THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Catholic Public Spirit in England

(Continued from Page Four.)

In order to fight tions. anti-Christian with success Catholics were not to go singly to battle United efforts were needed. Catholic action, of whatever description it might be, would work with greater effect, said His Holiness, if all the various associations. while preserving their individugl rights, moved together under one primary and rective force. It was only by combination and organization they would make their influence felt for the good of their fellow-citizens (loud cheers).

Without organization, they were told by Dr. Hedley, good resolutions and sound views, praiseworthy as they might be, were of little 1150 Prepare the units, bring them together, and work the machine (cheers) That was their programme of the Catholic Democratic League, inaugurated that night (hear, hear). The history, aims, and rules of the League would now be set before them by the two originators of that important movement. He felt confidont that when his hearers had heard Mr. Julius Steggall and Mr Valentine Smith they would agree that an association with such high objects, an association which was inspired by utterances of the highest ecclesiastical authorities in the world, one that only sought to obtain by unselfish, combined, and constitutional methods the rights be longing to Catholic citizens high or low, deserved to be supported by every Catholic subject in the Brit-ish Empire (loud cheers).

Mr Julius Steggall pointed out in his opening remarks that Catholics sed as their birthright misrepresentation, a mild form of tyran ny, and that apathy which had been bequeathed to them by their forefathers. Misrepresentation, unfortunately, largely existed amongst their fellow-countrymen, from the Sovereign to the lowest of his subjects (hear, hear). In the oath which the King of England took on his accession, and without which he could not reign, Catholics were declared idolaters, and, as it were, proclaimed careless of the truth. They were told that after all this was but a small matter, but if this were so, why (asked the speaker) should it Surely that was not be remedied? one reason why that oath should be repealed. That the statement was not generally believed was another. These misrepresentations were a se rious disability to Catholics in obtaining positions of prominence in public life. Another reason why the oath should be amended was that the majority of the Sovereigns who had made it had broken it in that Protestant sense in which it was intended, either by agreeing to changes in their own Church or by sanctioning every tardy concession which had been made to their Catholic subjects. Catholics were subjected to petty tyrannies, through means of the cxisting oath, and only this year an instance was given of it by the prosecution of certain Jesuit fathers That prosecution could be directed to-day against any member of a re-ligious order in Great Britain, and it could be used against the Trench priests now seeking refuge in this land. d) should there be a Catholic Lord Chancellor, just as there had been a Jewish Lord Chancellor? (loud cheers). The late Lord Russel of Killowen had been cknowledged by Catholics and non Catholics alike as a man eminently fitted for the position (cheers). In deed, it had been intended he should fill that position of eminence, the Nonconformist opposition, which was dead against Catholics to-day, s then also used to hinder Mr Gladstone from altering that statute which prevented his appointing Lord Russell to the pest of Lord Chancellor. Mr. Gladstone, who was the only statesmas of recent years who ever repealed any statute nst Catholics-namely, the Eccle diastical Titles' Bill-subsequent to the failure of his efforts to alter the law re the Lord Chancellorship, wrote to Lord Russell, "I have neve got over my wrath at my failure to repeal the unjust and now ridiculous repeal the unjust and now ridiculous inw which keeps the highest place of your profession out of your reach" (chews). Unfortunately, ap-athy existed in the ranks of the Catholie body (hear, hear). Of course, Catholics could not expect that, just because they were Catho-lics, they should elect many Catholic members to the House of Commons, but he (the speaker) was convinced

hat they should poss ss a larger re versentation (cheers). Catholics of Ireat Britain at the present time vere represented in the House of Commons by four members, two of whom owed their position mainly to their family influence—to that of the first Catholic layman of the land, and who was regarded on all sides with extreme admiration —the Duke of Norfolk (loud cheers.) It was a fact that his brother (Lord Edmund Talbot) and his nephew (Mr. J. Fitz-alan Hope) were elected solely through the family influence of the Earl Marshal. Then there was Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who represented the Scotland Division of Liverpool -(loud cheers)-but he was elected simply as a member of the Nationalist party (cheers). The only man who had been elected solely, without prejudice either way, was Sir John Austin' (cheers).

Now he (the speaker) would ask, was this fair representation of, was it just to, the Catholic community of Great Britain? At least, the should be fifteen or twenty British Catholic members in the House (cheers). But unfortunately it was difficult to induce gentlemen of position and influence to contest divisions in the country, for they real that immediately it became zed known they were Catholics the cause for which they stood was condemn ed, whether it was Liberal or whe ther it was Conservative (hear hear). Realizing the disabilities under which their co-religionists labor ed, he (the speaker) was enabled, through his position on "The Universe," for which he was writing articles on this very matter-Catholic apathy, as shown by the retention of the Accession Oath and in other matters-to suggest work, not only (hear, hear). The "Uriverse" was was distributed over the land, and h considered it was a power which would be of considerable importance to the League. He (the speaker) thought the time had arrived when something more practical than mere talk should be undertaken (cheers) Mr. Smith at once fell in with th suggestion, and, without delay, obtained from the proprietor of "The Universe," whose nephew he is, permission, granted without the slight est hesitation, in placing the column of his journal at the disposal of the organizers (cheers). There was no limit on the space or on the subject matter, providing that the cause was to be advocated (cheers). Complaints had been made that the paper was devoting too much space to the Catholic Democratic League, but, considering how successfully the organization had been instituted and worked up generally in less the three months, he (the speaker) considered that such complaints did not hold good (hear, hear). On the night of August 25 the programme of the Catholic Democratic League wa drawn up, and on August 30 was promulgated in "The Universe," and since that day there had been no go-

ing back; it had been a period steady progress (loud cheers). From the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster down to the very humblest Catholic in the land no word of discouragement had been received (cheers). No title of alteration had been suggested in the programme which was the same as on the night on which it was drawn up. From the very day of the promulgation of the Catholics in all parts of the League country had gladly enrolled themselves, and to-day there were more than 6,000 members of the League (cheers). And yet the work was not completed (hear, hear). There was a great work before the members, he was convinced that they and would not cease their efforts until the disabilities of their co-religionhonored in the land, not equally, but more than that of any other relicontinued gious body (loud and cheers).

hall the League, either in the m shall the League, either in the main centre or any branch, or branches, be used for party politics, except as concerns matters Catholic per se, de-cision as to which shall be left to the Central Committee in London. 5. That the original aims and ob-jects of the League be adhered to, and no change made in them either by addition or deletion. But if im-mediate action be desired on some adaptable question of Catholic interdebatable question of Catholic inter est the Central Committee shall de termine if special alteration be advisable, providing the majority the Central Committee shall be four to one, or the special alteration shall be approved by the Central Committee unanimously. But if such special alteration be made, a com nunication shall be sent to branches and opinion taken in the matter as soon as possible

6. That wherever a local branch is established that local branch shall have control of purely local business, but where general principles are con-cerned the local branch must refer to the Central Committee.

7. That no regular subscription shall be levied, nor shall any mem-ber be obliged to make any subscription, but voluntary contributions for the purposes of the League will be ecknowledged in "The Universe."

8. That all money received by local branches shall be forwarded to the Central Committee, who shall disburse such money in support of in the general branches or local work of the League, and that an account be rendered and a balance sheet published at least once a year. showing how all money received whatsoever has been expended. Also that all offices shall be honorary.

9. That each branch shall have votes for the election of the Central London Committee in proportion to its Parliamentary representation, providing that its importance shall warrant it. Liverpool, for instance, shall have nine votes in the appointment of the Central Committee, Glasgow six, Leeds five, Sunderland two, and so on, though where a city or borough may have several members, and the local branch of the League may not be sufficiently strong in the opinion of the Central Committee, the number of votes of such branch shall be regulated by its influence, but on no account shall it receive more representatives than its representation in Parliament allows its members. The London vote for the committee shall be sixty or less if its support of the League does not, in the opinion of the Central Committee, warrant the full number. That in the case of small towns not possessed of Parliament ary, but yet possessing a large branch of the League, one vote in the selection of the Central Committee shall be allowable. 10. That the mode of election of

officers be as follows:-For the Central London Committee Executive the first year's election shall take place at the inaugural meeting. That before the end of August in each year following the names of candidates, who must not number more than twenty, and who have been selected by the outgoing Central Committee as most worthy of consideration, be submitted to every branch, and that every branch, and where there is more than one branch in a town, every town shall make a selection of five from these names and forward this selection to the Central Committee in London, who shall give to the selection the force of votes to which it may be entitled by Rule 9.

11. That for this election of the Central Committee a town or city where there is more than one local branch shall make its selection according to that of the majority of all the committee men of that town, removed and their faith who shall meet together for that purpose. The results of the vot'r of every individual branch shall be published.



The following is from the editorial columns of the Boston "Pilot": "This latest Irish-American charge against Mr. Redmond that he has against Mr. Redmond that he de-gone out of his way to employ St. Gaudens, a foreigner, to furnish the Parnell monument is queer. One of the boasts of St. Gaudens is that his mother was Irish. Besides, St. Gaudens is a good deal of a sculp-tor, and we should suppose that Mr. Redmond might reasonably he justi-fied in securing the services of the most eminent talent for the nonument. The complaint seems to lustrate the Irish fondness for 11fight.-Boston Herald. "No, it doesn't. It only illus-

trates the fact that there are unreasonable and ignorant critics among all people. In the first place, Mr Redmond did wisely in choosing the greatest sculptor in America. In the cond, Mr. St. Gaudens is not only the son of an Irish mother, but native-born Irishman as well. Any

biographical dictionary would told any critic that fact which, how ever, is of no importance in compar ison with the eminent fitness of the great artist for his work."



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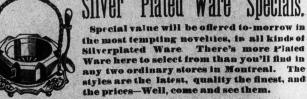
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 Plated Trays
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 Plated Fruit Dishes
 \$1.00 to \$5.25
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Catholics. Each evenin lecture began Dr. Temp tor, and Father Sutton entrance to the hall an every one as he or she ter a few nights the si non-Catholics seemed and they would remain tures and chat pleasant priests. The second da olic ladies spent the a ating the platform and flowers, giving it a pearance in strong con rough rude hall.

St. Joseph's Chur Shore, Md., as the Je are went to call it, is oldest Catholic churche cese of Wilmington. I as a mission by the Je in 1755, when Rev. Jos was sent from St. Mary locate on the Eastern Mosley finally settled i part of Talbot County suitable point whence t different missions under Here he erected a brick dwelling, which he co 1782. The trials of h life have been preserved series of letters to a s land named Mrs. Dunn. we learn that even in C land during the Revolutive for built Church. Father Mosley therefore to build the o

SATURDAY, DEC.

Non-Cat

Missions to

annex to his small hou known legally as Mr. 1 vate chapel, although i where the part was see er than the whole. Bot house were solidly buil heen used for worship uninterruptedly until t Small additions have h both, but the origin stands intact, a monut missionary who labored ed and single-hearted fo in these parts.

The church is situated agricultural section, and Catholics are well-to-o When one sees the beau that surround the chur sides, it is impossible that a larger number of lics would settle in such our Catholics laboring i ies of the cities and the mountains knew the ac such a life as that offe country around old S many of them would w formation to Father Easton, Md., who is c work begun by Father tury and a half ago.

As the church is in Father Sutton lectured the neighboring town situated three miles fro eph's. The hall would about 300 persons. Ev object was used to giv the comfort of a seatwithout backs, benches kegs, butter tubs and p laid from box to box. was jammed every night

The mothers brought dren, even babies. The ers with their wives and or over an hour each drank in the word of (parched earth drinks in rain.

Two hundred copies

the Way" were distribu

The following are the rules which were unanimously agreed to: 1. That this body, formed for the purpose of working out the following aims, be styled the Catholic Demo-cratic League, and that its headquarters shall be in London, where it was originated.

2. That for general and executive purposes there be a Central Commitpurpo tee in London, to consist of five nembers, who shall hold office for one year, but shall be re-eligible. That the first year of office, howver, shall be considered to be from ever, shall be considered to be from the date of the inaugural meeting at the Finsbury Town Hall, London – viz., November 19th, 1902 – to the first week in October, 1903, when a tresh appointment of committee shall be made by election, and that regularly in every year, in the first week in October, future election shall

take place. 3. That wherever the Central Com-mittee may deem it practicable there be established local branches, whe-ther in the metropalis or in provin-cial towns or country districts.

12. In the event of the death or retirement of any member of the Central Committee during his year of office the remaining members shall have power to choose a successor for the remainder of that year of office. 13. That immediately after the inaugural meeting power be granted to the Central Committee to form local branches as occasion offers, and to appcint for such branches temporary ommitters, who shall hold office till a formal local meeting of members of a formal local meet ng cf members of the League may appoint a regular committee of five, sucluding a secre-tary, whose duty it will be to work out in each special locality the ob-jects of the League, and to report to the Central Committee on such work at least once every four weeks 14. That the badge of the League shall be a button portrait of reigning Sovereign Pontiff.





two dollars per share of the Capital Stock of this Institution have been leclared, and the same will be pay able at its Banking House in this city, on and after Friday, the 2nd day of January, 1903.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 81st of December, both days inclusive.

B.A., B.C.L.

ADVOCATE

By order of the Board.

A. P. LESPERANCE, Montreal, November 29, 1902.

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At St. Joseph's each was celebrated, a serr to Catholics and confe Father Sutton devoting ing to Catholics and t non-Catholics. The this before and after the lea so unpleasant as it minhad the weather been h

Some few questions in the box. The follow to Father Sutton, to requested to give a ful

"Is the Roman Cath identical in doctrine w Apostolical Church? Hi tity is fully and freely cause she can trace an istence back to Aposto in doctrine has she no parted from Apostolic time to time since the time to time addition?

The additions are