MORE KINDLY SPIRIT .- A more conciliatory spirit than for long generations has been experienced seems to have of late taken possession of the world. Leo, the great Pontiff, upon whose bed of agony the sympathetic eyes of the entire world are fixed, has been a messenger of peace amongst the na tions of the earth; the present King equally a bearer of the olive branch, and his efforts to concilliate Italy, France, America and other nations seem to be most successful; while the feeling that the advancement of the Irish Land Bill is creat ing, tends to drive away from the hearts of all Irishmen that longnurtured spirit of hatred that gener ations of injury had created. And the same appears to be taking place narrower circles of or ganizations once bitterly hostile. We have had an example of this here, in Montreal, not later than last Sun day.

Sunday was the famous 12th of July, the great day of Orange celebration. Our mind can easily go back to a period when this day meant a revival of bitterness, a re newal of olden feuds, hostile demonsstrations, and even disorders and blood shed. That day belongs to the past, and we sincerely hope that revival will never take place. On last Sunday the members of the Orange Order marched from their hall to St. Martin's Church. There a service was held and a sermon preached by Rev. G. Osborne Troop In the course of his remarks th preacher said that they stood times remote from those of their ancestors, and that conditions had changed was evident from the fact that here in Montreal, in what is practically a French Roman Catho-lic City, they are allowed to hold their parade without the slightest molestation. It showed that men's minds were changing with the times and that there was now a realiza tion that God's Kingdom could not be propagated with fire and sword." Then he added: "It was most significant that they were assembled at the time when the head of the Papai system was battling with death The struggle of a week had been not ed and watched. At the time of speaking he did not know whether the Pope was alive or dead, but he did know that the presence of death caused men to regard matters from a different view-point. Differences which have prevailed in life are forgotten at the approach of death." The allusion to the suffering Pontiff in terms so gentle and under such circumstances we cannot allow to pass unnoticed. We have even been prompt and ready to take up the harsher language that in former years marked every allusion to the Pope of Rome. We see in this tone of the preacher an evidence that the of conciliation to which we have referred is actually taking possession of all classes of people, and we welcome it in the true Christian charity that we have been taught to exercise towards all the sons of men. The very Pontiff, whose name has been so often the talisman of k nd feelings amongst those who widely differ, would be the first to rejoice on learning that the interest his po sition has awakened throughout the world should be a source of harmony and a death blow to recrimmination

C. R. DEVLIN HONORED.-We learn by despatch from London that Mt. C. R. Devlin, M.P., for Galway, in the Imperial House-and formerly M.P. for Ottawa County, in the House of Commons of Canada-has been confided the duties of a very important office by the Irish Nationalist Party. Mr. Devlin has been selected as General Secretary of the United Irish League of Great Britain, in succession to the able and occupant of that position Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, who, on account of old age and failing health found it necessary to withdraw from active work. We congratulate Mr Devlin upon his appointment.

On Thursday night of last week the Nationalist members of Parliament entertained Mr. Devlin at the Holborn Restaurant and during the course of the dinner, which had been red him, it was announced that he had been selected for the position above mentioned.

THE IRISH LAND BILL-On Wedlay of last week the Irish Land nesday of last week the Irish Land paid for by sending them to Bill passed through committee in the Lincoln Avenue, Montreal.

House of Commons. The press of Great Britain remarks upon the "Strange and singular history" of that Bill. There is no doubt that, in view of the treatment generally given to all measures of an Irish character in the past, it is most singular, most remarkable to find such measure as this one awaken almost no hostility. It provides a lump payment of twelve million pounds from the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, and for a contingent liability of at least one hundred thousand pounds. The report that has been sent all over the the world says of it that:-

"It brings the British Government, for the first time face to face with an indefinite number of Irish tenants. There will be no Irish body responsible for these tenants, the debates in committee, extended they were over several weeks have been almost entirely conducted by the Irish members, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The Opposition took no part in the

debate, and voted, without a de-scenting voice for the second reading debate of the Bill. Having done this much to show that they were not in any way opposed to a regulating of Ire land's affair, the members of that party did not deem it necessary to go to any special pains to help the government along, and so left the whole affair in the hands of the Nationalists. Then we are told that "The Irish Nationalists, led by a consummate parliamentary tactician elicited from Mr. Wyndham one concession after another, and over-whelmed him with compliments, which he certainly deserved." this comment we are told that "No Bill, introduced since 1893, has gone half so far in the direction of Home Rule. The difference between such a state of things and Home Rule is rather formal than material."

Now that the Bill is sure to pass the Commons, and to pass in a manner most highly satisfactory to the Irish people, they are bringing pressure upon the House of Lords, to prevent them making any changes which would alienate the National-

To us, at this distance, the entire proceedings would look live a thor understanding between Redough mond and the government. The Bill was introduced by Mr. Wyndman, and so constructed as not to fully meet the desires of the Irish Nationalists and not to frighten those who might be hostile to the measure into a solid opposition. Then, when the Bill was discussed clause by clause, Mr. Wyndman had no one to deal with but the Nation alists and after a show of resistance upon certain clauses he finally agreed to accept the few amendments ac cording as they were moved. the entire Bill had been sifted, the government left its cause in hands of Mr. Wyndman, the Nation alists had secured all that they ask ed, and the Opposition felt that the better policy to persue was to just vote en bloc for the second reading and have no more to say in the matter. If it can be through the House of Lords as it has been through the Commons there is no doubt that Ireland will celebrate her next national festival under the aegis of a political autonomy such as she has not known for centuries.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN-The English Government has officialaddressed Cardinal Rampollo, the Papal-secretary of State, for information concerning the Pope's health. This has been at the re quest of the Government of New-Zealand, to which the reply was sent by Cardinal Rampollo, through the Imperial Government. This simply means a resuming of the diplomatic relations with the Holy See that n off at the time of Reformation in England. This is event of far graver moment than may appear at first sight, It means the recognition of the Papal sovereignty by a Protestant Premier.

It is a well-known fact that for diplomatic reasons, when the King recently visited the Vatican, the Papal Secretary of State took no part in the ceremonies of his recep tion. The reason was obvious. Car dinal Rampollo's position is a political one, and any relations between him and the powers mean a recognition of the Pope's court as a tem poral sovereign. Instead of making inquiry through the ordinary church channels, the English Government does so through the Papal Secretary of State. This is a recognition, that may yet have very potent sig nificance.

"THE TRUE WITNESS."

WANTED-Well preserved copies o the "True Witness" of Wednesday April 10th, 1895, will be liberally

(From Our Own Correspondent

Ottawa, July 14. The suicidal tendency evinced of late by certain young people who had become disheartened through unrequitted love, furnished a subject for some salutary remarks, last Sunday at the Basilica, by Mgr. Ronthier, the Vicar-General. After speaking of the gravity of suicide, he gave some excellent advice to young men and young women on their re lations with each other, and to their parents on the care they should exercise regarding their children. He said that parents should not allow their daughters to receive special attention from the members of the opposite sex whom they did not desire to have enter their family by mar-Young women should not out encouragement to young hold men unless with the ultimate object of matrimony. In fine he urged the young people to consult their confessors in regard to such matters.

On Sunday in all the Catholic churches prayers were offered for the Pope's recovery, and the bulletin's telling of the more favorable condition of the Holy Father were read and heard with great gratification. St. Patrick's at High Mass, In Rev. Father Whelan, referring to the illness of the Holy Father said:

"All the civilized world is watching at the bedside of the dying Pope, who lies between the life which he has so well spent and the death for which he is so well prepared." The choir during the offertory rendered the appropriate anthem, pro Pontifice Nostro Leone,' us pray for our Holy Father Pope Leo," which was beautifully set to music by the late John C. Bonner. Mr. .E. A. Bonner, son of the late composer, presided at the organ and the solo parts were taken by Mrs. McGarr and Messrs. J. Linegar and Jno. P. Dunne.

In St. Joseph's church Rev. Father Murphy requested the congregation to pray for the Holy Father. In the evening the entire fifteen mysteries of the Holy Rosary were recited by the congregation for the Pope's recovery.

In addition to the usual prayers of the evening in St. Jean Baptiste, prayers were offered for the Pope's recovery.

The Blessed Sacrament was expos ed all day in the Sacred Heart church and went, each remaining a few minutes to offer a prayer for th Holy Father.

In the Dominican monastery in St Jean Baptiste parish there is at present a priest who had the honor of a specially intimate interview with the Holy Father a few years ago. It was Rev. Father Benoit, O.P., and he formed one of an audience of three the others being the superior general of his order, who resides in Rome, and the then provincial, of Paris, France, the Very Rev. Father Boulanger. He was very much impressed with Holy Father's remarkably bright eyes and the modulated though penetrating, tone of voice in which he spoke, using the French language. His Holiness was in a very happy mood. The interview lasted forty minutes, but the memory of it will remain with Father Be noit as long as he lives.

Hon. Richard Harcourt, Minister of Education, for Ontario, proposes to establish a provincial school for purpose of training separate school teachers and placing them or an equal footing with the teachers of the public schools. A conference on the subject will soon be held with the Catholic authorities of vince. Mr. Harcourt thinks that Ottawa would be the best place at which to locate the proposed school, This is certainly a step in advance, and is indicative of a very different spirit from that which obtained when the "Equal Righters" were grabbing everything for themselves and ignoring only the rights of the Catholic citizens of the Dominion.

If ever matters were in a state of confusion and uncertainty it is sure ly in regard to the political question or rather questions, that are holding the country's legislators at Ottawa It is very difficult for me to tell be fore hand what may or may not happen in the next few days; so when my letter appears conditions may have completely changed from the time of writing. But they can-not so change between this and Saturday that I may give a bird's-eyeview of the situation.

The first question very naturally is this: How long is the session going to last? And the honest answer is: No body knows—not the Premier, nor the members of the Government, nor the Opposition. It depends entirely on the next few days. At the

was moved to have the session ad-journ till September and then continue its work till near Christmas. This is an evidence that those who made the motion feared to be here all summer—and with very good reasons. But if such were done it would only compromise matters the more. The next year session would not begin before after Easter and it would simply mean another summer of it.

Then there are those who see signs of general elections in the fall. The both parties appear determined to make the great transcontinental rail way scheme the leading plank in their respective platforms. we will speak later on and with a better knowledge of the situation. At all events the Opposition fairly believes that the Government is heading for an appeal to the country. Right or wrong all possible preparations are being made in that direction. And we can be certain that with the coming down of the three great measure that are now being got ready for the House, will come an inkling of what the government intends in regard to elections.

The question of most general moment is the Redistribution Bill. If your correspondent be not far astray that measure will not cause a protracted debate, because all the points at issue are being pretty well thrashed out in the special committee appointed to draft the measure, and it is quite probable that the few disputed points will be gotten over sithout any considerable delay. If there is to be a general election this measure must be entirely settled, for on its basis the election must be held, giving a week at most to that Bill, the supplementary estimates can easily pushed through, at intervals, during the same time; also the balance of the main estimates, which is not of great account.

But now comes the next important and ticklish measure, Mr. Blair's Bill, entitled "The Railway Bill, of 1903." For over six weeks this important measure has occupied the House in all its details. And so many have been the ame that only those who have had to do with the printing of it and the reading of the proofs could recognize the original draft in the Bill as it now It is being reprinted and will then be submitted for a third reading, when another batch of amendments are to be moved. Grave and great interests are involved, and the railway companies will fight many clauses of it yet. And even when it does pass the House it has to go to the Senate, and there thes interested-as is the city of Montreal in the famous clause 184-will through senatorial friends fight it tooth and nail. And they claim they will have a better chance there, with only Hon. R. W. Scott to car-ry the Bill on, than in the Commons with Hon. Mr. Blair, the fa ther of the Bill, pleading its way to

When will this end? We report that no one can tell, not even the senators.

And if that were all, there might be some way of gauging the duration of the session. But the third, and by far most difficult of all problems has yet to be solved. That is the Bill 64, incorporating the Grand Trunk Pacific. The Government purposes constructing the Eastern end of that transcontinental line, running it from Moncton to Quebec parallel to the Intercolonial, and hen leasing it for fifty years to the G.T.R. This is the bone of contention, and on this issue the opposi tion seems bent upon staking its chances of defeating the government at the next general elections; come they when they may. On the other hand the government is preparing to advance reasons for its policy that it considers sufficient to enlist the support of the Canadian people. Of I will be in a better position to write in a day or so; for, while it was promised that the policy, accompanying the Bill to be introduced, would be announced last Mon day, there seems to be something more yet to do to complete it, an it is quite possible that it will be mid-week before it is announced. Then we will be able to give the readers some idea of the prospects ahead. At all events this one Bill cannot be expected to be pushed through in less than a month; and with an opposition, inclined to believe in a coming general election, and anxious to build up a programme before the country, it would be very strange is the matter could be disposed of within a shorter time.

After having received the foregoing we learn that Hon. Mr. Biair, Minister of Railways and Canals, has sent in his resignation to the Premier and that it has been accepted Much curiosity is manifested by po liticians as to the ann which will be made by the First Min-

Judge W. P. Porter, of the Penn sylvania Supreme Court, recently delivered an address in a Presby terian church in Pittsburg, in which he said some things that it would be well for the advocates of our be well present Godless school system to ponder on.

"We are face to face to-day." said the Judge, "with the serious ques-tion of whether we have not gone too far in prohibiting all religious instruction in the secular schools."

Catholics have been the first to recognize the seriousness of this question and to press it upon public attention. So firm is their conviction that we have gone too far that they have spent millions of dollars in e tablishing parish schools over the country, and are spending millions every year in conducting them.

But Catholics are not the only

ones who, not content with the purely secular school system for which they are heavily taxed, have determined to go to the additional expento have schools wherein their children can learn their duties to God as well as those things that are supposed to enable them to get on in the world.

There are many Protestant denominational schools in the United States that have been established from the same conviction that in spires Catholics. While this conviction has of late years become more common it is by no means neg among non-Catholics.

Aboot fifty years ago the Rev. Mr. De Lancy, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, delivered an address in which he clearly stated and strongly advocated the principle which should govern Christian parents in the education of their children. It is the same principle which Catholics have have been advocating during all those years, and have put in practice so far as their means enabled them. Here is what he said:

"Another important point connected with the training of the children of a parish is the system of parochial schools, on the threshold of

which the Church is now standing. "By parochial or Church scho we mean the identification of religion; as the Church holds it with education; educating our children as children of the Church; providing each large parish, if possible, with school of its own, where the children connected with it may be taught by competent, religious teacher connected with the Church, who will make religion, as the Church holds it not only the basis of all instrucbut the pervading principle and influence running through all its parts and progress, imbuing the the knowledge of it, mind with warming the heart with the love of it and moulding the intellect and habits to its devotions, doctrines, liturgy and usages.

"Some, you know, hold that religion and education should stand apart from each other. Others teach that morality only should be allied to education. Others, again, that only a general and abstract view of religion should be associated with education. Others, again, put forth their views in the form that education is to be unchurched. Education without a church is the principle claimed and avowed to be the right principle.

"In opposition to such views. rue theory of the Bible and the Church is that religion is the foundation of all sound education; that the God who gave the mind should govern the mind; that the expansion and training of the intellect should ever be according to and in associa tion with His laws, influe grace; that to mould the intellectual habits without reference to the Deity and His laws, His institutions and His spirit, is in direct hostility to man's true interest, duty and responsibility; and hence, that over the union of religion with education we are bound to pronounce the sol-emn declaration, 'What God hath emn declaration, What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder

"Now this can only be carried out by Church schools and Church colleges, which shall unite avowedly, religious instruction with literary in struction."

Bishop De Lancey's views are, we believe, those of a large majority of Episcopalians of the present. O The Methodist, quoted by the Li-

terary Digest, says editorially: "In our judgment the denomin tional schools of the land, as com-pared with the purely secular or State schools, are on moral grounds comparably the safer. Our State incomparably the safer. Our State institutions, as a general thing, are the hotbeds of infidelity—not less than of vice. That unbelief should be fostered and fomented therein is not unnatural. We thoroughly believe that our church should invest at least \$10,000,000 in the next ten

in denominational schools, Because we believe this system is the American one and the on

Dr. Wallace Radcliffe (Presbyter. ian) said:

"In our church life we the Trinity: Home school and church a triple cord not easily broken. The home is a school, the school is a home. It is an unintelligible Christianity which loses sight of this important factor (the school) in our church. *** It is something that children go to a school of your own religious belief. Therefore, we s mon you to bring up your your child ren in your own faith. Let ublish schools *** and teach Let us estaligious convictions." - Washington, D.C., Oct. 7, 1900. Now if the Episcopalians, Metho-

dists, Presbyterians and other denominations having the same views as the Catholics as to the importance of religion in ehucation, should establish schools in which all the secular branches required by the State would be taught, it seems to us reasonable that they should receive, for imparting those secular branches, a share of the public educational fund according to the number of children taught; and this without reference to what religious instruction is given over and above. This paying for the ecular instructions only would free the State from the charge of favor. ing any one denomination over the others. Denominational enterprise, if paid by the State for the secular education—the education it requires and ought to pay for—seems to be the shortest, easiest and certainly to the State the cheapest solution of the education problem.

We go further and say that if any or any number of men should establish schools, as a purely busness enterprise, and teach all that the State requires, he or they should receive from the State a fixed sum for each child taught. Perhaps this plan is preferable, as it leaves the denominational idea, while the denominations, as educational agencies, could come in under it. One, and not the least of the good results that would follow from this, would be a healthy competition in the business of education, a competition that is paralyzed by State mon-

opoly. It is understood, of course, that schools thus established by private enterprise, denominational or otherwise, and drawing pay from the State educational fund, should be under the supervision of the proper State officials, who would see that the teachers were competent to teach those secular branches that the State requires. These officials would look to the sanitary conditions and to the general conduct of the schools.

To show further the drift of public opinion on this subject of religion in education, we conclude with the following from a writer in the North American Review for January, 1898: "I am a Protestant of the firmest kind. * * * The Catholic Church has

insisted that it is its duty to educate its children in such a way as to fix religious truths in the youthsailed by the non-Catholic population,, and Catholics have even been charged with being enemies of the people and of the flag. Any careful observer in the City of New York can see that the only people, as a class, who are teaching the children in the way that will secure the future of the best civilization are the Catholics: and, although a Protestant of the firmest kind, I believe the time has come to recognize this fact, and for us to lay aside prejudices and patriotically meet this question children and youth of to-day must be given such instructions in the truths of the Bible and Christian ture years from swinging into the maelstrom of social and religious depravity, which threatens to engulf the religion of the future. Such instruction can only be given sucesspolicy and practice on the question religious teaching in the public schools, and the encouragement of private schools in which sound religious teaching is given."-New York Freeman's Journal.

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THE IRISH BRI

SATURDAY, JU

FONTE

There is no need of

the achiev

By "CRU

Hatails Brigade at Belnheim, i Ramillies in 1706, no 1707. But we'm fact that when Villars whole of Albermarle's Denain, in 1712, the the war, and with them twelve years, the son gentleman named Lally of Fulloch na Daly, an sat in James' 1689. This boy, so was afterwards the f Lally de Tollendal, who every part of the globe cution a stain upon well as upon the jus We will take up r of the Brigade at Fonte by Davis. Louis in person had Tournay; Marshal Saxe tual commander, and ha

79,000 men. The Duke land advanced at the he lieve the town. At the lieve the town. At the approach, Saxe and t vanced a few miles fro with 45,000 men, leavin continue the siege, a guard the Scheld. Saxo rmy along a range of sl his centre was on the vil ency, his left stretched the wood of Barri, his r to the town of St. Anto the Scheld. He fortifie and centre by the villag tenoy and St. Antoin doubts near them. Hi left was also strengthen doubt in the wood of Ba ieft centre, between that the village of Fontenoy guarded by anything lines. Cumberland had under Waldeck, on his wice they attempted to Antoine, but were rep heavy loss. The same fat the English in the centre, forced their way to For returned fewer and sader goldsby was then ordered wood of Barri land's right. He did so, into the wood, when the the redoubt suddenly oper assisted by a co from the French tiraillic nfantry) drove him back.

The Duke resolved to great and final effort. I his best regiments, veters corps, and formed them int column of 6,000 men. A were six cannons, and as r on the flanks, which did vice. Lord John Hay co this great mass.

Everything being now column advanced slowly as as if on the parade gr mounted the slope of Saxe' and pressed on between the Barri and the village of In doing so, it was expectuel fire of artillery ar shooters, but it stood the s behind Fontenoy. The the object of the column the French troops were hupon them. The cavalry but the English hardly paufer the raised bayonet, paused in a fatal fire. dained a rush at the picked of France. On they, went t a short distance, and then their balls with great preciofficers actually laying th along the muskets, to make ma fantry was broken, and on column, reduced, but still s ly invincible. Duc Richel cannons hurried to the and he literally battered the the column, while the house valry surrounded them, and peated charges, wore down strength, but these French w ful sufferers, Louis was a leave the field. In this junction ordered up his last reserve—t Brigade. It consisted that the regiments of Clare, Lally Berwick, Roth, and Buckle Clare, was in command. A the French regiments of No and Vaisseany, they were ord charge upon the flank of the