

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A good cook, and also a nurse for two children, ages 6 and 3½ years. No washing or ironing. Must both have good references. Apply in the evenings to

MRS. J. G. MCCARTHY,
61 Drummond Street

Ecclesiastical Notes

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.—Some time ago the "True Witness" announced the preparations for a very interesting ceremony that is to take place at Notre Dame de Grace. Since then the matter has assumed more definite proportions, and now almost all the arrangements have been made. The 13th of September, a week from Sunday, is the day selected. It will be the fiftieth anniversary of the blessing of the first Church of that parish. We have already had several occasions to draw attention to the vast number of fiftieth anniversaries in this year. The year 1853 must have been one truly blessed in Catholic institutions for this province, and this diocese in particular.

Fifty years ago, Notre Dame de Grace was merely a mission of the large parish of Montreal. Before that it was merely a small village, a kind of landing place for fur dealers and lumbermen. The Indians from around the region of Two Mountains came there to treat with the purchasers of their goods. An old stone house, that still stands near the railway track, bears traces of the struggles with the Iroquois, over two and a half centuries ago. That house was built in 1652 by one Jean Descares, surnamed Le Houx, who was the owner of a concession from the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of some 480 acres of forest land. His land extended from the line of the present Lachine Canal to St. Laurent. That land was divided and subdivided between heirs and descendants until the last of them was only able, after a law suit, to get a few cords of wood off it, as his share. Eight generations of Descares, of Decarie, or of Decary held possession of that ancestral home. Thus, by title of ancestry, the Decary family should be recognized as sovereign in the place. Even to this day it would be hard to knock at a door in the parish without being answered by a Decary.

The present population is about 2,157 souls, and the parish covers over 5,580 acres of land. The north-eastern boundaries are Westmount, Saint Henri and Cote des Neiges; the north-western boundary is Saint Laurent, the south-western boundary is Lachine, and the southern boundary is Montrea-West and River St. Peter. There are about 187 Catholic families, and 50 Protestant families within those limits. Apart from the parish Church there are two chapels, one at Cote St. Luc, and one belonging to the Sisters of the Precious Blood. The hospital for incurables is also in the parish. The superb Convent of Villa-Maria is also in the parish of Notre Dame de Grace.

Without a doubt this celebration will be worthy of the occasion and of the ever increasing importance of the parish.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

At the recent convention of the Grand Council of the C.M.B.A. of America, held in Quebec, Messrs. Patrick Flannery, P. F. McCaffrey and A. Morin, were elected as the representatives to the Supreme Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 13.

Some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the American section, may be had, when it is considered, that the last report showed the membership to be about 63,000, and the reserve fund \$1,075,000.

The reserve fund, according to a member of the executive, with whom a "True Witness" reporter, had a few moments of conversation on the curlstone, is increasing at the rate of between \$10,000 to \$12,000 per month. The membership in this province, however, is not large, being about 600. Archbishop Begin is the Grand Spiritual Adviser to the Quebec Council.

PERSONAL.

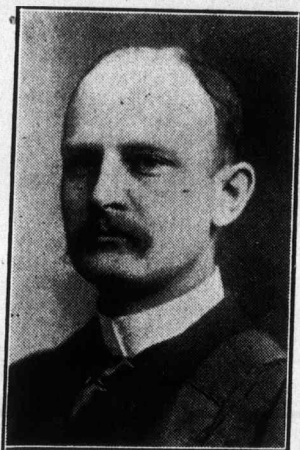
Mr. John M. Campbell, a prominent resident of Finch, Ont., was in this city last week, to attend a Profession at the Congregation de Notre Dame, at which his daughter, Miss Jane Campbell, received the Holy Habit.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Toronto, September 1.

This week I am sending you what I hope will prove an interesting series of short sketches, introducing the readers of the "True Witness" to the most prominent amongst the younger portion of our Catholic men. The idea which is the motive power in doing so is that more general intercourse between the Catholics of Montreal and Toronto would be beneficial to both. One of our brightest men was heard to remark lately "we know nothing about the Catholics of Montreal, and they know nothing about us," he, of course, was speaking of individuals in a general way. Now the two cities are not so distant but that debates, lectures and so on, in one city might often be taken part in by the young men from the other, and to facilitate this is one of the objects of this series.



DR. WALTER MCKEOWN.

Dr. Walter McKeown belongs altogether to Toronto; here he was born and received the greater part of his education and training; here, too, he has acquired a large practice which embraces many patients from outside and is daily becoming larger.

Dr. McKeown is of Irish parentage, and was born in 1866 in St. Mary's parish, the schools of which he attended when a child. At the age of eleven years he went to Upper Canada College, where he remained until he matriculated in '82. He had already determined upon a medical career, but young as he then was he realized that no walk of life demanded a greater breadth of knowledge than the one he had chosen, and accordingly he first applied himself to the task of obtaining a degree in arts. In this he was successful, and in '87 he had earned the right to add B. A. to his name. Two years later he took his degree in medicine.

In the same year—'89—Dr. McKeown proceeded to London, where he spent twelve months in the work of the hospitals. A year later he was made a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Shortly after his return to Canada, despite the proverb of the prophet and his own country, he established himself in his native city where the always growing demands upon his time have proved the wisdom of his action. The fact that he is appointed lecturer in Clinical Surgery at Toronto University and St. Michael's Hospital, shows the position he has already obtained in surgery. In this particular branch of medical science he stands amongst the foremost in Toronto, which is the same as saying in the Dominion.

As it is always the busy man who finds time to do more, so in this instance, Dr. McKeown is one of the editors of the "Medical Journal," which shows many excellent articles from his pen; he is also a musician of no mean standing, and does excellent execution upon the piano. Dr. McKeown is married to Minnie, eldest daughter of the late Alderman John Woods, of Toronto, and has two children; his residence and office are at 7 College street, one of the most central and at the same time pleasantest parts of the city.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.—A drowning accident which has brought grief to one of the Catholic homes of our city in the loss of one of its sons and to St. Michael's College, in the death of one of its students, took place at Beaverton on Saturday afternoon last. At that time, John,

the son of Excise Officer E. J. Doyle, of 77 Anne street, with a younger brother, Bernard, went out in a boat some distance from the shore with the intention of bathing; here he dived, and being a good swimmer, set out for the landing, but the strong wind blowing at the time, prevented him performing what under ordinary circumstances he would easily have accomplished; while yet some distance out he sank, and his brother who was still in the boat made every possible effort to save him, but in vain. A farmer on shore also witnessed the accident, but though he gave the alarm, and several persons soon appeared and did what they could, assistance came too late, and an hour elapsed before the body of the unfortunate boy was taken from the water, when the efforts of two doctors to resuscitate him proved unavailing.

The deceased was a nephew of the well known west end merchant, Mr. J. Doyle, of 504 Queen street West.

The remains were brought to Toronto on Monday evening and taken from St. Michael's Cathedral to St. Michael's cemetery on Tuesday morning.—R.I.P.

OPENING OF SCHOOLS.—The schools of our city will re-open on Tuesday morning next, when special Masses for the parents and children will be said in the different parishes. Father Walsh, pastor of St. Helen's and the Church of the Holy Family, confined himself in his sermon to a practical exposition of the duties of parents towards their children, and an earnest appeal for more educational advantages in their behalf. I would ask, said the Rev. speaker, that the parents of this parish give every advantage possible to their children in the matter of education. Our schools are asked to do the work of the public schools and they are quite capable of doing it. This year the results of the "Entrance" examination shows that a great number passed and passed with honor, and to one of the children of our Holy Family is due the honor of taking the highest number of marks at the examination for our High School.

Father Walsh then appealed strongly to the parents to keep their children at school until they had at least passed through the Fourth Book.

The result of the Rev. speaker's advice if taken cannot but be beneficial as at present perhaps not one-third of our children remain at school to accomplish what he asks, despite the schools at their command, and perhaps not one-fifth of those who pass the "Entrance" avail themselves of the opening thus offered. This arises from the short-sightedness of the parents, who looking at the two or three dollars the children—especially the boys—can bring in weekly now, see it of greater value than what they might earn in the future with increased educational advantages.

THE JUBILEE PRESENTS.—"The Jubilee Presents" is certainly the greatest of the many attractions at the Dominion Exhibition. On Saturday morning one of the crowd who elbowed their way through the narrow space that admitted to the division under the grand stand reserved for the priceless collection. I found myself rewarded by the feast there prepared for the eye of the visitor. Arranged systematically in cases and on the walls, and guarded by the red-coated and rifle equipped guards of our country, the Jubilee Presents were before us. A minute description is, of course, out of the question here, but the beauty of the cases and caskets, the elaborate addresses, the value of the ivory and alabaster, the gold, the silver, the jewels, the magnificence of the caparisons and housings; the antiquity of some and the modern skill of others; the barbaric grandeur of the great ostrich shield and peacock-feather fans, the chair of an Indian Rajah from which the lions' faces carved in white ivory, look at you with the perfection of nature itself; the filagree work, the gorgeous embroidery—all form an assemblage such as we shall never see again. The intrinsic value is said to be ten thousand. Despite all this some are disappointed; we heard one lady remark that she expected "more rings than things." In most cases the presents do not dazzle; their value consists in their rarity and in the exquisite perfection of the workmanship. When we reflect that in nearly every case the gift is from a city or province, we may get some idea of their value. No one who could possibly manage to get to Toronto should miss seeing the great collection.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Sept. 1.

THE SESSION.—Although the great, long and wearisome debate on the Grand Trunk Pacific Resolutions is now at a close, there is little of new for your correspondent to tell in the political line. It is no use attempting to prognosticate concerning the prorogation of the House. The Redistribution Bill is still ahead, and so are some twenty-five millions of supplementary estimates, besides a lot of subsidies for railways and a large subsidy for a line of ships or ocean vessels between Canada and France. How long will it take to get all this done, not even the weather prophet can tell.

One sad event has come to break in on the monotony of Parliamentary affairs. On Monday, Mr. Pierre Martineau, the member for Montmagny, died somewhat unexpectedly at the Water street Hospital. Mr. Martineau has been around all session, and while he was evidently suffering from some spinal affection, he did not seem to be any worse than usual. However, last week he felt it necessary to undergo some treatment at the hospital, the result being that he died on Monday.

MR. DEVLIN, M.P., TO SPEAK.—Finally arrangements have been made for the reception to be tendered Mr. C. R. Devlin, M.P., for Galway, in the Imperial House of Commons. The date is Thursday of this week at 8 p.m., in St. Patrick's Hall. The function is under the auspices of the United Irish League, Ottawa Branch. Mr. Devlin will give an address on the present state of affairs in Ireland, with a special reference to the Land Bill that has just passed into law. Several invitations have been issued to Cabinet ministers, clergymen, Senators, members of Parliament, and the public will be admitted free.

DEATH OF A JUDGE.—Ottawa has lost, by death, one of its leading citizens, in the person of the late Judge Mosgrove, whose demise took place on Sunday last, at his home in Britannia, in his sixty-sixth year. William Mosgrove was a familiar figure in the life of the Capital for almost half a century. He was born in By-town in 1837, and educated in the place. At the age of twenty he went to the Southern States, where he lived five years. But he returned home in 1861. In 1869 he was called to the Bar of Ontario, and soon became one of the foremost criminal lawyers of Ontario. In 1889 the late Sir John Thompson appointed him judge for Carleton to succeed the late Judge Lyon. From 1866 to 1873 he had been a member of the City Council. It was he who was the first to suggest and to aid in establishing the city's system of waterworks. Only two months ago his wife died, after having nursed him back to life during a long illness of a couple of years. He was one of the most genial souls in the world. His affable manner won him a warm place in the hearts of all who met with him. Although not a Catholic, many of our institutions will miss his kindly word and generous hand.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.—The celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence, of Sussex street, took the form of a grand banquet at the residence of Mr. J. N. Vincent, at Britannia-on-the-Bay. About forty guests assembled under the presidency of Mr. Joseph Barre, of Montreal. All the family of the worthy couple were present, except one son, who is in Texas and who wired his congratulations. Mr. A. Tasse, who was of the guests, contributed a great deal to the occasion by furnishing a musical programme. The banquet was the sequel to the religious ceremonies that took place at the Basilica in the morning, and at which the Vicar-General presided. They are one of the oldest couples living in Ottawa.

BLESSING OF A BELL.—On Sunday a very impressive ceremony took place at the Chapel of St. Bonaventure, Britannia, when His Grace, Archbishop Duhamel, blessed a handsome bell recently purchased by subscription amongst the summer residents of that place. His Grace assisted by Rev. Fathers Honoré and

Gregoire, Capuchins, Rev. Father Myrand being master of ceremonies. Rev. Fathers Patrick and Valiquette, of Hull, were also present. Eloquent sermons on the mission which a bell performed in calling the faithful to divine worship were preached in English by Rev. Father O'Brien, and in French by Rev. Father Norbert, Capuchin. Beautiful music was rendered by Valentine's orchestra. Mr. A. Tremblay presided at the organ.

ADVICE TO PARENTS.—At St. Joseph's Church, on Sunday, Rev. Father Murphy took occasion of the opening of the schools to address some salutary advice to parents on their duties. As what was then said so well applies elsewhere, I may as well give your readers the benefit of the reported sermon.

He said there was a tendency among the rising generation to devote too much time to athletics, often to the detriment of their health, and the neglect of their studies; and an obligation rested upon parents to see that they did not. Too much athletics, he said, only served to divert the mind from the more serious aims of life. He also impressed upon parents the necessity of having their children keep good hours and attend to their studies. He advised them not to believe all the little stories brought home by the pupils about their teachers, but in the case of any difficulty to consult directly with the teacher. In conclusion, he reminded his hearers of the obligation resting upon Catholics of sending their children to Catholic schools.

A NEW ALTAR.—At the Church of the Sacred Heart, Rev. Father Portance, pastor, announced that the handsome new altar for which the parishioners have been contributing by monthly subscriptions for some time, would soon be ready to be placed in position, and that the consecration was expected to take place on Sunday, October 18th. The new altar, which, it is said, will be an architectural masterpiece, will be built of wood and highly ornamented. The structure, with an arrangement of electric lights, will cost when completed about \$5,000. With its erection the sanctuary will then turn his attention to the preparation of plans for the painting and decoration of the body of the edifice.

OBLATES FROM FRANCE.—Several Oblates arrived here on Friday last week from France. They leave in a few days for the West for the dioceses of Bishop Deutonneville and Bishop Legat. At the Water street Hospital, one of the oldest parish priests of the diocese, Rev. Father Brunet, is ill with fever and small hopes are entertained of his recovery. The retreat of the students at the Ottawa East Scholasticate will be preached by Rev. Father Nangin, of the Oblate house, at Lowell, Mass. The following changes have been ordered by the Rev. Father Provincial, of the Oblate Order: Rev. Father Popin, curate of Mattawa, will be called to the Ottawa University, will be replaced at Mattawa by Rev. Father Rajotte.

Rev. Father Legault will be replaced by Father Boyer. Rev. Father Fullham, assisted by Fathers Turcotte and Oumet will have charge of the senior department, Rev. Father Kerwin will be professor of History and Latin; Rev. Father Gervais will be professor of Latin and Greek; Rev. Father Bayon, of France, will be professor of French literature, and Rev. Father Foley, of England, professor of English literature.

A NEW PARISH.—On the 4th October next will take place the benediction of the new parish Church of Papineauville. The ceremony will be presided over by His Grace Archbishop Duhamel. An excursion will be arranged for by the Gardes of Hull, Ottawa and Papineauville.

NON-CATHOLIC CHURCHES CLOSED.

The Boston "Herald" says:—"So many of the Church doors are closed at this season of the year that Bostonians are almost compelled to spend their Sundays in those delightful spots where there are tongues in trees and sermons in stones, in order that they may receive the usual amount of religious inspiration."

Boston is not unique in closed churches during "the season." We saw, a few weeks ago, on one of the temples here, "Closed until Fall." The Catholic churches remain open. We believe it is of record—in the newspapers at least—that the devil takes no vacation in seeking as a roaring lion those whom he may devour.

The ministers cry "quits" when the hot weather comes. "Sure they might as well," said an Irishman, "because no matter how they carry on the devil don't mind them."

IRELAND'S BRIGHT DAYS

(By a Regular Contributor.)

There is considerable mention of Robert Emmet in those days, especially in connection with the supposed uncertainty of his place of burial, and also the coming celebration of his centennial. Every boy has learned; at some time or other, Emmet's famous speech, wherein he asks that his epitaph be not written till his country takes her place amongst the nations of the earth. This idea of a regenerated and rejuvenated Ireland seems to have been ever uppermost in the minds of patriotic Irishmen, even in the hours of the darkest tribulation and of the least apparent hope. We recall, in this connection, the splendid hopes of Meagher, in the sad days of famine and trouble, from 1846 to 1848, when he pictured the "Angel of the Nation's Resurrection, descending on earth, clothed in a white robe of liberty and pointing to the sepulchre that is void." Some twenty years ago we remember listening to a brilliant lecture on "Ireland in Sunshine and Shadow" delivered by the late J. J. Gahan, in the peroration of which he pictured Ireland, in the glow of another, a milder, but nonetheless glorious sunshine, arising as a land of plenty, of new industries, of wider prospects, of loftier hopes, with the seal of emancipation set upon her brow and her right hand extended across the Irish sea to grasp that of Britain that would then have cast aside its glove of mail and would be delicate in the touch of its friendliness.

These recollections come up as we contemplate the situation in Ireland to-day, since the passing of the new Land Purchase Act, and as we read the comments that are made on all sides by the best friends of the old land. The other day Mr. V. E. Dillon, of Dublin, was on his way to Pittsburgh, Pa., and in conversation upon the subject of Ireland's present situation and future prospects, he said that "Ireland has crossed the turning line into a newer and better civilization. Only those who have lived in that land all their days, as I have done, can fully appreciate the present condition of the provinces." And he added that while he is not over optimistic of Ireland's future still the British Government has eventually opened its eyes; and now that they are opened, they all feel better. "The next ten years," he says, "will see Ireland rid of a system by which her provinces have been impoverished." While this is not as florid, nor as apparently visionary as what we have already quoted, still it cannot be denied that while the men of the past lived in an atmosphere of grave uncertainty, and that their aspirations were more the outcome of their hearty desires than the results of an assurance they had of their dreams would ever be realized, the men of the present have a practical experience of at least a partial realization of those hopes—and they, consequently, speak with greater calmness, in a more matter of fact manner.

IRISH MUSIC.

The study of Irish music is a most interesting one, and it is so interwoven with the history of the land that it becomes a real education on Irish questions of the past, when it is carefully carried on. One of the best recognized authorities on this subject is Mr. William H. Grattan Flood, who is about to publish a volume entitled "A History of Irish Music." Mr. Flood is a native of the County Wexford. He is, himself, a musician of more than local fame; he is the organizer of Ennisceorty Cathedral. He has lectured in all parts of Ireland, and in many places in England, on the national music of Ireland. The remark has been passed of how strange it is that, in spite of all that has been said and written about the Irishman's "glorious heritage," still there never has been issued any one book dealing with the history of Irish music from the pre-Patrician days to the present century. Mr. Flood's volume, for which he began collecting the material twenty-five years ago, will be the very first of its kind, and will mark an era not only in the study of Irish music, but also in the literature of Ireland. It will contain about three hundred pages, rich with illustrations. It will be a most delightful gift from this patriotic musician to the land of his birth and to the people of his love. We will await its arrival on this side of the Atlantic with pleasant feelings of anticipation, and we are confident that it will aid greatly in the grand work of Celtic revival now going on.

NEW IRISH

The new Irish Land just become a law is by important and far-reaching dealing with the Irish which has been carried English Parliament up east time.

There is no doubt that ministered in anything out and broad-minded new landed estates can will result within the n in transferring nine-ten land of Ireland from the the landlords to those ants, at prices far below have hitherto and are paid annually as rent lords.

The act will go into first day of November n what peculiar coincidence as that date has always ed in the past by the l the warning of what w "gale day," that is the the payment of the usual ly rent.

The interval between Nov. 1 will be devoted to ing of schedules, making regulations for the guide who will have charge o pretation of the act, and of the limits within which ent departments created will carry out their work.

The act became law pr the shape that it left the Commons, the House of I ing failed to make any of importance in the text sure as it left the House mons. The Irish party, Mr. Redmond, and supported Dillon, William O'Brien an on the other hand, succee grafting on the bill while fore the House of Commoi many amendments in line views adopted at the great ist convention held in Dul dieaty after the introducti bill in April last.

Perhaps the most impo these amendments was the abolition of what was call minimum price," which the erment at first insisted Mr. Redmond told the min if it was not removed from it meant that the "Irish p the government had come parting of the ways."

Mr. Wyndham, the Chief S then accepted another ar which practically offset the which he had formerly insi which will do away subs with the minimum and r price.

The Government's desire, i the interest of the Irish landlor that the bill should confine a tions to be made on land tenants between the limits o 30 per cent. on existing seco or their equivalents, that rents which have been twice and reduced by the existin courts since the passage of stone's land act of 1881.

The Irish party contende minimum reduction should be cent, and the maximum 40, the landlords and tenants t make whatever bargains may sible between these limits, Government would not consen Mr. Redmond threatened to further responsibility for the of the bill.

The Government then caved while nominally holding to t ductions between 15 and 30 p on existing rents consented t introduction of an amendme Mr. Redmond giving power t landed estate commission estal under the bill to sanction sale advances of money to tenants where the reductions made a side of the limits or "zones," a are called, of 15 and 30 per cent.

This will simply leave in the of the tenants and their org the United Irish League, power of forcing reductions in cases of tenants who are entit more than 10 per cent. of a tion, and have the agreement r under the act. There is little t that over nine-tenths of the la Ireland will enable the peopl purchase satisfactory adjustme purchase their holdings, backed as they will be by the organiz which has compelled the passag the act.

Another important achievem the Irish party while the bill was fore the House of Commons was securing of the abolition of the actual rent charge of one-ig which it was proposed in t that the tenants should always own after the land had passed c pletely into the ownership of