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Recently Bishop Spalding of Peoria accorded a Boston reporter an inter-view in which he gave his views or Socialism and existing condition which are alleged to foster it. Asked if he thought Sacialism would crease as a movement in the United States, he answered:

"Why should Socialism grow? What madical wrong has it upon which to erect its ladder of vague promi that legds into the clouds? In the United States there is no gulf the very rich and the very tween poor, but a graduation of widely dis tributed members. More than eight illion families in this country are

land-owners, and of the thirteen milfamilies among whom the lion wealth of the country is divided, eleven million families (run the tables of statistics), belong to the wage-maning class. The very rich man? A problem there, surely, for it will be found difficult to hold these enormous fortunes together, and if plutocrats spend their time between uttering fualmost blasphemous, sentiments on Christianity and wealth, the people, without any radical reconstruction, will, in an appreciable time, be strengthened by the wine of a released plutocratic fortune running swiftly through the veins of our national life.

"Socialism is frequently but the pouts of the petulant. Diatribes against wealthy men frequently spring from unworthy passions rather than from any sense of wrong inflicted by them. The good sense of the American democracy will lead it to look upon the assertions of the Socialist agitation with distrust. The wood they burn in their temple is green, the smoke gets between then and the Supreme Good, to which they bow the knee-a reformed social order. The impression that the thoumand and one diffusive agencies which make us the widest read-if not the best read-people of the earth teaches us to regard the radical reformer as of those enthusiasts who mistake visions for accomplished facts and exaggerate the evil which they seek to remedy.

"This tendency to exaggeration this flaw in the metal of revolution ary proposals, makes the laboring whatever incidental evils man suffer under the condition of may competive production, unwilling to run the risk of putting in jeopardy the two things the American respects

the most-liberty and individuality. "One has only to read the papers with discrimination and scan the statistics with enlightenment to know that our social arrangements are in some respects provisional only. There is no more reason fon believing that the regime of industrialism will not be sloughed off in the upward march of the race than there was for Dante to believe that feudalism was the final-the petrified-form of society. But the point is that this developcan be rationally forecast while the scheme of a glorified social order, only cannot be inferred from past history, but all that history teaches points in an opposite direc tion. This is, you suggest, an era of change? Certainly; freely admitted, but in an era of change the last thing the man of common sense and level vision will consel is the rushing into visionary and untried schemes of so cial reform; and such a scheme, involving a whole people, remember Socialism certainly is.

"Have you ever stopped to consi der what the social order is? If you have you will find that it is an infinitely complex web, the outcome of many forces. So intimately does it affect our thinking and our whole



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lives there are whose sole acts erica would necessarily be given in real beauty are these very ones of Socialistic government, could not safely or wisely be intrusted with the which the doers repent because man's ingratitude! Our wish for humanagement of all our nearest and manity is that the number of these dearest concerns. The best way to dispel the illusions of Socialism is to foolish Charles Wagner, in the Catholic Colbring them sharply to the test of the umbian. facts.

"The deeper grows my experience of life the weaker grows my confidence in the patent appliances and patent remedies-sovereign cure-alls-of radical reformers and empirics who at tempt to tinker with society as if it were unhistoric.

"Do I think that, notwithstanding 'the temporary embarrassment' into which the ideal has fallen the future will see a gradual rise of a finer ethical sense? Most emphatically. My faith in the prevalence of ideal ends and aims, as well as in purified social processes, is unwavering. On does not have to be a poet or a pro-phet to see that society in the future will be complex and various, yet free and ordenly; unstained by crimes that capitalism has no doubt perpetrated and yet untainted with the deeper stigma that would result from the atrophy of independence un der a Socialistic regime.

will be rich in art, vocal in literature, strong in sympathy and in that practical altruism nourished by Christian faith and hope, which is to Socialism as a copy of Rubens would be when compared with the lithographs in a shop window."



succeed in feeding, clothing, housing and bringing up a family. He who does not rightly take account of these crying necessities, who makes no calculation, no provision for the future, is but a visionary or an incompetent, and runs the risk of sooner or later asking alms from those at whose parsimony he has sneered.

And yet what would become of u these cares absorbed us entirely if, mere accountants, we should wish to measure our efforts by the money it brings, do nothing that does not end in a receipt, and consider things worthless or pains lost whatever cannot be drawn up in figure on the pages of a ledger? Did our mothers look for pay in loving u and caring for us? What would become of filial piety if we asked it for loving and caring for our aged parents?

What does it cost you to speak the truth? Misunderstandings, sometimes sufferings and persecutions. To defend your country? Weariness, wounds, and often death. To do good? Annoyeven

SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 1970. Smith Bros.' Granite Co Dame Marie Louise Gougeon, of the City of Montreal, wife of Alphonse Vallee, polisher, of the same place

has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 5th January, 1904. BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & GERMAIN,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, "La onciene, a Mutual Fire Insurance Fonciene, Company, having its principal place of of business in the town of Maisor neuve, in the District of Montreal will make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session to have its deed incorporation amended in virtue of Section 17 of the revised Statutes for the purpose of obtaining the following powers:-In prohibition Kansas the annual

1.-To obtain subscription to capital stock of \$50,000.00 with the privilege to increase the same to the sum of \$500,000.00 divided in shares of \$50.00 each.

2 .- To acquire, own and alienate immovables. 3.-To issue insurance policies on the Mutual and the cash premium systems of the Province of Quebec. 4 .- To transfer its principal place of business to the City of Montreal

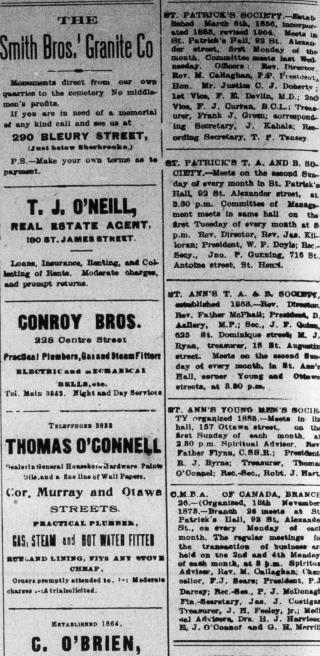
in lieu of the town of Maisonneuve 5.-To issue insurance policies on either the Mutual or cash premium systems in towns and cities, as the Board of Directors might decide.

LEONARD & LORANGER. Attorneys for the petitioner

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that les Cure et Marguilliers de l'Oeuvre et Fabrique de la paroisse de Tres Saint Nom de Jesus de Maisonneuve in the County of Hochelaga District of Montreal, will apply to the Legis lature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for a bill to give to the Trustees of the parish of Maisoneuve, certain special powers in addition to those granted to corporations of Trustees by the general law and more especially to incorporate Treffle Bleau, William Richer, Hubort Desjardins and M. Gustave Ecrement trustees-elect, and the Cure of the parish, the last named being ex-offi cio, under the name of the "Trustee of the parish of Maisonneuve," with powers to erect a Church and Sacris ty, and to borrow for those purpose a capital sum not exceeding \$125,-000, and to anrange the conditions of the said loan which is to be paid within a period of time not exceeding fifty years; and to be authorized to levy annually on the immoveable property of the Catholic Free-holders of the parish, a sum not twenty-five cents in the hundred dollars of the value of the immoveable

ation roll of the Town of Maison neuve, and also to fix the time an place of payments; to provide for all acancies of trustees; to ratify the obligation assumed by l'Oeuvre Fabrique de la paroisse du Tres Saint Nom de Jesus de Maisonneuve, to pay annually to the said Trustees the sum of \$2,500.00 to assist in the



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House Sign ana Decorative Painter PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

LAWRENCE RILEY. PLASTERER

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Vol. LIII., No.

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NOTES

OUR DUTY AS CIT

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CIETTY.-Meets on the second Sun-day of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at SUBSORIPTION PR. Ganada, \$1.00; United St and France, \$1.50; Belgin 3.30 p.m. Committee of Manage meets in same hall All Communications : mass "P. & P. Co., Limited on the Bret Tuesday of every mosth at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kil-loran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rec.-Secy., Jno. P. Gunning, 716 St. Antoine street, St. Henri. "If the English-speak best interests, they would a general Catholic papers in more

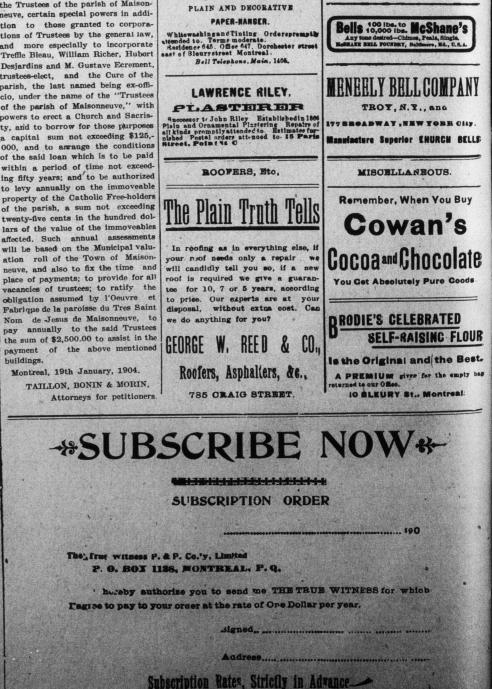
ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCLETT, established 1868.—Rev. Dire Rev. Father MoPhail; President ma, D. Aallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quim. 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Mosts on the second Supday of every month, in St. Ann's

SATURDAY, JAN. 80, 1904.

Socrety Directory.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY organized 1885.-Meets in fiz-hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the made to the people, we clude that there is n first Sunday of each mon 2.80 p.m. Spiritual Adviser. month. 81 Father Flynn, C.SS.R.; President, R. J. Byrne; Tressurer, Thomas O'Connel; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart OF CANADA, BRANCE

26.—(Organized, 18th Mevamber, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Menday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mendays, of each month, at 5 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chapcellor, F.J. Sears; President, P.J. Darcey; Rec.-Sec., P. J. McDonagh; Fin.-Searctary, Jas. J. Costigan; Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, fr.; Medi-cal Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connot and G. H. Merrill OHUBOH BELLS.



great issues, there is n he should be relegated simply because he do within given limits.

Not only is there a

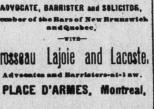


SAVINGS' BANK CHAMBERS 180 St. James Street,

F. OUIGLEY.

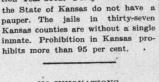
R. Ph.D., L.L.D., K.C., ADVOCATE, BARRISTER and SOLICITDE,

WITH Brosseau Lajoie and Lacoste Adventes and Barristers-at-law.





.. Montreal...



deeds go on increasing.

ption of liquors per capita is

than two gallons, as against

PROHIBITION.

nineteen in the country as a whole

according to the American Prohibi-

tion Year-book. Forty counties in

NO INNOVATIONS.

In a paper read recently in London the Church Society for the before Promotion of Kindness to Animals, the Hon. Charles S. Rolls remarked that at the present time those who were seeking to develop motors and motoring were experiencing exactly the same position from many rural communities as the promotens of railways met with earlie

circle of mental and emotional activities that we are practically its creature. So much so that in order to change it we would have to change nature

'Until this changes, you may be as sure as you are sure you are holding a fountain pen at this moment that continue to believe that will they have a right to their own pro perty and they will continue to regard the possession of a home the re sult of frugality, thrift and a legitimate pride, as one of the chief boons This means that a man has made a relatively independent lent exist his wife and children and that he is not the pauperized recipinunity's goods. I do ent of the col not believe that the poorest resident of Haverhill, if he freed himself from fumes of Socialist phrases, would barter his little all for the radiant es of an experimental Socialis

Bishop, what in your opinion will be the effect of the disclosures of the lip inquiry on the future of Social-tic construction?" was asked.

"I believe those discreditable and aorally revolting revolations will greve to impress the lesson pretty trongly upon the American work-ngmen, that captain of industry, to

ance, ingratitude, Self-sacrifice enters into all the I defv sential actions of humanity. sest calculators to maintain their position in the world without appealing to aught but their ever calculations. True, those who know

how to make "pile" are rated as upon of ability. But look a little closer How much of it do they owe to the unselfishness of the simple-hearted? Would they have succeeded had they met only shrewd men of thein own sort, having for device: "No money service?'

Let us be outspoken; it is due to certain people who do not count too rigorously that the world gets 00 st beautiful acts of servic and the hardest tasks have generally little remuneration or none. Fortun-ately there are always men ready for unselfish deeds; and even for those paid only in suffering, though they cost gold, peace, and even life. The part these men play is often paintal and discouraging. Who of us has not heard, recitals of experiences wherein the narrator regretted some pas kindness he had done, some troubl he had taken, to have nothing vexation in return? These confidences generally end thus: "It was folly to

do the thing!" Sometimes it is right so to judge whom power vastly greater than that which has yet been exercised in Am-pearls before swine; but how many

Fifteen years exp tion with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Report for private tirms, and public corpor ations a specialty.

TELEPHONE 1182



NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the parishioners of St. Michael the Ar-changel of Montreat, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec at its next session for an Act to amend the Education Act, and to permit of the erection of the said parish into a separate school municipality. Montreal, 21st January, 1904.

Canada, Newfoundland and United States, \$1.00 per ves City and Fielgn, 81, 50 per yaar

form regarding the me ed, but also in regard of the duties that they to perform. The pavin the laying down of a building of some publi such-like works are all ant; but they are thing dinary man who perfo can have done. Away conception of civic du omething else needed. the fact that our natio judged by the measure it it manifests and the its representatives in there are large and ge that belong to the who that will leave marks nals of Montreal in yo In the planning, carry perfecting of such gnea wish to have our share part in the higher wor civic machinery we have representation. We all of some leader, one who leave their traces on the city's history. There is why only one, or only any limited number of allowed to have Ir