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A FAMOUS COLLEGE.

THE IRISH COLLEGE AT PARIS.

An Interesting Account of this Instiration in the Past and Present.

The Iris: College is situated in the very heart of line old Latin quarter of Paris, where the streets, for the most part, are still as narrow and as quaintly parciale stroy were in the days of megman Mayarre. A few blocks away stands the Sorbonne, a modernized edition of its former self. Within some varis of the college, the Pantheon, now no longer a supplemental and and and longer a looks down in the direction of the Luxembourg gardens, where the staid and Senate dawdles through its drowsy debates : while in close proximity to the Pantiacon one can see the Church of St. Genevieve, the patron saint of Of St. General St. The Rue des Irlandais, in which the Irish College is located, is a winding, parrow and somewhat dingy street, remarkable alike for its provincial silence and its massive paving stones. The college, which forms its principal buildbranches and paim leaves, all carved in vanl, a marble slab bearing the names of Malachi Kelly. Over this list are the France - Ireland: Armagh, publin. Tuam, Cashel." In the ante-reom to the right of the vestibule—a chilly, ascetic apartment, by the way—there is a list in framework on the wall of the Irish bishops who were once students in the establishment. Among them I noticed that of His Grace, the present Archbishspot Cashel. The college at present accommodates some timety or one hundred ecclesiastical students, all of whom are of Irish nationality, and are destined for the Irish mission. The professors, with, believe, the sole exception of Dr. and intellectual training of the Catholic youth. These reverend gentlemen are nominated by the Minister of Public Instruction on the recommendation of the Archbishop of Paris, who in his choice is guided by the superior-General of the Vincentians and the Catholic hierarch of Ireand. The property of the college consists of some real estate in Bordenux, and funds left it from the old College of the Lombank. The country house of the establishment is signated in a charming retreat in Arcovil, one of the suburbs of

BRISH COLLEGES OF THE PAST.

the priesthood, at a time when the Carle ic religion and Catholic elucation were alike proscribed by ruthles legis up a in Ireland. These institations were tounded in Louvain, Rome, Salamanca, Paris Lishon, Lille, Toulouse. Three of these only survive to by the Irish colleges of Rome. Paris, and Salamanea. The French Capital was, from an early Christian period, oven for centuries the paand water intica saint of the caldines of Paris, was a name Hillerman. Duns Scotus, whose lish nationality, however, is questioned by some, main atalized himself by his plea for the immaculate Conception of im Blose i Virgin before the learned dictors of the Sorbonne. It was only towards the secof the sixteenth century that Paris was asked to open its arms to lestined for the priesthood at home. Sixteen of these youths, When there's e in everything save in 16 d and fatherland, were admitted as guests to the College de Moataign, an establishment which was attached to the Sarbonne. Here the exiles had literally to cultivate theology on a minimum of oat-meal. The fare was almost as meagre as that of a Trappist monastery -haricots and herrings being the sole edibles at the two daily repasts. This penitontial period came to close in 1605, when the Irish were transferred to the College of Navarre, and subsequently to that of the Lombards. which was the first exclusively Irish seminary established in the French Capital. Louis XIV., a monarch who took a very deep interest in the preservation of the Catholic faith in Ireland, was practically the founder of the College des Lombards and endowed it from his own purse. It had been previously the home of such illustrious Knights Errant of Catholicity as 88. Francis Xavier and Ignatius Loyela. Louis XV. continued the royal patronage, and moreover, or-dered 1,800 francs to be paid yearly to enable the students who became priests to return to their native land, where a mantyr's doom awaited many of them in the heroic discharge missionary duties. Several I rish bishops, writing from 1735 to 1740, recorded their conviction that the Catholic fain. faith would have become extinct in their Anglo-Sanors, to keep the lamp of reold land. It may also be of interest to state that the Abbe MacGeoghegan, the chaplain of the Irish Brigade, retired on

several occasions to a cell in the college, where he penned many pages of his "History of Ireland," of which John Mitchel's was a complement.

THE IRISH COLLEGE OF TO-DAY.

alumni who were flocking to its gates, a large house and garden were purchased in the Rue de Cheva Vert, now Rue des up by the roots, and chaos prevailed throughout the length and breadth of Paris. One day, during the Reign of ranks of the college, the random warship, ranks of the college, the random rand theon, and dashing into the Rue des Irlandais, commenced to storm the seminary with sticks, stones and other missiles. Fortunately for the safety of the college, the crowd were met at the door by a tall, well-built, muscular young Irishman, student Patrick McCann, who, with pistol in hand, threatened to shoot down like a dog the first man who would dare to force an entrance into the prepossessing edifice. It has more tre-tensions to rugged strength and solidity than to any architectural beauty or grounds. The superb audacity of the than to any architectural beauty or gracefulness. Over the broad arch of the gracefulness, over the broad arch of the French, he reminded them that the to a hoorway is a harp, surmounted with oak house they were going to storm belonged race hundreds of thousands of whom died branches and paint seaves, an entering of the instance, and artistically setting off the instance "College des Irlandais." Entering on the battlefields of Europe for the glory and integrity of France. This stone, and artistically setting on the fighting on the battletields of Europe for scription, "College des Irlandais." Entening the outer door, one sees in the restibule, that is bounded by the courtestibule, that is bounded by the courtestibule. Several of the ringleaders apologized to McCann, pleadsuch a markies star bearing of the insti-such illustrous benefactors of the insti-tution as Louis XIX, of France, Bishop O'Makoney of Limerick, and the Rev. Malachi Kelly. Over this list are the Malachi Kelly. Over this list are the would not have touched a stone in the structure. The crowd immediately scampered off to other fields and pastures It may be of interest to note a few particulars regarding McCann's subsement career. He afterwards joined the French Marine, and was one of the Francorish officers under Humbert's command in the expedition to Killalo. On the failure of that attempt he succeeded in escaping from Iteland, and rejoined the French Navy. Some fifteen years afterward, he retired on a pension. and settled down in Boulogne-sur-mer. Mellale, are Vincentian Fathers, who are known to be master hands in the moral pathetic Irish face, bronzed with smoke of many a compaign, made him a great favorite of the fair sex, one of whom the wealthy young widow of a gun manufacturer, succambed to the Irishman's charms, and became his wife. did not disdain to carry on the business that was left in such a flourishing condition by his predecessor, became a million naire on a very large scale, and eventually died full of years and honors.

THE CELEBRATED ABJOR KEARNEY.

McCann's heroic defence of the Irish by a few months; for a law having been enacted by the National Convention. everal which were started on the Contiwas the Abbe Kearney, one of the most beloved elergymen of Paris, a gentleman opularity, however, did not save him in the seminary. from the insane hostility of that day. St. Placee, who assisted of a clerical cassock. The Abbe was arrested, fluing into prison, and would have which rose up in arms at the very sight tervention of several Irish Republicans in Paris, who were then members of the facilities at their disposal for that object. Jacobin clubs. I cannot refrain here from While the Irish students at St. Sulpice quoting the testimony in his regard of Cor. Miles Byrne, the Wicklow chief, who knew the priest well, and who afterward took a prominent part in the '98 insurrection in Ireland, and in the campaigns the English or Latin, but never the of the Irish Legion throughout Europe : "The Abbe Kearney cared little about what he had to eat or drink himself. though generous and hospitable to his guests whom he used to entertain whilst concerned. He may be able to jerk out a table with many amusing nucedotes, as well as with good cheer. He was always gay and good-humored, never speakand benevolent countenance. He had very little to live on before he became Superior of the Irish College, and still, with that little, he was ever endeavoring to be useful to his friends and fellowtold me it was one of his pantaloons he sent him at three o'clock to a French famly, where he expected to have him placed as tutor or preceptor." This simple anecdote is enough to show the bent of the good priest's character. He died at a ripe old age in 1825, and his remains were interred in a vault of the Irish College. I may add that in 1793 he and another Irishman, the Abbe Edgeworth, chaplain of Louis XVI., were the only priests who witnessed, in the Place de la Concorde, the execution of that ill-fated monarch.

THE COLLEGE UNDER NAPOLEON, When the Reign of Terror had spent itself out, and the star of Bonaparte was in the ascendant, Dr. Walsh, an eniment Irish occlesiastic in Paris, was successful respective dioceses, were it not for the in inducing the Corsicans to use his indudeep as well as the perils of the cuce in re-opening the Irish College. Angle-Sanctes to the persecution of the Shortly afterward, the decree ordering its suppression was annulled, its property ligion burning in various districts in the was restoted, and it then became a lay

were also among its alumni, the best-In 1770 the Lombard College, not have known of whom, however, was no less a accommodation enough for the personage than the First Consul's own brother, who was afterward King of Westphalia, father of the late Prince Jerome (Pion-Plon), and grandfather of Irlandais, on the site of the present editice. Here all the Irish students in Paris subsequently resided. On that account chiefly, as well as for Things went on well with the institution other reasons, Napoleon took a lively inuntil the stormy period of the Revolu- | terest in the Irish College, although he tion, when society was, so to speak, forn refused to invest it with its original functions as a purely ecclesiastical seminary.

HOW THE IRISH BISHOPS WERE SWINDLED. It was not until the Bourbons were definitely restored to the throne, in 1815. that the Irish College became once more the nursery of the Irish priesthood. At that time the French Government thought fit to make compensation to the Cabinet of St. James for the raid made by the Revolutionists on British property in France, including that of the various colleges in the provinces. Of the lump sum, amounting to \$500,000. handed over for this purpose to the English, the Irish Catholic prelates demanded \$150,000 as their lawful portion of the grant; but the demand of the episcopate was rudely refused by John Bull, who characteristically pocketed every centime of the French coin, and distributed the cash only among Englishmen whose houses or lands in France had been appropriated by the Jacobins. The Irish College in Paris, however, thanks to Dr. Walsh and to the money left it by various benefactors for generations, was enabled to re-commence life under very favorable auspices. Not having succeeded in their efforts to make the Anglo-Saxon disgorge, the Irish episcopacy petitioned the French Government to transfer the funds and revenue of the Irish College to Dublin, where it was assumed that young men could be educated for the Irish priesthood less expensively than in Paris. The descendants of the Irish Brigade in the French Capital protested against this step, on the ground that it would be a violation of the petition of the Irish bishops was not accordingly acceded to.

THE COLLEGE IN LATER DAYS.

Since then the career of the Irish College has been less stormy than at any previous epoch, the only exciting event that marked its history having been a second attempt on the part of the Pans Revolutionists to take it by storm. This was in the March days of 1848. A barricade was raised by the students at one of the entrances to the Rue des Irlandais, and taking his stand on the pyramid of paving stones the Abbe O'Longhin made an impressive speech, in which he dissuaded the Republicans from tampering with Irish property. Some months afterwards the Irish College opened its gates and tendered an enthusiastic reception to Smith O'Brien bllege only preceded its suppression and Thomas Francis Meagher, both of present the congratulations of the Irish her friend's advice and began a novena in honour of the mother of God. whom had been deputed to go to Paris to several which were started on the Conti-at war with France, the Irish Colleges of triumph of Republicanism in France. Paris, Donai, Toulouse and fyry were closed, and their revenues transferred into the hands of the Government. The ill. Stephens. Doheny and O'Mahony church was decorated elaborately in president of the Irish College in that crisis | were welcomed and | entertained | within these same walls by Dr. Croke, now of Cashel, who himself had been a '48 man, of splendid nobility of character and and who after his departure from Ireland goodness of heart. The gentic priest's was appointed to the chair of professor

The Irish College is, on the whole, an excellent training school for aspirants to the priesthood. Those of them, however. who wish to furthermore utilize their stay in Paris by acquiring a knowledge of the French tongue will find very few are in the hands of French professors who lecture in French and Latin, the students of the Irish College are instructed by teachers who employ either French language. Hence a young Irishmen might almost as well pass his time in Maynooth or Thurles as in Paris, so far as practical progress in French is shoemaker who visits the college for an ing harshly of any one. He was low in hour every week, or he may assimilate a stature, well built, with a very agreeable few hundred words or so during his vacation in the country, but still he will not be able to understand the language when it is spoken, or speak it intelligibly himself, even though he might translate "Massilon" and know "Telemaque" in countrymen. I met him one day with the original at his tingers' ends. This is a rather large parcel under his arm. He no radical defect, however, in the ourriculum of the Irish College; for in Irewas taking to a poor exile of Erin. He land, of course, as well as in most other hoped it would fit him, for he was to pre- countries. the knowledge of French. though a decided accomplishment, is by no manner of means a necessity.

A SAD REVELATION

Concerning the Life of one of the Irish Members of Parliament.

London, September 4.—Patrick James Foley, M. P. for the Connemara division of Galway, hitherto supposed to be one of most confirmed bachelors of the Irish party, has a wife confined in the insare ward of the Lancaster poor house, of which she has been an innute for ten years. Mrs. Foley was admitted in February, 1881, by the Islington Board of Guardians, and the authorities did not know that she was the wife of a member of Parliament until recently. As she was supposed to be a pauper lunatic no attention was pard to anything she said, but finally a newspaper got wind of the

part, studied at that time within its walls. O'Sullivan, Dillon, and Blake, who subsequently distinguished themselves in the Grand Army of Napoleon, were also among its alumnit the heat not give a single penny towards her sup- mous loss of souls simply because there fore the board said: "What Mr. Foley states about leaving him is true, but he promised to come to an agreement, which he feiled to fulfil, in regard to making me the greatest authority in England, we an allowance. I was only away from him ought to hear less of the talk about "the two years when I was locked up and never had my liberty since. As for persecuting him, I assure you if I had my freedom I would not walk on the same side of the street on which he might happen to be. During those two years I was never sure of getting anything from him. As regards being an abundoned woman, I am not, for if no one clse has any respect for me I have respect for myself. His false accusations and cruelty compelled me to separate from him." Mrs. Foley related two instances of cruelty and said she had had her cheek bone broken by Foley. The board summoned Mr. Foley to appear and show why he should not contribute to the support of his wife. Mr. Foley Liverpool has been 25 days. The system to the support of his wife. Mr. Foley appeared with his solicitor and was shown that his wife had cost the parish thring the ten years £262. Mr. Foley was then asked if he would contribute to his wife's support, and he emphatically answered no. The board has decided to a color of the support of his wife's support, and he emphatically answered no. The board has decided to o'clock this merning from the point was improductely transferred to prosecute Foley in a police court. In an nterview Folcy stated that his wife had

HEALED AT THE ALTAR.

Mrs. Catherine Gartland Lays Aside Her Crutches and Walks.

The following story of a wonderful enre, which was told in the Boston Globe of Sunday, will be read with interest by those who recall the incidents attending the case of Miss Hanley some years since: That the age of miracles has not yet passed was fully evidenced by a miracu-lous cure which was affected in the Church, of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Roxbury, during the services recently Mrs. Catherine Gartland, the lady who the last wishes of the benefactors, and has been thus signally favored, is a wellknown and highly esteemed resident of helpless. She could not raise her right arm, nor assist herself in any way. With the help of crutches she could walk a little way with great difficulty. but the effort to do so was very painful. She has been unable to raise herself from the bed without assistance, and at times her sufferings were intense. Mrs. Gart-land has been attended by the most skilful physicians, and they unanimously declared her illness to be incurable. Mrs. Gartland said to a Globe reporter yesterday afternoon that about two weeks since a Protestant lady who had heard of many cures performed at the the church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help urged her to come. Mrs. Gartland took

The feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin was observed with honour of the great festival. The shrine of our Blessed Lady was radiant with many twinkling lights, while exquisite bonquets of dowers breathed forth sweetest fragrance, conveying messages of love and peace to many worldworn hearts, and it was at this hallowed spot that Mrs. Gartland regained the use of her limbs. Mrs. Gartland attended mass at 7 a.m. and received holy commanion. White offering her thanks giving she felt a peculiar sensation, which was succeeded by a slight faintness stealing over her senses. She raisied in a moment, however, and found that she was perfectly able to walk. Scarcely realizing that she was really cured, she rose from the pew, and taking her crutches deposited them at the foot of the altar and walked home without assistance in the presence of hundreds of people. Mrs. Gartland was seen by the writer at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McCann, 50 Bumstead lane, with whom she is staying and she was in an cestarsy of delight at being thus miraculously restored to health. As yet she is feeling quite weak, but quest will be held. every hour brings increased strength. Mrs. Gartland is refined and educated, and is of very prepossessing appearance. extraordinary event caused a great deal of excitement in Roxbury, and the McCaun's home was thronged with people who had come to congratulate the happy and favored lady.

Guide to Montreal.

Mr. N. Murray, of this city, has recently published a very useful little book under the title of "Murray's Illustrated Guide to Montreal and vicinity." contains interesting sketches of the principal objects of interest; an historic review and full directory of the hotels, institutions and churches. There is also a street directory and a clearly drawn map of the city. The hand book will be found of the utmost value not only to all strangers visiting Montreal but also to residents as well.

The Church in England.

The question of "leakage" from the Catholic Church in England, which formed quite a topic of discussion in the Wigan Catholic Conference, is pronounced by Cardinal Manning as unreal. Souls are lost in England, as they are in the Catholic countries of Continental Europe, he said, owing to the growing wickedness of the times, and the inability of the Church to furnish sufficient men and means to cope with the enormous masses of population; "but," added innings.

decline of the Catholic Church." which has been giving much consolation to those outside the Church, to whom the wish is father to the thought."-N. I Freeman's Journal.

THE C. P. R.

Annexing the U. S. to Canada-Its Mailcarrying Capacity.

NEW YORK, September 2.-Postmaster-

General Wanamaker is devoting his

attention to the question of facilitating the delivery of transcontinental mail matter. The delivery record of the named, was immediately transferred to the steamship City of New York, which oft him with another man and had later shortly afterwards sailed for Liverpool. The time of the delivery of this mail will The time of the delivery of this mail will be particularly noted by the Post office department, which has supervised its transit to New York and its shipment on the steamer. The train arrived at the Grand Central station at 4.45 o'clock. The City of New York was due to sail at 5 o'clock. The question was, "Could the mails be transferred from the Grand Central station in seventeen minutes?" The Canadian Pacific people in this city and Superintendent Jackson of the railway mail service, had seen the Inman people and arranged for holding back the vessel a few minutes. Quick as lightening Assistant Superintencent Bradley, who had come down on the special train had the twelve foreign mail bags dumped into a truck, and, jumping in. had the driver whip the horses into breakneck speed Stong and mass. She has been afflicted throughout the streets. The horses were with a painful disease during the past equal to the emergency and shortly after three years, which partially paralyzed 5 o'clock the dock was reached and the her limbs and made her almost ship set sail at 5.10 a. m. The trial was a grand success. If the vessel makes the voyage in her usual time Liverpool will be reached on Setember 7, landing the Empress of Japan's mails 20 days from Yokohama. The journay from Yokohama to New York not only beats the record for travel between these two points, but surpasses any known record in

the world. WATERTOWN, N. Y., September 2-An experimental fast mail train was run over the eastern division of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad last night from Morristown to Utica, being the trial trip with a view to establishing a fast mail between the Pacific and Atiantic oceans over the Canadian Pacilic. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg and New York Central railroads. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg per-tion of the line was covered in 103 minntes, including steps amounting to eight minutes. The distance is 123 4-10 miles. The train consisted of two carloads of mail from Japan.

SCHENECADY, N. Y., September 2.-This morning Engineer Eeward Chase broke all previous records for fast time on the Mohawk division of the Grand Hudson road. He left Utica with a coach and mail car at 12.21 a.m., and arrived in Albany at 1.05, making the distance. 95 miles, in 89 minutes.

A Fall to Death.

Joseph Garnier fell from the top of Ogilvic's Glenora Mil's to the ground, a distance of 80 feet, about one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Death was instantaneous. He was on a scaffold with his father-in-law, painting the building, when something gave way and Garnier lost his balance. The other jumped into the building through a window. The General Hospital ambulance was called. The man was taken to his home at 134 St. Martin street. He leaves a wife and two children. An in-

St. Margaret.

The eighth centenary of the death of of a church under her invocation at Dumfermline. A suitable site was secured some time ago, through the generosity of a gentleman since deceased, and preparations for commencing the building, including the very necessary one of soliciting subscriptions, are being busily carried on.

Revolt Condemned.

Mr. l'amphile Lemay's poem on the death of Dr. Chenier, one of the patriots of 1837, is severely criticised in the Que-bec. La Semaine Religieuse by Abbe Beaudion, who takes exception to the assertion that "the right to revolt ex-

A Great Change.

A few years ago Quebec Liberalism took its journalistic inspiration from men ike Senator Penny and kindred spirits like Holton, Young or Dorion. To-day Farrer, a traitor, a hireling, and an an-nexationist preaches the party doc-

trines!
"O, what a fall was there, my country-

men." The baseball player doesn't get to rest in summer. When other people are

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP.

Silver Jublice Celebration-Solemn Tridumm-impressive Coremonies. A. Miraculous Cure-A Sacred Ploture.

Twenty-five years ago the congregation of the Meet Holy Redeemer, otherwise known as Redemptorists, were entrusted by the late Sovereign Pontiff, Pius IX, with a miraculous picture entitled "Our Lady of Perpetual Help," in order that it might be venerated in the various. charches which are in charge of their order. Since that time regular religious exercises in connection therewith have been periodically held on the third Sunday of each month in those churches.
Of late years the devotion has become widespread, and it is claimed that there have been several instances of sufferers being completely and instantaneously cuced of their maladies, as a result of their supplications to Our Lady of Per-

petual Help.
A remarkable instance of this excited much interest and wonder among the citizens of Boston, Mass., a few years ago, when the daughter of Colonel P.T. Hanley, of the Ninth Mass. Eegiment, (one of the most popular men in the "Hub") who had been an invalid for years, and was declared by medical men to be incurable, was, after a Novena to Our Lady of Perpetual Help, in the church dedicated to her honor in Boston Highlands, instantly cured. The happy recipient of this extraordinary favor afterwards joined the religious community of the "Holy Name of Jesus and Mary"

of Quebec. This year is the silver jubilee of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, and being an event of unusual significance, His Holiness Pone Leo XIII ordered a solemn tridunm to be held in all the churches of the Redemptorist Fathers throughout the world, a plenary indulgence, under the ordinary conditions, being granted to all those who would visit their church during the tridium. This solemn religious ceremony was observed in St. Ann's church on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday last, the services on each occasion being most impressive and conducted on a scale of grandeur befitting the occasion. On Sunday morning at 10 o'clock Ponti-ticial High Mass was celebrated, at which His Grace Archbishop Fabre officiated, assisted by a number of other dignitaries. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Wayrich, C.SS. R., of New York, one of the most gifted and elequent preachers of the American metropolis, in the course of which he gave a history of the famous picture and of the divine favours which veneration of it had produced amongst the faithful. On Sunday evening Pontifical Vespers were sung, after which another sermon was preached by Rev. Father Wayrich, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The musical part of the services, as was to be expected, was very grand. The excellent choir of male voices (comprising the Choral Section of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society) un-ter the direction of Mr. P. Shea, Organist, and Rev. Father Strubbe. ductor, was supplemented by a full orchestra, the whole producing a fine

The exercises of the triduum were coninued on Monday and Tuesday, solemn High Mass being celebrated each morning at seven o'clock, with sermon, and in the evening Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, which was preceded by a sermon. All the sermons of the tri hum were preached by Rev. Father Wayrich, and at each of the exercises, both morning and evening, the sacred edifice was filled to the doors with devout worshippers, many of them coming from other parishes of the city. On Tuesday evening His Grace the Archbishop officiated pontifically, when the miraculous picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, which had been exposed over the High Altar during the whole of the exercises of the three days, was carried in procession through the Church, and the triduum was brought to a close.

effect.

A New Order.

There was a large gathering of French Canadians in St. Joseph's Hall, Ottawa, on Tuesday afternoon, when a new Benefit association was organized. It The eighth centenary of the death of st. Margaret, which occurs in November Benefit Order." After many speeches 1893, will be celebrated by the opening by those acquainted with the objects of the new society, the election of officers was proceeded with as follows:—President, J. M. Lavoie; vice president, Chas. Landreville; secretary, J. A. Chabot; treasurer, M. Vigraut; executive committee, M. Lavoie and A. Gauthier. In the evening, Mr. Dupont, of Boston, presided over another largely attended meeting, when a new branch named after St.
Joseph was instituted. The officers
elected were: President, Alfred Pinard; vice-president, Oscar Leclair; 2nd vicepresident, A. Bureau; secretary, Solomon; L-veille; treasurer, Napoleon Lalonde; masters of ceremonies, F. H. Dionne sand. Edgar Pelletier. A correspondent who sends in this item asks whether it would not be better for these people to have joined the C. M. B. A. 16

The Steeple of St. James' Catholie Church.

The Building Inspector has condemned the steeple of St. James' Catholic Church on St. Denis street as unsafe. "The cure of the parish, on the strength of the noti-fication received from the inspector, has in turn communicated with the authoriics of the seminary, and it is quite probable that Mr. Lacroix's suggestions will be curried out without delay. A considerable portion of the steeple may have to be taken down.

SEAL CLASS CONTRACTOR