

THE LANGUAGE OF BIGOTRY.

Lord Greville was recently elected chairman of the Westmeath County Council, over another landlord, and through the generous support of the Irish Nationalists. He had the advantage of being a genial person, and of having once voted in favor of a Home Rule Bill. General objection was raised throughout the country against the placing of any landlord in a similar position. But, in this case, there was very little choice to be made; and as there were only two in the ranks of candidates, the choice naturally fell upon the less objectionable one. However, the speech delivered by Lord Greville on the Ritualistic question, should suffice to show how wise was the desire to exclude landlords from places of high trust in the County Councils, and to illustrate the folly of Catholics placing reliance in such open enemies of their faith. Rev. W. P. Kearney, P.P., of Kinnegad, Ireland, addressed a vigorous and patriotic as well as thoroughly Catholic letter to the "Midland Reporter," and we feel that our readers will thank us for reproducing a large section of that communication. Leaving aside all that might be considered as of local application in this letter, we take the following extracts:—

"Now, I ask your Catholic readers to note carefully the phraseology used by Lord Greville, and to judge for themselves if this man who has been pitchforked into the chair of the Westmeath County Council by Catholic votes, has not gone out of his way to wantonly wound Catholic feelings and Catholic sympathies. As gutter-agent for Mr. Kensit and others who are endeavoring to lead the English people in the paths of infidelity, Lord Greville was not ashamed to unburden himself of the following scandalous language. He tabulated his charges against the Rev. Mr. Little as follows:—

1. In the reredos at the back of the Communion table is an idolatrous image of the Virgin Mary, with the infant Saviour in her arms.
2. Three large sanctuary lamps are kept burning before the Communion table.
3. An illegal brass cross forms part of the Communion table.
4. Thirty-six candles are on or over the Communion table.
5. A processional cross forms part of the paraphernalia of the Church.
6. There are three confessional places in the Church, each supplied with a crucifix.
7. In the side chapel there is a table made for the reserved Sacrament.
8. A sanctuary lamp is kept burning in the side chapel.
9. There are a number of framed pictures of saints and angels in various parts of the church.

10. At the service yesterday morning, when H.M. troops were present, the following prayers were omitted: (a) The prayer for the Queen's Majesty; (b) the prayer for the Royal Family; and (c) the prayer for the High Court of Parliament. So we have been put in the cold! But next:—
 11. The Vicar, in pronouncing the Benediction, unlawfully, made the sign of the Cross over the people.
 12. At the Communion service the celebrant wore the following illegal vestments: a chasuble, alb, manipel, and biretta.
 13. A procession marched round the church consisting of a thurifer, cross-bearer, acolytes carrying lighted candles, and banners accompanied by the Vicar in biretta and embroidered cope.
 14. At the Communion 36 candles were lighted unlawfully when not required for the purpose of giving light.
 15. Incense was used.
 16. Two acolytes with lighted candles stood at the north end of the table during the reading of the Gospel.
 17. Immediately before the consecration of the elements a large bell of the Church was tolled.
 18. The manual acts were entirely hidden, contrary to law.
 19. At the words "This is my body," the celebrant elevated the paten, and then knelt, the bell outside being tolled, and lighted candles elevated, after which the acolytes prostrated themselves with their faces to the ground.
 20. Wafer bread was unlawfully used.
 25. The celebrant administered the Communion contrary to the Rubric, as there was only one communicant.
- Again, I ask your Catholic readers to note Lord Greville's language in this long indictment:—
- "Idolatrous image of the Virgin Mary," "Illegal brass Cross," "Statuary lamp," "Pictures of Saints," "Incense," "Lighted Candles," "Wafer bread," etc. Now, I hold no brief for the Rev. Mr. Little. He has been ably and well defended by Lord Tynham and Lord Lansdowne. He appears to be a hard-working clergyman who earns his yearly stipend of £200 fairly well. What I am concerned with is the fair fame of the County Westmeath. I simply ask these two questions, viz:—
1. Is Lord Greville, now popularly known as Lord Kensit, a fit and proper person to occupy the chair of our County Council?
 2. Have the Catholic councillors who placed this illegal chairman in that position, represented the wishes of their constituents? I refrain from making further comment for the present.—Yours truly,

W. P. Kearney, P.P.
Kinnegad, 23rd May, 1899."

the mother's ambition to sound conclusions.

There are a few instances where extraordinary verbal memory has made a lad ready for college long before his legitimate time, and before his mind could grasp the deeper meaning of his studies, and yet in the practical use of his faculties, he has been below the average of very commonplace boys. The less rapid work of the apparently duller minds is for all the nobler uses of life worth double the phenomenal advancement of the abnormal classmate. It is a great help to a struggling and partially discouraged child to understand this, and not to be allowed to think that the most rapid acquisition is always the surest and best means of advancing.

And let us be especially careful to nurse every little spark of pride and encourage every token of effort. If all the category of lessons shows failure to meet the standard and writing and good behaviour speak well for themselves, let us dwell upon these sparks of comfort, and wait until vacation is an old story to find the reasons why better marks have not been gained in essential things. Do not let the home coming be crowded by rebuke and reproach, which endangers something far more precious than cultivation of the intellect. Let it be a sure thing that home is dear, and the first meeting with father and mother a joy which cannot be dimmed.

If a child offers for excuse that it does not understand, believe it implicitly, and lay at least half the weight of school failures on the teacher's shoulders; so many wonderfully clever men and women cannot teach. Imparting knowledge is a very different matter from attaining it, and

thousands of pupils have never been taught how to study. Nor is every well intentioned master able to arouse purpose or ground endeavor upon principle. Half the children who spend five hours a day in school-rooms do not have the least desire to learn, except because they fear disgrace at home and added work in study hours. A genuine love of acquiring a pleasant sense of satisfaction in gaining knowledge are rare to find, and both these are easily within the power of a good teacher to infuse, not only in the minds, but in the hearts of the young children.

Froebel has by a circuitous but often very successful method found ways to create these desires in the very little children just beginning to use concentration and observation, but it is harder to influence older ones who have begun by "hating" to study. Yet there is a different way of demonstrating that two and two make four, that shall compel a child to be glad that he has made that tremendous discovery. Power to interest and awaken are as absolutely needful qualifications in a teacher as knowledge of a subject, and magnetism is an attribute without which all things are as nothing.

In the next three or four weeks I hope that Dux will not carry off all the honors at home as well as on prize day, and that modest little Tom who has so many times during the last term wiped his eyes over his Gaelic wars, may be comforted by an acknowledgement of his faithful endeavor. Wait long enough and we shall hear the trumpets ring out for him, "See the conquering hero comes" or science hold its breath over the discovery he has made by patient plodding in his laboratory.—New York Post.

to the glory of God. In returning to Trenton, after thirty years' absence, he noticed a number of changes. Much progress had been made; notably since the ministrations of Father Murray commenced. He paid a touching tribute to the Very Rev. Dean Murray, and said that while it displeased Father Murray to have the members of his congregation speak of him in complimentary terms, he could not very well scold them for eulogizing. As priest of the parish, his consistent, exemplary, priestly and saintly life, was a great strength. He knew of no priest in or out of the diocese whose life was more likened to the Priest of priests than Father Murray's."

After referring to the growth of various religions and benevolent associations in Trenton, His Grace spoke of the non-Catholic population in terms of deep friendship. He said that:—

"It was not necessary to quarrel with a man because he held a different religious belief. Religion was not to be quarrelled over; it was more for peace and harmony. It was not necessary to quarrel with fellow-citizens because they had another mode of worshipping God. He was pleased to know that, as a result of the efforts of the priest and teachers, the education of the children of the congregation was being well looked after, and that they were not only being prepared with secular knowledge, but that preparation was also going on in spiritual matters, and he was also pleased to note the work that had been accomplished in this respect, in instructing the candidates just confirmed. It was essential to learn more about God and how to prepare to enter His Kingdom; whether we all hope to go."

one of the most imposing ecclesiastical structures in all the Western States. The correspondent says:—

"The foundation of the Cathedral was laid in 1891, and from that time nothing more was done until the contract for the superstructure was let August 24, 1898. The building is a pleasing structure, and too much cannot be said of the energy, faith and perseverance of Bishop Shanley and his faithful co-worker, Father Lœux, for giving Fargo such a lasting and beautiful monument.

"This magnificent temple of worship was dedicated last week to the service of Almighty God by Right Rev. John Shanley, D.D., Bishop of the diocese, with all the pomp and ceremony peculiar to Holy Church, in the presence of a large concourse of people, not only Catholic, but representative of every denomination of the city.

The sermon of dedication was preached by Rev. Patrick Denehy, of St. Paul's Seminary. He took for his subject "The Unity of the Catholic Church," and treated it in a way and with an eloquence which made a lasting impression upon the minds of all who heard it."

AN OPERATION EVADED.

MR. R. A. SIZA, OF INGERSOLL, ONT., TELLS HOW IT WAS DONE.

Symptoms of Appendicitis—The Way They Were Relieved—The Sufferer Now Well and Working Every Day.

From the Chronicle, Ingersoll, Ont.

In February, 1898, Mr. R. A. Siza was taken very ill, and was confined to his home for several weeks. We heard that he was to go to the hospital to have an operation performed, but the operation never took place, and as he has started to work again and in apparently good health, we investigated the case and found that he has been using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Mr. Siza is a highly respected citizen of Ingersoll, having resided there for over thirty years, and has been a faithful employee at Messrs. Partlo & Son's flouring mills for over nineteen years. When asked by a Chronicle reporter whether he would give an interview for publication, telling the nature of his disease and his cure, he readily consented. Mr. Siza gave the details of his illness and cure as follows:—

"In February, I caught a heavy cold which seemed to settle in my left side. The doctor thought it was neuralgia of the nerves. It remained there for some time and then moved to my right side, in the region of the appendix. We applied everything, and had fly-blisters on for 18 hours. They never even caused a blister, and did the pain no good. The doctors came to the conclusion that the appendix was diseased and would have to be removed. The pain was very great at times, and there was such a stiffness in my ankles, also in my hand, and pain all over my body. The day and date was set for an operation, and I was prepared to go to the hospital my wife was reading the Chronicle. She read an account of a man who had been cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The symptoms of the disease were so much like mine that she became interested and wanted me to give the pills a trial. I had little faith in the pills, but as my wife seemed to be anxious that I should take them, I consented. The day for the operation had now arrived, and I told the doctor that I did not think I would go to the hospital for a while as I was feeling better. I continued the pills, and was greatly surprised and pleased with the result. I continued to improve, and have long since given up all idea of an operation. When I started to use the pills, I was unable to walk, and suffered something awful with the pain in my side. It was just five weeks from the time that I started to use the pills until I was able to walk again, and I had been doctoring three months before that, and I have been working ever since. Altogether I have taken sixteen boxes of the pills, and they have done me more good than all the doctors' medicine I ever took in my life. I have now every confidence in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I think that they are the best medicine in the world to-day. Certainly had it not been for them, I would have had to go through the ordeal of an operation and perhaps would not have been living now. I hope that by making this public it will be of benefit to others, as it was through one of these articles that I first learned of the unequalled qualities of the pills.

"The public is cautioned against numerous pink colored imitations of these famous pills. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the words "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If your dealer does not have them they will be sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

Continued From Page Ten.

The late Mrs. Mary McGuan, of Baraboo, Ohio, is an example—she died the other day aged one hundred and one years. Her maiden name was Neilhan. Mary Neilhan was born in Rahene, county Clare, Ireland. Her father was a husbandman, and in 1821 she married a farmer's son named Patrick McGuan, who lived not far away. In Ireland they dwelt until 1819, and passed through the widespread famine in the land. To escape the great hardships in that country they came to America, first settling in Ohio. She vividly remembered the excitement when Napoleon fell, and other events of that time. Her parents lived to an old age. Her husband died only a few years ago.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, is likely to have the honor of introducing a new and most attractive method of ringing chime bells. Two years ago nineteen bells, of Savoy make were placed in the belfry. The system about to be put into practice for the ringing of these bells is entirely novel. The bells are played from a key board, fashioned like that of a piano-forte, and placed near the sanctuary organ. Each key connects with a bell by an electric wire. Expert ringers are generally employed at great cost to ring chime bells; in this case one man can perform all the work with as much ease as if he were playing the organ. An American journal says:—

"The matter of ringing St. Patrick's bells has engaged the personal attention of Archbishop Corrigan and Fathers Laval and Connolly for many months. The regular ringings of the bells will be as follows: Angelus 7 a. m., 12 M., and 6 p. m., and the De Profundis at 7 p. m. On Sundays and festivals there will be selections of patriotic music at morning, noon and night. The apparatus is from the manufactory of William R. Grace and John A. McCall, at Easton, Pa."

A correspondent, from Fargo, N. D., in the Catholic Standard and Times gives a most elaborate and minute account of the magnificent new Cathedral that has just been dedicated in that place. It would recall some of the descriptions that have been given of famous old world temples. Its size, architecture, decorations, and every particular connected with it, indicate

ECHOES FROM ONTARIO.

A NEW SAVINGS BANK.—The Ottawa "Free Press," in a recent issue contained a very suggestive item of news. It made a statement concerning a scheme, now almost in operation of establishing a savings bank. It is a Catholic association—the St. Joseph's Union—which has undertaken this practical means of increasing its membership and of benefiting the public. The item runs thus:—

"The savings bank which it is proposed to operate in connection with the St. Joseph's Union Ottawa, will likely be in full blast in July. Preparations are under way now, so that all members desiring to do so can avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from the scheme.

"It is expected that the Savings bank scheme will do much to increase the membership. The society has had an average increase of one hundred members per month since the beginning of the year.

"As anyone desiring to obtain the loan of money from the Savings bank must first become a member of the society, this departure will be the cause of a further increase in membership. Managing Director Bogardus is now completing the details of the banking scheme."

If one association can accomplish such a work as this, what could not be done by a united movement on the part of several societies?

A WORTHY PRIEST HONORED.—In one of our Ontario contemporaries we find an account of a most pleasant event which took place last week in the parish of Westport. It was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of Rev. Father P. A. Twohey, P.P., of St. Edward's Church. The works of that report are both graphic and touching, and in reproducing them we heartily join in the highly-deserved congratulations, and the fervent good wishes for the future, of which the Rev. Father Twohey was the object. The report says:—

"At ten o'clock Tuesday morning solemn high Mass was offered. After Mass Father Twohey was requested to return to the church from the vestry, when he was presented with a complimentary address by a congregational committee, who also handed the reverend gentleman a well filled purse of gold. Before Father Twohey had time to reply the ladies of the arch-confraternity advanced, and Miss Julia Fahy read an appropriate address, and one of the ladies handed the surprised pastor \$25 in gold. Father Twohey made an attempt to reply, but could not do so for a few minutes. When he did gain utterance it was to speak words with no rhetorical display. It was all heart, his allusion to the past, his happiness in the present, his hopes of continued usefulness in the future. The whole congregation entered heart and soul into the spirit of their pastor, and analyzed his feelings and found them sterling, noble and true.

"In the evening in St. Edward's hall, which was beautifully decorated, a splendid programme, arranged by the kind sisters of the convent,

was carried out. Addresses were delivered by the visiting clergymen, Miss Mary Bennett, on behalf of the Sisters and pupils, read an address, and Father Twohey was presented with a handsome rosary by the sisters, while the pupils presented floral tributes. At the close of the entertainment the distinguished and much-loved pastor made an appropriate reply to the many kind addresses."

MGR. GAUTHIER AT TRENTON.—The Trenton Advocate of May 25th gives an elaborate account of the first pastoral visit of Archbishop Gauthier, of Kingston, to the parish of Trenton. From that lengthy account of a memorable event we extract the following interesting passages:—

"Arriving at the Presbytery, the Archbishop was met by the children of the Separate School, members of the Catholic congregation, and members of the various Catholic societies. He was greeted by choruses of welcome by the school children. A procession was formed, which proceeded from the Presbytery to the church.

"The services in the church, Sunday morning, commencing at 10 o'clock were of a most devout and impressive character and ecclesiastical magnificence, and many truths could be acquired from the symbolical nature of the surroundings. Vested in his robes of office the Archbishop was escorted from the Presbytery to the Church by the Very Rev. Dean Murray and Father Meagher, preceded by a number of acolytes and censor bearers attired in cassock and surplice. The interior of the church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, with flags, bunting, and evergreens, and the altar presented a grand appearance being appropriately decorated with flowers. Indeed, nothing had been left undone to give the church an effective appearance, worthy in every respect of the importance of the occasion. A more appropriate day for administering the Sacrament of Confirmation, could not be selected than Whit-Sunday—the anniversary of Pentecost—and everything was in keeping with the day."

A most touching and appropriate address of welcome was presented to His Grace by the parishioners, and during the course of his able reply Archbishop Gauthier said that:—

"It was a pleasure for him to return to Trenton, after an absence of thirty years, and once more be among the surroundings of his priesthood days here. His return was scarcely like the prodigal, but he was nevertheless glad to be able to recall reminiscences of thirty years ago. His welcome to Trenton was loyal indeed. He found the same loyalty and devotedness existing now, as then—the same desire for the propagation of the welfare of the parish. It had been said that there was no place where prayers could be said with the same devoutness as in the old church which once accommodated the Catholic congregation of Trenton, but the number of parishioners had greatly increased and it was found necessary to erect the present beautiful edifice

SCHOOL MARKS AND MEDALS.

Continued From Page Nine.

remarkable. To be a "gold-medal" or a school leader, requires a general all-round capability, a power to turn from physical science to numbers, from poetry to prose, and to combine quickness of thought with quickness of expression, not often joined in the very highest type of mind.

If we could take up the school records of our greatest men, even those in which the achievement is wholly intellectual, it would be a source of surprise to us to see how few of them had been foremost in their classes. How often in these days do we hear a classmate say: "So and So is our best man, but he does not go in for honors." He has found his bent, his "specialty," and given himself to sowing what he may reap years hence.

Many a discouraged mother and many a weary puzzled child grows sad over the persistent mediocrity in school, which is inconsistent with the grave thoughtfulness of home questions and the aptitude to acquire home instruction. If a youngster shows a remarkable alertness in getting information upon the subjects naturally of interest to him, and evinces that immeasurably great gift common sense, let us be very slow to lay his mind upon any scale of measurement set up by this or that school-master, and because it falls short count him deficient.

It is said that Gen. Grant's slowness at school discouraged his teachers and himself until it was found that he never came to a wrong conclusion, and never gave up until he mastered what he had in hand. Many an even brilliant mind has been benumbed by hours of enforced effort to do an impossible "sum," the principles of which were wrapped in mystery, and when Saturday's report came in, inattention (so called), carelessness, and various other evils have been there written fluently, to the

distress and mortification of child and parent. The truth in the matter has lain in a nutshell; a natural deficiency in the acquisition of mathematical learning has been misunderstood and overlooked, and all other endeavor and even happiness been crushed by a false estimate of the type of mind.

Facility of speech or with the pen counts for so much in all phases of school competition that only they who have seen and deeply considered its influences can estimate them. And in a boy's career oratory and a talent for declamation always make him conspicuous. The graceful, fluent speaker always finds himself prominent, and if he has also quickness of perception and a fair verbal memory, he will readily pass for an exceedingly brilliant mind, that stereotyped phrase for what is readily in evidence.

Home education has the great advantage of developing the minds of children far more symmetrically than the ordinary school discipline, because there is so much greater opportunity for individual observation and of strengthening the weak places. But in the other arm of the scale lies the serious danger of allowing foibles and eccentricities to grow, unchecked by the wholesome friction with an indifferent crowd of school-fellows, and there is ever present the demon of vanity to make the clever child think itself a genius while it has no one to struggle against.

There is something very touching and thought-compelling in these yearly returning epochs, when doors close on young lives and they go home with their harvests. And I fear we that many will be underestimated who have done good if not showy work, because they carry no trophy in their hands. Let us be very scrupulously careful how we judge of results and let the mother-heart help

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