction opened to learners. Let this practice be restored in other churches and monasteries if, in times past, anything was set apart for this purpose. But let no one exact a price for granting permission to teach." Popes, prelates, and priests have always shown themselves to be of one mind ever since with this Pope Alexander. What is the result as witnessed today" Free education, in Rome itself, from the great Roman University down through its colleges and seminaries to the last of its numerous schools, forms one of the most striking and, to all but its caluminators, the most pleasing features of the great Capital of the Christian world. The university and all the other institutions of higher education in Rome are free. Of what other city in the world can the same be said? A comparatively small number of pupils in the parish schools pay a small sum to aid their support. When next my reader hears the charge made that the Roman Catholic Church, her popes and her priests are all focs of education, let him stand up on his feet and tell the speaker that his assertion is false, that Rome herself is the Founder of the Free-School system. Now let us hear a little Protestant lestimony about Rome and look at a few gures. Laing, in his Notes of a / raveller, thus discourses of the state of education in Rome : "In Catholic Germany, in France, Italy and even Spain the education of the common people in reading, writing, arithmetic, music, manners and morals' which last two elements of true education should be printed in capitals), "is at least as generally diffused and as faithfully promoted by the clerical body as in Scotland. It is by their own advance, and not by keeping back the advance of the people, that the Popish priesthood of the present day seek to keep ahead of the intellect. al progress of the com-munity in Catholic lands, and they might, perhaps, retort on our Presbyterian clergy, and ask if they, too, are in the countries at the head of the intellectual movement of the age? Education is, in reality, not only not repressed, but is encouraged by the Popish Church, and is a mighty instrument in its hands and ably used. "In every street in Rome, for instance, there are at short distances public primary schools for the education of the chil-

the instruction of those classes? I doubt it. Berlin with a population about double that of Rome, has only 264 schools. Rome, also, has her university, with an average attendance of 660 students, and the Papal States, with a population of 2,500,000 (in 1846) contain seven universities. Prussia, with a population of 14,000,000 (nearly six times as great) has but seven universities."

"These are amusing statistical factsand instructive as well as amusingwhen we remember the boasting and glorying carried on a few years back, and even to this day, about the Prussian e lucational system for the people, and the establishment of governmental schools, and enforcing by police regulation the school attendance of the children of the lower classes.

"The statistical fact that Rome has above a hundred schools more than Berlin, for a population little more than half of that of Berlin, puts to flight a world of humbugs about systems of national education carried on by governments and their moral effects on society."

Now just here I must call attention to the singular value of the evidence of this Scotch Calvinist who was no friend of the education of the "lower classes," and was bitterly opposed to the "state taking up the trade of teaching, monopolizing the business and enforcing by law and regulation the consumption of a certain quantity in every family out of the government chops." (pp. 402-3).

But how can I say that he was no friend of the education of the "lower classes" when he had just lavished such high praise upon what Rome had so successfully done, far away and ahead of Protestant Prussia? Listen to this :

"It is very much owing to the zeal and assiduity of the priesthood in diffusing instruction in the useful branches of knowledge that the revival and spread of Catholicism have been so considerable among the people of the Continent. . . The Catholic clergy adroitly (!) seized on education, and not, as we suppose in Protestant countries, to keep the people in darkness and in ignorance and to inculcate error and superstition; but

to be at the head of the great social influence of useful knowledge, and with the conviction" (O wily Roman priesthood!) "that this knowledgereading, writing, arithmetic and all such requirements-is no more thinking. or an education leading to thinking, and to shaking off the transmels of popish superstition, than playing the fiddle, or painting or any other requirement to which mind is applied." (p. 403).

So it appears that Rome is not to be praised after all for taking the lead in educating the common people, but to be reviled for the cunning of its priesthood | Mother St. Jerome, 1st French course in spreading knowledge among them as tunity should be wanting to those poor the surest means of binding them more course; Mother St. Isidore, 2nd French children who cannot be aided by their securely with the "trammels of its course; Mother St. Simeon, 2nd English education of the people is sure to reand assigned to a teacher, whose sult in the "spread of Catholicism;" duty it shall be to teach the and as a champion of Calvinismclerks and poor scholars of the same | the stoutest form of Protestantism-he is opposed to this powerful means, devised by wily Romish priests, of keeping up and securing from the Protestant ranks new adherents and slaves to its Popish superstition. This is what he meant by saying that the statistical facts, apparently witnessing to the glory of Rome, were "instructive as well as amusing." The long and short of it is, the Catholic Church must be reviled and downed in any case.

appointment in six years. She will be ready for new hope and quite filled with a new energy when the last session of the present Parliament is over and done with."

### ST. URBAN'S ACADEMY.

### An Excellent Educational Institution,

The St. Urban's Academy on St. Urban street, above Sherbrooke, is a peaceful and delightful abode. It is surrounded on every side with pretty cottages owned by our city merchants and professional men who seek, with their families, quiet and seclusion after fatigue and agitation. It enjoys the mountain breeze, for it rises at a short distance from the southeastern slope of Mount Royal. Its main structure, of cut stone, faces a neatly trimmed plot of green, with its winding roads for vehicle purposes. In rear, a high brick building was added on in 1893, to respond to a public demand for more room and better accommodation. It contains a reception room, parlors, classes and a graceful Chapel, where the Blessed Sacrament is kept day and night. The class apartments are well-lighted and ventilated, and the bath and wash rooms, with the other requirements, have all the modern improvements and ara according to the standard sanitary regulations. A thorough-going hot water heating apparatus keeps up a uniform healthy temperature throughout the cold season. A charming garden lies in the background of the mansion, with the 'Madonna" in her niche of roses at the western extremity, while to the east an orchard of delicious fruits its most tempting to the eye.

This educational estublishment, instituted by the Notre Dame Congregation, to impart a higher grade of studies to girls and young ladies in easy circumstances, was founded September 2, 1889. The extra branches taught are drawing, painting, elocution, physical culture, violin, harp, mandolin, guitar, piano, etc., etc. The pupils are either day etc., etc. scholars or half or full boarders in limited numbers. There are two annual musical competitions and two general examinations held yearly under the presidency of the Lady Prefect of Studies of the Com-munity. Premiums are distributed to the winning pupils at the closing exercises in June. Two gold medals for general proficiency in French and English will be among the prizes at the end of the coming scholastic term.

The first directress was Rev. Mother Ste. Nativity of Jesu-; the second, Rev

Mother St. Honore. The following is the list of the actual Board of Mistresses for 1895-96; Rev. Mother St. Eugenia, directress; Mother St. Mary of Nazareth, assistant directress; Mother St. Martin of Tours, 1st English

it defies description, in mountain, lake and valley. At the Little Bras d'Or picand Acadians, all harmonicus, living and thriving together. The reception to Sir Hibbert Tupper and myself was very enthusiastic. The people down by the sea are proud of their public men. The name of Sir John Thompson is dear to them all; they actually revere his memory. Nothing could exceed the heartiness of the reception given Sir Hibbert Tupper. He is a great favorite with all classes, and looked upon as one of the men of greatest promise. The Sydney banquet was an unqualified suc-cess. Sir Hibbert's speech was one of the best I have ever heard, and it is very much to be regretted that there were not first-class facilities for reporting it. The Highlanders all speak Gaelic, much to Sunday, at the Grand Narrows. I was sorry I could not understand the words

that sounded so pathetically. The Acadians speak French well. They have a fine college at Memrancook. The educational facilities in all the places I visited are first-class. Mrs. Curran accompanied me on my tour, and we are. both delighted with our trip."

#### THE CHURCH AND SCIENCE.

#### A Learned Monk Pays His Respects to Carping Scientists.

Apropos of the much discussed subject of the attitude of the Church towards science a contributor who signs himself I.e Moine (The Monk) thus writes to a French paper :

Science is good just as language is a useful gift; but it does not follow that science, like speech, may not often be applied badly.

The two thieves saw the sufferings of Jesus and knew his divine patience; the penitent one made good use of this knowledge, prayed and was saved that very hour; the bad thief made bad use of his lesson, blasphemed and was damned with his knowledge and his

speech. We have therefore the best right to repeat that science, even that acquired by a Berthelot, who cannot see beyond his crucibles, is a benefit to humanity, and to affirm that even the discovery of explosives is a boon, although those who are wise in their own conceit find in crucibles the secret of damnation, and in explosives a means of shattering this poor world.

Science leads true savants to the Creator: for, according to the words of Pas-teur. "An invincible force impels the human mind to ask what is beyond the starry vault"; the more one advances the more one thirsts to know and the more one admires the divine Architect. Increase of knowledge in the human ntellect elevates it instead of lowering

in piccolo, banjo and mandolin, were greatly and deservedly admired, and renic there were Scotch Highlanders, Irish | called again and again. A great attraction is promised for to-morrow evening, (Thursday), 29th, when the choir of St. Patrick's, under the management of Prof. Fowler, will give their well-known and valuable talent to encourage the good work of the Catholic Seamen's Club.

### STATISTICS OF IRBLAND.

London, Aug. 27.-The annual report of the statistics of Ireland for 1894 was issued by the Registrar-General this morning. The report shows the number of marriages to have been 21,602, which is slightly above the annual average for the last decade. The number of births was 105,354, a slight decline from the a verage. The number of deat hs was 83,528, their credit. I had the pleasure of lis-tening to a sermon in that language last ated population in the middle of the year was 4,600,599.

### OUR VENERABLE POPE.

"What impression did the Holy Father make upon you?" was a question put to Cardinal Gibbons the other day in London.

\* The feature that impressed me most strongly," the Cardinal answered, " was his extraordinary mental vigor. He, buried in the Vatican, knows all, understands all. No detail escapes him. Moreover he is-and this is truly remarkable for one in his cighty-sixth year-abreast of if not in advance of the times and as keenly alive to the importance of current events as the youngest of those around him. Besides, he is a convinced progressist. The spirit breathed by his later encyclicals is the spirit of the man himself. Physically he is not robust. His face is as white as yonder wall. His cheeks are transparent, yet through the fleshy veil an indomitable spirit shines. The quickness of his intelligence is marvellous. He better than any other, understands that the watchwords of the Church must be 'Progress,' not 'Reaction,' 'Energy,' not 'Apathy.'

# OBITUARY.

### THE LATE THOMAS COLLANS, JR.

Two months ago the home of Mr. Thos. Collins, 178 Richardson Street, Point St. Charles, rejoiced in a visit from one of the sons of the family, Mr. Thomas Collins, Jr., of Greensburg, Fa. The young gentleman was then in good health and to all appearances was likely to have a long lease of life and many years of usefulness in store for him. During the past nine years he had resided at Greensburg, where he was universally admired and extremely popular. He was a long time nothing to do with the question. It is secretary of the Greensburg Athletic not a matter of politics at all. It is a Club, and was one of the happy young matter of justice. It should be decided men who make friends wherever they go We can imagine the severe stroke to all his relatives and friends was the sad news of his death, which took place on the 18th instant at Pittsburg, Pa. He was in the prime of life, just twentyseven years of age, with a bright future ahead and every prospect of a useful career. To lament his early death he leaves a father and mother, seven brothers and three sisters. No family is better, more widely and more favorably known in Point St. Charles. In fact we might say that the father and mother of decased were amongst the very earliest pioneers of what is now an important section of our city. In their sorrow they have the general sympathy of the whole community. The largely attended funeral on Friday, from the Bonaventure Depot to Cote des Neiges at length on the right of parents to edu-Cemetery was an indication of the widely | cate the child, he went on to classify the extended feeling of condolence that filled he breasts of friends and acquaintances. In life young Mr. Collins was a model | religion was taught the last half hour of son, a fond brother, a good citizen and one whose days—short as they were on ] earth-have surely paved the way to a blessed reward beyond the grave. In detrimental to religion. If God has a conveying the expression of our sympathy to the family we pray that his three, He has the right to enter at any soul may find the reward that has been hour of the day. You cannot point your

### PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### MGR. O'BRYEN OF ROME.

### His Views Upon the Manitoba Problem.

Six feet high, straight as a poplar, with beautiful white hair, Bishop O'Bryen is a notable personality who, in the rotunda of the Windsor Hotel, this morning, attracted general attention. The bishop is a ripe scholar, who for the last fitteen years has occupied the position of rector of the Church of Saint Andrea delle Frate at Rome. Hespeaks and writes in Italian, and wields a trenchant pen in the religious papers of the Eternal City. Previous to this appointment he had charge of a mission at Liverpool. On a short visit to this country, his Grace is stopping at the St. Patrick's rectory for a few days.

Very faintly one catches a mellow accent which might betray nativity. The manner is polished, the smile cordial, the whole personality is engaging. "Remember that I am only a visitor

here, and have no authority to speak," was the answer when His Grace was asked to say a word or two on the attitude of the Church toward the education of its children, with reference to the Manitoba school question.

'The attitude of the Church is too well known to need any description. The Church believes in the religious education of the young, holding that this mortal state is a probationary one, and that the man is made for eternity largely by the kind of religious training he receives in youth. This Manitoba school cuestion has, I understand, been agitating your country for some time past. 1 remember well when poor Bishop Tache was rejoiced to think that the question was settled, and settled forever. University, intermediate and primary schools were settled, as he thought, upon a basis which did equal justice to the Protestants and the Catholies. In fact, the original irrangement was made in the interests of the Protestants, who were then in the minority. But as soon as the minority became a majority they overturned this arrangement, which was conceived in their own interests. Now, I apprehend that this question will be settled, and settled in justice. There can be no other settlement. The Privy Council has given its decision in favor of the Catholics. It remains to carry that decision into effect. It is not a question of expediency. It is a question of right—of cternal right and justice. The Catholics have appealed to the highest court in the empire, which affirmed the justice of their cause. It remains to be seen how speedily the proper authorities will

give effect to the supreme ruling." His Grace being reminded that polities entered into the consideration of the question, replied: 'Polities have e tho domain of յութ should be decided calmly and equitably, without the passion or strife of politics entering into the discussion. I believe it will be satisfactorily decided in the long run, for with justice on the Catholic side, with the law on their side, they cannot well be denied a satisfactory settlement.-Daily Witness, August 26.

In their own countries, where Protestants have the floor, she is to be reviled, and falsely, for keeping the people in ignorance; and lo! the travelled Protestant philosopher, finding Rome leading the most enlightened countries in the world in teaching the people, tells us she is to be reviled because she does not keep them in ignorance .-- Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared.

"HOW STANDS THE IRISH CAUSE."

#### Mr. Justin McCarthy's Views.

New YORK, August 26 .- Mr. Justin McCarthy contributes an article to the Tribune on "How Stands the Irish Cause," in which he states that Ireland will have to wait some time for Home Rule. It may be that it will come before a Liberal Government succeeds to power, but he does not build his hopes on that chance. "Let the Tories remain Tories as long as they will," writes Mr. Mc-Carthy, "they cannot prevent the poli-tical world from moving. And even Tories feel the movement. But, of course, the great solid strength of Ireland is in herself and her own cause-in the teachings of history, in the lessons of experience. There is not, so far as I know, any people in the world who are so nearly unanimous on any political subject of Home Rule."

Mr. McCarthy deals with the electoral successes of his party in Ireland, of the internecine strife which injured the Irish cause in Great Britain, and, speaking of Mr. Redmond's attitude, he says: "At At the present time he and his followers will have to fall into line with us. It will be his duty and his business to the Island's history. I did not deliver oppose the Tory Government-the coercionist administration. We shall vote | Prince Edward, although I spoke at four together in every lobby, and it may be that the division lobby may come to mean to us the forgetting of old divisions. If we could get even this much out of the return of the Tories to power we should have something substantial to recompense us for what we have lost. Suppose we assume that the Tory statesden of the lower and middle classes in the neighborhood. Rome, with a population of 158,678 souls, has 872 pri-they should not have their constitutional tenure of office, and I see no reason whatever they should not have it—that means in any schools, with 482 teachers and 1009 children attending them. Has been they are continued. Cape Breton is the bome of hospitality. As for the scenery, migh so many public schools for time. But Ireland will not die of dis bome of hospitality. As for the scenery, the second state of the scenery, the second state of the scenery the scener

That is, the | course : Mother St. Albina, junior French course; Mother St. Mary, junior English course. Mistress of painting and drawing, Mother St. Mary of the Precious Blood; Mistresses of music, Mother St. Mary Elizabeth, Mother St. Peter, Mother St. Evode.

A deputation composed of the Misses Bella Maloney, of Park avenue, and Beatrice, daughter of the late Colonel Hunter, of the British forces at Quebec, both graduates with singular honors of English and French, excellence in music and classes, in course 1894-95, waited on Rev. Mother-General St. Jean Baptiste, Rev. Mother regrets exceedingly that owing to unavoidable circumstances she is not in a position to acceede presently to any change in the administration.

### HON. MR. CURRAN'S RETURN.

### The Solicitor-General's Tour Down by

the Sea. The Hon. J. J. Curran has returned from his trip to the Maritime Provinces, and chatted freely on the matter with the representative of THE TRUE WITNESS. He said: "My visit to the Maritime Provinces was a most agreeable one. In Prince Edward Island I was the welcome guest of Lieut.-Governor Howlan. His Honor and Mrs. Howlan are the most popular occupants of the Government House that have held the position for years back. All creeds and classes gave me a generous reception, but naturally 1 was pleased with the addresses by all the Irish societies of the Island at nearly every point. The Irish-Canadians down by the sea are lovers of the Old Land, but most devoted citizens of Canada. One of my most pleasant recollections will ever be the citizens of Summerside joining with the members of the C.M.B.A. on my passing through and making a family affair of the greeting. The C.M.B.A. is in a most prosperous condition in that part of Canada. Everywhere they have very fine meeting rooms for their branches. The A.O.H. is a very strong society, and is increasing in membership daily. The Benevolent Irish Society, of Charlottetown, is now in the 70th year of its existence, and its roll of membership contains all the most prominent names that have figured in any political addresses on the Island of places there. The Island is a perfect garden, and scems to be in a prosperous way. Charlottetown is a thriving place, but there seems to be more activity at Summerside for the size of the place. They are very fond of sports, and the regular season of horse races are always great even:s. There are places innumer-able for a pleasant summering by the senside on the shores of the Island. It

it and holding it down, as happens to those who fall into the muck of materialism.

A ladder remains a useful implement, although many people, in place of using it to climb to the summit, make of it the neans of a lamentable fall.

Every discovery recorded to our researches has its useful side ; it is a good in itself, and if we do not know how to find this good side, that is our disadvantage. Let us keep on studying : we shall find it, as we have already found it for dynamite and for divers poisons that are

in use as remedies. M. Berthelot and his crowd pretend that science ought to pull the chariot backward; now this manner of harnessing up progress proves nothing against progress, but against the coachmen. We do not complain, then, of the

'evils of progress," but of the stupidities of the materialists. For the church, iron is a valuable

thing, so long as poinards are not made of it.

# AN EMINENT PROTESTANT CLERGY-MAN

### On the Manitoba School Question.

Rev. Henry Scott-Holland, M.A., canon of Canterbury Cathedral, and one of the foremost preachers and writers in the Church of England, was in the city to-day, a guest at the St. Lawrence Hall. He is greatly interested in the Manitoba school question, and after a careful study of the whole question, is convinced that the Catholic minority is but demanding its rights. "In Eng-land we have to fight against secular schools," he said, "and we are very glad of the assistance of the carnest and pious Catholics who are fighting against the same enemy of religion. I had expected by this time that you had got the whole question satisfactorily settled, and as it seems to be a matter of plain right I am surprised that you have not. But then, I suppose, we foreigners do not understand all the political ins and outs of the question."

### CATHOLIC SEAMEN'S CONCERT.

At last Thursday's concert, Mr. H. Jones presided on the stage. This good Club is indeed thankful for the extraordinary success attending their weekly entertainments. The sailors in port assembled in full force, and were well encouraged by the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, a few of whom kindly assisted. The programme was as follows :--Mr. R. Miller was very good in his songs; Messrs. J. Morley, T. Mitten, — Shegog, seamen; — Oarrow, J. Johnston, Walter Mullin; Mr. H. and Miss O'Brien, in a duet, were well THE LATE MR. LAWRENCE WHELAN.

It was with deep regret and sincere sympathy that we read, last week, of the death of one of Ottawa's most esteemed citizens and early pioneers, in the person of Mr. Lawrence Whelan. About a year ago, Mrs. Whelan, the beloved and faith-ful companion of deceased, passed quietly to her eternal rest; ever since that sad event the aged and sorrowing husband has been ailing and almost continuously confined to the house. He was born in 1814, in Courtown, County Wexford, and in 1846 married Annie Fitzpatrick, of the same place. In 1847 he emigrated to Canada, and settled in Bytown, now Ottawa, then entering the employment of Messrs. Gilmour & Co., with whom he remained until 1888, when he retired from active business life. The late Mr. Whelan was highly esteemed, and was known to a large circle of acquaintances in the city and vicinity. There was a reserve in his manner which had no place in his spirit, which was, when reached, found to be singularly simple, unselfish and genial, as well as manly, tolerant and straightforward. He leaves one son, Rev. Father Whelan, parish priest of St. Patrick's, and one daughter, Miss Sarah Whelan, also of Ottawa, to both of whom the community in general extend their sympathy. In this time of bereavement, THE TRUE WITNESS desires to convey the expression of a sincere condolence to the surviving relatives of received ; Mr. Durette, sand jig ; Messrs. the deceased, and particularly to his son, Power, Read, H. Jones, and others. Miss the scalors, talented and universally be loved pastor of St. Patrick's, Ottawa, while uniting in a fervent prayer for the Sector March

### MGR, LANGEVIN.

#### His Grace Delivers a Sermon on the School Question.

WINNIPEG, August 20.-Last evening in St. Mary's, Archbishop Langevin officiated at Vespers. He delivered a strong sermon on the school question, taking for his text: "Hast thou children? Instruct them." After dealing schools. He said there were three classes. First, Godless; second, schools where the day, and third, the truly Christian schools. Godless schools he didn't want. As to the second class, he said they were right to enter the schools at half past hour of the day. You cannot point your promised to every good and faithful child of the Church. Hinger to Hing and say: "Don't enter; it is not 3.30 yet !" "Nevertheless," said Mgr. Langevin, "such schools are better than Godless schools." What he wanted was purely Christian schools. He claimed that Catholics were not alone in demanding religious schools. Every Protestant minister in Manitoba wanted them. The majority of the people wanted them. If, then, the majority of the people wanted religion, he would ask what religion? Surely the majority would allow to the minority the liberty of conscience. Let Protestants have the Protestant religion in schools, and the Catholics the Catholie religion. But at present the public schools of Manitoba were Protestant, pure and simple. "Be fair," he sold. "Be bonest, you majority of Manitoba. Be logical. Give to the minority what you know is their right." He deprecated the abuse of journalism in daily publishing fierce articles tending to keep alive the spirit of bigotry. He expressed the hope that very soon a

final settlement would be arrived at. In the meantime, he trusted in God, in the honesty of fair-minded men who would obey the constitution and give to Catholics the rights guaranteed them by the constitution. He said his words were not for politicians, for they would hardly suit their purpose.

The best is what you want when you are in need of a medicine. That is why you should insist upon Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The National Society of Sculpture, No 104 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. Draw ing every. Wednesday. Lots valued from \$100 to \$1500. Tickets, 10 cepts.

Ser Section