

IRISH NOTES.

HIGHER EDUCATION.—Preaching at Mullingar, the Bishop of Meath said he wished to return thanks to the Westmeath County Council for the resolution they had adopted unanimously in regard to the question of equality of treatment for Catholics in the matter of higher education. He had been asked to convene a county meeting to consider the matter, but he was unable at the time to participate in such public demonstrations, and moreover he considered the question one very advantageously dealt with by a representative body like the County Council.

Pronouncements in favor of the educational equality sought by the Catholics of Ireland made by public bodies would be of high importance. Such expression of opinion from the members of the medical, the legal—in fact, all the learned professions, by whom the questions should be considered—would also be highly useful and valuable. The demand for equal rights in the matter of higher education made in a country three-quarters of the population of which belonged to the Catholic Church was very moderate, surely, and might well be regarded as a minimum claim.

The matter was now on the point of success or failure, and failure at the present time would mean that the reform would be much delayed. They had the advantage just now of having four men in high places in sympathy with their claims—there was the Chief Secretary, then whom there was no man in English political life more anxious to see their claims for equality brought to a successful issue, and there were the Prime Minister, the Lord Lieutenant, and the King. There were, at the same time, many antagonistic forces, but if there was a widespread public demand these would not constitute an impediment of any importance.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.—At the conclusion of the Kildare Quarter Sessions, the equity case of McHugh, a lunatic, was mentioned. Mr. P. J. McCann and Mr. P. J. Byrne, appeared in the case which was only a formal application.

His Honor said:—Since the last Quarter Sessions, through Mr. Dane, I have received a long anonymous letter written by some person who purports to take an interest in this lunatic, William McHugh. Though I never read nor never attach any importance to, letters of people who have not the courage to put their names to them, there are three charges in this letter which I do not specify but they are of such a serious character that I must refer to one of them, viz., that a number of men knew this lunatic to be perfectly sane and that there was a conspiracy for family purposes to get a sane man into the Asylum, that the plan had been successfully carried out and that the Court in fact had been made a tool.

Although I was perfectly well aware of the matter, and that it had been thoroughly investigated and the order making and declaring the man mad, made on reliable evidence, I did not like that the rumor should go abroad that there had been a miscarriage of justice and accordingly at my suggestion Mr. Dane communicated with the medical authorities of the Asylum. A reply was received to this stating that the man is perfectly insane and cannot be allowed to leave the Asylum, etc., that these charges by the anonymous correspondent are absolutely and entirely without foundation.

It would be well that this should go forth publicly from this Court and put an end to these charges which not alone affected the relatives of the lunatic, but also affected an officer of this Court. Mr. P. J. Byrne: As a matter of fact the man is in the Asylum these ten years. His Honor: If irresponsible people were to be allowed to injure professional men—well, it would be a queer thing. Mr. McCann agreed with His Honor that there was no foundation for the statement made in the anonymous letter.

"THE MONITOR'S" JUBILEE NUMBER.

We have just received the San Francisco "Monitor's" jubilee number of the archdiocese of San Francisco. It is an elaborate and most artistic issue, fully and beautifully illustrated and filled from cover to cover with a vast amount of historical

A PROTEST.—The following circular from His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin was read in all the churches of the diocese of Dublin on a recent Sunday:—

Archbishop's House, Dublin,
15th January, 1904.

Very Rev. and Dear Father,—

It has been made known to me from many quarters that enormous injury is being done to Catholic interests as a result of the proceedings of the Association styling itself "The Catholic Association," as worked in this diocese. As Bishop of the diocese, I have to protest in the strongest and most public manner against the mischievous proceedings that are thus being carried on, and that are made doubly mischievous by the use of the name "Catholic" in the title of the Association.

Whoever the responsible directors of the work of the Association may be, I trust that this protest may have the effect of checking them in their reckless course.

As for some amongst them, there would, I fear, be but little use in trying to influence them by an appeal to Christian feeling, or by a reference to the Christian law, that forbids the needless stirring up of strife. To this aspect of the case, painfully prominent as it is in the minds of many of us, I make now no detailed reference. I speak only of the harm that is being done to those very interests, the protection of which is the professed object—and, I have no doubt, in the view of the very many of its members, the only object—of the Association.

I need not go into particulars. If I were to do so, I could mention case after case, many of them very painful ones, in which, as a result of what is being done in Dublin, Catholic traders, Catholic employees and some even of the most worthy of the Catholic charitable and benevolent institutions in this diocese, have suffered substantial loss.

I should be unfaithful to my trust if I failed to point out to the Catholics of Dublin, as their chief pastor, and the representative of the authority of the Church amongst them, that it is their plain duty not to leave it open to any one to suppose that the evil work which is doing such grievous harm to Catholic interests, and exposing the Catholic religion itself to unmerited obloquy has either their support or their countenance.

It will be hard to undo the mischief that has already been done. Let us hope at least that it may now be stayed in its course.

TENANTS MEET.—On Wednesday an important meeting of the tenants on the estate of Mr. G. V. Briscoe, Bellinter, was held in the C.Y.M.S. Hall, Navan. Rev. P. Flanagan presided.

The Rev. Chairman read the reply of the landlord to the tenants offer to purchase. Mr. Briscoe proposed to sell at 23½ years' purchase, equal to a reduction of 23½ per cent., the purchase money to be calculated on the actual cash rents now paid by the tenants. He also proposed to convey the sporting rights to the tenant purchasers, "subject, however, to the right of the landlord and his two sons, John Preston Briscoe and Cecil Briscoe, to such sporting rights during the respective terms of their respective natural rights." Mr. Doran proposed that 19 per cent. be taken off those tenants who had got no reduction and the rents so reduced to be the basis of purchase. Mr. Murtagh seconded. Mr. Murray proposed and Mr. P. Sheridan seconded a direct negative. The amendment was lost, only six tenants supporting it out of over 50. The original resolution was then put and carried with applause. Mr. F. Sheridan proposed:—"That the tenants give the landlord twenty years' purchase on the revised rents." The Rev. Chairman said that Mr. Briscoe, by accepting the 20 years' offer would still be on the safe side. Mr. Murtagh seconded the resolution which was carried.

THE MONITOR'S matter. It is a real library in itself on the highly interesting subject of Catholic missions along the Californian Pacific coast. From the days of the renowned missionary Father Junipero Serra down to the present moment the story is told in a splendid series of articles. It has been issued to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the archdiocese of San Francisco—from 1853 to 1903. Even a hurried glance over the contents of this jubilee

number will suffice to awaken astonishment in the breast of the one who is not acquainted with the great development of California during the latter half of the last century. The portraits of the early missionaries of the various archbishops and bishops, of the prominent members of the clergy, and of the religious and teaching orders, both male and female, and finally of the men and women who have contributed to the upbuilding of Catholic institutions in that beautiful section of the world, are so numerous that they constitute a veritable picture gallery. The illustrations representing the early missions, the first chapels, the subsequently constructed churches, and the majestic cathedrals and temples of to-day, may be considered as landmarks along the pathway of fifty years of progress. Then come the charitable and educational institutions of the land. These are so numerous and so beautiful, that on gazing upon them and reading the accounts of their rise and prosperity one is almost inclined to look to San Francisco as the paradise of Catholicity on this continent. We could not attempt to give an idea of the contents of the number before us. It is a credit to Catholic journalism, and an honor to the grand archdiocese whose golden jubilee it celebrates. "The Monitor" has long since won for itself a foremost place in the ranks of Catholic journals on this continent. It has always been a faithful exponent of the Church doctrines, a sterling advocate of her moral teaching, a reliable recorder of all that interests the archdiocese in which it is published, and a model that might be followed with considerable profit by many of the other Catholic journals in America. By its golden jubilee number it has won for itself a still higher place, for it has become the historical annals—condensed into short space—of the splendid field of Catholic propaganda that for fifty years has been cultivated by the Church in that glorious land of the West. We beg to congratulate "The Monitor."

WEDDING BELLS.

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at St. Patrick's Church, on Tuesday morning, 26th Jan., when Miss Ellen Agnes Kelly was married to Mr. James Patrick Coughlin. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, P.P., assisted by the Rev. Father Polan, in the presence of relatives and friends.

The bride was given away by her brother, James H. Kelly. She wore her traveling gown of grey with strapping to match. White Bengaline blouse, with handsome grey moleskin hat. She carried a shaven bouquet of white roses.

The groom was attended by his brother, Mr. Thomas Coughlin. The Church and main altar were most brilliantly illuminated and decorated. As the bride entered the Church, leaning on her brother's arm, the organ pealed forth "Mendelssohn's wedding march," played by Prof. Fowler.

Immediately after breakfast, which was served at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Coughlin left by C. P. R. train en route to Toronto, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee, and other places of interest in the West.

The presents were beautiful, and included a magnificent cabinet, presented to the bride by the employees and associates of the firm of Willis & Co., the well known piano firm. The groom was also presented with a purse of gold from his fellow-employees in the Custom House.

SNOW BOUND TRAINS

Canada has the reputation of being a land of snow and ice; but if we have an exceptionally severe winter this year, we are far better able to contend with it than are our neighbors to the south of us. Take the railway traffic as an example. While Canadian trains are scarcely delayed, except in a few isolated cases, in which the time tables are not perfectly observed, all through the Northern, Eastern, Eastern and Western States the snow-bound trains are numberless. We have accounts of trains being two and three days behind time, of entire systems being tied up, and of cases in which the passengers have been obliged to abandon the trains and seek shelter and food in farm houses along the route. These facts speak volumes for our Canadian systems. If we have severe frosts and heavy snow-storms, at least we have the means of meeting and conquering them. We suffer less with the mercury at 25 below than they do in New York with a zero temperature. We would not change our climate and our advantages for any other in the world. We are fully satisfied with our condition and Canada is good enough for us.

Alleged Proselytising At Queen's College Galway.

The visitors of this College, says the London "Universal," held a meeting on Saturday, Lord Clonbrock in the chair, at which an appeal by Professor Pye, M.D., was heard against the decision of the College Council in a case he had brought forward in which the Catholic students of the College had been sent tracts which were contrary to their own religion, and which had been sent by the Rev. A. C. Rogers. Speaking to his appeal, Professor Pye said: The matter I wish to bring before you is not one that I would willingly touch. I will tell you exactly how I came to be connected with it. Leaving the College grounds one evening as I was going home, some students came to me. They told me that some papers had been received by them, and that similar papers were being sent to all the Catholics of the College. I looked at those papers for a few minutes, and then I told them to go to the President and lay their complaint before him, and call attention to the very extremely offensive nature of the literature. Well, I went home, still feeling affected by this literature.

You will find some of the correspondence before you which was written in connection with the matter. I only appeal against one thing. The President wrote to say that he found those papers were sent by Mr. Rogers of whom I knew nothing at the time—and that Mr. Rogers had received no help from any of the College officials to find the names of the students. These Catholic students came to me and said, "We have no Dean of Residence. We have no one to come to but yourself. Those papers are coming to us through the College post, and they give the names of the students exactly as they appeared in the College register." Most of them were strangers to Galway, and we don't know how the names could have been got unless from some information from the College.

I am quite sure that the President himself feels as strongly in this matter as we do ourselves. Some of those papers were horribly abusive. I think I can and should find myself in full sympathy with any person who was receiving such literature which was abusive and not belonging to his Church. This was a matter of which I am almost ashamed to repeat the language of those tracts. It was printed by this gentleman, a clergyman, a curate of one of the Deans of Residence, and a graduate of the University. He was no illiterate or uneducated man. The Catholic students were in a delicate position. They came to this College because they had no other place to go to; they had no Dean of Residence, and they were separated from their friends. They had no protection against receiving those objectionable tracts.

Of one tract in particular bitter complaint was made. The young man had started by murdering his father. It was a well-known case in the County of Galway, and it went on to say how he was incited to the act, by the fact that, at the time, he was engaged in his devotions—the devotions of his heart—evening Rosary, so well known in every Catholic household. The letter I wrote to the President contained strong language. I said it was the act of a blackguard to send those offensive things, and I stand by that statement. It was an act of a coward, because it was anonymous. I asked the Council to do something in justice to the Catholic students, who are here in their charge, and who have here no relations and no Deans of Residence. I asked them to make a rule that the person who sent this literature should be excluded from the College precincts, and it has been done for less before. I have said all I wish to say on this matter.

A discussion ensued, in which Professor Pye insisted that the names of the Catholic students could only have been got from the College books which were kept under lock and key. The tracts were sent in December last, and none had been sent since. This was probably due to the action of the President, Professor Anderson, who said: "I must say that I greatly deplore the circumstances of the case. I made private inquiries as to who sent those pamphlets, and I discovered that they were sent by Mr. Rogers, and I inquired of the officials whether any of them directly or indirectly gave Mr. Rogers the

names. I may say that I got an assurance from Mr. Rogers himself that he did not get the names from the officials. I considered I had done my duty.

I received a letter from the Catholic students as follows: "Queen's College, Galway, February 11, 1903. Honorable Gentlemen,—A general meeting of the Catholic students of the College was held in the 22nd ult., to consider what action should be taken with reference to the proselytising tracts received last December. It was proposed as an amendment and carried by a majority: 'That we rest contented with requesting the President and Council to give us a formal expression of their disapproval to have our Alma Mater made the means from which we and our religion have been insulted.' Here is the minute of Council, February 17, 1903: 'In answer to the letter from the Catholic students in reference to the proselytising tracts which they had received last December, the Registrar was directed to state: 'That the Council entirely disapprove of proselytising tracts being sent to the students of the College.' The Protestant Bishop of Tuam said that, for his own information, he would like a copy of the tract, but Professor Pye said he had not kept a copy.

On this the Bishop of Tuam said: "Don't you see you have spoken very strongly with reference to this pamphlet and the writer. It so happens

that I know this clergyman personally, and I am bound to say that I think him incapable of doing what you describe him to have done."

Professor Pye replied: "I have not got the paper, and I can tell you from memory. I have stated the case, and I am quite satisfied to take it as it has been stated."

Here the Chairman intervened with the remark: "I think it is the opinion of everyone that it was very wrong to send those tracts, and it should not have been done; but the Council have already given an expression of opinion against it."

After further discussion Professor Pye said that after hearing the expression of disapproval from the visitors he was quite satisfied to withdraw his appeal for a public inquiry.

SUBMISSION.

The French priest, Abbe Loisy, whose works have just been placed upon the index of books forbidden to the faithful, has announced to Pope Pius his complete submission to the decree of the Congregation of the Inquisition. It is stated that the Abbe has retired to seclusion in a religious house, from whence he announces that he will soon publish an explanation of his purposes in adopting and teaching conclusions of the "higher criticism of the Bible," which are contrary to the authoritative teaching of the Church.

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The "Talisker" 1.25 per bottle, 13.50 per case
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Etc., etc., etc.

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The "Black and White Blend" 1.00	11.50
The "Royal Household" Blend 1.25	13.50
"Kilmarnock" Scotch Whisky90	10.00
"Bullock Lade's" (White Label) Scotch90	10.00
Bullock Lade's (Gold Label) Scotch 1.00	11.50
King William IV. V.O.P. Scotch 1.75	19.00
Crabbie's Finest Quality Scotch 1.00	10.50
Groer's O.V.H. Scotch90	9.75
Usher's "Special Reserve"90	10.00
"White Horse Cellar" Scotch90	10.00

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BOLS' VERY OLD GENEVA.

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The ne plus ultra of Schiedam. (Yellow colored by age.)
Per case of 12-1 Per case of 12-1 Per case of 24-2 Per case of 15
Stone Jugs. Stone Jugs. Stone Jugs. Glass Jugs.
(3.16 gallons). (2 gallons). (3.16 gallons). (2 gallons).

From and after this date, the prices for Bols' Liqueur Gin will be as follows:

	Per single jug.	1.20	.85	.65	.75
Per case,	13.25	9.50	14.25	10.00	

Angostura Bitters.

Dr. Siegler's Angostura Bitters, 75c per bottle, \$7.50 per dozen bottles, \$15.00 per case of 2-dozen.

Crabbie's Green Ginger Cordial.

John Crabbie & Co., Leith, "Superior Green Ginger Cordial"75 8.50

The Gilka Kummel.

Berliner-Getreide-Kummel 1.25 13.50

Italian and French Vermouth.

Martini-Sola Italian Vermouth75 7.50
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Law's Peach Bitters, Mauve Label 1.25 13.50
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(All as supplied to His Majesty's Houses of Parliament.)

"Emperor" Sherry and "Comendador" Port

"Emperor" Sherry 1.50 17.00
"Comendador" Port 1.50 17.00

Kinahan's Irish Whiskies.

Kinahan's "L.L." Whiskies90 10.00
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All the above Liqueurs, Wines, etc., will be delivered free by freight, at above prices, in lots of one or more cases, or we will make up assorted cases to suit the wants of consumers.

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MONTREAL.

The changes wrought in Popes within the last generation the transformation of Rome into a modern capital—have been very effective in destroying the picturesque city. Lovers of art, authors and journalists, who see with their eyes, cried out against the destruction of the beauty and picturesqueness of old Rome.

"A generation has passed on its way, a writer who loved the changes, 'since first I came to Rome, everything is changed; that can be changed in a can be done to break the charm has been done, as—multitude, renovation; and still it keeps like a masterpiece of Greek which has gone through barbarians, and come out maimed, and so defeated the eye of an artist can artists meant by it."

Almost as soon as took possession of the pick of the demolishers, writer termed it, began work. The Rome which three or four generations, and which romantic writers as a foundation, for books of travel and romance, is no longer visible in most of its characteristic outward forms, passed out of existence. That combination of art with natural history with vague charmed appreciative inaccurate studies, has been and much food for the has been withdrawn.

In the days of old, Rome been said, swept a Spanish blood over the past of the subdued. She came to never to preserve; her chided, says a writer of tury, to ask how these doughty antagonists had middle, how their nation developed. The time has to her, in a much lesser ever, when the measure shed out to others is self, and much of that which dearest has been taken fr

The transformation of R the first quarter of a cent the rule was considered W. J. Stillman, who knew well, to be "unique in the civilization for barbarism, and corruption; neve world began was so m spent to do so much evil. All this means the passi much that was beautiful, and attractive from being ioned. The outer fringe of the Campagna, has remparatively unchanged. It lates into distance, and some material still left f list who desires to ret source of study of the be

Professor William Good tor of fine arts of the B itute of Arts and Scien lecture at the Museu on "The Churches and Ch Chalons, Reims, Laon at said:—

"The cathedrals of monuments of general his the history of civilization monuments of architecture more special sense. The the noblest aspirations of riod and were the best v that period did. The nin ury will be judged in fi by its railways and tele mechanical inventions; the century will be judged by the seventeenth century w ed by its portraits and the sixteenth century w by its religious painting; euries from the eleventh tenth inclusive (in Nort will be judged by their prayer and worship.

"If the religious sentin for anything the nobles tion of religious sentiment world has ever seen must just as much. It has been studied by hundreds of scholars and by thousands of cultiva There is no soul so dull ed, no intellect so poor, shriveled and selfish tha