mselves in their true de-
y offered him his life if
andon the Catholic re-
mbrace their sect. The
Bishop heard this, with
owing with joy, he ex-
loud voice, "I call on
orld to witness that I
in the Catholic faith
defence. I would be un-
elf, and deny God, if
ral advantage I should
true Faith."
cceeded in obtaining his
owed the greatest con-
e goods of this perish-
d prepared himself to
h fortitude and courage
e Lord was pleased to

rl who used to take to
nd priest the food with
atholics supplied them,
bout his health. He re-
the last ten years, my
not had better health;
had greater strength of
ce of mind. One thing
el anxious about— that
leign to lead me by the
yrdom to His Heaven-
and His Heavenly Pre-
than let me die of old
ish of decay in this pri-
ny child, have done me
reat acts of kindness,
am thankful, and I
y these if I could. I
od will reward you. I
to add one more act of
your many good deeds.
hen I am put to death
that I may be) you will
have me clothed and
my Franciscan habit,
e choice of in my youth
ore than any episcopal
armorial bearings. —
News.

ERS HE OR.

MATION WANTED
respondent writing
te, March 3, from
Road, Liverpool,
is anxious to
address of his
ephews, Patrick,
and Michael Cassi-
says that they emi-
Canada about fif-
s ago. The "True
will be obliged to
s readers who will
ny information re-
the parties.

CIATIVE READER. —
a Maple Island sub-
delighted as well as in-
th the interesting arti-
ave been published in
itness" of late, and are
l for your kind consi-
furnishing us with such
tity of reading for the
one dollar. May that
success attend the old
well deserves.

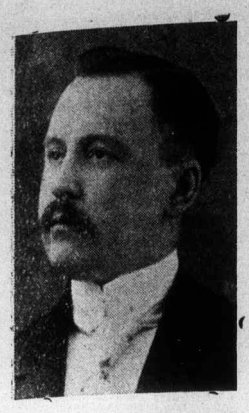
RIOR COURT.

OF QUEBEC, District
No. 1,024. Dame Mary
son, of the town of St.
District of Montreal,
nse N. Brunet, plaintiff,
Alphonse N. Brunet,

ce is hereby given that
r separation of proper-
this day instituted be-
ove parties.
April 2nd, 1902.
MARKEY & MONT-
GOMERY,
ttorneys for Plaintiff.

ING.—More than 140,-
engaged in anthracite

A SOCIAL AND PRESENTATION.



MR. GEO. A. CARPENTER.

C.M.B.A., BRANCH NO. 232. — The fraternal spirit which prevails in the ranks of the members of the C.M.B.A. has been seldom, if ever, so enthusiastically put in evidence as on Easter Monday evening when Branch No. 232 of the C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada, held its closing euchre and social in Drummond Hall. Members prominent in sister branches, leading Catholic citizens of the professions and in commercial ranks, and their ladies beautifully gowned, assisted at the function, and entered into the contest for the prizes with a zest and a spirit of sociability which must have been a source of real pleasure to the executive management of this truly progressive branch. At the seventy-five tables, placed in an artistic manner in the commodious hall, were seated nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen, the majority of whom were no novices in the art of euchre. As a result the contest was most exciting for nearly two and a half hours. The handsome prizes which were on a table on the stage, in full view of the players, were the subject of much attention during the progress of the various encounters. The final result was announced as follows :—

Ladies : 1st prize, Candelabra (Bisque China), Mrs. F. Odell; 2nd prize, Fancy Vase (Austrian China) Miss J. Ryan; 3rd prize, Olive Dish (cut glass), Mrs. W. Grant.

Gentlemen: 1st prize, Banquet Lamp (brass mounted), Mr. Douglass McGillis; 2nd prize, Water Bottle (cut glass), William Dawson ; 3rd prize, Pudding Sett (Limoge China), J. H. John.

When the above mentioned ladies and gentlemen were presented with the trophies they had so ably won they received an ovation. The presentations were made by the following gentlemen who are all well known and enthusiastic promoters of the C.M.B.A. in this city : F. J. Sears, President of the banner Branch No. 26; Cnancellors A. D. McGillis, T. P. Tansey, and W. W. Armour, Bro. P. J. Darcy, and President R. J. Cherry, of Branch 232.

At the close of the presentation of prizes the majority of the guests, and the zealous and talented chairman of the Social Committee, Mr. George A. Carpenter, naturally allowed their thoughts to run riot in anticipation of the delightful dances that were to follow. But the members of the executive of the Branch have a method of their own of surprising even such an astute and active young brother as the genial George A. Carpenter, which it is no exaggeration to say, is strikingly original in conception and decidedly effective in attaining the object in view.

After the last prize had been presented Chancellor Thomas R. Cowan who is a stalwart of the stalwarts in C.M.B.A. ranks, requested the attention of the audience for a few moments to perform a duty which he considered one of the most pleasant he had undertaken for many years. Continuing, he said, that all present were aware of the fact that Bro. George A. Carpenter had rendered yeoman service in organizing the social and euchre gatherings of past years, but, said Chancellor Cowan, you may not be familiar with many sacrifices which Bro. Carpenter has made in the endeavor to increase the membership of the Branch with which I have the honor to be associated, and to spread a knowledge of the grand aims and objects of our association. He has done noble work in our ranks. Realizing this, as we did long ago, the executive and a few friends decided to tender Bro. Carpenter some recognition, at the first favorable moment, as a slight token of appreciation of his devotedness to the Branch and for the enthusiastic and broadminded spirit he has always manifested in the wider field of the association in general. That moment has now arrived. It affords me sincere pleasure to ask Bro. Carpenter to accept a little token at the hands of his friends of Branch 232, and to say that he may be long spared to continue his good word in our midst, and to achieve that measure of success, for himself and his estimable family, which he so well deserves. Chancellor Cowan's happy speech was frequently punctuated by rousing cheers.

The token consisted of a gold locket of exquisite design, bearing the recipient's monogram on one side, and the crest of the C.M.B.A. with an inscription on the other.

Brother George has been an expert during many years in planning similar "surprises," but it is quite safe to say that he never realized the full meaning of the old saw, which tells of the "Chickens coming home to roost," until Easter Monday night, when his confreres of Branch 232 honored him with such a marked appreciation of their confidence and esteem. His surprise was of a most unadulterated kind, and it may be better imagined than described. Brother Carpenter, after having recovered from the first effects of the shock to his nerves, thanked his fellow-officers and members for the kindly feeling which had suggested the presentation of such a valuable souvenir to remind him in future of some of the happiest days of his life.

Dancing was afterwards indulged in for some time, and then followed the supper, which was served by Bro. W. J. Shea, in a manner which reflected much credit upon that well known caterer.

Great credit is due to the following officers of the Branch who comprised the Committee of Management : Chancellors T. M. Ireland, T. A. Lynch and T. R. Cowan ; President R. J. Cherry; Bros. E. M. Quinn, W. J. Shea, W. J. Elliott, J. H. Neilson, C. Greene, J. McDonald, P. Quinn, F. C. Tansey, and G. A. Carpenter.

Various Notes.

SITUATION IN FRANCE. — An American correspondent writing from Paris says :—The Chambers will have to rise at the end of Easter week, for Eastertide, parliamentarily speaking, lasting three weeks, and it being desired to hold the general election on April 27, the decree calling the electorate to the polls will have to be issued on April 6, at the latest.

Now it is desired to hold the elections on April 27 so that the "scrutin de ballottage," or second polling in cases of indecisive returns, which must take place a fortnight later, should be held on May 11.

With such an arrangement of dates the President of the Republic, who wants to be in Paris on May 11 for the "scrutin de ballottage," and who must be here on June 1, the day the new Parliament meets, would have ample time to take his trip to Russia, for which the Chamber and Senate voted, without debate and almost unanimously, an appropriation of 500,000f. ($100,000).

A PAPAL DELEGATE. — According to the New York "Herald," Mgr. de Samper has arrived in Mexico on a special mission from Pope Leo, accompanied by his secretary, Mgr. Carilo. The new Papal visitor is only twenty-eight years old, and is a native of Bogota, Colombia. He belongs to the immediate personal entourage of His Holiness, and when in Rome resides at the Vatican.

He denies that his mission has any political significance whatever, and says he has come especially to examine into the condition of ecclesiastical studies in Mexico, and report to the Pope after having consulted with high Mexican ecclesiastics. He denied alarming reports regarding the Pope's health, and says His Holiness preserves all his faculties unimpaired, particularly the vigor and firmness of his will.

GREETS IRISH ENVOYS.—Most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan gave a most cordial reception to Messrs. Redmond and Devlin, just previous to their departure from New York for their first Western trip. The Archbishop heartily endorsed their mission to this country and expressed the hope that they would be successful in their work. Messrs. Redmond and Devlin were highly pleased with the warm and gracious welcome given them by the Archbishop.

WARD OF CHURCHES. — The 12th ward in New York is known as the church ward. There are 111 churches there; 22 Catholic, 19 Episcopal, 13 Presbyterian, 12 Methodist, 10 Baptist, 10 Lutheran, seven Jewish syngogues, six Reformed churches and 12 miscellaneous congregations. Brooklyn is called the City of Churches, but here is one ward in Manhattan with one-fourth of Brooklyn's number of churches.

FOOD PRICES IN MANILA.—Manila's supply of beef, mutton, pork and lamb is drawn chiefly from Australia. The meats retail at the following prices : Sirloin steak, 55 cents a pound; mutton, 40 cents ; fresh pork, 55 cents; lamb, 55 cents. Other prices are : Smoked cod, 60 cents a pound; bacon, 60 cents; ham, 65 cents; cheese, 50 cents; lard, 40 cents; turkey, 65 cents; salmon, 35 cents; mullet, 30 cents; lobsters, $2 each; butter, $1 a pound; grouse, $2.50 each; rabbits, 60 cents; hares, $1.25; fowl, $1.50; tame duck, $1.35; condensed milk, 75 cents a pint.

THE SECULAR PRESS. — The enterprise of some of the big secular daily newspapers, to ordinary mortals, is appalling. Here is an incident chronicled by our esteemed contemporary the "Freeman's Journal" of New York :—

"Money isn't everything at the court of Spain, as has been discovered by the enterprising New York editor who wrote to the Queen Regent, enclosing a check for $10,000 and asking her to have her son, the young King Alfonso, to send the great journal an article on the recent troubles in Barcelona. The editor didn't get the article, but he got back his check with perhaps a check of another and less agreeable kind."

DENUDED BY LIGHTNING. —W. W. Reed, a wealthy land owner and oil operator, was walking along a public highway in Indiana recently when a severe storm was passing over. He was carrying an umbrella, which was struck by a bolt of lightning and torn to pieces. His clothing was torn into ribbons and scattered about the road. He was found a short time later io a nude condition and thought to be dead. He was carried into a neighboring farm house, where he recovered and does not seem to suffer any bad effects from his strange experience.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. — The peace negociations with the Boer leaders forms a most interesting theme for the London correspondents of American journals. One of them writes :—

The King, the Government, and the British people are watching with keen, though only half-disclosed anxiety, for a peaceful result of the negotiations which are expected to be the outcome of the conference between Mrssrs. Schalkburger and Steyn. The King is anxious because the persistence of the war must set a black cloud over the coronation ceremonies; the Government because it upsets the whole legislative programme and the Ministerial peace of mind, and the British people because they are thoroughly sick of the war.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. — Two bills which will attract considerable attention were introduced before the House adjourned for the Easter holidays. They are the Education and Irish Land Bills.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS. — From Pennsylvania comes the news that Judge Love of the Center County Court, handed down a decision a few days ago in which he refused an application for a charter for the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Howard. Judge Love said : "Those who practice the faith cure are mostly persons uneducated and subject to the influence of religious superstition and those upon whom they seek to exercise their professed power are of the same class. Were the propagandism they advocate at all reliable, then it should be followed by certain, definite and beneficial results at all times. So far as the practical results of their claims to Christian Science are concerned, we can, from its results, view it only as a species of charlatanry that is more harmful to society than beneficial, and that rather deserves the ban of the law than its encouragement and protection."

IN PROTESTANT PULPIT. — On Tuesday evening March 4, Very Rev. B. M. O'Boylan, rector of St. Francis de Sales Church, Newark, Ohio, at the invitation of Dr. L. W. White of Trinity M. E. Church, delivered a lecture on the faith and practice of Catholics. The principal doctrines of the Church were clearly stated and proven from the Protestant Bible, which lay before the lecturer.

A Catholic Drama.

BY "CRUX"

The New York "Herald" of March 23, contains a very elaborately illustrated announcement of a Catholic drama that is soon to be placed on the boards in New York. I cannot better convey an idea of this new production, than by taking an extract from the article before me. It says :—

"Miss Henrietta Crosman is soon to produce a romantic historical drama which has awakened an unusual amount of interest owing to the fact that the play was written by a member of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and that Pope Pius VII. is introduced as one of the leading characters. The Rev. John Talbot Smith, chaplain of the Sisters of Mercy at Madison avenue and Eighty-first street, is the author of the play. The scene of the drama is laid in France, and its leading personages are Napoleon Bonaparte, the Pope, Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon ; Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte, and Fouche, the celebrated Minister of Police to Napoleon. Father Smith has named his play 'A Baltimore Marriage.' The story deals with the troubled history of Elizabeth Patterson, the Baltimore girl who became the wife of Jerome Bonaparte in 1803, and whose marriage was annulled by Napoleon two years later. Its motive is to show, in a graphic manner, the attitude assumed by the Roman Catholic Church on the subject of divorce. There have been playwrights in the Catholic priesthood, but their number is small, What lends special interest to the play is the fact that a Pope is introduced as one of the characters. This is the first time, it is said, that the Pope has appeared in the English drama, for even lay playwrights have not heretofore ventured to put the head of the Catholic Church on the stage."

THE AUTHOR SPEAKS.—Before commenting upon this announcement I think it is not inopportune for me to reproduce some remarks of Father Smith, when interviewed in connection with the subject.

"It is true that so far as concerns modern times I have not been able to learn the name of any Catholic priest who has written for the stage. Cardinal Wiseman, the first Cardinal of England since the days of Henry VIII., wrote five college plays. Then St. John Chrysostom, who was a poet and in a way a dramatist, wrote several plays, I believe. The founder of the Spanish secular drama in 1468 was the priest Juan de la Zina. Lope de Vega and Calderon, the great Spanish dramatists, were also priests of the Catholic Church. Dramatic representations have been for ages in the hands of the Church. All modern dramas take their origin from the miracle or mystical plays introduced by priests into England. They were brought from the East, where the performances were in the hands of the priests. I have been able to find only one play in the English language in which a Pope is introduced. This is a historical romance, written by Dion Boucicault, entitled the 'Pope of Rome.' It was produced in Niblo's Garden in October, 1858. It treats of Cardinal Montalto, who became Pope Sixtus V. In this play the Cardinal is the principal character, and he becomes Pope only in the last scene, when he helps the hero and heroine out of a difficulty. Father Smith said that he had for years harbored the intention to construct a play on the character and fortunes of Elizabeth Patterson. He wrote, three years ago, a play entitled 'The Black Cardinal.' 'A Baltimore Marriage' is a revision of the latter work, which the author has reconstructed, making the role of Elizabeth Patterson more prominent to suit the purposes of Miss Henrietta Crosman."

A PERSONAL OPINION. — It would be out of place for me, under present circumstances, and in view of the fact that I have not either read or seen the drama, in question, to attempt any appreciation of its literary or other merits. If I am not mistaken, from all I can glean from the analysis of the drama that I have just read, the laws of the Catholic Church, in regard to the Sacrament of marriage and to the so-called laws of divorce, will play a very considerable part. And I have no doubt that these grand principles, dogmas and practices will be set forth in their proper light. But I have now merely to deal with the existence and production upon the secular stage with male and female characters, of a play in which the Vicar of Christ—and, consequently, a number of priests, or bishops, or cardinals — must appear, speak, and act. In whatever I write on the subject I would have it clearly understood that there is nothing apart from my individual ideas and personal reflections. I do not pretend to speak, or to write for any person else, much less for any body of men, any section of the community, and especially for the representatives of religious authority. In a word, I may err, and if I do, I err honestly; but the error is mine and must not be attributed to any other source whatsoever. Moreover my intimate acquaintance with the works—literary as well as missionary—of the Rev. John Talbot Smith creates in my mind a feeling of incalculable respect for all that may come from his facile pen, and one of intense admiration for his personal, as well as his grand priestly character. It is, therefore, with all the more diffidence that I approach a theme—which I will treat but briefly— that may savor of criticism. But be it understood that criticism does not always mean censure, nor does the fact of openly giving expression to one's honest convictions always indicate an antagonism in regard to that which gives rise to such expression.

A GENERAL RULE.—As a general rule, I have always had a dislike to see our clergy, and above all members of the Catholic hierarchy, figuring as characters upon the stage. There might be possible exceptions to that rule in those dramas, specially prepared for colleges and similar institutions; but I cannot get over a feeling of distrustfulness and of positive dislike whenever I find the priest carried into the theatre and his garb, and language, and manners set forth as subjects for the profane criticism of the great masses of theatre-goers. It may be said that his remarks are edifying, his actions heroic, the principles that he enunciates purely Catholic. That may all be very true; but again I feel that the stage is not the place for such sermons, or for the expounding of such doctrines howsoever sublime they may be. The place for the priest to preach is in the pulpit, for him to perform his sacred functions is within the sanctuary, for him to display his heroism is in the confessional, by the bed of the plague-stricken, on the field of battle, any place where duty and the laws of holy obedience summon him. But his person is too much associated with the mysteries God's Church, and his office is too sublime, while the doctrines that he preaches are too closely associated with Infinite Holiness, to make it acceptable that he should figure upon the giddy stage of a sensational-seeking world.

THE SUBLIME PONTIFF. — If such be my personal feelings in regard to the priest of God, and I have every reason to believe that I am not alone in their possession, I can scarcely qualify my disinclination to witness the Vicar of Christ taking part in a modern drama. It is true that Catholic plays have been written in which Popes and Papal representatives figured ; but they were never intended for the modern, and above all for the American stage. The figure of a Pope, and all the necessary accompaniments, must strike the theatre-frequenting thousands as something novel and extremely sensational. "A good drawing card," as a clever manager might say; but that is about all. It may be argued that by means of such a drama the masses can be reached, with the grand doctrines of the Church on the subject of marriage and divorce, and that otherwise these people could never be reached. That is so; but the average frequenter of the theatre will carry away very little of the doctrine preached, but a great deal of sensational ideas concerning the Sublime Pontiff who represents Christ on earth. The result of these few reflections, is that I cannot see where any corresponding good is to be had, when we calculate the vast amount of misrepresentation that may arise and the danger of profaning, in the public mind, that which we hold so sacred, and of secularizing that which belongs alone to the seculsion and the calmness of the sanctuary. Such are my private views; they may or they may not correspond with those of other Catholics; but whether they do or not, I feel that it is my duty to give expression to them in the most respectful manner in my power.

LATE CECIL RHODES.

Cecil Rhodes, the moving spirit of South Africa, is dead. He had amassed over $60,000,000. Yet he had ambitions which were unsatisfied. How many, when they come to die, realize the dying declaration of the ex-premier : "So little done, so much yet to do." There is too frequently little done to insure eternal life. Sic transit.—Catholic Universe, Cleveland, O.

STRIKES.—There are 5,000 cloak, suit and shirt makers on strike in different parts of the United States.

NO RESPONSE.—In spite of the offer of $54 per month, with rations, quarters and medical attention, few electricians are enlisting in the navy for Philippine service.

LABORS' STRIDES. — Secretary Frank Morrison's report for the year 1901 shows that 364,000 members were added to the rolls of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The total membership of the Federation is now something over 1,000,000.

A GOOD OFFER. — The Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union has adopted a novel experiment in the work of organization. The usual initiation fee has been suspended, and members are admitted free. In addition they are guaranteed that any man who loses his position as a result of joining the union will be paid at the rate of $2 a day until he secures another job.

SHIPYARDS.—The 22 shipyards of Germany employ 60,000 men.

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