

IRELAND.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue, On His Return from Rome, is Presented with an Address and a Pair of Handsome Carriage Horses.

On the occasion of the return of His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, from his visit to the Eternal City ad limina Apostolorum, whither he had been, it will be remembered, from October last, the faithful and devoted people of the archdiocese, were eager to accord to his Eminence an early earnest of their joy in seeing him in their midst again, and this commendable spirit found expression in an address and presentation. The address was designed and executed by the pupils of the Sacred Heart Convent, and is a beautiful specimen of art. In addition to the address a pair of handsome carriage horses were presented to his Eminence.

His Eminence in reply to the address referred to the great work of the renovation of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He said in part: "It was a time also of consolations, because I happened to be in Rome during the closing weeks of the Jubilee, and it was certainly a delight and a consolation to anyone at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of this 20th century to see so much faith and piety and fervor still flourishing among the members of Christ's flock. I am sure, side by side with that fervor there are very serious drawbacks. We find side by side with the most ardent devotion and the most lively faith the traces of unhappy people who are exerting themselves to the utmost to destroy the faith and undermine, even the morality of the people, but still on balancing the disagreeables with the agreeables, it was both a pleasure and a consolation to have been able to witness such a grand and magnificent outburst of Christian faith and Christian feeling. I had another consolation also, that of hearing so often from the lips of the sovereign pontiff those expressions of affection and esteem and admiration which he has ever entertained for his Irish children. He has never lost an opportunity when I had the great privilege of speaking to him even for a few moments of saying some words about Ireland, and when he spoke of Ireland his face lit up and his eyes shone and his voice became eloquent. On the very last occasion when I went to take leave of him he kept me there for half an hour, and during that time he occupied my attention in listening to the strongest and most fervent expressions of affection and admiration for the Catholic people of Ireland.

In referring to the Coronation Oath his Eminence said: At a meeting like this, which is more or less of a family affair, it might be out of place to refer to any subjects of general interest, though I am not surprised that you, as fervent Irish Catholics, should have taken occasion in your address to make a protest against one of the greatest insults that has been offered to our holy Faith in the present generation. I refer to the blasphemous and insulting oath which was forced upon his Majesty the King by the remnant—on the last remnants—of a barbarous code, and I say advisedly it was forced upon him. I don't believe the King has any sympathy with this barbarous declaration launched against so many of his faithful subjects and I have reason for saying so, and it is a natural inference that he would have on record as Prince of Wales for a long time—as long a time as most of them remembered—and I do not believe that any of his subjects and, as we may be sure, that amiable disposition has not changed with his advent to the throne. We may take it for granted that the declaration which he had to make, being a Constitutional Sovereign, in obedience to that barbarous law, was made very much against his inclination.

I can tell you—because I had the opportunity of seeing people from many lands expressing their views, I can tell you that that very declaration shocked the whole of Christendom, not merely those who are members of the Catholic Church, but those who are outside the Church, belonging to other Christian Communities, by whom the doctrines blasphemed and the practices pronounced idolatrous are held in reverence and esteem, and not only do I believe that it shocked these Christians, whether members of the Greek and other Schismatic Churches, but I believe it has shocked numbers of Protestants, because at the present time it is well known that they hold to these very doctrines which have been pronounced in the declaration of the King to be idolatrous and superstitious. In fact, this declaration is charged with blasphemy and charged with insult from beginning to end. It is charged with blasphemy because it is blasphemous against the most sacred mystery of our holy religion, and speaks against Her who is the highest and holiest of God's creatures—the ever Blessed Mother of God Himself—and it is charged with insult, branding the most virtuous among the subjects of his Majesty—branding them as idolaters and votaries of superstition, and, not only that, but there was another insult which was perhaps greater still, the supposition which was clearly expressed that the head of the Catholic Church—the Vicar of Christ—the guardian of morality, thinks so little of the sanctity of an oath that he would privately and for insidious objects give to a monarch ascending the Throne of England a dispensation to take this blasphemous oath. That was clearly implied, and I believe it struck me at least—that that was the greatest insult of all. I am not surprised that you have made reference to this in your address, because it is a subject occupying the minds at present of the Empire, and numbers who are not Catholics, because there are numbers of honest professing Christians who, though they may not believe in these doctrines—and many of them do—and though they may not have the

reverence for the Holy Mother of God that we have, still they regard it as a remnant of barbarism that an insult such as this which has been offered to his Catholic subjects should be the first act of a monarch ascending the Throne.

However, we have received some consolation in this matter from the leader of the House of Commons. It may be a consolation to old people like myself, who do not expect to see another reign; perhaps it is not such consolation to the young people, but he has assured us that we would not get this slap in the face again during the reign of the present monarch. It is something to be thankful for. I suppose we must be grateful for small mercies, and that, as far as I care, is the only concession that has been made up to the present to Catholic feeling.

Touching on the death of the Queen his Eminence said: During my absence, among other things which took place in the country was the death of the Queen. The country was deprived of a very great and very good Sovereign, a lady who ruled over a large Empire for years, and was a model of constitutional sovereignty, and she certainly was a model and good Christian matron, and it was only natural that on the occasion of her death that there should be grief amongst her subjects. There was real sorrow amongst her Catholic subjects, but it did not appear to satisfy some of the members in England and Ireland. I have nothing to say to English Catholics, but I have to deal with Catholics in Ireland. Another source was a copy of the "Irish Times," on the principle, I suppose, that when a person is abused in a newspaper, it would be a good thing to let it escape his notice. There are in that paper a series of letters purporting to be signed by Catholics, complaining that we did not show our grief on the death of the Queen by violating the laws of God and man. One of these letters is signed "A Disgusted Catholic," and I wonder whether the "Disgusted Catholic" has written another letter since expressing his disgust at this declaration forced upon the King. I believe is an ex-member of the Papal Brigade, censuring the Archbishop of Dublin and the other Bishops simply because we would not make a mere instrument of religion and the most sacred things in religion. The writer, when a person is attacked it is but natural that he should feel indignant, and I feel no indignation against these writers. I feel there was a very serious want under which they labored, and that was the want of a good sound course of "Catholicism." (Applause.) They may be very accomplished gentlemen, but they are very ignorant Catholics. (Applause.) I often find that to be the case. On one occasion I remember a leading Catholic and a good Catholic—a practical Catholic—a frequent communicant—who on a public occasion made an assertion connected with Catholic practices that if a child preparing for Confirmation gave me the same answer I would "spin" him—(laughter)—and would not confirm him. These are the people who write letters and teach the Bishops their duty, and what the love of religion, the law of society, and the law of patriotism requires at their hands.

LONGEVITY OF THE POPES.

We notice in a French Catholic contemporary several items concerning the length of time some popes reigned, and the great ages to which some of them lived. When we contemplate the present illustrious Pontiff, and consider that he has reached his ninety-second year and has sat twenty-four years upon the throne of St. Peter, we are inclined to think that Popes live longer and remain longer "in active service," if we can use such a term, than other rulers and potentates. Yet we forget the long ling of Popes—an unbroken series—from Peter to Leo XIII. During all those twenty centuries only one Pope lived over one hundred years: St. Agathon, who died in 682, aged 107. Only two others went past the ninety years—Gregory IX, who died in 1241, aged 99; and Celestin III, who died in 1198, aged 92. So that Leo XIII. is an exception as to age. He is only one of the four who lived into the nineties.

Now as to length of reign he occupies a sixth place. Saint Peter, reigned 34 years; Pius IX, 31 years and 7 months; Pius VI, 24 years and 8 months; Adrian I, 23 years and 10 months; Pius VII, 23 years and 5 months; and finally Leo XIII., 23 years and about one month—up to the present.

In taking these facts into consideration no comparison can be made with temporal sovereigns. Queen Victoria, for example, reigned 64 years; but she was only eighteen when she ascended the throne. Louis XIV. of France had one of the longest reigns on record; but he was a child when he became king. It must be remembered that no man is likely to be elected Pope before his fiftieth year, and, in the vast majority of cases, the sixtieth year may be written as the earliest period in a man's life when he is eligible to become Pope. Not that there is any rule concerning the age of the one chosen; but it is rare that a priest becomes a Bishop before forty; still more rare that he becomes a Cardinal before fifty; and, it is generally after he has touched the sixties that he receives the red hat. So that when a Pope is elected he is already an old man. As a rule he has reached a period of life when statesmen and great workers in the worlds of commerce, of letters, of industry, or of professions, are considered fit for retirement. Yet that is exactly the time when a Pope assumes the most important duties of his life, and needs the greatest amount of energy and mental as well as physical strength and endurance.



Many a wise man is otherwise when it comes to buying shoes. He looks at our "MANSFIELD" skeptically because \$3.00 looks too little. He can't see how a shoe as good as we claim the "Mansfield" is can be sold for \$3.00. If the price were \$4.50 or \$5.00 some men would "jump" at it. Those who have jumped and tried it are now jumping back again. Selling of new Spring styles for Easter wear is very brisk. In both Men's and Women's styles in Box Calf, Vici Kid, Enamel and Patent leathers, in light and heavy-weight soles, guaranteed Goodyear welted—\$3.00.

MANSFIELD, THE SHOELIST, 124 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN SCOTLAND.

From our exchanges we learn that it has seldom happened, within the last twenty years, at any rate, that St. Patrick's day has been held with such whole-hearted fervor throughout Scotland as it has been this year. Of course, in all the churches in the land references were made to the great saint, for there is not a church in however remote a corner it may be situated but has its quota of faithful followers of the saint. In Glasgow the streets looked a moving mass of shamrocks, due largely, no doubt to the happy idea of some of the rectors of the churches, who arranged for the distribution of shamrock to the congregations as they

Prepare your Boys FOR EASTER. And in doing so remember that J. G. Kennedy & Co. maintain the greatest and most finished Boys' Department in Canada. It occupies the entire second floor, and contains hundreds of patterns in the choice new style. No Boys' Department in Montreal can compare with it in any detail, and we want you to see it before selecting your Boys' Outfit.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 St. Lawrence Street. The One Price Clothiers. JOHN MURPHY & CO. Butterick's Patterns and Publications. EASTER SHOPPING. The week of Easter shopping is a busy week for shoppers. So much has to be done and so little time to do it in, for as a rule this class of buying is left to the last minute. No matter, we can make it easy, pleasant and satisfactory. Our stocks in all departments offer a practically unlimited range of choice in all the Novelties at prices based on the closest margin of profit. Call and see how well we can satisfy your needs in all lines of Ready-to-wear goods.

passed out at the various services. As usual the festival was held both religiously and politically but in both cases there seemed to be nothing left undone to pay due honor to the saint.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Glasgow, the whole Chapter assisted, at the mass, whilst His Lordship Bishop Maquire preached the panegyric, in the course of which he contrasted the striking similarity between the mission which the saint had to perform and the mission which his followers had to carry out in this country. They had to live amongst a people wealthy, intelligent, and cultivated—a people who had religion, one that was quickly dwindling into indifference and unbelief. The Catholic religion was still by law publicly insulted, whilst the followers of the Protestant religion were ashamed that their ruler was obliged to so degrade himself as to say a thing which he did not believe. They had nothing but sympathy and pity for the man who believed that what he was expected to say was untrue, yet had not the courage to refuse to do so.

The political demonstration at which Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, Cullinane, and Flavin, M.P.'s, spoke was the largest seen in Glasgow for some twenty years. The Wellington Palace, where the demonstration was held, was crowded to its fullest capacity, and there were as many turned from the doors as were packed in the hall. The resolutions were proposed in English by Mr. Hugh Murphy, and seconded in the "grand old phry" by Mr. Denis Brogan, president of the Gaelic League.

NEW INVENTIONS.

List of Canadian patents recently granted:—70,669, Dosithee Arbique, St. Placide, P.Q., potato harvester. 70,678—Hector Boudreau, Montreal, P.Q., means for fastening grain car doors. 70,680—Stanislas W. Laroche, Valleyfield, P.Q., stirrup attachment for beds and tables. 70,701—S. O. Cowper Coles, London, Eng., manufacture of reflectors. 70,717—Emilien A. Manny, Beauharnois, P.Q., life boats.

Cast your bread upon the waters, but do not wait until it is too stale for your own use.

Everyone ought to have a motto of his own. Mr. Ruskin's was a good one—"To-day."

Books are good dry forage; we can keep alive on them; but, after all, men are the only fresh pasture.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. Notre Dame Street, Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street. SATURDAY, April 6, 1901.

Easter Novelties.

The store tells of Easter everywhere. It is bright and attractive from end to end, full of life and ambition, full of energy and business. Goods are new, styles attractive and everything ready for quick service no matter how big the crowds. Trade is always at high water mark Easter week and with more different classes of goods to sell we appeal more than ever to your self interest.

EASTER JACKETS. Ladies' New Spring Jackets in Fawn Box Cloth, cut open front style, trimmed fac. applique, lined silk. Special, \$14.00. Ladies' 3-4 length Raglan Coats for Easter wear, in new dress Covert Cloth, fly front, semi-fitting, beautifully tailored, lined silk. Special, \$21.50. Ladies' Spring Jackets in Fawn Broad Cloth, cut latest Raglan style, trimmed gold cloth and braid, velvet collar, lined silk. Special, \$29.50.

EASTER COSTUMES. Ladies' New Homespun Costumes, cut bolero style, skirt lined linette, velvet bound. Special \$9.40. Ladies' New Admiral Serge Cloth Suits in blue, gray and navy jacket cut Eton style, skirt with box seams and full sweep. Special \$18.00. Ladies' New Easter Costumes in fawn checked cloth, straight front jacket, trimmed braid and gold buttons. Special \$18.75. Ladies' Russian Blouse Costumes in fine quality green box cloth, made very latest style, trimmed braid and tailor-stitched. Special \$29.50.

SILK WAISTS. Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Waists made with tucks, plain sleeves with stiff cuffs, fitted lining. Very special \$5.95. Ladies' Silk Waists in colored taffeta silk, blue, pink, cyanine, Nae green, very closely tucked and hemstitched, made over a fitted lining, high stitched stock collar. Very special \$8.35.

EASTER GLOVES. "Kathleen" 2 dome Kid Gloves, very dressy, perfect fitting, they come in all the leading shades. Special 73c. "Countess" Ladies' 2 dome kid gloves in tans, browns, lawns and heliotrope, white and self points, all sizes. Special 97c. "Lucille" Ladies' 3 dome real kid gloves in new shades of fawn, slate, tans, etc., gusset fingers, silk points. Special \$1.30. "Bel Air" Ladies' 2 dome French Kid Gloves in black, white, taupe, brown, navy, etc., in self and contrasting points. Special \$1.55.

BUTTERICK'S Patterns and Publications on sale at THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

Market Report. WHOLESALE MARKET REPORT. GRAIN—Ontario No. spring wheat about May, at 77c; peas, at 72c; No. 1 oats, at 34c to 35c; No. 2, do., at 33c to 33c; buckwheat, 56c; rye, 58c, and No. 2 barley, 50c.

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.30; strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4.05; straight rollers at \$3.40 to \$3.50; in bags at \$1.67 to \$1.70; winter patents, \$3.65 to \$4.

FEED—Manitoba bran, \$18; shorts \$19; Ontario bran in bulk, \$18.00; in bags, at \$19.50; shorts in bulk, at \$19; in bags, at \$20.50.

ROLLED OATS—We quote millers' prices to jobbers, \$3.45 to \$3.50 per barrel, and \$1.67 to \$1.70 in bags.

HAY—No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11; No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10; clover, \$8 to \$8.25 per ton in car lots on track.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs, \$8 to \$8.25, according to weight and size of order; bacon, 14c to 15c; hams, 12c to 13c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at \$20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10c to 11c per lb.; compound refined, 7c to 8c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS.—Hindquarters beef at 6c to 8c, forequarters, 5c to 5c; lamb at 5c to 6c; mutton, 4c to 5c; veal, 2c to 5c.

EGGS—Fair-sized lots at 14c to 15c for single cases. BUTTER—Choice creamery, at 21c; rolled dairy, 17c to 18c.

CHEESE—The price should be somewhere in the neighborhood of 9c to 9c.

HONEY—White clover comb, 9c per lb. in tins.

MAPLE PRODUCTS—New syrup, 75c per tin; bid, 50c per gallon.

POTATOES—Prices are firm at 38c to 40c. Sales have been made at 36c in car loads.

ASHES—First, \$4.20 to \$4.30 per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK—Business at the Eastern Abattoir on Monday morning was exceptionally brisk, Easter prospects of an improved retail trade acting as an impetus. The arrivals in cattle was large, while the receipts of sheep and lambs and calves were below requirements. Prices showed a slight increase all round. Stock fair to choice, with splendid assortment. Butchers and other buyers were out strong, buying freely. A regrettable feature of the market was the few small stock offered for sale.

Cattle—Receipts from 1,000 to 1,200 heads. Prices slightly in advance of last week. A few picked lots of choice for Easter sold at 5c per lb. Good cattle brought from 4c to 5c per pound. Medium to fair was quoted at prices ranging

and prices slightly in advance. Quality from 3c to 4c per lb., while lean and common stock were offered at 2c to 3c per lb. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts about 100 head in all. Demand in excess of supply and prices slightly in advance. Quality good. Sheep sold at from \$4 to \$7 per head, or 3c to 4c per pound. Quotations for spring lambs was from 4c to 6c per lb. for grain fed yearling 5c per pound was the average. Calves—Receipts light, amounting to about 150 head. Demand steady and in advance of arrivals. Price firm, and advanced upwards for best stock. Quotations were from \$1.50 to \$12 per head according to size and quality. Hogs—Receipts light, about 25 head. Demand fair. Prices steady. Quotations were from \$8.25 to \$6.50 per hundred pounds for select lots.

Vol. L. No. PASTORAL The Church

Paul Bruchesi, by the Archdiocese of Montreal. To the Clergy, secular and religious, to all the faithful, health, peace, and Our Lord Jesus Christ.

Dear Beloved Brethren, not conceal the fact of profound emotion that you today. In our pastoral letter January last, we laid stress of the Catholicizing Christian marriage origin of marriage and indissolubility. Our Lord Jesus Christ, a sacrament of the church's exclusivity, was all dealt with, manner and in the tradition. The opinion gave expression were it was not the theoretical jurists that were the church's simple that we recall that which is infallible, comfortable, and which opephers, or jurists, tack or deny, but of it, not one iota—in before God—can they tion, are not the words of the apostle the Galatians (1) a well to repeat them. "But though we, o heaven, preach a gospel, that which we preach is not ours, but of God, which we have said before, so now any one preach to you sides that which you let him be anathema persuade men, or God to please men? If I, I should not boast of Christ. For I give you stand, brethren, the which was preached according to man. For receive it of man, not of it; but by the revelation of Christ."

Moreover, we deeply revere, we have your faith has made the authority attached which we have which you received spect and submission tion, let him be said before, so now any one preach to you sides that which you let him be anathema persuade men, or God to please men? If I, I should not boast of Christ. For I give you stand, brethren, the which was preached according to man. For receive it of man, not of it; but by the revelation of Christ."

Montreal City and District Savings Bank. The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its Head Office, 176 St. James Street, TUESDAY, 7th May next, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the election of Directors.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 1048, Superior Court, Eusebe Lalonde, plaintiff, versus Dame E. Demandant, defendant. On the 15th day of April, 1901, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the business place of the said defendant, No. 151, Boulevard de la Montreuil, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of piano and household furniture, etc. Terms, cash. Olivier C. Coutlee, B. S. C. Montreal, April 4th, 1901.

Two things are against all possibility—to enjoy more of this world's goods than was from the beginning decreed, and to die before time appointed time. 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.