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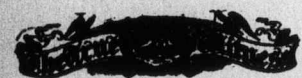
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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1905.

## SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S GREAT SPEECH.

Canadian Catholics may well feel  
satisfied that Sir Wilfrid Laurier  
struck the loftiest and most patri-  
otic note of statesmanship in his mag-  
nificent speech introducing the mea-  
sure for autonomy for the new pro-  
vinces of the Northwest. The deliv-  
erance was one in the true spirit of  
the fathers of our constitution. But  
it was more. It was a declaration  
and a message to all classes and  
creeds of the Canadian people that  
the guarantee of denominational  
rights in our state system of educa-  
tion is nothing more or less than a  
charter of religious liberty to Pro-  
testants and Catholics alike. Never  
was this broad issue more compre-  
hensively surveyed or more clearly  
stated. Incidentally, perhaps, but  
nevertheless most convincing was the  
educational attitude of the Catholic  
Church not merely vindicated but  
fully established as a beneficial in-  
fluence in nationality and society.

The Premier's oration marks an  
epoch in the history of our parlia-  
mentary debates. It will go down  
in history as the noblest effort of his  
eloquence and patriotism. And it  
will be treasured in the hearts of  
Canadian Catholics as the most ex-  
alted profession of right, justice and  
liberty involved in the educational  
principle for which Catholics through-  
out the world unitedly contend.

## THE BOMB-THROWER.

Within the precincts of his palace  
in Moscow, last week, Grand Duke  
Sergius, uncle of the Czar, was  
blown to atoms by a bomb thrown  
into his carriage by a Terrorist de-  
puted to accomplish the assassina-  
tion by the latest of the Russian re-  
volutionary societies. A few minutes  
later the widow of the murdered  
governor was kneeling in the snow  
upon the fatal spot with hands up-  
lifted to heaven in prayer. Such a  
contrast serves to reveal the ex-  
tremes of mind developed under the  
Russian system. Sergius appears to  
have been a pillar of the autocracy,  
honest and determined according to  
his light and bitterly hated by the  
revolutionary leaders. Are the mo-  
tives and means of these leaders con-  
trolled entirely by Russians who  
have sworn to destroy the autocracy?  
This is a question that is  
bound to present itself not to Rus-  
sia alone, but to the whole of Eu-  
rope. It has been repeatedly pro-  
claimed of late that the funds upon  
which the Russian Terrorists are ad-  
vancing their campaign have been  
supplied by outside sources. It may  
be that the foreign enemies of Rus-  
sia employ these means to weaken  
and terrify the war party and the  
government. But what is more prob-  
able is this, that the Anarchist  
brotherhood throughout Europe have  
awakened, and that a dynamic scare  
may be witnessed outside of Russia  
as well as within. Civilization can  
and does excuse and offer no mauling

sentiment about the bomb-thrower.  
The work of this criminal cannot  
help the cause of reform in Russia.  
The war with Japan has already  
opened the eyes of the ruling class.  
They have had it fully borne in upon  
them by the results of this disas-  
trous struggle that a nation cannot be  
strong unless it be free. Liberal in-  
fluences are fast becoming powerful  
in the highest councils of the Rus-  
sian court. This is as it should be.  
But the anarchist outbreak will  
give the good work a set back and  
chill the worldwide thankfulness that  
peaceful revolution assures.

## CANADA AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

According to Sir F. Borden's state-  
ment in the House of Commons on  
Monday, the defences of Halifax and  
Esquimaux will be transferred to the  
Canadian Government on the 1st  
July. This is but the practical corol-  
lary of England's acceptance of the  
Monroe doctrine, though it may be a  
downright disappointment to Col.  
Sam Hughes, who told the House he  
had expected at no distant day to  
see Canadians garrisoning Ports-  
mouth, Gibraltar and Malta. The  
moment England officially accepted  
the Monroe doctrine she relinquished  
her influence on the American con-  
tinent and had no further use for  
the maintenance of land forces in  
Canada. Canada was probably not  
consulted beforehand as to the wis-  
dom of Great Britain's endorsement  
of the Monroe doctrine; but in any  
event Canada is not prejudicially af-  
fected by the agreement between the  
Imperial Government and the Wash-  
ington authorities. The agreement,  
while it removes beyond the range of  
possibility any cause of war be-  
tween the two nations, concerns Can-  
ada only as a hint to be more self-  
reliant. When the Canadian Gov-  
ernment asked to be entrusted with  
the duty of maintaining the national  
defences on both oceans the right  
spirit was shown, a spirit that will  
be admired as much in the United  
States as in England. The Monroe  
doctrine offers no offence to Cana-  
dians, and Great Britain's reasons  
for accepting it need not be too  
closely examined.

## "THE EXILE OF ERIN."

If Thomas Campbell did not write  
the poem "The Exile of Erin," he  
was well content to suffer for the  
political sentiments its supposed au-  
thorship ascribed to him. Rev. Jo-  
seph Meehan, of Leitrim, who has  
been studying the matter of Camp-  
bell's claim, now writes: "It can be  
established to the satisfaction, I be-  
lieve, of any unprejudiced person,  
that the poem named was not writ-  
ten by the Scotchman, but by George  
Nugent Reynolds. Reynolds was an  
Irish poet of note. He belonged to  
one of the oldest Leitrim families,  
the MacRannells or Reynolds, of  
Lough Saur, near Drumshambo, and  
was a descendant of Sir James Ware.  
The question of authorship has, I am  
aware, been long and bitterly con-  
tested, and most of the highest lit-  
erary authorities declare for Camp-  
bell. I have no desire whatever to  
re-start the controversy, but only to  
state my individual opinion, reached  
after going through many documents  
as carefully as I could, that the  
weight of evidence is with the Lei-  
trim man, and consequently to pro-  
test against his being deprived of the  
honor."

## SHAMELESS BIGOTRY.

It may be that the Imperial Pro-  
testant Federation of Great Britain  
represents but a small fraction of  
the conscience of the English people.  
But certain it is that the Federation  
represents certain influences in the  
Government. The most bigoted and  
contemptible action of the Federa-  
tion so far is the protest recently  
made to the Prime Minister as well  
as to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland  
against the retention in his office  
of Sir Antony MacDonnell because  
the Under-Secretary is a Catholic.  
The letter from the Council of the  
Federation contains the following  
paragraph:

"The Council trusts that His Ma-

esty's advisers will realize that a  
very strong and widespread feeling  
exists in the constituencies with re-  
gard to this question, as it is a mat-  
ter of public knowledge that Sir  
Antony MacDonnell is the mouthpiece  
and zealous supporter of the Irish  
Roman Catholic hierarchy and priest-  
hood, which have inaugurated a po-  
licy of disloyalty to the British  
Crown, and are directly responsible  
for the sectarian hatred and bitter-  
ness caused in Ireland by the labors  
of the Catholic Association of Ire-  
land, the United Irish League, and  
other similar bodies. These organi-  
zations are strenuously endeavoring  
to deprive the Protestant subjects of  
the King of their civil and religious  
liberties, as well as to render it im-  
possible for them to earn a liveli-  
hood."

Calumny could not go further than  
this. It is advanced on the avowed  
basis of political terrorism. It is  
encouraged by certain members of  
the Government and by Orange sup-  
porters of the Government in Par-  
liament. But all this  
only makes the fact clearer  
to the credit of Mr. A. J. Balfour  
that at such a moment he has decid-  
ed to place in the regular and per-  
manent position of Irish Under Se-  
cretary the Catholic official against  
whom such outrageous political tac-  
tics have been adopted.

Two Trappist monks were killed on  
Tuesday afternoon by an explosion  
in the flour mill of their monastery  
at Oka.

At a meeting of the Council of the  
Board of Trade on Wednesday a com-  
munication was read from Sir Wilfrid  
Laurier intimating that canals were  
to remain free of tolls.

For the first time in the history  
of the medical profession in this city  
the English and French speaking doc-  
tors sat down to a banquet in the  
Windsor Hotel on Tuesday evening.  
The theme of the speeches was unity;  
that language is no barrier, and that  
all should work for a common end  
—the good of humanity.

Mr. John Redmond's amendment to  
the address in reply to the Speech  
from the Throne was defeated in the  
British House of Commons on Tues-  
day by a vote of 286 to 236 after a  
two day's debate on the Irish ques-  
tion. The amendment declared in ef-  
fect that "the present system of  
government (of Ireland) is opposed  
to the will of the Irish people."

Dr. O'Reilly, Archbishop of Ade-  
laide, and Metropolitan of South  
Australia, who is on his way to  
Rome, possesses an accomplishment  
unusual in an archbishop. He can  
"set up" type. He was the editor of  
a weekly paper before he became a  
prelate, and his compositors went  
out on strike. In this emergency he  
took to the case himself, and acquir-  
ed the art of typesetting.

The great revivalist mission of  
Messrs. Torrey and Alexander has  
not, so far at least, justified the very  
extravagant anticipations by which  
its advent to London was heralded.  
The first services have fallen decid-  
edly flat. None of the religious en-  
thusiasm that was promised has  
been evoked. Either the people of  
London are not in the humor for a  
revival or Messrs. Torrey and Alex-  
ander are unable to profit by their  
opportunities. There seems a gen-  
eral disposition among their hearers  
to compare them unfavorably with  
Messrs. Moody and Sankey. They say  
that Mr. Moody was a more gifted  
preacher and a more artistic one,  
while Mr. Sankey was a far better  
singer and conductor. The first day,  
of course, there was a remarkable  
audience at Albert Hall. The gratis  
advertisement given to the under-  
taking by the London papers ac-  
counted for that. Since then the  
audiences have been dwindling, and  
are not at all composed of the class  
which the revivalists had announced  
their intention of "converting." Un-  
less Messrs. Torrey and Alexander  
can introduce some more effective  
"business" than they have hitherto  
achieved, they must be prepared for  
a fiasco.

Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe,  
has written to the editor of the Lon-  
don Catholic Herald, consenting to  
act as one of the three trustees for  
the fund which that journal proposes  
to raise amongst the Irish Catholics  
in Great Britain for the furnishing  
and decoration of one of the chapels  
in Westminster Cathedral in honor of  
St. Patrick and the Irish saints. In  
the course of his letter, Dr. O'Don-  
nell says: "Your project is a great  
undertaking for a newspaper. The  
chapel should be worthy of Ireland's  
faith, and of its landmarks in Eng-  
land, past and present." In the  
seventh century Irish missionaries  
from Lindisfarne evangelized the  
greater part of England, and in all  
England at the present time the  
bulk of the Catholic population is  
Irish or of Irish descent. To those  
two great achievements of Irish faith  
on English soil, the Irish chapel in  
Westminster Cathedral should do  
ample honor. Then the numerous  
Irish population resident in London  
rightly desire to see in the great  
city a beautiful chapel that will en-  
shrine the holiest records of their  
race, and fortify their resolution to  
uphold the unbroken tradition of  
Irish love for the faith of Christ.  
Irishmen visiting London will seek  
in such a shrine for a congenial haven  
of rest. To residents and to visit-  
ors alike may the Chapel of St.  
Patrick and the Irish Saints be a joy  
and an inspiration. Dr. Fenton, Bi-  
shop of Ayr, had also consented  
to act as trustee, and Lord Justice  
Mathew has been invited to be the  
third. It is proposed that, as far as  
possible, Irish materials shall be  
used in the work.

## THE THEATRE

Mr. E. Leger's conference at Laval  
University on the theatre and the  
sentiments it awakens in us, an ac-  
count of which appeared in a recent  
issue of La Presse, called forth the  
following letter:

Mr. Editor:

I read in your estimable issue of  
yesterday that Mr. Leger, in the  
hall of Laval University, in inter-  
preting in his own way one of the  
phrases of a letter of J. J. Rousseau  
to d'Alembert, has thus made, per-  
haps without willing it, a species of  
apothesis of the modern theatre. On  
that occasion, he spoke of the dead  
for whom the theatre makes up weep,  
but he said nothing of the living,  
whom the modern theatre has made  
moan; of the families that it plunges  
into mourning; of the young men and  
young women that it perverts and  
throws into dishonor. And to say  
that in this entire assembly so Cath-  
olic no person had the courage to  
protest, when last year His Lord-  
ship the Archbishop sent forth a cry  
of alarm concerning the frequen-  
tation of the theatres. Well, I pro-  
test in repeating to you the words  
of Bishop Gay, whose authority is  
certainly equal to that of Mr. Leger:  
"Your theatres are presently nothing  
else than a conjuration always apt  
and too often a subject of profit for  
the concupiscence of the eyes, and  
finally a profit to voluptuousness it-  
self."

CATHOLIC.

Montreal, Feb. 22nd, 1905.

## ST. JOSEPH'S HOME.

The boys of the Home acknowledge  
with heartfelt thanks the following  
donations: G. Demers, meat and ve-  
getables; Miss A. Brennan, bed cloth-  
ing; F. H. Carlin, 50 lbs. fresh  
meat; Mr. Pegnum, fish every Fri-  
day; Mrs. Doyle, provisions; Mrs.  
Manette, four loaves of bread; G. R.  
Prowse, cups, saucers and plates;  
Lang Mfg. Co., a box of biscuits.

Contributions to gas fund—Patrick  
Kenahan, I. Deguire, Mrs. Crean,  
Mrs. Sheridan, Cadieux street; W.  
Furlong, B. Fahy, James Young,  
Lang Mfg. Co., a box of biscuits.  
They wish to thank Mr. Wm. Fur-  
long for the free cartage of the coal  
used this winter, as also for the ser-  
vice he has rendered in speaking of  
the Salve to his friends, who have  
used it on this account, and spoken  
of it to others, with the result that  
many a long standing sore has been  
healed, many a corn rooted out, many  
a chilblain levelled, and consequently  
many hearts made glad. A circular  
is being prepared consisting of testi-  
monials from the grateful who, be-  
sides giving a donation to the Home,  
are anxious that the good effects of  
the Salve be known to everybody.

## THE NEED OF A CATHOLIC PAPER IN MONTREAL.

To the Editor of the True Witness:

Sir,—It is not only humiliating,  
but simply unbearable for any Eng-  
lish-speaking Catholic, worthy of  
the name, to read the insulting in-  
sultations that are daily cast upon  
our faith and people by writers in  
the daily press of this city.

No matter who the person or per-  
sons are who have some anti-Cath-  
olic spleen which they would like to  
spit forth at the Catholic Church or  
her adherents, they haven't the  
slightest difficulty in finding space in  
the Protestant or so-called secular  
press of Montreal.

It matters not how unjust or ab-  
surd their argument, it is given to  
thousands of Catholic readers for  
assimilation. But let a Catholic  
reply to the same, and in nine cases  
out of every ten his letter will find  
its way to the waste basket instead  
of the press.

How long is this state of affairs  
to continue? Have our English-  
speaking Catholic people no self-  
respect about such matters, or are  
they content to lie down under the  
feet of those who would trample  
them to powder and content them-  
selves with begging the crumbs from  
the table of our Protestant press  
and be rewarded for their trouble by  
constant refusal? It is now high  
time to do something for ourselves in  
this matter, and this by bringing the  
True Witness out of oblivion where  
it has been allowed to remain too  
long. If it is necessary, as some  
declare, to change its name in order  
to make it more popular, let the  
change be made by all means, and  
let the paper be made smaller if  
necessary, but let current news pre-  
dominate, and in this way will the  
sting be broken in the mouth of our  
so-called friends who are ever ready  
to render us a service; friends who  
would pierce us through under the  
pretence of working for our welfare.  
How is this change to take place?  
How is our English Catholic paper  
to be put on a solid financial basis,  
and be made something of which we  
may be proud? There are many  
ways by which this can be done.  
The first and most necessary is to  
increase its circulation. There should  
not be an English Catholic home on  
the Island of Montreal but where  
the True Witness should be a weekly  
visitor. This alone would be an in-  
valuable assistance and would be the  
stepping stone to further successes  
and grand aspirations.

This first and most necessary re-  
quisition can be accomplished if a  
vigorous campaign is at once com-  
menced not only by the officials of  
the True Witness, but by the clergy  
and laity as well. This is not only  
a national, but a religious question,  
and as such brings with it responsi-  
bilities to all true Catholics who  
have at heart their own as well as  
their neighbors' welfare. To begin,  
I would advocate the following meth-  
od: Let our esteemed Archbishop  
appoint a priest who would visit  
every Catholic Church in the dioc-  
ese having English parishioners and  
explain the needs and utility of hav-  
ing at least one English Catholic  
paper in the diocese. And then have  
men delegated to visit every Eng-  
lish family of the parish to secure  
subscriptions. Some will, of course,  
consider this a strange way of en-  
larging the circulation of our Catho-  
lic weekly. But great things can be  
accomplished by making a little ef-  
fort and showing a little good will.  
As an instance of what can be done  
by willing and truly Catholic souls  
let me give an example. Two months  
ago the Franciscan Fathers, seeing  
the need of more Catholic literature  
in Montreal, published a monthly re-  
view, and to-day they have, by their  
slight efforts, over eight hundred paid  
subscriptions on the list and the  
number is constantly increasing and  
bids fair to reach the thousand mark  
by Easter Sunday.

You may publish this letter in  
whole or in part, Mr. Editor, or you  
may consign it to the furnace fire,  
as you see fit, but the fact remains  
that unless some energetic effort is  
made, the patronage which should be  
given to the True Witness will con-  
tinue to be denied, and the True Wit-  
ness, in consequence, must remain a  
dead letter in Montreal.

F. C.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1905.

Here are a few facts of Montreal  
cases: I know English-speaking Cath-  
olics living on the interest of their  
bank account, who do not subscribe  
to nor read the True Witness. I  
know English Catholics drawing  
from twenty to thirty-five dollars  
weekly as salary who do not sub-  
scribe to nor read our only Catholic  
paper. I know English Catholics  
who subscribe for non-Catholic week-

ly and monthly magazines who have  
no time to read the True Witness. I  
know Catholics who subscribe to  
Catholic papers of the United States  
and other places, but who do not  
take the True Witness; they are in-  
terested in the doing of Catholic pa-  
rishes elsewhere, but care little of  
what is going on at home. A refor-  
mation is certainly needed, and that  
at once.

## Make Divorce a Bar To Federal Appointment.

Deep interest is being manifested in  
a bill just introduced in Congress by  
Representative Morrell, of this State,  
which, if adopted, will entitle the  
United States Government to rank as  
a leader in the reform of divorce  
evils.

The bill provides that no person of  
either sex shall hereafter be appoint-  
ed to any position in the classified or  
non-classified service of the Federal  
Government at Washington, or in any  
of the Government offices located  
outside of Washington, either in the  
United States or in its insular pos-  
sessions, including the diplomatic or  
consular service, the army or navy,  
the Department of Justice and the  
Federal courts of the United States,  
who at any time of his or her nomi-  
nation is, or who at any time ante-  
cedent thereto has been, divorced for  
any cause save adultery.

But this reform measure goes still  
further. It stipulates that instant  
dismissal from Government service  
shall be the fate of any person now  
holding office, or hereafter appointed  
to office, who shall be divorced in the  
future, unless it be the innocent  
party in a case of adultery.

The causes for the introduction of  
the measure are set forth in its pre-  
amble, as follows:

The alarming increase in divorce in  
the United States; the widespread  
agitation in the country against it;  
and President Roosevelt's recent  
message to Congress suggesting the  
advisability of the Government col-  
lecting statistics on the subject.

## MR. MORRELL'S VIEWS.

In discussing the bill, Representa-  
tive Morrell said:

"It was framed and introduced by  
me in deference to the universal agi-  
tation throughout the country on  
the part of the different religious de-  
nominations, and those who had the  
true welfare of the country at heart,  
that something should be done to  
stop the wholesale application for  
and granting of divorce which lately  
seems to have taken possession of  
our people, and which, if continued,  
would result in serious social evils."

"The question of divorce being one  
entirely relegated to State law, Con-  
gress cannot pass any general law  
that would restrict the rights and  
privileges of a divorced person, and  
the laws in the different States gov-  
erning divorces being widely diverse,  
there will be great difficulty in a uni-  
form divorce law ever being adopt-  
ed."

"As to appointive positions, the  
question is entirely different. Con-  
gress can and should take the initia-  
tive by enacting this bill into a law,  
which would at once bar out from  
eligibility to Federal offices or any  
appointment under the Federal Gov-  
ernment those who have been divor-  
ced, except for the one ground of  
adultery."

"If Congress may restrict eligibil-  
ity to appointive positions to a well-  
defined standard of intellectual at-  
tainment, much more may it restrict  
it to a well-defined standard of moral  
excellence."

## ITS MORAL EFFECT.

"The moral effect of this law  
would reach far beyond those who  
are actually seeking employment un-  
der the Federal Government, for no  
man or woman wants to feel that  
certain walks of life are barred to  
them, nor will they, without serious  
thought, voluntarily relegate them-  
selves to such a class."

"The matter of divorce having  
reached so serious a phase as to  
have been deemed worthy to be re-  
membered for investigation and con-  
sideration by Congress by the Fed-  
eral Executive, it seems eminently  
proper that this bill should be en-  
acted into law, as it would at once  
stamp with the disapproval of the  
highest legislative body of the country  
the practice of divorce."

"This bill, if enacted into law,  
meets the trend of advanced public  
opinion, as expressed by great ec-  
clesiastical organizations. It meets the  
demand for reform in a way that will  
tend to unify the diverse State laws  
upon the question of divorce."

"It sets a good example, to say  
the least, and will be effective in  
purifying public opinion."

## NOTES FROM THE CATHOLIC PARISHES OF THE

## ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.

On Sunday at high Mass,  
Lake Callaghan, acting pas-  
tor, "The Grand Frone." This  
in reminding Catholics of the  
especially in the faithful of  
of the Sunday. The Lord's  
the Hail Mary, the Apostle  
the ten commandments of  
the seven commandments of  
Church were then recited.

In the evening the Holy  
Sodality held a reception, a  
Rev. Father Couture, O.P.,  
cinthe, preached. A large  
tion assisted.

The retreat for the ladies  
on March 5th, and will be  
by the Redemptorist Father  
rators, N.Y. Rev. Father  
C.S.S.R., will be superior of  
sion band.

Rev. Father Dixon, P.P.,  
the N.B., who had been a  
the presbytery, returned home  
days ago.

The sanctuary boys were g-  
grand supper by some friends  
Wednesday evening.

## ST. ANN'S PARISH.

Rev. Father Rioux, C.S.S.  
for, received a letter lately  
superior General of the O-  
Roma, saying that all the m-  
documents in connection with  
canonization and celebration  
fest of the new Saint, Gen-  
jella, would arrive in a few  
The feast will be celebrated with  
posing ceremonies. A statue  
saint will be placed over the  
altar, surrounded with hund-  
colored electric and other lig-

The Children of Mary  
largely attended meeting on  
evening. Rev. Father Fortier  
presided.

## ST. MARY'S PARISH.

At the half-past seven o'clock  
on Sunday morning, the mem-  
bers of the Holy Name Society received  
Communion in a body. At the  
Mass Rev. Father McDonald  
ed a very instructive sermon on  
sacred Religion." He main-  
tained that there was only one religion  
and proved the existence of it.  
Never was there any tribe, he  
barbarous, that had not some  
of religion. The speaker dwelt  
length on the false claimants  
true religion. The true re-  
comes from God and has  
marks which can never be  
These were three: (1) Miracles  
prophecies; (2) antiquities. A  
ele is the work of God. Al-  
God, who is truth Himself,  
do anything to confirm a lie.  
who is truth Himself, could not  
form a miracle in order to  
prophecy to reveal a false re-  
Religion is the bond which  
God with man. There can be  
one religion, because truth is  
thing cannot be true to-day and  
to-morrow. It cannot be false  
one country and true in another  
tion cannot change. Man can  
change it because it comes from  
God can change it without  
His own nature. If He  
His command, which has been  
peated a thousand times, would  
be true. "Heaven and earth  
pass away, but My word shall  
pass away."

## ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH.

The euchar and musicale gi-  
Wednesday evening by the la-  
the parish proved a great s-  
Fifteen valuable prizes were  
for, and an enjoyable time was  
by the large number who at-  
Rev. Father Donnelly, P.P.,  
birthday it was, honored the  
with his presence. Rev. Father  
is to be congratulated on the  
attending each euchar and soci-

## ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.

A good magic lantern ent-  
ment will be given on Shrove  
day evening in aid of the C-  
fund. A New York company  
charge of the affair, and it  
misses to be quite successful.

Rev. Father Kiernan leaves  
few days for Quebec, where he  
took after the bill in reference  
establishment of a Separate  
Board for St. Michael's parish.

## ST. AGNES PARISH.

At the early masses and befo-  
sermon at the high Mass Rev.  
the Singleton took occasion to  
her to a certain Protestant S-  
School to which the boys and  
of the parish are being enticed  
pastor warned the p-  
against such a practice, as it  
entirely forbidden by the Church