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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14 1899.

J. Ryan.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HAPPENINGS IN THE CLD LAND

At a recent public meeting, his Lordship the Bishop of Limerick referred to some remarks which had been made by an eminent clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, who, in dealing with the question of a Catholie University stated that he perceived amongst the body to which he belonged evidences of change of opinion particularly the younger men, who were beginning to show that the time had come when a change should be dealt with, and that they believed that the course that they had hither-to taken was simply knocking their heads against a stone wall.

These remarks coming from such a source, said his Lordship, meant that the claims of the Catholics were so just, so unanswerable, that they succeed, and that the members of that very important religious body in this country to which that clergyman belonged, were beginning to recognize the inevitable right to have them granted, and that the proper course for the Presbyterians to take was to range themselves on the side of their leader, which was the side of justice to their Catholic fellow-coun-

trymen, Speaking as a Bishop, he had to say that he welcomed such an expression of opinion from a Protestant clergyman with very great satisfaction, and he had to thank him publicly for it. Nothing would give him greater pleasure or greater happiness than that the university when it came should not be attained by the triumph of one set of frishmen over another, and that it would not bring any contest among creeds, and that it should be with universal consent of all Irishmen, and that Protestants should say That what they had themselves they longed to give to their Catholic countrymen." They were all Irishmen and let them all stand level upon the soil of their own country.

There never could be peace, cordial peace, between the different sections into which this country was divided upon any other terms whatsoever. The Catholics wanted no more than their neighbors; but the day was past when they would submit to inferiority. There were, said his lordship very clear signs around them that their Protestant fellow-countrymen were coming to see the reasonableness of their claim. Some persons had said that the question of University education was a politic question, and that it should be kept apart from lords, they have been badly enough other matters. He did not admit fleeced and looted." that there was any question of poli-

Take the question of Home Rule. One man has as good a right to his oninion as another on that question. but when a man said a Protestant had a right to a University which satisfied his conscience for his son, that a Presbyterian had a right to a University which satisfied his conscience for his son, and when it was said that a Catholic had no right to a University that would be satisfactory to his conscience for his son, then no man had a right to say that to his fellow-countryman. It was not a question of politics, it was a question of natural rights of citizenship. It was a question of the full emancipation of Irish Catholics which never could be complete until they had equal means of education.

The thriving district of Castlebar was visited by a terrific hurricane on Tuesday last, which caused serious and regrettable damage to Rev. Father Lyons' new church, now in the course of erection. The building was nearly completed. Fortunately the men had ceased work for the Christmas holidays or the result would be disastrous in the extreme. The majestic edifice was the pride of the parishioners; but now it is a scene ruin almost, owing to the terrific nature of the storm, which raged with unexampled fury for several hours without abating. The hurricane reached its full force at two o'clock, and suddenly a crash was heard throughout the town. On examination it was found that the storm had blown down the principal side walls, arches, and massive granite pillars, the latter having been imported from Aberdeen. The loss sustained by the popular and esteemed parish priest the Rev. Father Lyons, P.P., is considerable, as the greater part of his beautiful new church has now been reduced to a complete state of debris.

The Dublin correspondent of Pall Mall Gazette reports the following interview with Mr. John Dillon. In opening he refers to Mr. Dillon as the Parliamentary leader of the largest of the Irish Nationalist divisions, and is therefore the man whose views on the situation are of the greatest interest just now. I have had a chat with him, remarks the writer; but while he conversed freely on Irish politics I could not induce him to venture an opinion as to the leadership of the Radical Party. That was no business of his, he said. But so far as he understood it was the right of the Liberal members of the House of Commons to select their own leader When I asked him what woulds hap Pen to Home Rule in consequent of recent utterings and writings. I broached a totally different and to the leader a restly, more amportant subject.

Home Rule saie. It will come

would of necessity become a leading issue in English politics."

"You spoke of that unity a little time ago very hopefully. Putting the two statements together, am I to conclude that you believe the Irish party will yet rally on the old lines and become as powerful in the Commons as they were in the eightics?" ventured the correspondent.

"Precisely so. We are coming towards unity rapidly, not so much in negotiations among members of Parliament as from the fact that the sentiment of ninely-nine out of every hundred Nationalists in Ireland is longed evidences that many of them, overwhelmingly in favor of it. The and evidences that many of them, overwhelmingly in favor of it. The times have changed recently, and no Nationalist can go before a large meeting and say a word against unihad come when the claims of the ty in any part of the country. It made, and freland should be fully will take a little time; but what people have decided on must be carried out, no matter what Parliamentariang think or say."

"Do the new county councils not give you some of the cardinal powers you sought in your Home Rule Bill, asked the interviewer?

"Yes; but our aspirations are for Home Rule, and Home Rule we must have. We looked for our central parliament and executive responsible for the Irish people; and having got it, we intended to form central boards. The government has merely put the cart before the horse. We have got the councils first, and will have our central parliament next. I may tell you this: we intend to use the councils as a political machine-as a powerful lever to win home government with.

"The other day, by the way. I saw newspaper report which represented you as urging the Irish Nationalists now to show toleration towards the other side, now that your people have secured power.'

"The report was misleading. At a neeting in the West last week I did remind the people that those who now asked for to'eration refused it to us when they had no power; and that the Government by granting county councils before we had obtained an Irish Parliament, had made it necessary for the people to run the local elections on strictly political lines.' Imperceptibly the conversation, which I had intended should be confined to the one question of the Radical leadership, drifted into Irish po.ities, and by-and-by Mr. Dillon startled me with the remark-"We are in for another land war, which will be started by the new United Irish Lengue- an organization that is very rapidly spreading over the coun-

"But surely there is no need for another agrarian campaign. Goodness knows, if we are to believe the land-

"The time will come when the landords will bitterly did not assist us to get Home Rule. If they had helped us in 1885, they would have got better terms for their land and a full share in local government. The idea that the farmers have got all they wanted is preposterous. My information is that they are in a bad state and are thoroughly discontented with the decisions of the Land Commissioners. The new agrarian organization will settle that. It is one the lines of the Old Land League with modifications, and will heal with compulsory sale, the enlargement of holdings as a remedy for the state of the congested districts, the division of the great grazing lands, and simplar questions. have a famine every five years: but this can be remedied at the expense of a million or two. I have no hesitation in saying if the programme of the League were carried out we would never have a famine again."

"How would it be prevented?" "By giving decent holdings to all these men who are now living on wretched pieces of land that are absolutely worthless. We have had the West of Ireland long years of proscription, confiscation, and eviction, the effect of which has to be undone by the Government. I admit that the congested districts Board has done a good deal, but its powers and it has admitted itself to be entirely incompetent to deal with the requirements in a radical way. that has been done is only a palliation and not a remedy."

"To sum up, Mr. Dillon-In your opinion your party feels no concern about the present troubles in the Liberal Party, as you believe that, no matter what may come, you must have Home Rule; that the people of the country are rapidly approaching the unity that will secure it; and that Ireland is drifting once more into a

land war?" "It would be putting it too strongly to say that our party feels no concern in present troubles in the Liberal Party. But what I do say is that we do not consider that the future of Home Rule depends on the issue of these troubles, but on the progress of the movement towards unity among Nationalists in Ireland. And I am of opinion that the Irish Land question is far from settled, and that we are face to face with another serious agrarian movement."

Shields have been erected in the different streets of Loughrea bearing the names in Irish characters as a memento of the great Centenary of 1798. The shields are very handsome and carefully executed. The Rev Father Nolan O'D'C. who is an Irish scholnr has been responsible for introduc-ing this seasons he riden and he met with one nearly support and co-operinown Commissioners ic enerally inscarrying

of the House of Commons, Home Rule | ly executed by the Rev. Father Thomas O. D. C., assisted by nuns of the Carmelite Convent. the

> The tenants on the East Galway estates of the Earl of Westmeath on Friday perfected arrangements with their landlord for the renewal of their statutory leases. The property extends to 14,000 acres, and the tenants are very numerous, but fairly comfortable. In view of the approaching termination of the existing judicial leases, the tenants interviewed Mr. Moran. the agent of the estate, to have the rents fixed for a second statutory term, and were assured by that gentleman that his lordship and he would afford not only every facility in the matter, but would save all cost by getting them to sign agreements for lifteen years.

Mr. Moran, in whose hands, it is understood, the question of future rent was left, announced that his lordship would give an all round reduction of 4s in the pound on the present rents.

A large deputation of county Limerick farmers and laborers waited on Lord Emly recently, to assure his lordship of their support in the coming election for county council, and their belief in his adhesion to Home Rule. His lordship, replying, said it had been stated that he had been a strong Unionist, but was not that the best guarantee that he would also be a strong Nationalist? He favored the introduction of politics into, the County Councils, and making the establishment of a Catholic University a test question.

SOME IRISH-AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

Mr. P. A. O'Farrell contributes another very interesting letter to the Dublin Freeman, in which he gives sketches of successful Irishmen in the mining industries of certain districts in the United States.

We take following extracts from the

Twenty-five short summers have come and gone- a day in human annals-and Spokane is a city of 50,000 people. Nay more, there is not another city on American soil whose every lineament exhibits so perfectly taste and wealth and good as this beautiful city on the banks of the Spokane. Jim Glover, the city's founder, has often told me the story of his first winters beside the thundering He has told me that a waters. strange feeling of rest and peace came over him when he first beheld them, and that something whispered to him. "Here is thy abiding place for-He has told me of his lonely ever.' vigils for years, till other pioncers came. Eighteen miles up the river there was a ferry run by Mike Cowley. Cowley was a native of Rathdrum, Co. Wicklow, and he was known to all the pioneers of the Northwest, for he knew how to tell a good story to sing a good song, and to palaver with the Indians. His ready wit often saved his scalp, and Jim Glover and he soon became fast friends. Twenty miles below James Monaghan a Co. Cavan man, ran another ferry boat, and Glover, Monaghan, and Cowley were the pioneers of the Spokane country.

Believing, as I do, that the men daze, the trails, who transform the desert into a garden, who light the souls of men to opportunity, to success, to fortune, to free and happy homes, are as worthy, at least, as victorious generals or as orators who win the homage of listening senators, and therefore I do not hesitate to claim a place for Cowley, Glover, and Monaghan among the famous men of the time. Their fame is not pyrotechnic or dramatic enough to strike the multitude, but good deeds and great achievements are eternal, and the good they have done will out last their faine.

Nine years ago, I saw Spokane in ashes. The whole population were living in tents and tumble down log or wooden cabins. A great fire had swept the city out of existence, but its founders and builders had their architects drawing plans by the light of their bluzing roof-trees. When Jim Glover came there was not a railroad within 1,000 miles. To-day nine different railroads radiate from Spokane, and one can travel in a palace car from here to New York or to the city of Mexico without a single break in the journey.

A few-days ago I read in the mornng's paper a long description of the wedding of Mr. Thomas J. Ryan and Miss Elsi Shinn. The wealth and fashion of Spokane were there. The reception was given in the villa of the groom, and the description reads like an account of a mansion fitted up as a home for some princess of blood royal. And yet bride and bridegroom are children of poor Irish exiles who left the shores of Ireland, shedding the saltiest of salt tears. Did it ever occur to the pretty tyrants who forced the Irish peasant from his cabin or his farm to cross the wild Atlantic to find the bread and work denied in his native land—did ever occur to them to think that some day the sons and daughters of the heart-broken exiles would take rank among the great ones of earth, and well-nigh shape the destiny of the world? One of these poor Irish exiles is the Copper King of America - Marcus

Daly. The great railroad king of Am-

erica is James J. Hill, and his wife is

he daughter of Irish peasants driven

y English tyranny from their native

"Tominy Ryan," as everybody in the west calls him, is a native of New York, but he has been

But to return to Spokane and Thos.

prospecting for gold mines in the Rocky Mountains for twenty years. Three years ago he chanced to find a mine called the Republic, and that, with others that he had also discovered have made Tommy richer than a duke or a nabob. He need never prospect again, he need never shift any more by a lonely camp-fire and dream of treasures which, in his waking moments, vanished into the air. for Tommy is now a capitalist with a princely income, and with more wealth than all the petty saturaps who drove his father from beneath an Irish roof-tree will ever possess.

The Republic Mine is principally owned by three brothers, named Clark, natives of Clare. They left Ireland young, and worked first at coalmining in Scotland. Their joint income from the Republic Mine is about £6,000 a year, and this and other mines they own easily give them rank among financial kings. M. M. Cowley. helof the ferry-boat and the palayer, is bresident of a great Spokane banking house, and is one of the financial pillars and lights of the State, James Monaghan soid an interest in a gold mine a few months ago for \$50,000. and instead of keeping a ferry-boat on a lonely river a thousand m les from civilization, he dwells in a happy home beside the falls, surrounded by at bevy of young Irish millionaires, who are worthy of him and worthy of Treland.

The vice-president and general manager of the Spokane and Northein Railroad, and general superintendent of the Great Northern Railroad, is Cornelius Shiels. He is nephew of General Shiels, a famous war general, and a statesman who in his lifetime represented three different states in the Senate of the Great Republic. General Shiels achieved a great place among the great men of the nation, and easily ranks among the immortals. Had his nephew chosen the profession of arms, or sought fame as a lawyer or a statesman, he would have added glory to an illustrious name. He was born to be a leader of men, and he has achieved an almost unique reputation as a rai'road manager and operator. He is probably the most trusted lieutenant of Mr. J. J. Hill, the great Railroad King of America, Mr. Shiels was born in the States, but I have never known a man of my race born in Ireland more devoted to the old land and to the old religion than this able American railroad magnate. It is a curious fact, and worthy of Irish study, that the children of Irish parents for many successive generations nourish the profoundest love and reverence for the land of their sires, and this par ticularly so when they continue adherents of the old religion. The Irish who drift away from the safe anchorage of Catholicism do not care to talk to their children of the past or of their ancient race, and in a generation or two you find the Moores, the Kellys, and the Miles talking about the great Anglo-Saxon race, and about England as the Mother country.

On the other hand, sons and daughters of Irish-Protestants born in this country are often just as proud of the old land, and just as devoted to Ireland's weal as the staunchest of Irish-American Catholics.

Mr. Farrell refers to some features of the Irish movement as follows:— The strength and glory of the Cath-

olic Church in America, is its Irish element. Take a list of its Archbishops and doctors from the Atlantic to the Pacific and you will find (ts great names Irish. The president of the Catholic University at Washington is Dr. Conaty. That institution has had an abnormal growth, and 1 am safe in predicting that it will become one of the grandest seats of learning the world has ever seen. And Dr. Conaty, the head of this great University, is among the most intense Irishmen I have ever known, I believe there is no man living that has worked harder and more successfully to achieve the amelioration and betterment of his people than this beloved Irish priest. In the days of unity and honor Dr. Conaty was the trusted adviser of Mr. Parnell, for Dr. Conaty was also the friend. adviser, and confident of the two greatest men of the Irish race, that ever lived on the continent in our time, Patrick A. Collins and John Boyle O'Reilly. O'Re lly died in his prime, but he also died in time, for it would have broken that noble heast to have fallen on these evil days and seen the things which we see. General Collins and Dr. Conaty have lived to see the accursed factions that rend the hosom of the motherland, and let me tell the Irish people that the sight of these factions and horrors have filled these, two noble heart's with unutterable grief, and have clouded the evening of life of two grand careers.

It was general Collins who organized the Parnell movement on this side of the Atlantic. Parnell ever and always turned to him for advice and counsel when Irish-American aid were needed, and it was fitting that when l'arnell was dead and gone Irish leaders should appeal to Collins to eifect a settlement or a truce. He pleaded and argued with Mr. John Redmond, but in vain. He used to love Mr. Healy as his own son, and he pleaded again and again with Mr. ne pleaced again and again with Mr. Healy for unity and peace. I have heard him talk to John O Compor and J.J. O Kelly and loseph Nolan and Henry Campbell, as one inspired and heard him tell them of the wees that oil Another is LaD Earell who ou ht his way from the lowest employment on a railroad to the presi-

dency of the Pacific Coast Company, a must follow a distracted Ireland; and Corporation whose ships, a d mines, 'yet he pleaded in vain. Here was a and railroads supply the countries of man whom the people of the great the American Pacific. Republic, 75,000,000 of people, loved to honor-a man whose reputation for wisdom and political genius extends over a whole confinent, a min whose sevices to Ireland, and the Irisn race are known only to old veterans of the past like James O Kelly and John Barry-qud yet all his words, his pleadings his entreaties, rould not turn men like Mr. Redmond, Mr. Healy, and Mr. John O'C nnor from faction. hate, and disaster.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS

IN WINNIPEG.

(From the Northwest Review.) As in this year 1899, the Cathelic Institutions of Winnipeg enter the thirtieth year of their existence, it may be interesting to record some facts and data connected with their inception.

Up to 1860, the English speaking Catholics on the west side of Red River, or Fort Garry Settlement, opposite St. Boniface, belonged to and attended the cathedral parish of that town. Their children frequented, as regularly as possible, the St. Boniface schools. The crossing of the river was attended with great dioculties except in winter. The late Archbishop (then Bishop) Tache, feeling their awkward situation, desired to give them church and school facilities on their side of the criver. But his resources were small, and he had not an inch of land on the other

On the 1st of May '69 a Protestant school was opened in the settlement by Archdeacon McLean, the Life Bishop of Saskatchewan, for the children of his more numerous flock. Bishop Tache desired to give his little flock the same advantage. Moreover, the Governor of the Colory, Hon. Mr. MacTavish, insisted on his Lordship opening a Catholic school simultatieously with the other, as an easier means of having a separate one for his own children.

At the end of April, Bishop Tache

sent Father McCarthy, an Irish Oblate, whom he had ordained priest at St. Boniface, the 24th of January previous, and who is at present, at St. Mary's Church, across the river to find a place to rent temporarily, for a school. All suitable and available places in the village were held by persons of such strong anti-Catholic feeling, that the sight of a priest would shut off any arrangem at. The Rev. Father called on a young Irish Catholic Merchant (Mr. Kennedy), who was popular among the settlers, to see if he could help him in the matter, Mr. Kennedy, foll of zeal for the cause, undertook the task of get ting a place. He went to a friendly neighbor of his, William Drever, jr., to rent two rooms in his house, (the present old collage standing next to St. Mary's Academy (N. Dame Street East). Mr. Drever had rented the east half of the house to Mr. Lusted, (former carriage maker), both landford and tenant being very pronounced Protestants. Mr. Drever hesitated and inquired of Mr. Kennedy his object in renting the rooms, in spite of his irreproachable standing in the community. Mr. Kennedy said he would not press his request as Mr. Drever seemed to fear him, and added jokingly that there was nothing very strange in a young bachelor hooking for rooms. However, Mr. Drever gave him the keys of the west side of the house for six months, for which Mr. Kennedy paid the rent in advance. Having this place he returned to Fr. McCurthy with the keys, who immediately placed them in the hands of Bishop Tache. His Lordship made known his project of opening a school on the west bank of the river, to the Sisters of Charity of St. Boniface, and requested them to take charge of it. This devoted community accepted the arduous task. Father McCarthy lost no time in notifying parents in the locality of the good news. Sisters St., Theresa (at present in St. Boniface) and the late Sr. McDougall , were appointed by their Superiors to inaugurate the school.

On the morning of the 1st of May, '69, these two ladies started on foot for Mr. Drever's cottage. At that time they had to cross the Red River above the Junction, then cross the Assiniboine, and then walk from Fort Garry to their destination, often in mud and water. (Sidewalks are a modern institution). After the day's schoolwork they returned home to St. Boniface. Thus these two sisters had the same route to walk twice every school day in fine or bad weather. The other sisters who replaced the two first named, during the five years the Grey Nuns kept this school, were Sisters Curran, (now in Montreal), Sr. Allard (Sister of Very Rev. Fr. J. Allard) now in the U.S. Sister O'Brien (now at St. Boniface), the late Sr. Lufrance, and the late Sr. Mary Catherine Davitt. We are happy to record the names of these ladies, heroines of charity, and pioneers of Catholicity, in Fort Garry Settlement, now Winnipeg.

The difficulties the Sisters had to contend with in conducting the school were increased by the bigoted incivility of the occupants of the house. who deprived these ladies and their pupils of access theretor throught they front entrance Other indignities were borne nationally by the nuns, till Mr. Dreven offered Bishop Tache the purchase of the whole house and lots belonging to its Arnis purchase was willingly accepted by the Biston and enected, and its less inning totale and

lowing month of June. The Sisters, being thus proprietors of the house, took a Catholic revenge on their fellow tenant persecutors, by allowing them to remain, rent free, till they could conveniently procure lodgings dsewhere.

When these tenants left, the house was rearranged to serve as a chapet is well as a school. Here then was the origin of St. Mary's parish. The Bishop, desiring to inaugurate this first regular place of worship in Fort. Garry Village before he started for he Ecumenical Council in Rome, celebrated himself the first Mass in the same house on the 15th of June, 1869. The Lordship further constituted this same chapel the place of worship for the people on that side of the river, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Fr. McCarchy, who celebrated the second and every daily ' Mass thenceforward, while residing at the Bishop's palace. Owing the the disturbances caused by the Riel" insurrection in November following, it was not possible to carry out all " the Sunday religious services. It was only in August 1870, after the arrival of Col. Wolseley's expedition, that regular Sunday services were resumed. Rev. Fr. McCarthy continued to be pastor of the New parish of St." Mary's till September, 1872, when he' was transferred to Lake Manifolm," and was replaced by Rev. Fr. J. B. Beaudin, O.M.I., who in 1874, was replaced by Rev. Fr. Lacombe, O.M.

Through inadvertence an error, corrected since, appeared in the columns: of our contemporary. "Le Manitoba" of Ninas, saying that Rev. Fr. Lacombe was the founder of the parish. From the foregoing nutlentic record this is easily rectified."

There are many other interesting ' incidents connected with those early times, which we intend some flay to relate.

ST. PATRICE'S CHURCH OF QUEBEC

The annual statement of the financial condition of St. Patrick's ... Church, whose trustees are Messrs. F. -Carbray, J. Sharples, D. D. O'Meara, E. Foley, and L. J. Guilmartin, 📑 😥 very gratifying one. The ordinary; revenue was \$12,338.41 and the or-; dinary expenditure \$10,209,08, andthe extraordinary revenue and expenditure was, respectively, \$3,275.37 and \$4,602,09. The total amounts. , . therefore, of receipts and expenses. were, respectively, \$15,713.78, and. 814,911,17, leaving a balance on a hand of \$802.61, and thus reducing the net debt of the church from \$9,--197.76 of the previous year to \$8,-. 305.15. This would, of itself, have: been a very satisfactory showing, butwhen we consider the extensive improvements and repairs that have. been carried out in addition during the year, we cannot fail to pay a high compliment to the energy and economy of the trustees. These reairs consisted in the -re-roof bg the presbytery and the sanctuary; the placing of a handsome hirch floor in the church; the renewal of the whole drainage system on both sides of it, including the introduction of iron pipes; new paying in the yard around the church, and new steps in front of it, and the renewal of the wood-work and masonry all done without adding a dollar to the debt of the church.

The trustees conclude their report with the following tribute to the late rector and his successor:- "In the month of April last, the Rev. Father Rossbach, who had so ably, and so successfully for four years administered the affairs of the church, was, called to another charge. We feel it would be wanting in gratitude on our part to allow this occasion to pass without rendering testimony to the untiring efforts of Father Rossbach to further the welfare, both spiritual . and temporal, of the congregation, We must especially allude to his herculean efforts in reducing the debt of the church. This debt stood at \$46,7 108 when he took charge and was reduced to \$9,107 at the end of his administration. We are sure, we voice your sentiments when wesay we hope God will reward and bless him. It must have been no solace to the congregation in the loss they had made, to see Father Rossbach succeeded by the Rev. Father Henning, whose past years in our midst had so endeared him to the congregation, and whose labors since his arrival have been productive of so, much good to our church and to ourselves. May be long be spared to as. We cannot refrain also from rendering our meed of thanks and grateful appreciation to all the good Fathers of St. Patrick's who have so zealously and efficently seconded his efforts."

At the triennial elections of trustees, held at St. Patrick's Church yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected trustees for the next three years:-Felix Carbray, M.P.P., Hon. John Sharples, Edward Foley, D. D. O'Meara, and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick.—Quebec Telegraph.

FATHER VELTCH COLLECTS \$500.

The Rev. Father Veitch, who has been here for some time past collecting funds for his new church at Conception Harbor, Newfoundland, has met with signal success, especially in this city. The Rev. Father desires to thank all those who contributed so generously towards the cause. He has collected nearly \$800, which not withstanding the many calls made upon our citizens, speaks volumes 10 the generous people of Montres the address lately, presented Fathers Veitch bytthe