

LOCAL AND DIOCESAN.

LOCAL CALENDAR: - Sat. Sept. 18. St. Joseph of Cupertino. Sun. " 19. Seven Dolours of Mary. Mon. " 20. St. Eustachius and Comp. Tues. " 21. St. Matthew. Wed. " 22. St. Thomas of Villanova. Thurs. " 23. St. Linnus. Fri. " 24. Our Lady of Ransom.

FOURTY HOURS.—Tuesday, 21, St. Michel de Napierville; Thursday, 23, Vercheres; Saturday, 25, St. Jerome.

BLESSING OF CORNER STONE.—The blessing of the corner stone of a mortuary chapel at Longueuil took place on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, the pastor, Rev. J. G. Payette, officiating. Mass was celebrated in the open air, on an altar erected for the occasion. The sermon was preached by Rev. Abbé Desrosiers, parish priest of St. Pierre aux Liens. It will be built of concrete in a very imposing style, the top being ornamented with fine statues.

PILGRIMAGE TO CEMETERY.—Sunday next, feast of the Seven Dolours, has been set apart as the day on which the annual pilgrimage to the cemetery will take place. In the absence of His Grace at the Plenary Council in Quebec, His Lordship Bishop Racicot will preside. The ceremony will commence at half past three. The sermon in French will be delivered by Rev. Wilfrid Hebert, S.S., that in English by Rev. Peter Heffernan. His Grace invites all the Catholics of Montreal to assist at this touching ceremony.

New Jesuit Provincial.

District Over Which He Will Preside Largest in America.

(Special to True Witness.) Spokane, Wash., Sept. 15.—Rev. Herman J. Goller, president of Gonzaga College of Spokane, has been selected as Provincial of the new province of the Jesuit order, with jurisdiction over 26 colleges and residences in Southern California, Alaska, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming, with headquarters at Portland. The district is now the largest province in America. He will be succeeded as head of the college here by Rev. L. Taelman, who has been active in the northwest for years. The elevation of Father Goller marks the retirement of the Very Rev. George de la Motte, who has been superior of the Jesuits in the northwest for nine years. When the Rocky Mountain and California mission were merged, two years ago, Father de la Motte, who had been superior of the Rocky Mountain mission for seven years, was chosen superior of the consolidated missions. Father de la Motte goes to St. Ignace mission, in Montana, where he will succeed Father Taelman. Father Goller was ordained at Woodstock, Md., by Cardinal Gibbons in 1899, while Father Taelman was ordained at St. Aloysius church in Spokane by Bishop Edward John O'Dea, Bishop of Seattle, in 1898. Both have been closely identified with the expansion of Catholicism in the northwest. Many years have been spent by each in teaching, both having been chosen to teach members of the Jesuit order making their studies, which is considered a high honor. Father Taelman speaks nine languages. He was for several years superior of the Jesuit Indian missions in Montana.

The New French Premier.

M. Briand's Action Stepping Stone For Ambition.

The Saturday Review, in a recent leading article, commenting on M. Briand's succeeding to the position of Prime Minister in France after the downfall of M. Clemenceau, caused by some arrogant and indiscreet words, says, far from favorably, of M. Briand: We are called upon to consider the prospects of his future rather than the record of his distant past, and the outlook is entertaining. The world, which has before it already not only M. Briand's cabinet, but also his program and inaugural address, is in truth not much the wiser. The new Premier is an adroit and polished phrasemonger; he has also the art of saying nothing while allaying apprehension. It is exceedingly amusing to the foreign critic to contemplate him posing as the moderate man who abhors persecution and "dislikes useless cruelties." We might be deceived, when we read this declaration, into believing that he would really what he claims to be, could we forget that he was the ruthless executor of M. Combes' designs. It is true that M. Combes may have appeared more harsh in his methods but that was only because he was cruder and probably more honest in his persecutions. M. Briand dealt with the Church like an astute politician who uses a certain situation as a stepping-stone for his own ambition. M. Combes was a real fan-

atic, and regarded his policy as beneficial to the State and only in the second place, or in an equal degree to himself. The milder action of M. Briand may be safely attributed to a wise calculation as to how much injustice the ordinary Frenchman would allow to be committed in his name. M. Briand has been lucky in obtaining M. Millerand to occupy the vital position of Minister of Posts. There he will have the opportunity of carrying out the policy somewhat vaguely described by the Premier as "reconciling the interests of national discipline and government authority with those of justice." Unfortunately, the word "justice" is one on the meaning of which all parties are never agreed in any country, and least of all in France. Unfortunately, also, the mass of public servants in France have not been taught by the Republican politicians that they owe a duty to the public who employ them. There is a tendency in all democratic states to teach the worker that he has only rights and no duties. The approach of the elections does not lead us to hope that a politician like M. Briand will prove himself able to deal honestly and bravely as between the State and its employees. We confess that we will be agreeably surprised if his eloquent exposition of his program turns out to be anything better than mere phrasemaking. There seems, however, some indication that he has grasped the fact that large masses of Frenchmen like a strong government are sick of social governments made at the expense of the orderly classes. If M. Briand can not secure a majority for the support of these views, he may establish himself in power for a time at all events. He will not do it, however, by "sticking roses, the Temps says, "on every thorn bush." He will have to face the situation with something better than eloquence and sonorous platitudes.

Increase in Population.

Far Less Number Emigrate than in Former Years.

According to the annual report of the Registrar-General for Ireland, the returns for the year 1908 show that the natural increase of population, or excess of births over deaths, was 25,148, and that the loss by emigration amounted to 23,295 (which number is less than the number of emigrants enumerated in 1907, namely, 29,082, and also the average number, 38,036, for the ten years 1898-1907). There would, according to these figures, appear to have been an increase of 1859 in the population of December 31, 1908. With respect to immigration there is no official record, nor is it taken into account in the estimate of the population at the middle of the year, which was 4,871,455. The marriages registered in Ireland during the year 1908 numbered 22,734, the births 102,039, and the deaths 76,891. The marriage rate was 5.20 per 1000 of the estimated population, showing an increase of .006 as compared with that for the year 1907, and an increase of 0.10 as compared with the average rate for the ten years, 1898-1907. The birth rate was 23.3 per 1000 of the estimated population, being 0.1 above that for the preceding year, and also 0.1 above the average rate for the ten years 1898-1907; and the death rate (17.6 per 1000) was 0.1 below that for the preceding year, and also 0.2 under the average rate for the ten years 1898-1907. The number of marriages registered during the year was 22,734, 16,069 were between Catholics; 3474 were celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of Ireland; 2306 were in Presbyterian meeting houses; 446 in "registered buildings" belonging to various denominations; 421 by civil contract in the Registrar's offices; 5 were according to the usages of the Society of Friends, and 13 according to the Jewish rites. The rate for Catholic marriages is 4.95 per 1000 of the Catholic population, estimated to the middle of 1908, or 0.20 over the corresponding average rate for the preceding ten years, and the other marriages represent a rate of 5.91 per 1000 of all persons other than Catholics in the population, this rate being 0.13 below the corresponding average rate for the ten years ending in 1907. Of the 102,039 children whose births were registered in Ireland during the year 1908, 99,440, or 97.5 per cent. were legitimate, and 2590, or 2.5 per cent., were illegitimate, the latter being 0.1 below the corresponding average percentage for the preceding ten years. Of the children born in Ulster, 3.4 per cent were illegitimate; in Leinster the percentage was 2.6; in Munster, 2.1, and in Connacht, 0.7. The provincial rates represented by the total births registered during the year 1908 were—Leinster, 23.6 per 1000 of the population in 1901; Munster, 21.9, Ulster, 23.8; and Connacht, 21.0. The four highest birth rates for the County or County Boroughs areas were—31.6 for Dublin County Borough; 29.7 for Belfast County Borough; 25.2 for County Kildare, and 23.3 for County Kerry. The four lowest rates were—18.3 for County Meath; 18.4 for County Roscommon; 18.7 for County Cavan and 18.7 for King's County. Certainly a Grand Work.

News From Catholic England.

(Continued from Page 1.) pointment of Brother James as Provincial of the Congregation in the British Isles, Brother George has been chosen to fill the vacancy thus caused at the College. Brother George, who is a Glasgow man by birth, spent some years in Montreal where he went with the first contingent of the Brotherhood to found a house in Canada. He took the English classes as the school established, and also formed a science class. On his return to Scotland he became assistant master of novices at Dumfries, where he is very popular.

CATHOLIC SCORE HIGH AT OXFORD.

Catholic students all over the country have scored splendidly in the Oxford local examinations, the announcements of which have just been made. It is a tribute to the skillful and careful teaching of the religious orders and congregations that few if any of those pupils whom they send up ever fail to pass the examinations, and usually come out with honors. The first place in the Seniors goes to a Wimbledor College boy, who also carries off the £30 prize to the candidate placed highest in the honors list. Again in the Junior division, the first three places are secured by Catholic students, all having been from Wimbledor, and in the preliminary exam two Catholic boys tie for first place. And this is the thorough education which the Government of the country are wishful to crush out of existence!

CATHOLICS NOT UPHOLDING FEDERATION.

The Catholic Federation, worthy as its object, and necessary as are its principles of unity, is not scoring the success which it merits amongst the Catholics of the country. Its foundation by the Archbishop was primarily for the purpose of consolidating the Catholic body as a political whole, whose strength should be sufficient to compel justice when questions affecting the vital interests of religion arose for settlement. One of the principle duties of the local branches of the Federation was to make house to house visitations, with the object of discovering every Catholic who had a vote, and seeing that such a person had his name registered and in possession of his only Parliamentary weapon. This is arduous but useful and necessary work, as all foundation work is, but alas, in many centres the Federation contents itself with an occasional reunion, the gathering in of the annual shilling subscription, and one or two social occasions for the attraction of new members. In other centres political feeling rages high, as we lately saw in the unfortunate dispute between the Hon. Charles Pussell and a good rector of a London parish. That dispute as to the guidance of Catholic voters, where rival candidates appear, threatened the very life of the Federation, so bitter were the adversaries, and so great the excitement which reigned. Now there is a hard question for the London Irishman arising at the present time, and no one denies that it is a great difficulty for him to face, but everyone who knows the true Irish character knows of what tremendous sacrifice it is capable, and has accomplished through the dark times that are past, when it was a question of the faith, and therefore those who really know the beauty of the Irish character—and who knows it better than priests, who are so often their sole comforters, and among whose ranks may be found the flower of Irish manhood—except that loyalty to the faith to continue in the face of all the difficulties which confront the Irishman in England at the present time.

"GOD DEFEND THE RIGHT."

The controversy has reached a climax, for Archbishop Bagshawe has written a severe condemnation of a section of the Irish Parliamentary forces, who appear to place the temporal interests of Ireland's Home Rule before that of Catholic education, which although only, at the moment, affecting this country, affects many a little Irish exiled child in the slums of London. The unfortunate part of the business is that while the political party appears to be entirely opposed to all things Catholic and would crush our religion from the face of the earth, the other party seems equally opposed to the granting of the rights and liberties of Ireland, while they show a greater measure of fair treatment to us as Catholics. Therefore the Irishman who votes Tory feels he is doing his best for the Church, but the Irishman who votes the reverse must know that while he votes to the same promises held out to him for the betterment of his long suffering land, he is strengthening the arm which is to smite the great

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. 23 THE PHARMACY. A circular logo with the text 'DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS' and '23 THE PHARMACY' around a central emblem.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Excursions

Table listing excursion routes and fares: September 16th, 17th and 18th, 1909. Valid to return until October 4th, 1909. RATES FROM MONTREAL: DETROIT, Mich. \$15.00; BAY CITY, Mich. \$17.25; SAGINAW, Mich. \$17.15; GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. \$18.95; CHICAGO, Ill. \$18.00; ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. \$34.00; via Muskoka route, via Sault Ste. Marie direct, via Detroit and Chicago. ST. PAUL or MINNEAPOLIS, going and returning via Owen Sound and Sault Ste. Marie. \$37.50; CLEVELAND, OHIO, via Buffalo and boat. \$13.85; CLEVELAND, OHIO, via Detroit and boat. \$17.50.

REDUCED FARES

In effect Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th, 1909, inclusive. Second Class Colonist fares from Montreal to NELSON AND SPOKANE, VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE & PORTLAND SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, MEXICO CITY, Mex. \$49.00. Low rates to many other points. City Ticket Office, 29 St. James Street, Next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Alaska - Yukon - Pacific Exposition. Round Trip First-Class Tickets will be on sale daily until September 30th, 1909, from Montreal to: Vancouver, B.C. \$89.00; Victoria, B.C. \$89.00; Seattle, Wash. \$89.00; Tacoma, Wash. \$89.00; Portland, Ore. \$89.00. Going via any regular direct route, returning via same or any other regular direct route. San Francisco, Cal. \$104.25; Los Angeles, Cal. \$104.25. Choice of routes to San Francisco, returning via Portland, Oregon, and any regular direct route therefrom, or vice-versa. Visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition and such famous resorts as the Yellowstone Park, Grand Canyon or Arizona, Colorado Springs, Denver, Salt Lake and the famous Royal Gorge, and many other points of interest. Good to return until Oct. 31st, 1909. CITY TICKET OFFICES, 130 St. James St. 'Phons Main 6005, 6006, 6907, o Bonaventure ure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT

Table of train schedules: 2 FAST TRAINS, Saturday Excepted. 8 15 A.M. Maritime Express, Breakfast Served. 7 30 P.M. Ocean Limited. 4 30 P.M. EXPRESS for NICOLET, Except Sunday, Saturdays Only. 8 15 A.M. Maritime Express, as far as Campbellton. 11 45 P.M. Quebec Special. CITY TICKET OFFICE: 130 St. James Street, Tel. Main 615. H. A. PRICE, GEO. STRUBBE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt, City Ticket Agt.

TOO MUCH RELIGION?

Let men say that Catholic schools teach too much religion. The words of His Grace the Archbishop may be our guide: "It is a word for more religion than even now we are getting in our common school and college training. Woe to us all, if whatever else we do, we are lacking in this. If untrue to our stand, we are carried away by a vain ambition to run after the purely secular standards, we shall utterly and absolutely fail in everything, for the very purpose of our existence will be lost. "The children, the young men, and the young women, who to-day fill our schools, academies, colleges and universities, are delivered into our hands for one special and distinctive purpose, that their souls and hearts and minds be instructed, trained and formed upon the mold of Catholic faith and Catholic principles. No school or college can shift this responsibility. The children of to-day will be the Catholic men of tomorrow. They will have to face a world cold in indifference and even frigid in infidelity. The devotions of their childhood will do much to keep them untainted, but in the fierce battle, which the natural and merely human and humanitarian is now waging against everything supernatural and divine, nothing but profound and intimate knowledge of the foundations upon which their faith rests, the divine authority of the church and the main and salient points in their church's history can save them from the ubiquitous perils which more than anyone else the professional man and the man in public life must inevitably face. More and not less instruction in religion is the demand of the hour."

The Church and Education.

(Continued from Page 1.) out of a thin veneer over so large a surface that it takes but a short time and little wear to penetrate through the thickest part of it." CHURCH CONSERVATIVE. On the other hand, the church has clung tenaciously to the wisdom that has come down through the ages; to the simple and solid principles of the centuries. She has ever kept before her the meaning and end of life. She has, in other words, been conservative, but she has not stood still. Her progress has been real, not the counterfeit kind that is praised loudly to-day, and to-morrow is held in contempt and derision. She has joyfully received every discovery of

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THE Greatest Sale Montreal Has Ever Known, Begins To-morrow at 8 o'clock THE STOCKS OF BOTH STORES TO GO IN TWO WEEKS.

This company has organized and carried to a successful issue many a big sale event,—but the supreme effort in its career comes now! We will endeavor to sell the huge stocks at both Uptown and Downtown Stores by October 1st.—Only a clear two weeks to accomplish this tremendous task! Price is all powerful! We will see now what reduced prices will do towards clearing these immense stores of NEW GOODS in one fortnight. To attempt a markdown throughout every department at once is impossible. Here is the way we'll accomplish the desired results.

EVERY TWO DAYS A CERTAIN GROUP OF DEPARTMENTS WILL BE CLEARED!

The evening papers will contain the information as to which departments are to hold a sale the following day. This is the time it will pay you more than ever to watch our daily advertisements—and come to these stores prepared to save money, by buying for the needs of months ahead. Those who are furnishing New Homes, or Re-furnishing for the winter, have a rare chance now.

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true science, and all that true human learning and research have gathered. She has built up a solid and compact system. Opponents of Catholic training have seen their arguments go to pieces. They can no longer loudly proclaim that Catholic schools are inferior to the public school in secular learning. The good work of parochial schools in competition belies them. Public schools are not doing what was expected of them. They were to have been the panacea for all social evils. They were to turn out scholars fitted for their work. In all this they have not succeeded. Educational and business reviews continually deplore the deficiency of the average—not the dull—public school graduate. Truly it has been a case of the inverted pyramid.

Catholic Sailors' Club.

ALL SAILORS WELCOME. Concert Every Wednesday Evening. All Local Talent invited. The finest in the City pay us a visit. MASS at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday. Sacred Concert on Sunday evening. Open week days from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Sundays from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. ST. PETER & COMMON STREETS.

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child's education, in secular and religious should be harmoniously carried out; the child should begin at home, and go on to school. The education of the child is not always possible in the home. The home and the school should work together—"train up minds and hearts to the knowledge and service of God; to send forth men and women, knowing well what they know, faithful hearts grounded (steadily) in Catholic faith and devotion, citizens who, next to God, will love their country so well that to serve it faithfully and loyally will be to them the greatest of earthly honors."

PARENTS' PLAIN DUTY.

There should be no necessity of insisting on the obligation of parents sending their children to the Catholic school. It is a plain duty. The parent is responsible for the

Vol. LIX., No. PASSING OF GR DEFENDED CATHO Yet Not a Member of the Fa A great Protestant "crossed the bar," Rev. Dr. Starbuck, of For years he contr paper of faith and se points of doctrine the most misunderstood, preed by non-Catholics written for the lead theologic paper, the St. view, but were ofte other Catholic paper and the United hard to give a just Starbuck's influence to remove old barriers. No one could norat bigot with a be. In fact, he had tience with frauds of school. Some years Starbuck happened a tholic publication of the publication of the Maria's gentle editing with the issue, pies of the Church all disappear, all ho even then, so long as Dr. And, indeed, his kno something amazing, strange that Dr. have had such a knowledge of Cathol yet remain without we must all remen ledge is acquired, ar fused virtue, is the God. Between the of his Eternal Judg ence of the late man, there are path us to tread. Surely Starbuck was honest sincere. Following graphy of our late written by himself: "My father and m in Eng. England, at member 4, 1827. I ten, my mother's h southern climate, I in Maryland, Virgin tract. There I be with Catholics, inclu friends the Fenwic and nieces of Bisho Boston. It was a ter twenty-seven ye I was able to retu in time for the fune Fenwick. My Quaker mother legitant than Quak the religious educati ren, and I derived m Christian doctrine n tholic pulpits. For ed Catholic services, than Protestant. O tholic governments, O'Brien, and myself, Sunday morning, B High Mass in the B. rally. Probably I h ciously regarded the Rev. Cardinal, who years my junior, pas of the cathedral in stand, he was bap ordained and consec At about fifteen I fit of anti-popery, w several years, but gr as I gained more se to value early reme as the Independent s given me an interior tholicism such as fev testaments have. Wh went to Oberlin, OI caved my classical my theological tr the latter at Union York, the intense J Oberlin did not star President Finney's al ing to us from the sis Xavier as the m any success, and Ma St. Catherine's Advor plars of inward bo Oberlin was then bi "Popish" as Andove on another grou that Faith could n it is not essentially fessor Foster, form very justly remarka ticle of the statu Church," Trent is n Luther. Calvin use mla, but, as Mohi it a much less obje I do not think th was Antinomian, b Wesley's dislike of J justification, at le in his commentary o In 1865 I was ord out to Jamaica among the negroes, from 1855 to 1861, to 1871, something in all. The abund tropical mountains time for further s ture, the classes, b tory. I used to ca my Poor Man's Tea