THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE

## Our On "House-Curbstone Hunting." Observer

I said that we started out to look

for a new house; but there be new ones in the section of choice, we had to select from newest of the old ones, or els

and we managed to get to them, af-ter floundering through five and a half acres of snow. They certainly were surrounded by lots of air; but, as far as we could see, by nothing else. Decidedly they were in sight of the street cars; but so was Mount Royal, and so was the spire of the

Royal, and so was the spire of the Mile End Church. You could see the

as you can see the Parliament build ings, at Ottawa, from the train, no matter in which direction you ap-

matter in which direction you ap proach the city—you see them fo half an hour before you are within

measurable distance. If we had wanted anything if that line, it would be preferable to go at once and settle down north of St. Jerome

or up near Lake Temiscamin there, at least, we would ha colonist's privileges withou obligations of the dweller in c

had

cottages from the car window

Last week I attempted to tell of bur experience with house-hunters luring the first part of that bother-ome season, and I promised to give our experience with house-hunters during the first part of that botherin this issue a brief account of

2

how we found a house for ourselves. Well, we commenced very early by Well, we commenced very early by cutting out of the daily press all the notices that might seem in any way to suit us. The three principal considerations being the locality, the amount of the rent and the class of house. In the present instance we wanted a large flat, if possible, or else an upper tenement; but in no case did we want a lower flat. We then called upon the various agents and secured lists of the houses that they had "to let." Of course, we would prefer a new house, despite all the inconveniences attached there to, on account of the danger of con-tagious sickness having been in the old houses. After we had settled in our minds upon the locality, or within sight of the cars at Moortreel cutting out of the daily press all they had "to let." Of course, we would prefer a new house, despite all the inconvoniences attached there-to, on account of the danger of con-tagious sickness having been in the old houses. After we had settled in our minds upon the locality, or about the locality, and the highest price we could afford to pay, and having tabulated our list of avail-able houses, we considered that all we had to do was to sally forth and select what we wanted. mirable cottages, very low rent, within sight of the cars, at Montreal Annex. Ah! There was an idea! Let us go to Montreal Annex! No need of re-moving to the country in summer; fresh air for the children; green fields; open country; and only a few minutes walk to the street cars. Well, we went to see the cottages; and we managed to get to them, af-ter floundering through five and a half acres of snow. They certainly were surrounded by lots of air; but,

select what we wanted. After our own experience, related in the last "Observer," we made up our minds to carefully read the no-tices on the doors, and, to be more charitable towards our neighbors than many had been towards us, by strictly adhering to the rules laid down by each occupant for the visit-ing of his premises. Full of such good intentions, and hopeful beyond expression, one afternoon in March we set out upon our expedition. We knew exactly what streets we would have to visit, so there was no diffi-culty in selecting a direction. More-over, we had carefully divided up the desirable section of the city, in such a manner that, by visiting two streets each day, we could do the whole locality in a week. We started at 2 p.m. on Mondey.

The first house we came upon was a self-contained one, so we passed it by. The next was a lower flat of six rooms; we did not want a lower, so we left the inhabitants of that place in peace. ment of twelve rooms, rent \$35, no taxes; too many rooms and too high a rent to suit us. Thus we walked until four o'clock before we came to anything that might repay our time in visiting it. At a few minutes past four we saw an upper flat, eight rooms, rent \$18. This minutes past four we saw an upper flat, eight rooms, rent \$18. This would do. We went up the long stairs, but found that the house could not be seen after four o'clock, nor on Monday, Thursday, nor Sat-urday. Of course, we did not ring. Thus we took a note of it—let us But we took a note of it- let us call it No. 179 A. B. street-and we decided to call there the next day at two o'clock. We felt that we had really done a good afternoon's work, for this was just the house we wanted, and by being the local next day, we had every of securing it. the first to that strange vagueness of presenti-ment Rhich forbodes some great evil that is hovering, in very narrow-ing circles, above our home. It was such a sensation that must have in-spired Campbell to tell in his poem how-

To make a long story short, we spent the evening and part of the night arranging how we would settle our furniture at No. 179; we even had the amount of carpets like-ly to be required laid out. Next day, sharp on time, we rang the bell of that upper flat. The lady of the of that upper lat. The lady of the house very kindly received us, gave us satisfactory answers to the few questions we thought necessary to ask, and proceeded to show us the size and arrangement of the rooms. But we had not gone far when we discovered that it was heated by stores do then was no iteration execution. Other articles are hand-made mails from the refters of an old city hall, an iron key from the Bastille, a cane made of wood from the old "sugar-house prison" a piece of wood from the Friends' meeting-house at Flushing, L.I. The instinct that prompts the preservation of things associated with important events or noted persons, even though these he evil or criminal or tragic, seems to be inherent in our nature. And yet there are those who would blame Catholics for honoring the re-its of the saints, and for believing that God bestows favors on those who thus do honor to His friends. execution. Other articles are hand

GOSSIP ABOUT SOCIETY .- Th "Monitor" asks --- "Why do some of our local newspapers daily devote a big chunk of their space to idiotic 'society' prattle of gurgling female reporters, who say upon the com-ings and goings of a small circle of people whose sole claim to public attention is that they are rich? Is it possible that a sufficient demand for that sort of stuff exists to jus-tify this bit of journalistic enter-prise? prise

FALSE RUMORS NAILED. -The "Republic" says :-We were surpris-ed at the New York "Herald" for publishing a dispatch from Pekin charging Bishop Favier, the vicar-apostolic of Pekin, with looting. It was stated that he had secured pro-perty and valuables worth \$1,000,-000. The story found its wcy to publicity through the statement of Lu Sen, who had been executed. This reckless Chinese Har said that the bishop had robbed his house, and af-ter his death some members of his family repeated the slander. The "Herald" dispatch went so far as to place the bishop's plunder in the American legation. This, of course, was at once denied. It turns out that this huge and monstrous slander was circulated by Protestant missionaries to draw at-tention from their own sins. They had been looting every place in sight and they had been caught in the act. To break the force of the charge against themselves they invented this wicked concoction against Bishop Favier. As soon as the bishop's at-tention was called to the yarn he emphatically denied it. Other testi-mony has since come to hand which absolutely refutes the absurd charge. FALSE RUMORS NAILED. -The

ony has since come to hand which solutely refutes the absurd charge. Bishop Favier is not a looter or a thief. He is a pious, God-fearing man who respects the lives and the property of his neighbors. But he was in a position to see the most outrageous stealing ever practised by civilized men, and he had a chance to see Christian missionaries engaged in the work.

But all this did not get us a house for the next year. Every evening, as we compared notes, and surveyed the prospect, we felt more and more re-gret that we had given up the house we were in. Thus passed the whole of March; we turned in every direc-tion, read every notice in the press, consulted every agent, visited every kind of house that was marked "to let," and finally, found ourselves within a month of the inevitable moving, without the faintest idea of where we were to go. We felt awfully like ejected tenants. Never before did I fully realize what it must have been for the poor Irish tenants to be evicted. I always had deep sympathy for then; but I fear that it was more a patriotic than a philanthro-pic sentiment. But we all, from the infant to ourselves, began to feel that stFCner vagueness of presenti-ment Bible forbdeae some reat and SEND FOR THE PRIEST. — The "Catholic Transcript" gives the fol-lowing excellent advice in regard to ministering to the spiritual require-ments of our sick. It says :--When a Catholic falls seriously sick, it is time to call in the priest. The administration of the sacra-ments is left to his judgment. Do not allow those who are dear to you to pass through the struggles of this life and meet face to face, Him who is to judge, bereft of the very life-SEND FOR THE PRIEST. The is to judge, berefit of all the seen in-giving strength which has been in-stituted to meet the exigencies of the last dread conflict. Call in the priest. Call him in time. The sais to judge, bereft of the very life craments of which he is the minister may, and not infrequently do, help both body and soul. "Is anyone sick among you? Let him bring i priests of the Church, and let the the prcy over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord. And the prayer of faith shall save the sick prayer of faith shall save the sick man; and the Lord shall raise him up; and, if he be in sin, they shall be forgiven him."

> CATHOLIC POPULATION. - In commenting upon the figures pub-ished in the "Catholic Directory" n this connection, the "Catholic

commenting upon the figures puo-lished in the "Catholic Directory" in this connection, the "Catholic Journal" of Memphis, says — It is to be regretted that there are no reliable statistics of the num-ber of Catholics in this country, and the fault lies at the doors of the bishops and priests. Every pastor should know how many Catholics there are in his parish, and the num-ber of same should be sent to his bishop, then the prelates could, without any trouble, forward same to the Catholic Directory publishers and we would have quite a reliable for many dioceses appears year after for many dioceses appears year after to to be laws, the publishers do the best they can. If we had an accurate consus ti would doubtless show the Catholic population close to 14,000,000. As it now is we find no increase in many dicceses, although many new par-I was daily growing more dejected, my wife was becoming very nervous, and we all were stupified into an in-activity born of the hopelessness of any effort. Is not to blame, the publishers do the best they can. If we had an accurate census it would doubtless show the Catholic population close to 14,000,000. As it now is we find no increase in many dioceses, although many new par-ishes are formed, new churches and schools built, and every evidence of a large increase in the Catholic population. large

en food makes necessary. Steamship and railroad transportation have brought the wheat and corn fields and the cattle ranger within the en-vironment of our cities, and it has been truthfully said by travellers from beyond the sea that the Ameri-cans are an over-fed people. The ob-servance of Lent taken from a hygi-enic point of view, is an excellent

cans are an over-fed pople. The ob-servance of Lent taken from a hygi-enic point of view, is z.m excellent health regulator. Over indulgence in food is becoming a marked charac-teristic both among the poorer and the wealthier classes of our cities. Taken from the standpoint of the power of the mind over the body, mind over matter, the observance of Lent is not valued as it should be. The practice of reserve strength, the furtherance of will power, of self-command, of patience, the distinc-tion between excess and moderation, temperance and frugality, are natu-rally fostered by Lent. For the ob-servance of Lent, as the great Chris-tian denominations put it, consists not only in fasting on certain days and abstaining from flesh meat, but also in the subjugation of the ani-mal spirits, which teo often, when not curbed, are fraught with danger to person and society. "He who can command himself alone deserves the Marshal-s staff," was a favorite saying of Napoleon. From a religious standpoint, the observance of Lent evolves natural-ly. Granted the existence of an in-finite and perfect being, the doctrine jo cecome more spiritual, a longing for the supernatural, is a consequence. What is more conducive to the con-

of Creator and creature a longing to become more spiritual, a longing for the supernatural, is a consequence. What is more conducive to the con-templation of things spiritual than a mind lightened by an abstinent body, the overfeeding of which is an impe-diment to the wings of fancy and philosophy. The thought of giving, one's sell entirely to the Deity by sacrifice and self-abnegation follows further. Hence the observance of Lent among Christians is coupled with almsgiving and the alleviation of suffering. The observance of Lent is therefore more than an ancient custom. And the words "Ash Wed-nesday" and "The Forty Day's Fast" are not to be despised. Of course Lent can sometimes be the despicable cloak of hypocrisy, for the outward show of sack cloth and ashes is not always a certain sign of the belief in higher principles and in the doing of good. But the pic-ture of millions bowing to rules which regulate the animal appetite and curb the passions is far more elevating than the feasts of debauch-ery and excess which prevail greatly and curb the passions is far mor elevating than the feasts of debauch

ery and excess which prevail greatly on our Thanksgiving day. And, by the way, feasts and fasts are alliterations A LITTLE TOO PATRONIZING,

Since the first time that Rev. Fa ther Fallon, of Ottawa, drew attention to the coronation oath. Rev. J. F. Gorman, an enthusiastic divine of that city, has constituted himself a defender of the oath as it now exists. He delivered a sermon on Sun-day, the 17th February, in Grace Church, Ottawa, in which he attempted to justify the language of the coronation declaration. Amongst other things he said :--

"If Roman Catholics would meet us as we meet them we would be willing to meet them half way. Pro-testants are broad-minded and toler-Lestants are broad-minded and toler-ant towards them here in Canada and also in England, as is seen by Catholics being now admitted to any position in all departments of the political world, the army and the navy."

best soldiers and commanders, as and have been Catholics. It is n ovidence of generosity to treat fairl the man or men upon whom you life depends, who constitute you lody-guard, and without whom you existence would not be worth a me ment's nurchase.

existence would not be worth a mo-ment's purchase. Take the Catholics out of the army and the navy and where would your Empire be? In one decade it would go down to the level of Troy, Palmyra, Perscopolis, and Ancient Rome. Take the Catholics out of the Political world of the Empire. and

would go down to the level of 1roy, Palmyra, Perseopolis, and Ancient Rome. Take the Catholics out of the political world of the Empire, and where would be its ubiquity? It would dwindle down to the mastery of the British Isles. But this is not all I That oath has fulfiled its original purpose, and having done so, it has no longer any "raison d'etre." When Dutch William came over to drive the Stuart from the throne of England, the law-mak-ers of Britain had grave doubts as to the invader's Protestantism—es-pecial, y on account of his intimate family relationship with James II. To make sure that he would not prove false to the principles handed down from Henry, VIII. and Eliza-beth, they insisted that in his oath at coronation, he should repudiate, in a mest offensive and harsh form, the sublimest teachings of Catholi-city. The act was passed dictating the oath which William took. After his time there was no further any peed of Such an oath, and, as in the case of Edward VII. the monarch should not be obliged to openly spurn the good will of twelve or more millions of his subject.

# RANDOM GLEANINGS.

THE CORONATION STONE. Lately mention has been made, in several papers of the Coronation Stone, or Stone of Destiny, upon &hich all the British monarchs Edward I. have been crowned. They tell how that monarch took the stone from the Scottish people and carried it to England. But none mention that the same stone came from Ireland to Scotland. Mr. Ed. Corridau, referring to it, in a letter to the Ottawa. "Free Press," says : "So you can readily see, Mr. Edit-or, that it is not in great wars on-ly the Irish has supported England, but the foundation of her throne rests on a good solid Irish founda-tion brought from the great Hall of Tara's Kings." This remark is preceded by a quot-ation from Rev. Dr. Fallon's his-tory of Ireland. This Protestant writer says :--Edward I. have been crowned. They

"The general use of sacred stones in the ritucl of the Druidical reli-gion is one of those numerous indi-cations that we have of its eastern origin, but the sepulchral monuments of the Irish appear to have passed from that region to them, not di-rectly, like many of their other rites, but through the northern nations of Europe. 'One use, however, that was made of particular stones was that either at them or on them 'the princes and chiefs of this race were generally inaugurated. Indeed, a marked instance of this use of a stone is evinced in the case of that which was called in Ireland Lea-Fail, but which has been Latinized into Saxum Fatale, or the Stone of Destiny, which was one held in such veneration by the-Ghristian Princes of the reigning families as well as by their pagan ancestors. Both these classes of rulers seem to have considered it as the paladium of their Empire, and to have supposed that their dynasty was secure as long as they could keep possession' in the ritual of the Druidical

**Catholies** being now admitted to any position in all departments of the political world, the army and the navy." This is very kind and patronizing -a little too much so-on the part of Rev. Mr. Gorman. It is very much like a man, who has robbed you of all your possessions, kindly telling you that you should feel deep-ly indekted to him, because he did not take your life. And as far as canada is concerned, it is like a man whom you allowed to extend his wist to your place and who lets you nuderstand that you are merely on suffrance in your own house, and that he is very generous to allow you to remain at all. So wall they might be tolerant, for they are the strangers not we. Cath-olics owned this contry before ever a Protestant set foot upon its

Saturday, March 2, 1901

it loses its simplicity and taxes those who can not afford it, then its abuse ought to be restrained by those whose position oright to make them an example to others."

ABOUT DIVORCE LAWS. -Here is a paragraph that has its

Is a paragraphy that has not to 105 son :--"Human ingenuity has never an-acted a better divorce law than that contained in the New Testament, which recognizes but one ground for divorce. That is a little unfair to the woman, as our limited human reason regards it, for the husband may put away his wife- divorce her -for that cause: but nowhere does that law recognize a right of the wife to get rid of her husband, on that, or any other ground. Legisla-tors have supplemented that law with numerous additional causes for a divorce, which are a disgrace to our civilization and in direct conflict with the law of God. If all the sol-ons of this State could witness the proceedings of the Circuit Court of Jackson County for one term of the court, any term, in either division, they would leave the temple of jus-tice in disgust and unanimously vote

Jackson County for one term of the court, any term, in either division, they would leave the temple of jus-tice in disgust and unanimously vote for vital and radical amendments of our divorce law. Will the General As-sembly now in session seriously con-sider the question of amending the divorce law? "Consider a homicide which has just occurred in Kansas City. A cou-ple were married, and the man, al-leging that he was forced to the matrimonial altar, declined to live with the woman, after the marriage ceremony was performed. If it had ended there, probably nothing more would have been heard of the case; but he commenced a suit for an an-nulment, and his wife, infuriated, called him from his office and shot him down in one of the office build-him down in one of the office buildhim down in one of the office build-ings in this city, in broad day-light. For a mere abandonment it is not likely that she would have he?self by slaving her husband; the certainty of a public inves tion of their troubles and dread tion of their troubles and dread of a scandal no doubt prompted the deed. Your divorce law leads to murder and all the other crimes in the cata-

and all the other crimes in the cata-logue." So frequently have we dwelt upon this subject, and so strongly have we insisted upon the importance of Catholic doctrine in regard to mar-riage, that we will make no further comment. Divorce is a direct viola-tion of the law of God, and no hu-man legislation can ever legitimate-ly contravene God's laws.

THE DANGERS OF THE PRESS Some weeks ago we clipped the following comments from the editorial columns of a Catholic organ; in view of recently ascertained facts that show the exactness of the wri-ter's conjectures at that time, we consider it timely to reproduce some of his remarks. He said :-

of his remarks. He said :--"Last week our daily papers gave through the associated press a state-ment to the effect that the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was about to wed an actress; that the woman was procuring a divorce from her husband, so that she could freely marry the Emperor; that she had had an interview with His Holiness, who perfectly agreed to the project. who perfectly agreed to the project, and who at the end of the "pater-nal" int?rview gave his "lasting" benediction to the actress seeking a

hai intriview the actress seeking a divorce. "The story throughout is most im-probable and the part relating to the interview is simply impossible. No Pope could, even if his inclina-tions led him to attempt it, give a divorce, and to mix up the name of the Venerable Pontiff with such pro-ceedings as those mentioned is in it-self an insult. The probability is that the Pope never even heard of the actress or divorce named, and that the whole story is a fabrication from the brain of some unturthful and sensational reporter. Every in-telligent person, whether Protestant or Catholic, knows that the Church cannot grant a divorce, and with cannot grant a divorce, and with such the paragraph referred to would of course meet with no credence, but then more of us are not intelligent.

## view of t ch have a daily newspape cent debate in

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of Deputies on ious communit ers the follow powerful speech Gayrand. He s

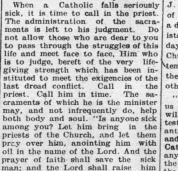
Gayrand. He s "You imagin obliging unaut to seek for aut same time taki outions to en will bring about taken-absolute uthorized con whether you w spite of you, as to you. What congregation is common. You dict religiois fi that is within t lice. If the rel were constitute should then fall from the time citizens of Frant there would no too far is living constituting a c so far is fiving a constituting a constituting a chave communiti-not bound by an not a religiou priests of St. 1 are not a congr Mr. Trouillet:

Mr. Trouillet: ized congregatio The Abbe Gag religious cong Trouillet; you a you are still mo ing that by a life you strike self. J am g contrary to you That which ious congregatio its very essence-is absolutely bey that something you nor the Sta any power is th

that something you nor the Stt any power is th which religious ( absolutely power good! Very good you entertained ing men from bi-religious vows your tyrannical would say, 'We i these men from will prevent the ligious congrega to me, Mr. Re President of the are going to se French citizens themselves toget! religion? I defy Wait! I make bo there are in our which i have bo there are in our and women wh guishes from their who are congrega vows. These I d ('Very good! V right. Interrupti left.) Thus get left.) Thus, get ject of law labors that it is not of is absolutely ina, never strike the never will strike "You say, Mr. Council, 'the vice is that it is not a ed for the devele vidual; it suppres not profit by it; it.' But have yo history of the reli

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The archbishops



We resolved to go down one side of the street and up the other. No. 72 was a middle flat of seven rooms, rent \$17. That would do in a pinch, everything else being equal: but on the door we rend that the house could not be seen for a few days 'on account of sickness,' and we were warned not to ring the bell, unless absolutely necessary. Having several children at home, and knowing that scarlatina was prevalent, we did not deem it at all necessary to ring. The next house, No. 94, was solf-contained; the next—No. 182—was a lower tenement; the next—No. 182—was street there were six houses to let. The only one which might have suit-ed our purpose was occupied by a family that was evidently in no hur-ry to have it rented; for they would not open the door, although we call-ed three times, and stood for a quarter of an hour each time, on the to be troubled with people visiting

"Coming events cast their shadows before."

size and arrangement of the rooms. But we had not gone far when we discovered that it was heated by stoves. As there was no intention, on the landlord's part, to put in a furnace, and as we had formerly gone through the stove experience, we found that the place would never suit us. All we had to do was to thank the lady for all the trouble she had taken, and to retire. So we were no further advanced than when we started. We turned towards "C. D. street," in hopes of fairing better there. We resolved to go down one side of the street and up the other. No, 72 was a middle flat of sever nooms, rent \$17. That would do in a pinch, everything else being equal; but on the door we read that the houses ould not be seen for a few days "on account of sickness," and we were warned not to ring the bell, unless absolutely necessary. Having several children at home, and knowing that scarlatima was prevalent, we did for us. On the other site of the street there were six houses to list was a flat of five rooms, too small for us. On the other site of the street there was no five rooms, too take on the totor ing the bell, unless absolutely necessary. Having several this hands; he also said that he house of mote to roma, the next-No. 192-was a flat of five rooms, too small for us. On the other side of the street there were six houses to let.

### CATHOLIC EDITORS ON MANY THEMES.

ABOUT RELICS .- The New York | ous pirate, James D. Jefferson, bet Evening Post" recently devoted ter known as Gibbs, who was born "Evening Post" recently devoted half a column to a detailed account of certain "relics" to be displayed I in the museum of a "Society of Mc-chanics and Tradesmen," remarks I the "Sacred Heart Review." We were informed that, among these, "a curious object of local interest is a a section of the skull of the notoriter known as Gibbs, who was born in Now port, R.L. in 1794, and was hanged in the early thirties on Bar-ren Island, where he had buried a large quantity of silver, stolen from the brig 'Vineyard.'' Besides this, there is a Mexican silver dollar, dat-ed 1834, which was taken from the aforesaid Gibbs just previous to his

# TWO VIEWS OF THE LENTEN SEASON

Neither time nor persecution, nei-

the stake, long before any adherent of Mr. Gorman's church trod the soil of this Dominion. The country was discovered by a Catholic; the lead-ing cities were founded by Catholics; the progress and development of the land has been due almost entirely, for generations, to Catholics ; yet Rev. Mr. Gorman tells us that Pro-testantism is tolerant of Catholics here. So well might it be'so. But there is nothing said of the tolerance of Catholics in regard to their Pro-testant fellow-citizens. And in England the case is still

it is said it still lies under the cor onation chair of Queen Victoria. is commonly called Jacob's stor that has prevailed fragment of that from a notion

that it was a fragment of which Jacob used as a pillow the first night of his flight Beersheba to Padanaram."

FLOWERS FOR THE DEAD. -One of our Catholic exchanges, re ferring to a correspondent, who ask-ed the editor "to attack" the custom of displaying flowers at funer-als, makes the following pertinent reply :-

Neither time nor persecution, neither is nothing sail of the tolerance of Catholics in regard to their Pro-there is nothing sail of the tolerance of Catholics in regard to their Pro-testant follow-citizens. And in England the case is still more glaring. Catholics have nothing the lead, and flowers in memory of the army and the navy; "but they have much to complain of since for man, nor his friends, nor to Eng-land, if the Catholics are so admit-ted. The exigencies of circumstances, the requirements of political safety, the exercising tile of the tolerance is not only men and world admitted to any position in all the departments of the political world. Thus, nor his friends, nor to Eng-land, if the Catholics are so admit-ted. The exigencies of circumstances, the requirements of political safety, the exercising tile of demoved cor-man, nor his friends, nor to Eng-land, if the Catholics are so admit-ted. The exigencies of circumstances, the requirements of political safety, the exception not only men and worl acting. Diet goes hand in hand with out exception not only men and worl any stating. Diet goes hand in hand with out exception not only men and worl any states, but needed recom-mans have stated days in which they par-take of little or no food, giving the have stated days in which they par-take of little or no food, giving the have stated days in which they par-take of little or no food, giving the have stated days in which they par-take of little or no food, giving the have stated days in which heavy and oft partak-

then many of us are not intelligent, and to such the fact that such a thing was in the paper is a proof that it must be true. For the sake of this class, we regret that matter of an untrue nature should find its way into print, and we protest as we have often done before, at the wanton carelessness of the secular press in dealing with matters Cath-olic. If we cannot be treated in a truthful manner, then we ask that we be left unnoticed. We know, how-ever, from past experience that our ever, from past experience that our request will pass unheeded." It



ADVOCATE, SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS. 180 St. James Street, HONTREAL.

"ordered" by the tain changes in They are routine-but there is the " eiple at work. In onation service al sion will be given Protestantism of But on that coro must be permitted own. With the within the Establic are concerned to though as deeply-interested observed the coronation out than show its pr "low" rather tha Anglicanism. It go to make the sovy the abjurer of this tenet, but the ope faith of his Catho sacred beliefs are try and superstitut "I do not believ will be expected t in the Sacrament of these saint, and the there is any ta and that the invo tion of the Virgin other saint, and the there is any ta and that the invo tion of the Virgin other saint, and the these knelt time and that a the altars of is thrust upon hi tauss him to imput the personal honor men of truth and and this in the ver Earl Marshal. The theory is the would take the osa tions. He would ha his Mass, too. S stand up and say : declare I make the ite me, as they are