ne second Sunday of in St. Patrick's Hall, der street, immediate-ers. Committee of Man-ts in same hall thefirst very month, at 8 p.m. McGrath, Rev. Presi-J. Costigan, 1st to. P. Gunning, St. Antoine street. Costigan, 1st Vice-P. Gunning, Secre-

regular meetings for on of business are held and 4th Mondays of at 8 p.m. Applicants ip or any one desirous regarding the Branch icate with the follow-Frank J. Curran, B. ent; P. J. McDonagh, ecretary; Robt. War-l Secretary; Jno. H. reasurer.

A. & B. SOCIETY, es-A. & B. SOCIETY, es63. — Rev. Director,
Flynn, President, John
Secretary, James Braosel street. Meets on
unday of every months
Hall, corner Young
streets, at 3.30 pm.
St. Patrick's League
Killfeather, T. Rogers
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place in the influence exercised by members of the various denominational ministries. Of course, we need not remark that all this has absolutely no connection with the Catholic Church, or reference to the Catholic clergy. But, the reasons given for the decline in clerical influence are exactly the logical results of the principles of Protestantism. Here is a very bold proposition, and one which if made by a Catholic would be attributed to either his fanorance of the situation, or his fanorance of the situation, or his subsending hostility towards the ministry of other churches; vet, this scores of duty and obligation, he led, by sheer intellectual and spiritual force, the thought of the communistry of other churches; vet, this comes from a genuine Protestant cource:—

"Taking American society as a phole, there can be no question but that popular regard for the ministry of the ministry of questioning his right to be heard in any matter of public LLS. PRAIS AND CHIMES, PRIOR INGOT COFFEE AND INDIA TIN ORLY. ANDUNE NO CHANDRE

# The True MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

# Caliturss

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ess than a dozen Popes have reign-or more than a score of years. Only ive of these have crossed the 'hreshfive of these have crossed the 'hreshcid of the twenty-fourth year of
their Papacy, as Leo XIII. has done
to-day. There was Adrian I., a Roman of the Colonna family, who was
elected the ninety-eighth Pope on
Feb. 9, 772, and died on Christmas
Day, 795. He was buried in St. Peter's, side by side with St. Leo
there is the place before April, and possibly
not until May. This does not in any
way affect those ecclesiastics who under an epitaph full of affection and reverence, which we composed by Alcuin at the order Charlemagne.

Charlemagne.

A thousand years elapsed between the election of Adrian 1., in 772, before his reign was surpassed in duration by that of another Pontiff—Plus V1, who ascended the throne of Peter as the two hundred and fifty-seventh Pope on Feb. 5, 1775, and occupied it until Aug. 29, 1799. He ded in exile, but his body was transported to Rome and buried in St. Feter's where Canova's beautiful statue of him now adorns the Confession. Then began the century of the longest Pontificates in the history of the Papacy. It opened with Fius VII—Napoleon's victim—elected two hundred and fifty-eighth Pope on March 1, 1806, and after a stormy voyage as pilot of the bark of Peter died on Aug. 20, 1823. He, too, was buried in St. Peter's. Leo VII., Pius VIII. and Gregory XVI. occupied the Apostolic See during the next twenty-one years of the nineteenth century.

When Pius IX. became two hundred and sixty-second Pope on June 16, 1846, he was told in the ritual Thou shalt not see the years of In the hierarchy of the Catholic

THE PROTESTANT MINISTRY.—
A leading New York secular journal in a lengthy editorial, points out the evident change that is taking place in the influence exercised by

The following interesting sketch of the ruled the Church of God for fullis Holiness Leo XIII, is from the ly thirty-four years.

The following interesting sketch of His Holiness Leo XIII. is from the pen of "Vox Urbis," the Roman correspondent of the New York "Freeman's Journal":—

Twenty-three years ago—Feb. 20, 1878—one of the shortest conclaves in the history of the Papacy was concluded. Many people shrugged their shoulders with surprise and disappointment when the result was made known, and the majority of the newspapers which had been preparing a likely list of "papabili" cardinals an order to be ready with the biography of Pius IX.'s successor were left in the lurch when the clegraph flashed the news that the choice of the conclave had fallen upon Cardinal Pecci. Cardinal Parocheh, then Archbishop of Bologna and now one of the three solitary survivors of that momentous conclave, told some of his diocesans on his return from Rome that they had elected a splendid Pope, but that he was afraid he would be shortly called to the Eternal City again. for the new occupant of the See of Peter was a fragile old man of sixty-seven.

The Cardinal's fears have been sofar from being justified that over a score of years later the whole world was talking of the marvellous virality of Leo XIII. During the just few years almost every month has fraised His Holiness a notch higher in the list of long lived Popes. The average length of a Pontificate during the last nineteen centuries has been a curious phenomenon of the present Pontificate during the last nineteen centuries of the sparker of years only who was born at Polizzi, Sicily, and the same Consistory: Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, a Carmelite. Aug. 17, 1843, and created Cardinal in the same Consistory: Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, a Carmelite, who was born at Polizzi, Sicily, and Cardinal Jomenico Svampa, who was born Jupe 13, 1851, creewho was born at Polizzi, Sicily, who was born at Polizzi, Sicily, and Cardinal Jomenico Svampa, who was born at Polizzi, Sicily, and Cardinal Jomenico Svampa, who was born of Indulgences and Relies: and Cardinal Domenico Svampa, who was born June 13, 1851, cre-ated Cardinal in the Consistory of May 18, 1894, and who is Archbish-

way affect those ecclesiastics who way affect those ecclesiastics who have been already notified of their forthcoming nomination—among them Monsignor Martinelli. In this connection it is interesting to know that Leo XIII. has created in all cone hundred and thirty Cardinals. Juring his reign a hundred and thirty-five Cardinals have died—four of them created by Gregory XVI. fifty-six by Pius IX. and seventy-five by himself. Of the sixty Cardinals living at the time of his accession only three now survive—Organia

And sixty-second Pope on June 16. 1846, he was told in the ritual "Thou shalt not see the years of Peter." Nor did he, but he actually was Bishop of Rome for a longer leriod than the Prince of the Apostles. According to tradition St. Peter was Bishop of Rome for twenty-five years, two months and seven days, while Pius IX. reigned thirty-one years, seven months and twenty-two days. It was to commemorate this long and glorious Pontificate that the Vatican Chapter in restoring the baldacchino over the celebrated statue of St. Peter placed above it a mosaic portrait of Pius IX. "Who alone equaled the years of Peter in the Roman Pontificate." as the inscription has it. But not even Pius IX.'s reign has falsified the works of the ritual, for adding St. Peter's episcopate at Antioch to that at Rome the Prince of the Apos-FIVE MINUTES WITH THE PROTESTANT PRESS.

concern; on the contrary, he was expected to speak, and to bring to the solution of political or economical problems his wealth of knowledge, judgment, and experience. In the deference accorded him there was, no doubt, a large element of tradition, and, at times even a spectacular unreality; but the fact remained that he stood, in the public estimation, for the best thought and aspiration of his people, and lived largely to serve the state."

while much of the foregoing is very true in regard to individual instances, still we know that it cannot be honestly applied in general to the ministry. However, the next Laragraph is surely a striking evidence of the decline of ministerial power, and consequently of Protestant stability. It reads:—
"To the youth of the present day such a description may well savor of romance. With few exceptions, the civic functions of the minister have been reduced to near the vanishing point. His counsel is now rarely sought on important public questions. His sermons and addresses on political subjects seldom make much tions. His sermons and addresses on political subjects seldom make much of an impression, while his suggestions of reform are apt to be of the visionary and impracticable character which provokes contempt. If there be a particularly specious political or economic fad rampant in the community, he is very likely to get entangled in it. He rarely attends a caucus, never appears in tends a caucus, never appears in a party convention save to open the party convention save to open the proceedings with prayer, and often neglects to do so. He is commonly not a welcome member of social clubs, or altogether at ease in a circle of business men. A titular leader of men and a professional instructor in righteousness, the average minister of to-day is much inclined to keep aloof from every-day affairs, and to hold out for emulation a type of character which few healthy human beings can find attractive or man beings can find attractive or even tolerable. In short, he is out of touch with life, aside from the stream of daily struggle and need, in the world but not of it."

From a Protestant standpoint, and From a Protestant standpoint, and possibly to a certain degree from a Catholic one, this is regretable. Socially and morally the world is the loser; but religiously, it makes but little difference. Protestantism is based fundamentally upon a negation of authority ecclesiastical. Its teaching of "private judgment." or "inof authority ecclesiastical. Its teaching of "private judgment," or "individual inspiration and interpretation," is destructive of all permanent ministerial influence. Consequently, the inevitable and ultimate outcome of such a system of religion must be confusion, division, lack—diunity and concentration, and, therefore, final collapse and annihilation. In fact, we cannot see how a minister could ever expect to perpetually exercise an influence on the laity. He can only do so by accommodating exercise an influence on the laity. He can only do so by accommodating himself and his teachings to the whims, the likes and the dislikes of his congregation. He can say "you ought to do this," but he cannot say "you must do this." He has no infallible authority behind him, and he consequently cannot command. In our humble opinion this state of things is another grave sign of the rapid decline of Protestantism.

#### RANDOM NOTES ON IRISH TOPICS

A writer in one of the English papers, dealing with the question right of the lifty-second streets, for, it is said. Since the second streets for it is said. those are to be loyal who know the august name chiefly on warrants for distress and eviction, who have never seen the Sovereign's face, but associate her power with a decaying country, who look for relief to friends driven across the Atlantic, and now prosperous American citizens. It is constantly felt by such Irishmen that if their land were a State of the Union its troubles would soon be over. They want Home Rule because, as they think, it would compel the 'other Irish' to throw in their lot with the nation and cease to act as a beleaguered garrison."

As has been ably pointed out by another contemporary, there are two distinct Irelands—the one repretations and content of the contemporary. It was only in December, 1899, that the easily and the contemporary is a content of the contemporary. It was only in December, 1899, that the easily and the contemporary is a content of the contemporary.

and cease to act as a beleaguered garrison."

As has been ably pointed out by another contemporary, there are two distinct Irelands—the one represented by the men elected by the people to voice their interests, the other consisting of the landlords, the university, the magistrates, the judges, and the Dublin Castle officials. Measures favorable to Ireland may be passed in the British House, but the application of such measures lies in the hands of the second Ireland, the minority which rules the vast majority. Hence it is that the writer of the comments above quoted can say—

"They have disestablished the Irish Protestant Church, but not disendowed it to any ruinous extent, or taken from it the mediaeval sanctuaries which it did not build; in short, they have left the 'garrison' as powerful as it ever can be with a democratic suffrage."

A good story, illustrative of the condition of affairs in Ireland, between these two great sections of the people, is told. It runs thus:—

"The Catholie Archbishop of Cashel was once catechizing a lad, previous to Confirming him. Who are the Protestants, my boy?' said Dr. I cahv. I don't know, sir,' answered Terence, 'but they're all the dacent people.'"

Here have we the situation told in a few words; on the one side Pro-

testant inheritors of all the good things; on the other the disinherited and hence the discontented Catholic element. The gulf that yawns between these two sections of a race, finds expression in the Irish university issue. A commission of members of the Horse hence is the second that the second test and the second test are the second test and the second test are the second test and the second test are the second test are

yawns between these two sections of a race, finds expression in the Irish university issue. A commission of members of the House has been appointed to investigate the whole subject of Irish university education. Our esteemed contemporary, the Liverpool "Catholic Times," has a word to say on the question:—
"We would fain hope that the investigation will be the beginning of a serious effort to grapple with the difficulties of the situation in a statesmanlike fashion. And we are the more inclined to entertain this hope because of the articles on this subject which have within the past few days appeared in the British and Irish press. Their general tendency may be fairly described as an anxiety that a practical modus vivendi should be arrived at between the Catholics and the Government. It is recognized that outside Trinity College University education is wanting in Ireland, and Protestants admit that to refuse a university to the Catholics and at the same time to reproach them with a lack of university training is utterly uniust. Unless the Commission leads the way to the establishment of a Catholic anjointment and heart-burning amongst the Irish people."

Here have we one of the numberless questions that arrests the attention.

Here have we one of the number-less questions that arrests the at-tention, in glancing over Irish his-tory.

## CATHOLIC NEWS NOTES.

From American Exchanges.

SISTERS OF THE POOR.—Archbishop Riordan has invited the Little Sisters of the Poor to open a house in San Francisco.

A BENEFACTOR. — By the will of the late Andrew Dougherty of New York, \$5,000 each was bequeathed to the New York Catholic Orphan Asylum and the Catholic University in Washington, D.C. A NOBLE DONATION .- On St

A NOBLE DONATION.— On St. Patrick's Day the new church at Spring Lake, N.J. was dedicated by Bishop McFaul. This church was given by Mr. Martin Maloney of Philadelphia as a memorial of his daughter, in honor of whose patron saint it was named St. Katherine. TRUE GENEROSITY. - A stain rich Generovsty. — A stain-ed-glass window, representing the apparition of our Lady of Lourdes to Bernadette in the grotto. has been given to the chapel of Santa Clara College, Cal., by a lady who declines to have her name mention-ed. The window's cost is about \$1,060.

FOR THE SICK .- The City Cour roll THE SICK.—The City Council of Cedar Rapids, lowa, has given a piece of land, 200 x 300 feet, to the Sisters of Mercy, who are to build a new hospital, to cost not less than \$50,000; and Mr. Abraham Slimmer has promised to give one dollar for every dollar the Sisters shall raise in the city up to \$50,000.

AN ORPHANAGE SOLD .- One of ate this year was effected in York last week, when the truste the Catholic Orphan Asylum disposed of the block bounded by Madison and Park avenues. Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, for, it is said.

determined.

It was only in December, 1899, that the asylum trustees sold the block bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, a narrow front in Madison avenue excepted, for \$2,050,000 to the Barney-Sheldon syndicate, which, within a year, resold the property at a profit of between \$300,000 and \$400,000. Most of these lots are now being improved with handsome structures. structures

### THE VALUE OF MUSIC.

We take the following extract from in interesting article in the current umber of the "Catholic World Mag-zine," entitled "The Pathological azine," entitled "The Pathological and Therapeutic Value of Music," by Miss Carina C. Eaglesfield:—

Miss Carlina C. Eaglesfield:—
The therapeutic value of pleasant sounds is so well understood that to calarge upon them is unnecessary. Nurses and physicians have long recognized the difference between the discordant noises of a large city and the soothing sounds which are heard in the country, and they can measure the effect of both on their patients' nerves.

ments in the therapeutic value of music and they have tested the subject thoroughly in many hospitals. The eminent Fr?nch psychologist, Louret, employs it in the treatment of the insane: Ribot, who is a professor in the College of France, uses music constantly in his practice, and the salutary effect of musical vibrations upon neuralgic and nervous troubles has been long known. Hospital superintendents in the great London hospitals have not been slow in following the lead of the French, and the London Temperance Hospital and those under the direction of Canon Herford and Dr. Blackburn have removed all doubt as to the benefit afforded to a Tertain class of patients by the right kind of music and the revealer both of the revealer both of the revealer both of the contrain falls and the contrain f of patients by the right kind of mu-

FATHER O'COIGLY MEMORIAL.

One of the noblest martyrs of the ninety-cicht period was Father Jas.
O'Coigly the Irish priest, who went to his death like a saintly hero at Pennenden Heath, Kent, away from the land he loved. It is proposed to commemorate his martyrdom, and at the same time emphasize the survival of the spirit of the men of '98, by the erection in the Catholic Church at Maidstone of three stained glass windows with appropriate religious and patriotic devices. For this purpose it is estimated that the sum of about £100 will be required.

The committee in charge of the

#### OUR VOCALISTS IN QUEBEC.

The Metropolitan Quartette, of this city, which is composed of young men principally of St. Patrick's choir, took part in the St. Patrick's Day concert at Quebec in Tara Hall on the 18th inst., and were well received. The Quebec papers speak of them in the following terms:—The Metropolitan Quartette of Montreal, consisting of Messys. J. Le Gallee, J. Kennedy, E. A. Wilson and J. H. Maiden, were heard with very great pleasure. These gentlemen sing with good-taste and expression and their rendering of the Kerry Dance and Killarney was much appreciated. Mr. J. I. McCaffrey rade a very efficient accompanist. Mr. J. Kennedy, one of the members of the Quartette, sung the Mr. J. Kennedy, one of the members of the quartette, sung the "Dear Little Shamrock," and by special request the "Wearing of the Green." He has a pleasing tenorycice, and in the rendering of the "Wearing of the Green," he but an amount of feeling and pathos which stirred the hearts of the audience.

Mr. J. H. Maiden, the basso of the quartette contributed to the programme his interpretation of the "Palms," his powerful voice being heard to great advantage.

ST JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH

A Retreat for the English-speaking Catholics of St. John the Baptist parish will begin next Sunday, and continue every evening during the week, in the chapel, corner St. Law-rence and Rachel streets. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

## POWERS OF THE BODY.

A writer in the "New Century," Washington, thus discusses phases of the all important problem of longevity. He says

It seems like a paradox to say that the London Temperance Hospital and those under the direction of Canon Herford and Dr. Blackburn have removed all doubt as to the benefit afforded to a certain class of patients by the right kind of music.

In the Jardin des Plantes of Paris experiments have been undertaken upon elephants, and it has been upon elephants, and it has been a larger information within the light of larger information with the great event in the lives of great great event in the great event in the lives of great event in the great or patients by the right sind of mission.

In the Jardin des Plantes of Paris secriments have been undertaken upon elephants, and it has been found that their vitality was materially affected by the character of the musical vibrations employed; but nothing definite has as yet been discovered in the treatment of animals by music. Dr. Gretry, who is an extreme advocate of the theories of Professors Lang and James, goes so far as to declare that the action of the pulse is affected by the changing right more music, but the great nerve specialists of New York city do not entirely agree with him.

The "Mechanical Treatment of Injuries" is based upon the effect of vibrations upon the human system and is largely practised in the varieties in civic affairs to the close of professors Lang and the results in a large in the principle, and the results in a large principle, and the results in a large products, but it is based upon scientific principle, and the most conservative specialing. The cure is still in its infanting. The cure is still in its infanting the pleasantry of the late william M. Evarts, in a dinner table oversation with Senator Dependent in the reading the pleasantry of the late william M. Evarts, in a dinner table oversation with Senator Dependent in the reading the pleasantry of the late william M. Evarts in a dinner table oversation with Senator Dependent in the reading the plant of a great daily income and their products.

In recalling the pleasantry of the late william M. Evarts, in a dinner table over the c

physicians have long since ceased to sheer at it.

The ground has been broken, and it remains now for physicians to use music constantly yet judiciously in their practice, for experience alone will show how it can best be employed. We trust that the day is not far distant when a knowledge of musical therapeuties will be sought by every alienist and superintendent of the insane, and definite experiments be made in the new science. The opportunity which the sunerintendent of an insane asylum has to test the subtle influence which emanates from the harmonious union of sounds is so unrivalled that the scientific study promises to be fruitful of grand results, and the marriage of medicine and music, the two noblest arts, will no longer be a dream of musical enthusiasts but a practical reality.

FATHER O'COIGLY MEMORIAL.

One of the noblest martyrs of the ninety-cight period was Father Jas.

sum of about £100 will be required. The committee in charge of the movement is composed of representatives of the various branches of the United Irish League of Great Britain in London. James V. Taraffe, of Is. lington, N. London, is the chairman of the executive in charge of the memorial.

| merchant class. It needs no argument to establish the fact that these two classes in one down the description of the comment of the various properties. The mean to establish the fact that these two classes of men do more down and take less systematic exercise than any other classes which admit of statistical segregation. Farmers are, we believe, at or near the bottom of the list in the order of longevity—at least in this comment. the bottom of the list in the order of longevity—at least in this country. This is probably due to a variety of causes, but the fact effectually disposes of the contention that systematic and continuous exercise makes for longevity. One need but compare the typical farmer of fifty with the typical city merchant of the same age to recognize the fact that the latter has much the finer and more complete development and is likely to live to a riper old age. There are, of course, exceptions to every rule, but by exceptions rules are proved.

"It is a growing conviction among students of vital statistics that tissue waste, however effected, is not repaired by a further waste of the same kind, which means that, the man who consumes tissue in close and constant mental activity has none to spare for the maintenance of a higher degree of physical energy than the quiet and leisurely pursuit of his daily avocations demands; at least, this is probably true after the period of youth and early manhood. The disinclination to take exercise is not an evidence of indolence or of feebleness. It is nature's silent protest against overtaxing the powers of the body, which is described as burning the candle at both ends."

beath is the most solemn moment of our existence. It is then that the devil has the last battle with us. It is as if he were playing a game of chess with us and was watching the homent of death to give us check-mate. He who gets the better of him ther. has won the battle of

The holiness of children is the very type of saintliness, and the most perfect conversion is but a hard and distant return to the holiness of a child.