



## MR. DORAN FOR MAYOR.

The grand and enthusiastic meeting held in the Monument National, on last Tuesday night, was the first active move made by Mr. W. E. Doran and his friends, in the Mayoralty contest. If we are to judge from the audience, the gentlemen who spoke, and the general tone of the assembly, we could almost predict a large majority on polling day for Mr. Doran; at all events, that meeting pointed directly to victory. The audience was composed of English, Scotch Irish and French-Canadians; political feelings seemed to be crushed out, while race and religious questions were entirely avoided. Up to that time Mr. Doran was daily in receipt of most encouraging news; since then the promises of support comes in hourly, and all indicate a popularity that even the candidate did not dream of.

The chain was taken by Sir William Hingston. The chairman in opening the meeting spoke both in French and in English. So significant were Sir William's words that we reproduce some of them:

He said he felt some hesitation in taking the chair at a meeting called in the interests of one race in the community, but he was assisted out of his difficulty by no less a personage than His Worship the Mayor himself, who had over his own signature pronounced this the occasion when by an agreement amounting to the force of an unwritten law, it was the turn of the Irish Catholics of Montreal to be represented in the Mayoralty.

He read Mayor Prefontaine's letter published two years ago, in which that gentleman spoke of the tacit understanding which had long existed between the various races forming the population of Montreal an understanding which had the strength of an unwritten law. In that letter he said he asked only one term of two years, and then he would retire to private life, as it would then be the turn of his Irish Catholic fellow-citizens. He would not violate that agreement. "I have, here," continued Sir William, "an extract from a letter which has been published in all the daily newspapers, it bears the signature of Raymond Prefontaine himself, so that it is no mere rumor we have to depend upon."

In another passage well-deserving of attention Sir William said:

"We depend upon the chivalry and sense of justice of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. If they chose they might elect one of their own race every year and we of the minority races would never have any chance to have one of our own men occupy the chair of the chief magistrate. I would even be ready myself, to advocate a larger number of terms being given to our French-Canadian friends, who so far outnumber the English-speaking citizens that they should select the mayor every other term instead of every third term. But whatever the arrangement was, it should be carried out, for upon the good faith with which it was carried out depended the harmony and well-being of the city."

Referring to Mr. Doran personally, Sir William said:

"I will say this; not one dollar will stick to his fingers, no matter how long he may be there. If there is anything crooked, I will be responsible to the last dollar for his up-

rightness. I will run no risk in doing this, for he will do nothing unworthy a man of honor."

When a man of Sir William Hingston's stature in Montrou, makes a declaration to the above effect, there must be financial reasons, as well as others, why a whole race should rally around the new standard-bearer. As a citizen, a candidate, and a prospective mayor, Mr. Doran could not well have a better recommendation; at all events, he never dreamed anything like it. Consequently, as far as the individual is concerned he is an ideal candidate. His programme is one of the cleanest ever placed before the public. Having spoken, — as did Sir William — in French, Mr. Doran proceeded to deliver a plain statement of his contentions. Amongst other arguments advanced by the candidate he said that he would stand up for his own rights and knew enough to respect the rights of others. He wouldn't consider it his duty to dictate to the City Council. He did not think the Mayor should have any party or following in the Council. There should be no politics in the City Hall, nor would there be if he were elected. While maintaining the dignity of his office, he would not attempt to influence the Council, where he differed from them he would do so constitutionally. As an architect he had seen something of the way the by-laws were carried out. The great city of Montreal could not be entirely ruined, no matter how badly ruled; but the architects, artisans, and those who worked on building construction, knew how their occupation could be destroyed by excessive taxation and bad administration. With a good deal of opposition a tax had been put on machinery. He did not believe it was ever intended to collect it, but to let it lie dormant for ten years and have new loans issued on the strength of the increased valuation. He gave this as a tip no matter who was elected Mayor.

He wished them to get clear of the idea that his candidature was hopeless. His defeat was only possible if people thought the two conditions which he had referred to in his remarks in French should be set aside for this time.

Referring to the French-Canadian element so strongly represented there he said that he knew how the French Canadians had in the past dealt with those who wanted to stay too long in the mayoralty chair, and closed with appealing to the citizens to vote for him if they thought he was a suitable candidate, or vote for Mr. Prefontaine if they preferred him. But vote. The man who did not exercise his right to vote should be disfranchised.

Messrs. E. B. Devlin, B.C.L., M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C., M. P., Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, H. J. Kavanaugh, Q.C., A. Cole, Hon. Mr. LeBlanc and A. Cartier delivered spirited speeches which were received with enthusiasm.

This was only the first of a series of meetings to be held; and, if we are to form any judgment from Tuesday night's demonstration, we may safely predict a triumph for Mr. Doran. Personally it would be a grand victory for him; but his election would have far broader effects—it would confirm an agreement that long years of usage have rendered sacred.

celebrations with a wonderful wealth of details. Indeed, it was during the Jubilee Year of 1825, that the young seminarist, Joachim Pecci, conceived such a deep admiration for the venerable Pontiff, Leo XII., who set a splendid example of humble devotion and piety to thousands of pilgrims, that he secretly resolved, should he ever be made Pope, to adopt the name of so saintly a predecessor. The Holy Father appeared to have derived extraordinary strength and vitality from the solemnity of the occasion, having looked forward to this day for many months, or rather years, as he himself pathetically expressed it in the Allocution held in the Secret Consistory: "Praying God to be allowed to inaugurate the Holy Year, but hardly daring to hope that such a grace might be granted to his old age." It is calculated that 30,000 pilgrims have already arrived in Rome, and before Easter half a million more are expected.

ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY.—The Feast of St. Thomas of Canterbury, was celebrated on the 20th

December, by the English college in Rome, in the college church dedicated to St. Thomas. The English students rendered the music for the first Vespers, and the Most Rev. Archbishop Stonor sang the Pontifical High Mass.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.—The beautiful and ancient Church of San Silvestro, in Capite (the church for English-speaking Catholics in Rome), was crowded to overflowing on the last day of the year, the festival of its titular patron, Pope St. Sylvester. The first Vespers of the feast were pontificated by the Most Rev. Michael Verdon, Archbishop of Dunedin, New Zealand, and the Pontifical Mass on the feast-day itself by the Bishop of St. Louis Potosi, Mexico. In the afternoon the usual ceremony of the closing year with a solemn Te Deum for its graces took place, the music being rendered by a fine choir. His Eminence Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, Cardinal-titular of San S. Vestro, intoned the Te Deum and gave Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## MGR. BEGIN'S LETTER.

The splendid letter from the pen of His Grace, Mgr. Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, which we publish below, shows how slight a foundation is necessary for secular newspapers to build up a series of accusations against the Catholic Church and especially against the French-Canadian race.

"To His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, Montreal:

"My Lord,—I take advantage of the beginning of convalescence after a somewhat serious illness to tell you how sincerely I thank you for the letter so sympathetic and so brotherly, and at the same time so well reasoned and so convincing that you have written to the Herald on my behalf. I have made the very undeserved praise that your excellent heart awards me. The storm was already raging with you, and I knew nothing of it. You had already dispelled it before it reached me. O tempora, O mores, I feel tempted to exclaim with the Roman orator on observing the lamentable facility with which absolutely unfounded charges of disloyalty to England are brought against the French-Canadian clergy and even against the French-Canadian episcopacy. An incident, a most regrettable one, no doubt, but with regard to which a single word of explanation that could have been obtained, would have sufficed to extenuate its gravity. As served as the basis of a most formidable charge. As usual in such cases, the conclusion imperceptibly exceeded the premises. How right I was in saying in October last at the jubilee celebration of the Archbishop of Ottawa, that the remembrance of the services rendered by the Church soon sleeps in the dust of libraries; that it would be sufficient to take it therefrom to confound ignorance and prejudice, and that, in a general manner, we should cherish the more these memories in our hearts.

"It is truly deplorable that the history of our country should be so little known. Should not a century, and a half of true and unswerving loyalty to the British Crown suffice to convince our fellow-countrymen of English origin, of our attachment to the flag that shelters us. The loyalty of the French-Canadian Bishops and priests is written in letters of gold, traced in lines of fire, in the annals of history and all the sovereigns, all their representatives who have succeeded one another here since the cession of Canada to England, even those among the latter against whom it was necessary to contend lawfully in the defence of the most legitimate rights, have all borne the most solemn and hearty testimony to it.

"(Shall I recall here a Monseigneur Briand, who, while occupying the See of Quebec, when a fresh page was turned over in the history of New France, living successfully under the white standard with the golden fleur de lys and under the British flag, loyal at first to the former, until on the Plains of Abraham all was lost save honor and then generously transferring to the latter the homage of his entire loyalty brought all his sacred influence to bear during the terrible days of 1775, to keep French Canada faithful to its new masters. And yet God knows how great must have been the temptation for the children of France in America to join these sons of Albion, less scrupulous, less loyal than they, and might we not add less vilified and more easily pardoned for a real and successful revolt than we are to-day for a fancied disloyalty. If the Catholic emissaries from the United States, if the pressing appeal of the French officers who were serving the cause of American independence were unable to overcome the last resistance of the Canadian people, it was because the potent voice of the head of the Church in Canada, invoking the sacred principles of the respect due to the reigning authority and stigmatizing as 'rebels' those who allowed themselves to be carried away, opposed an insurmountable barrier to the revolution. And England already robbed of the richest portion of inheritance in America, owed to a French

Bishop the preservation of this country of Canada, one of the most precious gems in the imperial crown.

"What could I not say, did I not wish to be brief, of a Monseigneur Denault, whose devotedness to England manifested itself by deeds of heroic generosity, and of a Monseigneur Plessis, who, in 1807, reminded his flock that it was impossible to be a good Christian without being a loyal and faithful subject, and that they would be unworthy of the name of Catholics and Canadians if they manifested disloyalty or were indifferent when they had to perform the duties of subjects devoted to the interests of their sovereign or to the defence of the country. It was this illustrious prelate, who, in 1812, spared no effort and succeeded in keeping the Canadians faithful in their allegiance to England. We find the same attitude maintained by Monseigneur Paré, the maternal uncle of the late Cardinal Taschereau. Then in the regrettable days of 1837-38, it was Monseigneur Signay, in Quebec and one of your predecessors Monseigneur Lartigue, in Montreal, who, interposed in the name of religion to put an end to fratricidal conflicts, an act of loyalty which has often caused them to be bitterly reproached by some of their fellow-countrymen. A sacred duty which they had to accomplish, notwithstanding that the ties of blood and the voice of paternal tenderness appealed to them. Later on we find Monseigneur Ballarçon who laid down the same line of conduct for his flock in connection with the Fenian invasion, and Monseigneur Fache, who, at a critical moment, pacified his half-breeds, and kept them loyal to England. And if I venture to mention myself, I could repeat what I said in France itself, in the cathedral at Rouen, at the solemn celebration of the 74th anniversary of the baptism of Clovis and his franks, that, while retaining affection for our old mother country, we are happy to live under the shadow of the British flag, and that we inhabited one of the freest countries on earth.

"As may easily be seen, history has repeated itself from the cession of Canada to our days, and it will repeat itself so long as there will be a Catholic Bishop in Canada. Our God friends seem at times to forget this. Loyalty for the children of the Church of Christ is not a matter of sentiment, or of personal interest, it is a serious and strict duty of conscience, derived from a sacred principle, immutable, eternal as the Divine Lawmaker. Let them, therefore, reassure themselves as regards the attitude of the Catholic clergy on similar occasions; the past has been beyond attack, the future will likewise be so, because our Catholic principles never change.

"As a matter of fact, I have no hesitation in saying that it would be impossible to find, even among the highest of England's aristocracy, a succession of men, who have been more loyal than the Bishops, than the clergy of Quebec, to the British Crown. This should suffice, it seems to me, to protect us from imputations devoid of solid foundation, supremely unjust and improper.

"If ever—which God forbid—the question of annexation to the United States should seriously arise, it would be a curious thing to observe the respective attitudes of our two nationalities—English-Canadian and French-Canadian—in presence of such an eventuality. I am sure that we should not have to blush for our people under the circumstances, because they would once more do their duty as loyal subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

"Pray accept Monseigneur the assurance of my deepest gratitude and of my most affectionately devoted sentiments in our Lord.

"J. N.,  
"Archbishop of Quebec."

"P.S.—I was about to forget to tell you that following the example of my predecessors, I have no newspaper as my organ, and that I do not hold myself responsible for any writing not signed with my name."

## NOTES OF IRISH NEWS.

POPE AND CARDINAL LOGUE.—A despatch from the Rome correspondent of the Irish Catholic announces a magnificent Pontifical gift to the Cardinal Primate of All Ireland for the purpose of helping him to carry to a successful issue the heavy task he has undertaken of providing funds for the completion of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh. On hearing of the efforts which His Eminence Cardinal Logue has for some time been making with the object in question, the Holy Father, we are informed by the correspondent of the Irish Catholic, immediately ordered from the goldsmith, and vestment-maker, Signor Tanfani (of Rome) a set of vestments suitable for use on the great liturgical occasions. The gift consists of a complete set of Mass, vestments—chalice, stole, manipule, and chalice cover—and the design is of the richest and most artistic that could be conceived. The color is gold, so that the vestments may be used for Masses in red, white, and green, while a prominent feature in the ornamentation is the shamrock of Ireland. The value of this princely gift still further enhanced by the fact that the Papal arms of the reigning Pontiff appear in high relief on the back of the chalice.

ago, and effected many improvements in the schools. On Christmas Eve his remains were interred in the little cemetery attached to the monastery.

A TERRIBLE MISTAKE.—The Cork Herald says: The report of the inquest on poor Dr. Belcher, of Bandon, whose death we deeply regret, for he was a most amiable and popular gentleman, —is calculated to inspire "creepy" feelings in those days when the medicine bottle is so prevalent. Through not taking the precaution of looking at the label on a medicine bottle the Doctor took a fatal dose of carbolic acid instead of the harmless and refreshing magnesia. The verdict, of course was one of misadventure. But it conveys a warning which not even the most cautious should ignore. "Look at the Label" should be printed up in big letters in every chemist's shop. One such accident in a decade warrants it.

CAUSE OF CHARITY.—Few people are aware of the extent of the work done by the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Ireland. Through composed altogether of Catholics, the work of the Society is devoted towards the relief of the poor of all creeds. There are in Ireland 155 branches or conferences of the Society, of which 23 are in Dublin, four in Cork, and others in Limerick, Kerry, Galway and Waterford. Last year the Society relieved 15,000 families, comprising 50,000 individuals, and the work expended about £11,000. Relief is generally administered in the shape of food and clothes, money being seldom given. The policy of the Society is to give to respectable people in temporary distress, and not to chronic mendicants. In addition to directly relieving the poor it controls a number of auxiliary charities, chief amongst them being the St. Vincent de Paul Orphanage, Glasheen, where 120 boys are maintained and educated at an annual cost of £2,500. The demands on the Society during the Christmas season are unusually heavy, and the subscriptions of the charitable would be particularly acceptable just now.

TWO PRIZES.—The Committee of the Irish Literary Society, London, through the generosity of one of their Vice-presidents, Mr. William Gibson, have offered for competition two prizes, the first of fifty guineas and the second of twenty guineas, for an essay on the "Siegfried of Henry and Lamerick," giving an account of those events, drawing a comparison between them, and discussing their historical significance.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, who still makes his home at Westgate, on the Kentish coast, has not been very well during part of the winter. He is now however, able to work steadily on the completion of his History of the Four Georges. The first two volumes appear some years ago; the other two we are to get during the coming year. When they are ready we shall have an historical account by Mr. McCarthy, of this country, from the accession of George I. to the present day, with one gap—the reign of William IV. It is to be hoped that Mr. McCarthy may one day write of that period also.

CHRISTIAN BROTHER DEAD.—The death of Brother Jerome J. Murphy at the Christian Brother's Monastery, Cork, after a brief illness, aged 69 years is announced. Brother Murphy, who was a most accomplished scholar, was superior of the Wexford monastery about ten years

## TWO CENTURIES DEAD.

Last week the Rev. Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, celebrated in an impressive manner, the two hundredth anniversary of the death of the Venerable Mère Marguerite Bourgeoise, foundress of the Congregation, Mass was said by His Grace the Archbishop, after which the institution was visited. There was also a ceremony of receiving those postulants ready to take the habit. The whole demonstration was more of a private or family kind than otherwise. It might be interesting to give a few details of the life of Mère Marguerite Bourgeoise.

a stone house built for the community. In 1670 she again crossed to France, where she met Mgr. Laval—then on a visit to Paris—and she recruited six more members for her community. In 1672 she again reached Montreal, armed with letters patent from the king in favor of her Congregation. Through her efforts in 1675, the first stone church—Notre Dame de Bonsecours, was built. Again in 1679 she went to France for the special purpose of submitting to the proper ecclesiastical authorities the rules of her now flourishing community. In 1683, their house was destroyed by fire; all the contents of the building as well as two nuns vanished in the flames. Two years later Soeur Bourgeoise had forty members in her community. In 1689, she founded the "Providence de la Sainte-Famille" and she established branch houses of her Order, both French and Indian. At the age of sixty-nine years she walked from Montreal to Quebec.

At the age of seventy-eight she wrote and compiled her memoirs. Having spent forty years in Montreal teaching, aiding, praying, in her eightieth year this glorious personage closed her earthly mission and went to her reward. Her obsequies, at the parish church, were such as never before seen in Ville Marie.

A decree of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, issued 7th December, 1878, under the pontificate of Leo XIII., declared her venerable. Under the probation and guidance of their first mother and foundress, who from her place of honor in the heavenly home, watches over her children and her work, the members of the Congregation de Notre Dame have beheld, year after year, the wonderful fructification of the seed sown over two centuries ago. To-day there are 112 convents scattered over 20 dioceses, and 1,100 members of the Order give instruction to over 20,000 pupils—in a smaller way, like the work of Christianity, this one began in a stable, and has ever since gone on developing, increasing, and astonishing the great world with its successes.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REPIQUE. Report for week ending, Sunday, 14th January, 1900.—Males, 330; females, 13; Irish 270; French, English, 15; Scotch and other nationalities, 27. Total 443.

## NOTES OF ROMAN NEWS.

A NEW NUNCIO.—The latest important appointment in Pontifical diplomacy is that of Mgr. Sambucetti, titular Archbishop of Corinth, to the Nunciature of Munich, which post has been vacated since the promotion of Mgr. Lorenzelli to the Paris Nunciature. The eminent Archbishop, who will act as the envoy of Leo XIII., in Bavaria, is one of the few prelates of the Roman Curia known in England, which he visited in 1897 to represent His Holiness the Pope at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, and where the prelate was noticed among the distinguished Jubilee guests for his stately bearing and great personal dignity.

THE PROVINCIALS OF EUROPE giving them directions for the organization of the great International Congress of Franciscan Tertiaries to be held next May in Rome.

VERDI'S MUNIFICENCE.—The veteran composer Verdi has just presented the Municipality of Milan with a palatial building, to be used as a Home for old and destitute musicians. As Verdi has no family it is believed that he will endow the new institution with the bulk of his very considerable property.

THE POPE'S BOYHOOD.—It is not surprising that Leo XIII., although only a boy when he witnessed the opening ceremonies of the Holy Year in 1825, should have been so deeply impressed by the grandeur of the functions as to be able even now, after a lapse of seventy-five years, to describe those imposing cel-

FRANCISCAN TERTIARIES.—The Very Rev. Father Lauer, Minister-General of the Order of Friars Minor, will shortly address a circular to all