

# The Catholic Register

"Truth Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

VOL. VIII.—No. 44.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Thursday—Feast of All Saints, obligation.  
Friday—Feast of All Souls, First Friday.  
Saturday—St. Hubert, Bishop.  
Sunday, XXII, after Pentecost.—St. Borromeo, Bishop, Confessor.  
Monday—St. Zachary and Elizabeth.  
Tuesday—St. Leonard, Hermit, Confessor.  
Wednesday—St. Florence, Bishop, Confessor.

## SACRED HEART CALENDAR.

Thursday—Honoring the Saints—2,638, 400, Thanksgiving.  
Friday—Prayer for the Dead—540,383, allotted.  
Saturday—Fortitude—228,100, sick and hurt.  
Sunday—Reform of Life—288,611, dead souls.  
Monday—Fidelity to Commandments—22,076, Local centres.  
Tuesday—Sympathy—189,688, Directors.  
Wednesday—Mokness—76,602, Promoters.

## PRAYER FOR OCTOBER.

O my God, I offer Thee my prayers, works and sufferings this day, in union with the Sacred Heart of Jesus, for the intentions for which He pleads and offers Himself in the Mass, for the petitions of our associates; especially this month for the propagation of the faith.

## Current Topics.

**Coal Strike** notice was issued last Friday by President Mitchell and officers of the United Mine Workers. After carefully canvassing the entire strike situation, we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that your victory is so nearly complete that no good can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for thirty-nine days, and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Saratoga convention of Oct. 12 and 13. After careful enquiry, we are satisfied that each mine employer will actually receive an advance of 10 per cent on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended; and that wages should remain stationary at 10 per cent advance until April 1, 1901. You have established a powerful organization, which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to relate many of your local grievances, and make your employment less hazardous. After calling the miners' attention to the State law providing for semi-monthly payment of wages and the benefits derived from organization, the statement continues: "As there are some few companies who have not posted, notified, nor signified in any other manner, their willingness to pay the 10 per cent advance in wages and suspend the sliding scale, we would advise that unless the men employed by such companies receive notice before Monday that the advance will be paid they remain away from the mines, and continue on strike until the companies employing them accept the conditions offered by the other companies, and the employees of the other companies who have offered the advance of 10 per cent, and abolished the sliding scale are hereby authorized to resume work Monday morning, October 29, and be prepared, if called upon, to contribute a reasonable amount of your earnings for the maintenance of those who may be compelled to continue on strike." There is rejoicing all through Saratoga and the Lackawanna valley at the calling off of the anthracite miners' strike by President Mitchell and his executive officers. The order has also had the effect of stimulating the companies which had not already posted notices agreeing to advance wages 10 per cent, to do so. The Pennsylvania Coal Company has sent out its official notice to its miners at Dunmore, Avero and Pittston. Their action was also followed by the Moco Mountain Coal Company, and every other individual interest that had not done so. Fifty-three thousand men and boys between these points have, therefore, resumed work on Monday.

The War Department recently received a despatch from General MacArthur, giving account of a fight in which a detachment of American troops were defeated by a superior force of Filipinos. The despatch is as follows: Manila, Oct. 26.—October 24th, First Lieutenant Fobler, with 40 men 68th Regiment U. S.

Infantry Volunteers, Second Lieutenant Grayson V. Holdt, 60 men, 3rd Cavalry, attacked insurgents fourteen miles east Narvaco, Ilocos Province, Luzon, developed strong position occupied by about 400 riflemen, 1,000 bolomen under command of Juan Villamor, subordinate of Tinoco. Desperate fight ensued, which was most creditable to force engaged, though under heavy pressure overwhelming numbers our troops compelled to return Narvaco, which was accomplished in tactical, orderly manner. Acting Assistant Surgeon Bath and civilian teamster captured early in the fight were released by Villamor. According to their accounts insurgents much stronger than reported herein, and their loss—Killed—First Lieut. George L. Fobler, Charles A. Lindenberg, Wm. F. Wilson, 68th Regiment U.S.V.I.; Andrew T. Johnson, Farrier, Guy E. McClintock, 68th Regiment U.S. Cavalry, Missing—John J. Boyd, Samuel P. Harris, 68th Regiment; Samuel Davis, Fred. Schwen, 6th Cavalry. Twenty-nine horses missing; some known killed. (Signed) MacArthur.

Another serious strike is on in the boot and shoe industry at Quebec, which will shut out over 10,000 operatives and close up some thirty factories. The trouble started last week in Alfred Poirer & Co.'s factory on Joseph street, where one of the hands refused to work for weekly wages in preference to piecework. He quit work and his place was filled by a non-union man, which resulted in an immediate strike, which was kept up all the week. The Manufacturers' Association, recently formed, was appealed to, and after consideration of all the facts of the case decided to tie up the whole of the boot and shoe manufacturing interests until a better understanding can be arrived at with the men. The association desire to do away with those constant irritating petty strikes, and they say they will remain closed until January, if need be. The committee has issued an order to all the factories to close, and it is expected every factory will comply with the order. On the other hand, the men contend that the factories are beginning to get busy with their fall orders and it is more than likely an amicable settlement will be arrived at.

The attendance at the Scientific Ontario Agricultural College this year is the largest on record. There are 110 students in residence and between fifty and sixty boarding outside. Increased accommodation is badly needed and it is probable that the Government will take steps at the next session of the Legislature to enlarge the building.

A serious strike accompanied by rioting and Valleyfield, attacking of soldiers broke out at Valleyfield, Que., last week. As far as can be ascertained the trouble started on Tuesday morning when the laborers employed on the excavation for the new mill which the company is about to erect on the old Buntin property struck for a minimum wage of \$1.25 a day. They numbered about 40, but they succeeded in intimidating the men employed by the McDonald Company, of Montreal, on the same work until the latter also went out. The total number of men on strike has been placed by some at 125, while others claim that 175 would be a more correct estimate of the number. The strikers at first tried to influence the operators, with the object of inducing them to leave their positions and unite with them in a general strike. But the operators having no grievances to adjust at the present time, would not agree to the proposition, and consequently the strikers found that they could not hope to tie up the factory as they had wished. They, therefore, tried another method, and it is probable that had the militia not arrived they might have obliged the company to close some of its departments. Their method was a novel one. Although the machinery of the mill is operated, principally by water power, there are certain departments, such as the blanchery, dye room, drying room, etc., which cannot be run without a plentiful supply of hot water and steam. In order to heat the water and generate steam it was necessary to use coal. The strikers knew this. And they laid their plan accordingly. The coal yard is about two blocks away from the large iron bridge, over which one must cross to reach the company's offices. This bridge they determined to guard and

prevent coal from being brought into the mill. The company determined to make an endeavor on Wednesday to get in enough coal for Thursday's operations, but their efforts in this direction were futile. On Wednesday night a body of strikers carrying long sticks, which appeared to be made for the purpose, watched and beset the property of the company, and made it impossible for the gates to be opened and anything to be brought in. On Thursday morning the company determined to make another effort to bring in coal. They had their carts loaded with coal from one of their enclosed properties, and started out on the street to cross to the boiler house. At this time there was but half an hour's supply of coal on hand. The strikers appeared in a body with clubs and stones and forcibly removed the men from their carts, and turned the carts round, some endeavoring to dump them into the street. The company then decided that there was but one of two things to do, to close their mills at the command of an unlawful mob or to call upon the militia for protection to enable them to carry on their business. The day previous the mayor and town council had been communicated with, the cases of the company stated and a demand made for protection. Promises were made that protection would be accorded on Thursday morning to enable them to bring in coal, but the protection was not given, the town not having at its command an efficient force to maintain peace and order. The company then requested the mayor and town council to call on the militia. The requisition of the Mayor was signed as by law required by the necessary parties, and on Thursday afternoon two companies of the Royal Scots from Montreal arrived in town. They lined up on the streets and protected the coal carts of the company so that they could haul coal to the boilers. They later put on guards at the weakest place on Dufferin road began shortly before eight o'clock, and the troops were marching across the bridge leading from the mills to the city. At that hour the road was black with people the majority being young men, a considerable number of whom were either strikers or employees of the cotton mill. The larger proportion, however, were toughs, all of whom were eager to pick a quarrel with the militia. As the troops turned into Dufferin road they were met by a fusillade of stones, but fortunately most of the missiles went wide of the mark. The men were marshaled to the skating rink where they were told to await further orders. At nine o'clock the troops were ordered out to guard the property of the Montreal Cotton Company, as the mob was preparing to demolish the windows with stones. As soon as they made their appearance at the gateway leading from the rink to Dufferin road, the stones originally intended for the windows were turned on them with fearful effect, upwards of nine being seriously injured, two, in fact, dangerously. Lieut. Col. Tibbott then gave orders that the men were to fire a series of volleys in the air as a warning to the rioters of what they might expect if they didn't disperse. If the warning was of no effect the men were ordered to disperse the mob at the point of the bayonet. In the meantime an urgent request was sent to Montreal for additional troops, and at ten o'clock the order came to the effect that they were being mobilized at the Drill Hall. After the volleys had been fired, the Scots fixed bayonets and charged the crowd. Up the street the hoodlums were driven until the bridge communicating with the city was reached. There the militia halted and mounted a strong guard. This was left to patrol that portion of the roadway. The remainder of the troops were withdrawn; care, however, being taken to place four or more sentries at each of the interesting streets. All the stores in the neighborhood were closed, and residents of houses were warned not to use the streets patrolled by the militia as a means of going to and from the city. All were advised to remain indoors. The situation until long after midnight was extremely critical. Every portion of the thoroughfare was well guarded, however, and the soldiers had orders to shoot if any attempt was made to damage property or commit bodily injuries. Reinforcements were sent from Montreal in the Duke of York's Hussars, Victoria Rifles, 6th Royal Scots, and the 93rd Battalion. About ten o'clock in the morning a lot more of the mill hands went out on strike, and

things looked exceedingly threatening in the afternoon. Some of the mob had procured firearms, and were openly threatening to use them after dark. Every precaution prevailed of an organized riot on a large scale. The arrival of more troops, however, seemed to dampen the ardor of the strikers. No further collision of importance occurred between the strikers and the military. Sentries have been withdrawn, and the troops remain entirely upon the Cotton Company's premises. Several men were arrested by the soldiers for obstructing the guard, but otherwise the law has been maintained, and the mill's operations continued to run. Bad blood between the two races has arisen as a result of the strike and the sending of the military. No settlement is in sight, and the situation remains unchanged between the Cotton Company and employees. Three hundred more militia are under orders to come to Valleyfield if required. Rather than pay for this amusement the rioters are keeping within bounds.

On Monday last Hon. Manitoba Hugh John Macdonald resigned the Manitoba premiership and R. P. Roblin was shown in by Lieutenant Governor McMillan as his successor. It is officially announced that the Cabinet will be as follows: R. P. Roblin, Premier and President of the Council; Hon. J. A. Davidson, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture; Hon. D. McFadden, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Works; Hon. Colin H. Campbell, Q. C., who was Minister without portfolio in the Macdonald Government, Attorney General, Railway Commissioner, and Minister of Education; Robert Rogers, M.L.A. for Manitoba, without portfolio; John J. Johnson, Minister without portfolio, retires from Cabinet.

A sale of the furniture and effects of Major Estorhazy, of Droyfus affair fame, took place in an apartment which he had occupied in the Rue Camartin. Amid a lot of books and papers there was discovered the treatise emanating from the War Department, and which played such a great part in the testimony against Droyfus, who was accused of having sold that treatise to the Germans. Estorhazy affirmed that he had never had the treatise in his possession. This incident is naturally considered to furnish sufficient evidence to justify a new trial of Estorhazy.

## IRISH CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN ROME.

The Anglo-Italian Commercial School of the Christian Brothers, under the protection of St. Patrick, was conspicuously

ly inaugurated in the Eternal City last week. His Eminence Cardinal Respighi, Vicar General of His Holiness Leo XIII., arrived at the school and was met at the entrance and conducted to the oratory by Monsignor Adams, Archbishop of Casares, Monsignor Storor, Arch-bishop of Treviso, Monsignor Kelly, Rector of the Irish College; Monsignor Agogli, Secretary to His Holiness the Pope; Rev. Pio Mandato, S. J.; Rev. Don Roberto Scaglia, Superior of the Bernardi, Rev. Brothers Honesty, Costou, Meseall and Thyne, of the Christian Brothers.

The oratory, which was beautifully decorated, commenced by a large folding door with the spacious class rooms, which were filled to their utmost capacity by a distinguished and representative assembly. In addition to the many Romans, there were also present very many of the English-speaking residents of Rome, including a strong representation from the Irish members of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, Fr. Rev. Don Roberto Scaglia, Superior of the Bernardi, Fr. Rev. Brothers Honesty, Costou, Meseall and Thyne, of the Christian Brothers, and others at present in Rome as pilgrims.

When His Eminence Cardinal Respighi reached the oratory the whole assembled and the ceremony having taken his place, the Rev. P. Mandato came forward to address the meeting. He said that he had been requested by the Christian Brothers to greet His Eminence and to thank him for his visit to their new house in Rome. The Brothers had come to Rome to conduct a school for boys and youths on the same lines as the school which the English ladies of the Society of the Blessed Virgin Mary had established for girls there years ago in the Manzoni and the English language was so fruitful and so helpful to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith in Rome. The Brothers would, therefore, establish a school for boys in which the teaching of the English language would form a leading feature, as was the practice in the evening school for youths for the study of English and other modern languages. The fame of the Irish Christian Brothers as educators of youth had been long since firmly established, not alone in Ireland and England, but in all quarters of the world, such as New Zealand, India, South Africa and Gibraltar. These good, religious men were to be found laboring with zeal and success in their blessed vocation. On their advent to Gibraltar, some 25 years ago, they were met by the British authorities, attended by Catholic children; years all these schools had disappeared, and the youths of the city were now all educated by the Christian Brothers of Ireland.

The Brothers had now come to Rome to help in the work of the Preservation of the Faith, which was a Protestant foreign society, aided by great monetary resources from England and America, were striving to undermine by various and insidious means—chief amongst their inducements being the teaching of English and other languages to the unhappy youths from whom they strive to fish the priceless treasure of faith. The Brothers had come from Ireland, that land so distinguished amongst the nations of the earth for its tonsionate adherence to the faith brought them from Rome by their apostles. They were all land whose children were found in all countries as priests and religious, spreading the Comunion of God's Kingdom, or, as members of the flock of Christ, leading to the true fold by the example of their virtuous and God-fearing lives. Their solemn duty was amongst whom they live. He prayed that this house of the Irish Christian Brothers in Rome might be fruitful in blessing; that this new town in the Holy City of the Church and the Holy Land of the Holy Spirit, might flow and expand until its numerous body of these good religious should be found amongst them to edify them by their lives of self-sacrifice and devotion, and to assist them by their zeal and ability in the training of their children.

The audience warmly applauded the eloquent address of the Rev. P. Mandato. His Eminence Cardinal Respighi next rose at the same time and remained standing until he had concluded. He said that as the Apostle, after the descent of the Holy Spirit, had employed the gift of tongues to propagate the religion of Christ, would these good religious from Ireland likewise employ it to preserve the glorious faith and to strengthen it against the assaults of heresy, which adopts every means to dim its lustre. Why should they not too avail of this same privilege the precious deposit of faith, when the "imitation homo" endeavors by the same means to steal it from our people. From the interest which the Holy Father takes in the works of the Society for the preservation of the Faith, and from the fact that His Eminence now invoked upon this latest auxiliary to their work, he anticipated the happiest results. He prayed that the blessing of the Holy Spirit might descend on the heads of the Brothers assembled in that oratory, who were to educate and instruct within these walls.

His Eminence was loudly applauded at the conclusion of his address. The Cardinal next proceeded to recite the prayers prescribed by the Rite for the blessing of a religious house. Accompanied by his attendants he visited each room, blessing and sprinkling with holy water as he proceeded. At the conclusion he returned to the oratory and completed the ceremonial. His Eminence and all the visitors were then hospitably entertained by the Brothers.

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## WORD FROM QUEBEC.

To the Editor of The Catholic Register.  
Dear Sir,—By their deeds shall we judge them.  
I have read your last issue and note your comments on the number of Catholic candidates—English speaking—brought forward in your province by both political parties, and will say that the action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Liberal party must appear most favorably to the Irish Catholic electors of Canada. They have given unmistakable proof of their desire to act well towards our people, and we should in our numbers and force reciprocate their stand in putting 50 per cent more English-speaking Catholic candidates in the field than their opponents.  
This augurs well for the future policy of the Liberal party to continue with their old motto. It is a strong proof that we will be well represented in the new Cabinet, and assuredly we have the proper material on hand, splendidly equipped to enter the councils of any government in the world. And now a parting shot at our own people, given in good faith—Let not the rank and file of English-speaking Catholics be too much given to finding fault with our new prospective leader. We, the rank and file, cannot give at all times the reasons which dictate our chiefs to act at times in a manner which may appear to the surface as unfair to their own people. Diplomacy is an art—a science, in fact, liable to be misunderstood easily. Your leader may be throwing a sprat to catch a big-grown salmon, and what the act he is accused of violating the confidence placed in him.

Again let us back him strongly and unflinchingly, condoning some of the human foibles to which we are all liable. Let him lead and know that he has the united force of his Irish Catholic friends behind him to strengthen him in his just demands. Let our leaders be able to say: "We respect the English-speaking Catholics of Canada; we are their acknowledged chiefs." Then and then alone will our people have strong representatives with a patronage at their disposal sufficient to please every fair-minded man who does not covet his neighbor's share. The signs of the political barometer point significantly for a return to power of the present Government. Outside of all party considerations, however, the general interests of the public demand it. The country is prosperous; let us not commit the folly of swamping houses while crossing a stream, and give our great leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the opportunity to develop and bring to maturity his watchword—"Union, Peace, Prosperity, Friendship and Fraternity."

Creating a new next week's issue.  
I am yours truly,  
M. W. COLEMAN.

## Catholic Union.

The weekly meeting of the Young Men's Catholic Union of St. Basil's Parish, held on Monday night last. There was a full turnout of the members and all spent an entertaining and profitable evening in listening to the papers read. There were three papers set down for the evening's work, but they were supplemented by a fourth, a most entertaining and instructive one by Mr. G. J. O'Higgins upon "The Bearing and the Future of the Irish Troops During the Spanish War, and a Comparison between the American Volunteers and the Regular Corps with the Canadian Militia." The paper was read by a very clever one both in point of literary excellence and in the clear manner in which it described the American boys and their evolutions. The paper brought out not only every feature of the war, but also the soldiers in preparation for their Cuban campaign, but it also contrasted the difference in temperament and in the method of drilling between the several sections of the army. The eastern soldiers were contrasted with the western in point of excellence and of physical make up much to the advantage of the prairie volunteers and regulars. The country was very much interested so plainly that one could imagine it were there before him. The paper was listened to with apt attention and was decidedly a case in point from every point of view over for Mr. O'Higgins. The country paper's treat would also be very good. The subjects treated were the religious, educational and political status of Ireland, handled by President Frank C. and Messrs. L. Monaghan and W. Foley. The Hon. Chancellor Father Brennan then addressed the Union on the features of the Irish educational system, and speaking from experience he discussed the same question upon the question. Mr. Hinds, the critic of the evening then reviewed the work gone over in a neat speech. Next Monday evening the Union will resolve itself into a parliamentary body, and every member will take sides upon the following resolution: "The Government in sending troops to the South Africa acted a patriotic part and realized the expectations of the country at large."

## Ottawa Changes.

A number of ecclesiastical changes in the archdiocese of Ottawa have been decided upon. Rev. Father Newman, curate of St. Bridget's church, Ottawa, has been transferred to Metcalfe. Rev. Father Cavanaugh, of Metcalfe, is transferred to St. Malachi. Rev. Father Brant, of St. Malachi, is transferred to "The Brook." Rev. Father Lacroix of "The Brook" is retired. Rev. Father O'Keefe will be curate of St. Bridget's church, Ottawa.

Religions truth is reached, not by reasoning, but by an inward perception. Any one can reason; only disciplined, educated, formed minds can perceive. Nothing is more important to you than habits of self-command. If you are overwrought with feeling and impulse all these must be restrained, ruled, brought under, converted into principles and habits, or elements of character. Consider that you have a great work to do to change yourself.—Messager.