

WS.

THE LENTEN ATHLETE.

Monday to the Russian army and fleet have been sent by His Majesty the Emperor, when the eyes of Russia and of the world must remember that the duty to protect the fatherland. Russia is powerful, and if our foe must give us additional power to fight him, the Russian soldiers high. Our army and many renowned names, this hour serve as an Our God, who has the cause that is just, w. Let us unite for struggle; let every man mind in order the bet duty, trusting in the Almighty, and let form his task, remem-ber to God and ser-vice are never wast-

the Emperor and the and be with us! Hun-

February 17—The Vice-Admiral Ma-riaker specialist of y, and until recently chief at Cronstadt) to Vice-Admiral Stark the Russian fleet at as marled by impres- A great crowd of literary men, ordinary school children, and bled before Admiral e. There was a scene eam, the crowd cheer after which the lead- citizens entered, and ce was held. The Ad- ch, thanked the Naval r good wishes. He

work out there. so I am going. We and by each other

took a large staff ding engineers and

ke Cyril, eldest son Vladimir, uncle of visited the United e ago, is leaving for He is a Lieutenant in brother, Grand Duke the army at the

r railway work, 20,000,000, placed been postponed on ar.

February 17—The Admiral- ived confirmation of Japanese land op- e scale are taking of Korea's northern assumed by the e that Japan will y spring for a for- t supported by a I base. Possibly rding to the esti- the German Admiral- e field before a col- with the Russians naval opinion in e Japanese in e Russian fleet is wait until that is t mean a delay of s for months, con- ingthening of Rus- expectation ex- newspaper which on is that Japan will probably have successes through What may happen eriod of the land ical person ven- in writing, though ther the Siberia t all adequate to ply the Russian

schau, the semi- of the Admiralty, to keep German and as to what is Far East, and of. After recount- the opening op-

ese squadron with- (Arthur) February, ight to have fol- in touch with if scouts, as the now is ignorant e conduct of n retiring to cover indicates that e engage the ene- harbor many of ill not be effe-

In the late revered Abbe Hogan's "Clerical Studies" we find quoted the following remarkable passage:

"As the height of courage often is to say: I dare not; and the height of love often is to say: I will not; so the height of wisdom is to have learned to say: I know not."

This thought may be called a keynote to the Church's methodical, un-failing law of penance, to her rules concerning abstinence and fasting, and to her entire system of mortification, the threefold mortification of the flesh, of the eyes, and of the will. The Catholic Church has lasted for sixteen centuries; and, if the world endures for as many centuries more, she will last till then; but never, to the end, may any man expect to fathom the ocean of her treasures of wisdom, her practical methods of dealing with her children, her insight into their needs, and her firm purpose to train them in the proper paths by which they may best serve God, and carry out His eternal designs. She knows perfectly well that each one of us will have to meet more or less strong temptations; she knows how weak we are; and therefore she lays certain restrictions at certain times upon us, in things that are of themselves of no great visible importance, in order that we may be trained and prepared to meet temptation in things of very grave importance and of very plain harm to our immortal souls.

It may seem strange to many that the Church concerns herself with such things as whether we eat meat or not at certain seasons, and that she sometimes forbids us to eat meat and fish on the same day, and sometimes even enjoins a "black fast," as our valiant sires used to call it when contentedly swallowing their butterless bread and milkless tea. Yet her Divine Master laid restrictions of a like nature on the

Jewish Church in the Old Law, and He bade our innocent first parents in Eden's garden not to eat the fruit of one certain tree when they might eat any fruit besides.

So we attain to self-control. "As the height of courage often is to say, I dare not; and the height of love often is to say: I will not; so the height of wisdom is to have learned to say, 'I know not.'" The Church bids us abstain and fast, and deny our taste, touch, sight, smell, and hearing in lawful things, so that, when temptation to real sin presents itself to our souls in any of these directions we may be, like trained athletes, ready to cry at once: "I dare not; I will not, I know not."

In our degenerate and feeble days, it appears to be a semi-settled fact, a foregone conclusion, that people in general cannot fast like those of a century ago. Our young men can train for a foot-race or a football game; our young women can take physical culture lessons, and ride bicycles, and practise at a gymnasium; our society women can keep many a vigil in a ball-room. Yes, But to fast in Lent, to watch with our Lord one hour, even to abstain from meat a few days,—oh! how strangely impossible this is!

Suppose, however, the Church being a singularly indulgent mother—we really are dispensed by lawful authority from the severity of the fast, or even from the abstinence, what then? Are we freed from any penance at all in Lent? Oh, are we freed? Shall we go on just the same as at other seasons, with the same novel reading, the same dainties, the same amusements, the same thoughtless and gay companions; or shall we say boldly: "I will not! But I will deny myself something real and tangible, for the sake of Jesus Christ, and to make strong my feeble soul!"—Sacred Heart re-view.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The A.O.H. of Kingston will celebrate the evening of the national festival by holding a concert. Hon. J. Tarte, ex-Minister of Public Works, will be the orator of the occasion.

Anun's Silver Jubilee.

Recently at St. Johnsbury, Vt., the silver jubilee of a Sister, well known in Montreal, was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Sister St. Mary Angela, the object of the festive rejoicings and congratulations, has been twenty-five years a member of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and has been especially esteemed in all centres where she has labored and dearly beloved by all the young pupils who have had the good fortune to be under her care. On the occasion of her Jubilee, Mass was celebrated in the pretty chapel of the convent. A delightful banquet was given in the elaborately decorated dining-room of the institution, and in the evening about thirty of Sister Mary Angela's particular friends, including several graduates of the convent, gathered around her to express their good wishes. An address was read in which they prayed that the good Sister might be spared for many years to come to instill into young hearts the lessons she has ever so successfully imparted.

WORKMAN'S QUEER MISHAP

New York dailies record the following peculiar accident:

Joseph Billy, twenty-three years old, of No. 356 East Seventy-fourth street, met with a peculiar accident at the Criminal Courts building this week. He was working in the engine room, having been sent there to do some repairing. While twisting a wrench to tighten a bolt he fell

backwards, and apparently injured his spine. His cries brought other engineers and steamfitters to his assistance. It was found that Billy's body was rigid, and that he could neither stand up nor lie down. He was, therefore, held perpendicularly in the air, his feet above the floor, by the other men. The men held him by his arms and relieved each other in the task, while Chief Engineer John Watson of the building telephoned to the Hudson street Hospital for an ambulance. The men finally started to make a sling, with which to suspend Billy while awaiting the arrival of the ambulance.

Dr. Gould responded to the call. After receiving message Billy was able to lie face downward. He was afterwards taken to the hospital. Dr. Gould said he could call the trouble nothing but a "sprained back."

Within an hour of the accident Billy was back at work. He said he felt but a slight numbness from his injury. At the Hudson Street Hospital his back was energetically massaged, and the "kinks" let out, and muscles loosened. The accident, the physician said, was an unusual one, because at the time Billy was completely paralyzed and could not even move his arms.

A Volcano a Good Missionary.

The disastrous explosions in Martinique are mentioned in the Lenten Pastoral of Mgr. de Cormont, Bishop of that unfortunate island. The prelate does not mince his words whilst enforcing the lessons taught by that awful catastrophe. After speaking of the implety which prevailed in the colony before the divine visitation, His Lordship goes on to say: "When the volcano made the whole island vibrate and threatened it with utter destruction your faith awoke, and excited sentiments in you of great Christian energy. Ill-tutored unions were hallowed by the blessing of the Church. Children whose baptism had been neglected were hurriedly brought to be christened. Sinners who for years had remained insensible to love or fear suddenly became conscious of their wretched condition and flocked to the confession's to

receive absolution and the grace which would give them strength and courage in those hours of horrible uncertainty and deepest anguish." The Bishop's words are a proof that if tranquility and worldly prosperity can lull men's consciences to sleep the Lord has only to look upon the earth, and men shall tremble. "At the voice of Thy thunder they shall fear." There is nothing like an earthquake or a volcanic eruption for replacing the driving belt of saving fear when it has slipped off the wheel of conscience.—The Universe, London, England.

THE RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN FRANCE.

The Cardinal Archbishops of Rheims and Paris have addressed an important letter to the President of the French Republic concerning the Bill which is to come before the Chamber for depriving even the authorized congregations of the right to teach. After repeating Mr. Wallon's declaration at the re-assembly of the Senate, that it was religious war, opened by the Government, which now reigned in the land, the two Cardinals address themselves in the name of God and of the Christian people whose rights are being infringed, to the chief ruler of the country.

The Bill now presented to Parliament in his name will not only destroy the great teaching congregations, but religious education also. Religious neutrality in the State schools is impossible, and now the schools which Catholics erected and maintained at their sole cost are to be destroyed in order to get rid of Catholicism. No other view of the facts can be maintained. As heard of the Government M. Loubet must see that there is danger for the country for a system of education which does not rest on religion as its foundation can only pour poison into the State. Under these circumstances he must have some concern for the fate of the religious smitten by the arbitrary execution of the law, and those who must fall under the new Bill.

Under the Law of Associations applications for authorization were refused wholesale, the religious were struck even when secularized and dispersed, and now it was proposed to get rid of the authorized orders devoted to teaching, and to break the relations between Church and State, not to give the Church liberty but to fetter and ruin her. It was therefore time that the President should know how grievously Catholics suffered under all this. In obedience to an occult influence, three-fourths of the citizens of the country were being thrust outside the law French interests were being sacrificed at home and abroad. The consequences of this religious warfare inspired their Eminences with the keenest apprehensions as to the future of a country whose children are to be brought up under the fatal influence of a godless education, whose people are to be deprived of the comforts and support of religion. "Whatever is done, the Government cannot suppress either the necessity to work, or poverty, or suffering, or death.

What will remain for the people if they are deprived of the only consolations and hopes which can bind them to life in hours of distress? Is it possible to believe that force will suffice to keep their anger and despair within just limits? From indications already too apparent it is not evident that, notwithstanding the progress of material civilization, moral civilization, the true civilization, is already declining to ruin; that the balance is disturbed, and that our society only exists on what remains of the wreckage of order? They fear too, that God may weary of mercy and abandon France, which may reject her providential vocation and finish like others nations the decadence of which is a matter of history. They have no wish to call to 'ja' snolad eqj jo eqvj eqj puym

forts they have made during many years in order to forecast the fate awaiting their present letter. They are ignorant what the President can do, and they do not know whether they will be heard. At least in thus appealing to him they will have done their duty, and in conclusion they recall to him Guizot's declaration that the essential mission, the first duty of every Government is to resist not only evil but the principle of evil.

Subscribe to the

"True Witness."

The Catholic Church in Corea.

While the eyes of the world are turned towards Asia, it will be of especial interest for Catholics to learn something about the "old Faith" in that far away land, says the Boston Pilot, in an article under the heading "The Society for the Propagation of the Faith."

To-day in Corea, out of a population of 12,000,000, there are about 53,000 Catholics. The country is picturesque and mountainous. It has an exceptionally fertile soil and considerable mineral wealth. The language is unique, being more flexible than the Japanese and less cumbersome than the Chinese.

It is just a hundred years since the first Chinese Catholic missionary in disguise, penetrated into this pagan land, and the first Mass in the "Hermit Nation" was celebrated on Easter Sunday, 1795. A few years later this priest was arrested, and in 1801 he had the privilege, with three hundred of his converts, of sealing with his blood the testimony of his Faith. Other missionaries followed in his footsteps, and many of them shared his crown of martyrdom. In 1839 the first vican apostolic and two priests fell victims to the fury of the persecution stirred up against the Christian name, and with them 127 natives were numbered among the martyrs.

It was not till 1845 that the next vican apostolic could penetrate into the kingdom. One of his priests, Father Maistre, spent ten years in his endeavors to break through the barriers hedging the pagan realm. He at length succeeded, in 1852. In 1866 the Catholic Church in Corea numbered 25,000 Christians, with several native aspirants of the priesthood. In the beginning of that year pagan fanaticism stirred up anew the embers of persecution. On the 8th of March the vican apostolic with three companions was beheaded. Before the end of the month five other priests had laid down their lives for the Faith. A general massacre of native Christians followed, and it was calculated that more than 10,000 perished, including the victims of the incredible hardships and privations which were endured.

Cardinal Moran, commenting on the awful period of Christianity in Corea, asks and answers the question:

"Where were the Protestant missionaries during all this series of persecutions and trials?"

"They were conspicuous by their absence," he says, "from the missionary field. It was only when the ports were thrown open that they appeared upon the scene. The first resident Presbyterian missionary came from the United States, and settled at Seoul in 1884. He was followed by the Methodists. Their united congregations last year reckoned 177 members. Six other Protestant societies have now their missionaries in Corea, but as yet they report no progress." (This was in 1895.)

A Protestant minister who had visited Japan and Corea, thus writes of the Catholic missions in those countries in August, 1894:—

"It is not surprising that the heroic missionaries of the Roman Church win the plaudits of the onlookers who are not impressed by the pleasant home life, with wife and children and abundant comforts, of the Protestant missionary. However out of sympathy with the dogmas of the Roman Church, their poverty, endurance, patience and suffering excite the admiration of us all. Every thoughtful missionary is forced to ask himself whether the Reformation did not go too far; whether the priestly, monastic, militant types are not, after all, more in accord with the missionary spirit."

To-day in Corea there are forty-four churches or chapels, with one bishop and fifty-two priests, of whom eleven are natives. A seminary has been built, in which thirty-three young men are preparing for ordination, and the several houses of religious women number fifty teaching and nursing sisters.

During the year 1902 there were baptized 5807 adult pagans, 2111 pagan children in danger of death, 2149 Christian children, 623 pupils are being taught in 53 small schools, 870 infants are under the care of consecrated Christian women. There are two orphan asylums, two dispensaries and one hospital.

At Seoul there is a Cathedral, a monument to the industry and ingenuity of the French missionary priests and their earnest followers.

Monuments to Leo XIII.

The Rome correspondent of the "Tablet" states that the memory of Leo XIII. will be perpetuated in Rome by three monuments—the Pontifical Church of St. Joachim, erected by the Catholic world in commemoration of his Episcopal Jubilee; the monument erected by the working men of all countries in the piazza within the grounds of St. John Lateran, symbolizing the scope of his great encyclical labor; and finally his permanent tomb in St. John Lateran's. Leo has left his mark very deeply on the Cathedral of the Popes, for he enlarged and restored the apse, provided for the renovation of the roof, and ceiling, added important buildings to the fabric, and erected a singularly impressive tomb for his great predecessor, Innocent III.

And now his own resting place is to be a companion-tomb to that of Innocent III. At his death there was but one member of the Sacred College who had not been raised to the purple by him, and now Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, the oldest living Cardinal of his creation, has addressed a circular to his colleagues asking them to contribute towards the expense of erecting the tomb of Leo XIII.

The idea was warmly accepted by the rest of the Cardinals, and the money required, nearly £7000, will, it is hoped, be soon raised. The monument will be of white marble, and almost similar to that of Innocent III., with the difference, however, that, while the figure of Innocent is recumbent, that of Leo XIII. will be in a sitting posture, and will be flanked by two statues; on the right the Angelical Doctor, St. Thomas Aquinas, whose teachings were restored to honor by Leo; and on the left St. Francis of Assisi, towards whom he had always the liveliest devotion.

MASTER AND PUPIL.

The headmaster of a school recently put up a notice that on an early date he would lecture on the following subjects: "Our eyes, and how we see through them." Shortly afterwards he was astonished to find an alternative title written underneath: "Our pupils, and how they see through us."

CLOSING OF THEATRES.

An American exchange says: "Churches, charities and clubs in Chicago are beginning to reap the benefit of the closed theatres; the attendance has been better at the Sunday evening church lectures and sermons, and every parish dramatic club has been in demand."

DENTIST.

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Sardines.	Each.	Per dozen.
Billet's Sardines, extra quality, in glass	40	\$4.50
Billet's Sardines, extra quality, ½ tins	30	8.25
Billet's Sardines, extra quality, ¼ tins	45	5.00
Billet's Sardines, boneless (Sans Arêtes), ½ tins	35	4.00
Billet's Sardines, boneless (Sans Arêtes), American ½ tins	35	4.00
Billet's Sardines, in Tomato Sauce, ½ tins	25	2.50
Billet's Sardines, in Tomato Sauce, American, ½ tins	35	4.00
Billet's Sardines, Royans aux Truffes et aux Acharés, ½ tins	25	2.75
Philippe & Canaud's Sardines in Oil, ½ tins	50	5.25
Philippe & Canaud's Sardines in Oil, ¼ tins	30	3.25
Godillot's Boneless Sardines, small ½ tins	20	2.00
Godillot's Boneless Sardines, ½ tins	25	2.75
Godillot's Boneless Sardines, large ½ tins	30	3.25
Rodel's Sardines aux Acharés, ½ tins	25	2.75
Rodel's Boneless Sardines, ½ tins	45	5.00
Rodel's Sardines, in Tomato Sauce, ½ tins	25	2.75
Lemoine's Sardines, in Oil, ½ tins	20	2.00
Lemoine's Sardines, in Oil, ¼ tins	30	3.25
Teyssonneau's Boneless Sardines, (Sans Arêtes), ½ tins	30	3.25
Teyssonneau's Boneless Sardines, (Sans Arêtes), ¼ tins	60	6.00
Teyssonneau's Sardines, in Butter, ½ tins	30	3.25
Teyssonneau's Sardines, with Truffles, ½ tins	30	3.25
Teyssonneau's Sardines, a la Tomate, ½ tins	25	2.75
Teyssonneau's Sardines, aux Acharés Apertives, ½ tins	25	2.75
Pinar's Sardine Paste, in small tins	15	1.65
Lobsters.		
Portland Packing Co.'s "Star Brand" Lobsters, ½ lb. tins	20	2.25
Salmon.		
"Clover Leaf" Salmon, in tall tins	17	1.85
"Clover Leaf" Salmon, in flat tins	20	2.25
Herrings and Bloaters.		
Smith's Kipped Herrings, in tins	20	2.00
Smith's Kipped Herrings in Anchovy Sauce, in tins	20	2.00
Crosse & Blackwell's Kipped Herrings, in tins	20	2.00
Crosse & Blackwell's Scotch Kipped Herrings, in tins	25	2.50
Crosse & Blackwell's Yarmouth Bloaters, in tins	25	2.75
Marshall's Kipped Herrings, in tins	20	2.00
Marshall's Kipped Herrings in Tomato Sauce in tins	20	2.00
Marshall's Fresh Herrings, in tins	10	1.10
Morel's Herring Roes, in tins	40	
Perkins' Boneless Herrings, in glass jars	15	
Beardsley's Boneless Herrings, in small tins	15	
Salt Herrings.		
Lochfyne Herrings, finest, in small kegs	1.65	
Lochfyne Herrings, finest, in small	1.25	
Labrador Herrings, per dozen	50	
Finnan Haddies.		
Marshall's Finnan Haddies, in tins	20	2.00
Golden Finnan Haddies, in tins	12½	1.50
Clams, Clam Chowder, Clam Bouillon, etc.		
Clam Chowder, Underwood's, in No 3 cans	25	
Clam Chowder, "Scarboro Beach" 2 for small tins	15	
Clam Bouillon, Burnham's, in quart bottles	75	
Clam Bouillon, Burnham's, in pint bottles	45	
Clam Bouillon, Burnham's, in half pint bottles	25	
Clam Broth, Burnham's, in quart bottles	70	
Clam Broth, Burnham's, in pint bottles	40	
Clam Broth, Burnham's, in half pint bottles	20	
Clambrosia, in small tins	12½	1.25
Clam Juice, Doxsee's, in pint bottles	30	
Clams, Underwood's "Little Neck," in small tins	15	1.75
Crabs.		
Fresh Crab Meat, "High Life Brand," in tins	25	2.75
Devilled Crabs, McMenamin's, in small tins	30	
Devilled Crabs, McMenamin's, in large tins	50	

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