

DIVISION NO. 3, meets on t and third Wednesday of month, at 2853 Notre Dame near McGill. Officers: A. D. Gallery, M.P., President; J. McCarthy, Vice-President; J. Devlin, Sec.-Secretary; Ontario street, L. Brophy; John Hughes, Financial; 65 Young street; M. Chairman Standing Com-John O'Donnell, Marshal.

S. T. A. & B. SOCIETY.—Met 1863.—Rev. Director, Father Flynn, President, D. M.P., Sec., J. F. Quinn, Dominique street; M. J. Treasurer, 18 St. Augustin; Meets on the second Sunday every month, in St. Ann's corner Young and Ottawa, at 8.30 p.m.

LADIES' AUXILIARY, Di- No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th. Meeting are held on 1st of every month, at 4 p.m.; d Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Donovan, president; Mrs. Allen, vice-president; Miss Kavanagh, recording sec- 555 Inspector street; Miss Doyle, financial secretary; Charlotte Sparks, treasurer; Father McGrath, chaplain.

TRICK'S SOCIETY.—Estab- March 6th, 1866, incorpo- 363, revised 1864. Meets in Trick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan- street, first Monday of the Committee meets last Wed- Officers: Rev. Director, F. Callaghan, P.P. President; Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; ce, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treas- Frank J. Green, Correspond- Secretary, John Kahala; Rec- Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

N'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCI- Organized 1885.—Meets in 57 Ottawa street, on the Sunday of each month, m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. trabbie, C.S.S.R.; President- aseby; Treasurer, Thomas- nel; Secretary, W. Whitty.

THONY'S COURT, C. O. F. on the second and fourth of every month in the corner Seignours and Not- streets. A. T. O'Connell, C. W. Kane, secretary.

TRICK'S T. A. & B. SE- V.—Meets on the second of every month in St. Pa- Hall, 92 St. Alexander. St- latesly after Vespers. Com- of Management meets to hall the first Tuesday of eve- at 8 p.m. Rev. Father M- er, Rev. President; W. J. 1st Vice-President; Jo- nning, Secretary, 716 St. A- street, St. Henri.

A. OF CANADA, BRANC- Organized, 13th Novembe- Branch 26 meets at S- ck's Hall, 92 St. Alexan- on every Monday of ea- h. The regular meetings t- transaction of business a- on the 2nd and 4th Mond- ch month, at 8 p.m. Spirit- ch, Rev. J. Curran, B.C.L.; P- er, Rev. J. Sears; Recording- ary, J. J. Costigan; Finan- Secretary, Robt. Warren- urer, J. H. Feeley, Jr.; Me- dvisers, Drs. H. J. Harris- O'Conno and G. H. Merri-

ANK J. CURRAN

B.A., B.C.L.,

ADVOCATE...

Bank Chambers, 180 St. Ja- Street, Montreal.

CHURCH BELLS.

CHURCH BELL Chimes and Pells, Best Superior Copper and Tin, Great Pat- McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Baltimore, Md.

BELLY BELL COMPA TROY, N.Y., and

ROADWAY, NEW YORK CH- ture Superior CHURCH B-

WORLD'S GREATEST BELL FOUNDRY Bells, Chimes, Pells and all kinds of Metal- Write for Catalogue to R. W. F. AUBURN, Bockrose Bell Foundry, Watertown, N.Y.

cribe to the

"True Witne

Continued.

CASHIEL OF THE KINGS

"By CRUX."

F Thurlough O'Neill, the Archbishop who succeeded the martyr, O'Hurley, I can find no record, beyond that he administered the affairs of the archbishopric, without apparent- ly ever having been regularly placed in charge. The next one to occupy the See of Cashiel was David Kearney, who was born in that city, a- bout the year 1568, and was de- scended of a family whose name was long honorably connected with the ancient town. The means left at his disposal by his father were con- siderable. He undertook to provide for the support of a number of Irish ecclesiastics in foreign colleges. Of Dr. Kearney's early education we have no record, nor is he mentioned as a college graduate. In a note "of Bussoppes appointed by the See of Rome for this realm of Ire- land," preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, he is said to have been "formerly a rich canon of Lille, in Flanders." We find from one of his own letters still ex- tant, that he was in Paris in the spring of 1602; the date of his ap- pointment to the See of Cashiel must be placed in the interval between the above year and 1605. If we may be- lieve the statement in the manu- script above referred to, Dr. Kear- ney was the only Catholic Bishop in Ireland in June, 1613. Primate Lom- bard was in Rome, Matthews of Dub- lin in Flanders, Conry of Tuam in Spain. Cornelius Ryan of Killaloe in Lishon; and the other sees were va- cant. It is stated that for the most part he lived with Lucas Shea Esq., of Upper Court, County Kil- leasey. He died in 1625.

Possibly a note of personal ex- planation might not be considered egotistical, since it is historically true. After the abandonment of the Church by Miler Magrath, the por- tion of the crozier of St. Patrick that is now in the crozier of Cashiel, and that had been so prior to that time, came into the possession of a Mr. Kearney. In his family, of whom this same David Kearney was a member, that relic was kept until the Archbishop restored it to its proper use. In consequence that branch of the Kearney family was known as Kearney Crux. The word "Crux" means Cross, or a crozier. The reason why the present writer assumed, some years ago, the nom- deplume "Crux" is simply because he is the sole male survivor of the family of Kearney-Crux—the family that was custodian for several gen- erations of St. Patrick's crozier. On this subject I have some very inter- esting letters from the late Arch- bishop Croke of Cashiel.

After this short parenthesis, we will pass on to Thomas Walsh and his successor William Burgatt, who both suffered untold hardships dur- ing the protectorate of Cromwell. The next Archbishop—John Bren- nan—took part in the negotiations which preceded the treaty of Limer- ick, he being one of the commission- ers appointed to fix the terms which should be demanded. We need not tell of how that treaty was broken "ere the ink with which 'twas writ would dry." Archbishop Brennan remained in Ireland till his death in 1642, but was obliged to keep away from Cashiel. Of his successor Ed- ward Comerford there is scarcely any record.

We now come to the Butlers. There were three of them; and as their story brings us to comparatively modern days, we will give each a hurried note.

Walter Butler, of Kilcash, was ne- phew of James, the celebrated Duke of Ormond; his mother was Lady Mary Plunkett, only daughter of the second Earl of Fingall. He was born at the paternal mansion, at Garrnaken, County Kilkenny, in 1673, and had by primogeniture the

CATHOLICS AND MATRIMONY.

There is no regulation of the Church which has not been prompted by the very wisest of reasons. It is not an easy matter at all times to persuade some of her children of this fact, but they eventually learn it; if not by observation, then by expe- rience. Usually, however, the latter method brings many and serious re- grets. Wisdom, therefore, would prompt an observance of the rule in all cases.

Of all the regulations thus framed for the protection of her children, the ones perhaps least heeded are those in regard to marriage. And the violation of none is certainly at- tended with more serious conse- quences. With some we find a dis- inclination to have the bonds of ma- trimony announced, as is required from the pulpit. They prefer to have the whole affair carried on quietly.

That, however, is the very thing that the Church seeks to prevent. She desires the fact to become known for the mutual protection of the con- tracting parties. This is the very reason for the regulation. As the compact by her doctrine is one which death alone can break, it is quite imperative that no mistake

should be made in entering into it. It is a sacrament; hence, it must be worthily received.

If there be reasons why the mar- riage should be stopped this is the best way to do it. It saves many a life of misery and prevents the com- mission of a sacrilege. Those, there- fore, who contemplate taking the step should prefer to have it given the widest publicity. In many cases there may be no need for it, but the wisdom of the Church found the reg- ulation necessary. Hence wisdom on the part of her children should prompt them to the fullest compli- ance of the requirement.

Catholic Notes.

ARCHBISHOP KAIN.—The health of Archbishop Kain, of St. Louis, Mo., is in such a precarious state that he has applied to the Holy See for a coadjutor. It is understood that he has expressed a desire that Bishop Donahoe, of Wheeling, Va., who succeeded the Archbishop in that See, should be nominated to the position.

CUBAN APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.—Archbishop Chappelle has left New Orleans for Havana. His visit to Cuba is in connection with his duties as Apostolic Delegate to the island. Just before leaving the Arch- bishop was in receipt of instructions from Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Sec- retary of State, to start for Rome as soon as he had inspected the con- dition of the Church in Cuba, as the Pope desired to consult him as to both Cuban and Philippine matters. He will be absent five or six months.

BISHOP HOBAN has filed excep- tions to the application for a charter filed by the St. Stanislaus Polish congregation of the South Side, Scranton, Pa. The bishop alleges that the name selected by the per- sons desiring the charter is distinc- tively a Roman Catholic name and is used for the purpose of deceiving the Polish Catholics of the city, and that the purpose of the application is to incorporate a schismatic body under the guise of a regular Catho- lic Church.

THE conferring of the freedom of Cork city upon Cardinal Moran calls to mind the fact that His Eminence received a similar honor at the hands of the city of Dublin in Oc- tober, 1888, and is the only Catholic Prelate on the roll of the honorary freedom of Dublin since 1876. In that year a Bill was introduced mainly by Isaac Butt to extend the privileges of municipal corporations in Ireland. Section 11 of that Act ordered it lawful for the council of any borough in Ireland to elect and admit persons to be honorary bur- geses of the borough. The passing of the Act was signalled by the passing of the freedom of the city to Isaac Butt in the following month. Out of the nineteen names roll there is one prelate, Cardinal Moran; one lady, Lady Sandhurst; and one American President, Ulysses S. Grant, which have been put upon the roll.

IN announcing the opening of the parochial school at St. Mary's, Yon- kers, N.Y., Rev. J. J. Fullam made some interesting remarks on the ex- cuses given by parents who do not send their children to parochial schools. One mother said to him that the public school was nearer her home. Father Fullam told her that the synagogue was nearer her home than the Catholic Church. Why didn't she attend services there? An- other mother told him that she did not want to worry about her boy crossing the surface-car tracks. In- vestigation proved that the boy en- joyed playing around the cars on the tracks after the public school chil- dren were dismissed after sessions. Father Fullam impressed upon his hearers the necessity of Catholic education for the children. God cre- ated man for something more than the public school gives, and that can be obtained only in the parochial school—a true Christian training.

RIGHT REV. JOHN B. BRONDEL, Bishop of Helena, Montana, has re- turned from the Flathead Indian re- servation, where he went with his guests, Archbishop Alexander Chris- tie of Oregon, Bishop O'Dea of Wash- ington, and Bishop Glorieux of Ida- ho, on their return from the Yellow- stone National Park. The party of prelates were met at the little sta- tion of Selish by a delegation of In- dians on horseback, which grew as the cavalcade approached the mis- sion. Before the white buildings of the mission came into sight the es- cort had grown to a party of 200 mounted men. The Indians kept in the rear, so that the dust from their horses' feet would not disturb their guests.

Catholicity In England.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.—A "Guide to Westminster Cathedral," which contains a lot of interesting particulars about this grand new edifice erected to the glory of God in the English metropolis by the piety of the Catholic laity, has been published by Burns & Oates, 28 Orchard street, at a cost of twelve cents a copy. From it we learn that so far back as 1865 Cardinal Wiseman expressed the hope that a Cathedral might be erected for the Metropolitan See of Westminster. The project was taken up by Cardinal Manning. In 1882 a communication was made to His Eminence which caused him and others to believe that funds to build a Cathedral of large size would be forthcoming from a private source. It was then the Cardinal, who had already se- cured two sites, bought the site up- on which the present Cathedral stands. From first to last His Emi- nence was instrumental in raising for the purchase of the first sites and for interest on their mortgages a- bout £41,000, leaving as a charge upon the new site a mortgage of £20,000. When His Eminence Car- dinal Vaughan decided to select a design for the building, the question of cost, no doubt, had something to do with the choice of the early Christian Byzantine style. A Gothic have cost two or three times the sum spent upon the present edifice. The foundation stone was laid on June 29th, 1895, so that the work of raising the structure was carried on with remarkable rapidity, for by the close of 1900 the Cathedral was externally nearly completed, with the exception of the upper part of the campanile, the turrets of the great western staircases, and the roofing of the side-chapels. The four great domes of the nave and the sanctuary and the half-dome of the apse were out of the hands of the builder. By the end of February, 1900, the ex- penditure had reached \$557,000. The total expenditure for work and ma- terial to July, 1902, that is, the amount actually paid out, was \$814,000, including payments for the chapter hall and for the cloisters connecting the Cathedral with the hall and with Archbishop's House. No part of the cost of the House has been borne by the Cathedral Build- ing Fund. There is still a debt up- on the House, and further a con- siderable sum is required for its com- pletion. The Cathedral is in the style in which St. Sophia at Con- stantinople is built. In England it is unique. The nearest approach to it in Italy are the churches of St. Mark, Venice, and St. Vitalis, Ra- venna.

The marble columns include verde antico monoliths from Thessaly, cipolino marble from Switzerland, and Emboeca breccia marble from the quarries near Verona, and columns of red marble from Languedoc. The high altar is of one solid stone, weighing twelve tons, of grey gran- ite from Cornwall, unpolished but fine-axed. It will be twelve feet long and four feet wide, without any gradus. The Archbishop's Throne is the gift of the Catholic Bishops of England to the Metropolitan See, upon the initiative of the Right Rev. J. L. Patterson, Bishop of Emmaus. It is an exact fac simile, upon a smaller scale, of the Papal Throne in St. John Lateran's, Rome, and is composed chiefly of white statuary marble and mosaic with heraldic bearings. The Throne was made in Rome. The pulpit, which is the gift of Mr. Ernest Kennedy, is being con- structed in the same city, from the designs of Cavaliere Aristide Leon- ori, one of the distinguished artists employed by the Holy See. It will consist of a variety of costly and beautiful marbles. The late Mr. John F. Bentley, the architect, pre- pared designs for a marble floor of great beauty and originality for the Cathedral, but unfortunately econo- mic and other considerations, such as those of hygiene and comfort, pre- vented their adoption. It has, there- fore, been decided, at least for the present, to use a wood-block floor- ing. The narthex, however, will con- tain Mr. Bentley's marble flooring. The covering and casing of the mas- sive walls and piers, the majestic arches and domes, with marbles and mosaics must necessarily be a work of much time and heavy out- lay. It is intended to cover the whole of the lower walls and the piers to the height of about thirty- eight feet, as also the front of the nave tribunes, or galleries, with mar- ble; and the whole of the upper part of the piers and walls and the vaults and concrete domes will be decorat- ed with mosaic work, illustrating

the history of the Church. The cam- panile will be crowned with a metal- covered dome or cupola, surmounted by a double cross. Its total height will be 284 feet.

In 1896 subscriptions were invited for the twenty-one nave and tran- sept columns, for the six large col- umns of the sanctuary, and fourteen columns in the sanctuary galleries; and for the four granite piers and six columns of the crypt. The "Guide" states that these forty-sev- en columns and four piers have all been fully paid for, the amount re- ceived being \$27,250.

IN GAELIC.—The "Catholic Times" says:—The first marriage so- lemnized in London in the Irish lan- guage took place on Monday morn- ing at Dockhead Catholic Church. The bridegroom was Mr. John O'Keane, the secretary of the Gaelic League of London. Wherever the Church allows the use of the vernac- ular, Irish only was employed.

THE OLD STORY.—The Rev. Charles Rothwell, rector of the Church of the Holy Family, Man- chester, writing to the Manchester "Evening News" respecting a story they published entitled "The Priest's Rose," says:—The story, "The Priest's Rose," will no doubt have been read with interest by large numbers. Permit me to take excep- tion to one sentence in the opening paragraph. The author makes the priest, on his way to a sick room, soliloquize, "A basket containing nourishing soup, and perhaps a bot- tle of rich wine, would certainly be of more use to the good man than the stereotyped phrases of secular or religious consolation which are all I have to offer him." No one will discount the benefit of soup and wine to a sick person, but no Catholic priest would ever apply the term "stereotyped phrases" to the words of the Lord's Prayer or any other words of Holy Scripture or appro- priate prayers which he might say with the sick man, and no priest would ever think of comparing his spiritual acts as an ambassador of Christ with nourishing soup or rich wine.

THE SCHOOLS.—The "Catholic Times" says:—The annual report of the diocesan inspector of the arch- diocese of Westminster has been is- sued. The number of children on the books has increased by nearly 1,000, while the average attendance is in advance of the previous year by almost 1,300, and a similar in- crease is observed in the numbers presented for examination. A strik- ing feature in the report is the state- ment that over 13 per cent. of the children attending the Catholic schools are non-Catholic.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY.—The annual conference of the above named society was held recently at Newport. The programme of the proceedings was as follows:—

On the Sunday preceding the con- ference, September 21st, special ser- mons were preached at St. Mary's by the Right Rev. Dr. Burton, Bish- op of Clifton, and the Rev. James Nicholson, S.J.; in St. Michael's by the Right Rev. Dr. Allen, Bishop of Shrewsbury and the Rev. Sydney Smith, S.J.

Monday, September 22nd, public meeting at 8 p.m.; address by the Bishop of Newport; music by Cardiff Hibernian Band.

Tuesday, September 23rd, morn- ing 10.30 to 1, opening of Confer- ence; papers on Catholic education, (1) "The Need for Catholic Gram- mar Schools," Rev. A. Hinsley, D. D.; (2) "Education and the Irreligi- ous Difficulty," Rev. J. Gerard, S.J.; afternoon 3 to 5.30, papers on social work, (1) "Catholics and So- cial Life in England," Miss Waddle, (2) "The Relations between Rich and Poor," Mrs. V. M. Crawford; 6 p.m., Children's meeting, address by the Rev. James Nicholson, S.J.; 8 p.m., Reception in the Royal Albert Hall by the Bishop of Newport; music by the ladies' choir.

Wednesday, September 24th, morn- ing 10.30 to 1, (1) "The Kelt in Britain and his Early Creeds, Pagan and Christian," Mr. T. Can- ning, J.P.; (2) "The Emigration of Catholic Children to Canada," Mr. Austin J. King; afternoon 3 to 5.30, papers on the Catholic Truth Society, (1) "The Work of the Catholic Truth Society," Rev. W. H. Cologan, Hon. Sec., C. P.; (2) "The Catholic Truth Society of Ireland," Count Arthur Moore; (3) "The Catholic Truth Society of Scot- land," Mr. James H. Carmont, Hon. Sec. C.T.S., Scotland. Closing of Conference, 8 p.m., public meeting; Welsh male choir.

WITH THE SCIENTISTS.

EARTHQUAKES.—The alleged earthquakes in parts of eastern Pennsylvania are likely to be made a matter of judicial inquiry. Near New Market, at the northern bound- ary of York County, and near New Cumberland, in Cumberland County, some of the smaller streams have changed their course since last win- ter, several wells have become dry, and other wells and springs yield far less water than ever before in their history.

Some of the property holders de- clare that this state of affairs has been brought about by blasting done by a railroad company last spring and summer, and they propose to bring suits for damages. Others take the view that the change in water- courses, wells, and springs is due to the small uplift of that part of the state announced to the public last June.

It is announced that this will be the defense of the railroad company to the suits for damages, and that consequently experts in geology will be called to the witness stand by the defendants.

Since May last a large part of an orchard between three and four miles southwest of Harrisburg has been dropped below the level of the surrounding country considerably more than a foot, although all the trees remain upright.

At Columbia it has been ascertained that the apex of the roundhouse of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com- pany has veered over from its nor- mal position about eighteen inches, and there is no way of accounting for the change except by seismic in- fluence.

A GIRL INVENTOR.—Jane Hyatt, an American, 26 years old, came to Paris six months ago with a gas meter of her own invention, which has been accepted by both the French Government and the Paris Gas Company. She received \$40,000 on account of her royalties. It will take five years before the old meters are gradually replaced. Miss Hyatt tried vainly to get her inven- tion examined in Chicago and New York. Her meter is said to be more precise and twice as cheap to build as any extant.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Ladies' Tailoring

We have great plea- sure in announcing to our customers and the public generally that our Ladies' Tailoring Department, now re- organized and under new and tried manage- ment, is prepared to guarantee perfect fit and finish, and entire satisfaction in all orders entrusted to its care.

Parisian Dressmaking

Our Parisian Dressmaking De- partment is rapidly booking Fall or- ders. Ladies desir- ing to avoid disappointment should favor us with their commands immediately.

Some Leading Lines In New Dress Goods.

New Colored Zobelins. In all the latest colorings. All prices from 50c yard.

New Black Zobelins. A fine assortment. Prices from 85c to \$2.25.

New Homespuns and Friezes. All colors and weights, 54 inches wide, all wool, from 75c per yard.

New All-Wool Cheviots. In black and fall colors, from 50c per yard.

New Black and Colored Ladies' Cloths. Special makes for suitings, all prices from 55c per yard.

New Black and Colored Voile-de-Paris. New makes, new shades, all wool, from 75c per yard.

New black and Colored all-wool Covert Cloths, all the new shades for fall wear. Prices from 75c per yard.

New Fancy Dress Goods. All the latest novelties now in stock—a fine display, suitable for blouses, from 65c per yard.

Country Orders Carefully Filled. Samples Sent by Mail.

Remember the Shipping Event of the Week—Our Anniversary Basement Sale of Kitchen Needs and Household Requisites.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2245 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street.

Terms Cash.....Telephone UP 2740