mber 24 1900 ------

Dus S

- It is now rince and Prinvisit Ireland tly there is a the mind of roy-e Old Land.

is removed from structors in the St. Cyr twenty-they were cdu-stitutions. In fupublic office in she graduate ttion. This bars will be educat-utions.

ES.-The "Caths" says :lsifying the tra-Patrick's time, on Irish soil, ecently found in from England, from England, Irish press. Of live long in St. and their scaly

r scaly Dublin g near Dublin Il English snakes give Ireland a y possible prest to bear upon urch of England to the threatenas the Arch-and Middlescx,

and Middlescx, e measures, says int newspaper. ritual prosecu-ago showed the eedings, which num of heated um of practical f them. most d be especially when a modus as the result of e conference be-and Moderates.

. -Yesterday's of a negro murays the New sue of Saturday y circumstances which make it ng of its kind thern State. Ingone more call-g of a victim. do not serve do not serve s no race ques-sannot be said ments must be ro criminals in ves of whites question of a to sudden and A week had to sudden and A week had e. Preparations tan were made ion of the pub-to of agony by man should be ided by a kind traph operators otographers ad-"snap shots" otographirs ad-"snap shots" . Then the pri-n the Sherif, arrangement, if he "most res-e neightorhood ellow-being was ch an outrage on the funda-n, was never netrated in a ado has, in-l punishment. l punishment, l in palliation.

f such crimes for vengeance ught of before

day, November 24, 1900

ST. BONIFACE, PAST AND PRESENT.

it in two and publish the first half in this issue and the second half pext week. The article is signed by E. B. B. Reesor, and is entitled "St. Boniface, Past and Present." This week we will give what concerns the history—a most unique history—ot that important town from 1656, when the first white man, arrived there down to the death of Bishop Provencher in 1858. It will be both amusing and instructive for many of our readers to learn the story of good Bishop Provencher's peculiar-ities and of his characteristic des-tion of the young ecclesiastic des-tined to become his successor, in the person of the late Archbishop Tache-Without any further comment or in-troduction, we leave the story to be

troduction, we leave the story to be told by the writer of the above-mentioned article. tioned article. The French-Canadians were the first to take possession of the great northwest lands, and, from the date of their arrival, 1656, when Jean Bourdon penetrated as far as the shores of the Hudson Bay and took possession of the neighboring terri-tory in the name of Louis XIV, un-til now, when the village of St. Boniface claims a great share of those who in the past and those who are now making Manitoba take no second place among the provinces

no second place among the provinces of the Dominion, Canadians have ever been foremost in furthering the ever been foremost in furthering the advancement of their own country. I say Canadians, for surely the de-scendants of the French people who first settled Quebec are the least for-eign element in our land, though they of Scotch, English or Irish parentage call themselves by the en-dearing home-term, "Canadians," and calmly speak of others, whose ancestors had for generations helped to build the country, as French or to build the country, as French or

Five years after Jean Bourdon's visit to the lands bordering on Hudson Bay, Despres Conture accompanied an exploring party under the guidance of two Jesuit Fathers, Druielettes and Dablon, to find a northwest passage to Japan, but failing, the expedition returned, and in 1663 Conture started again, this time accompanied by five compan-

In the "Missionary Record of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate," for November, appears one of the most interesting articles that we have read for some time. We would like to reproduce it in full, yet space for bids; we would like to make select from it, but how select from in the is equally of interest and importance throughout? It seems to us, under the circumstances, that in this issue and the second hali next week. The article is signed by

Lower Canadian and the mothers of

River Valley, the fathers being of Lower Canadian and the mothers of western Indian birth. The religion of the fathers being Roman Catholic Lord Selkirk's request was made to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Que-bec, asking that priests might be sent to administer to the needs of this new race growing up around him. His request was granted, and on the 16th of July, 1818, Fathers Provencher and Dumoulin landed at Fort Douglas now that part of Win-nipeg situated directly opposite Northern St. Boniface, and there celebrated their first Mass near the spot where the Church of the Imma-culate Conception now stands. For two months after his arrival Father Provencher enjoyed the hospitality of the Governor of Fort Douglas pending the completion of a small chapel and priest's residence across the river at St. Boniface, both he and Father Dumoulin working with their own hands at the building, a log but 50 x 30 feet which was to and Father Dumoulin working with their own hands at the building, a log hut 50 x 30 feet, which was to serve as a home for himself and a church for his flock. This hut was built almost on the spot where the Cathedral of Turrets Twain was af-terwards built, and where the pre-sent cathedral now stands. But even living with the Governor and eating at the first table in the land meant nothing luxirious. On the table there, was neither bread nor vegetables,

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

ther shelter from nor anything to break the force of the wind, where in wet weather travel could not be accomplished without actual toil on account of the peculiar condition of the soil, and where settlements were many miles apart, with no means of communication excepting by oxen or on foot—poverty under such condi-tions was physically painful. Many and many times Father Provencher was forced to beg a bite to eat from his scholars, in order to gain strength to continue his teaching, but, ever cheerful, strictly honor-able and with a lofty sense of the duty which he had undertaken, no allusion to his trials or hardship ever crossed his lips. In 1822 he was recalled to Quebec for conserra-tion as bishop, and such a shabby individue 16 r. the lock in the case was recalled to Quebec for consecra-tion as bishop, and such a shabby individual fi rhe look in his cas-sock, which, as habiliment alike for farm work, cooking, travelling and teaching, he had worn for four years, his friends simply shut the big six-foot-four and splendidly-pro-portioned man up until enough mo-ney was collected to buy him some new clothes. Shortly aiter his return the officers of the Hudson Bay Com-pany, seeing the great straits to which his poverty oftentimes brought the officers of the Hudson Bay Com-pany, seeing the great straits to which his 'poverty oftentimes brought him, gave him, of their own ac-cord, an annual sum of £50 ster-ling, which, ten years later (1835), they raised to £100 sterling, which amount he received until his death. His manner was at times brusque, and his greeting to young Father Tache upon his arrival in St. Boni-face was anything but cordial. Many times he had been disappointed in young men sent from Quebec to help young men sent from Quebec to help nim, who, after a few months' hard him, who, after a few months' hard-ship, gave up and returned to secu-lar pursuits. Alexander Tache was only 22 when he arrived, and looked even younger, and when the Bishop saw this stripling step out of the cance at St. Boniface he said, ra-ther gruffly :— "Are you a priest?" And upon young Tache's negative answer, he exclaimed :—" Then you would have done much better to have stayed at home." Which greeting was hardly one of

have stayed at home." Which greeting was hardly one of comfort to the youth, who had travelled sixty days in a bark, ca-noe in order to reach the field of his labor, and had given up bril-liant prospects in the east to do so. But when an old priest told the Bishop that the Levite would soon become a priest, he was somewhat mollified, and excused himself for re-ceiving him in so gruff a manner. mollified, and excused himself for re-ceiving him in so gruff a manner. Some idea may be formed of the veneration in which he was held, when, to this day, in spite of the extraordinary ability and devoted-ness of his successor, Mgr. Tache, some of the older generation in speaking of the Archbishop pause reflectively as they remark :— "Ah, but he was not so great a man as Bishop Provencher!" He was known to be physically the strongest man in the country, and



perhaps condemned—in some quart-ers, but it would have been unwor-thy of him to have gone into an electoral campaign against any man who assisted him in bringing about that reconciliation. He would be frank enough to state that he de-plored the loss of some men of great Parliamentary experience, and who had a long record in the service of the National movement. He would use his humble endeavors to place the whole of the country in touch with the National organization. He believed the whole of the country would have been placed in touch with it within the last few months by a better display of reason and common sense and less persistence on the part of some men to carry out every idea that entered their own minds. They could win frishmen over anywhere by conciliation and good fellowship, but if they attemnted to - The men on the Catholic University question, said there was one body on whom a very weighty responsibility, both to their own consciences and before the tribunal of history, rests before the tribunal of history, rests in this matter, and those were the Catholic Unionists of Ireland and of England. It had been their defence all through that the Unionist Gov-ernment would do us justice —was, in fact, the only Government that. could do us justice in education. Their hopes had been raised and dashed session after session, but what secuned very strange was that there had been no manly independent action on their part to show that action on their part to show that they resented the treatment which has been given to them. Their position was neither very creditable even respectable. In Ireland might go to the Castle and enjoy Viceregal condescension, but when-ever the history of this movement for Catholie education came to be written, they would fill a rather in-glorious page. minds. They could win Irishmen over anywhere by conciliation and good fellowship, but if they attempted to oust men out of the ranks because they differed with them they would completely fail in uniting the people and in bringing the Irish cause to the position it ought to occupy. For his part he could wish some altera-tion in the programme of the Na-tional organization, but these were matters which a convention must settle, and in which the general spir-it of the community at large must prevail. He would wish to see an organization not pushed to extremes. ORANGE INTOLERANCE. - Some

ORANCE INTOLERANCE. — Some idea of the bitter intolerance of the Orangemen, in this enlightened pe-riod, in the Old Land may be ob-tained from the following remarks of Rev. P. Quinn, P.P., of Stewarts-town, on the occasion of a recent in-dignation held by the parishioners. Father Quinn'said that every friend that they had around them, both lay and clerical, ever since the, oc-currence of last Friday night, had been urging upon him that some steps should be taken to see if they (the Nationalists) could get any sa-tisfaction or any redress for the out-rages and barbarous conduct that they were subjected to on last Friorganization not pushed to extremes organization not pushed to extremes, nor driven always at high pressure, because an organization always at high pressure where, in some places, it might be used for personal pur-poses, and might possibly become an instrument of tyranny, that or-ganization, instead of winning re-spect for the Irish cause, and inpect for the Irish cause, and tead of strengthening the hands they were subjected to on last Fri-day night. Secondly, if any steps could be taken to secure protection, the Irish representatives in the any steps House of Commons, would sometimes

House of Commons, would sometimes create a difficulty and a danger. They had, however, men in Ireland who were well drilled in the duties of leadership, and he looked with con-fidence especially to the approaching convention to lay down the lines of the National organization on such a basis as would prevent its being a hindrance to the Irish cause. CATHOLIC UNIONISTS.— In the course of a lecture on the education question, delivered recently in Limer-ick, the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, af-ter condemning in strong terms the half-heartedness of some of our pub-



3

200 finest Eiderdown Comforters, all the best English makes. Covered with Silk, Satin, and the best of French Sateen. All filled with the best of Eiderdown. Price from \$5.25 to \$50.00 each.

nor

they

White and Grey Blankets,

300 pairs White Wool Blankets, the 300 pairs White Wool Blankets, the best English, Scotch and Canadian makes. All prices from \$3 per pair. 200 pairs all Wool Grey Blankets, fast colored borders. See "The Lead-er" at only \$1.50 per pair. White Flannelette Blankets, full size 200

nize, 90c. White Flannelette Blankets, Crib

size, 250

Wadded Comforters.

500 Best Wadded Comforters, choice coverings, all filled with the Best Carded Cotton. All prices from \$1.50 each.

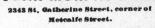
Special Lot of Smyrna Rugs

100 Handsome Smyrna Rugs, all choice colors. Size, 30 x 60. This Rug cheap at \$2.50. We shall offer you your choice at only \$1.99 each.

Remember our great Silk sale.

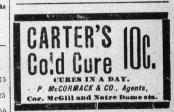
Country orders carefully and promptly filled.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.



TERMS CASH. Telephone Up 983





Colonial... Phillips Square,

He was known to be physically the strongest man in the country, and as his mode of work was to go right in among the people and toil with them in their every-day duties, the lion's share of the labor gener-ally fell to his lot, especially during the hunting season, when farms were often left to look after themselves, while the halfbreeds, who did not relish farm work, hunted the buf-falo. But the Bishop was a simple man in his tastes, and whatever he found to do he did well.

ught of before repealed; and, ined and re-lynching puts f. It will be n newspaper or reproach the negroes. The sed the bloody th.

itute d Worth." wardly, of nd bowels, lood's Sartly used.

outside, and a frame, with the scheek, good n, pure blood. "I was in poor less, tired feeling a completely run parfile and after Hood's Saraspa-A. Russarz. Old

od's Sarsaparilla uilt me up." A Toronto, Ont. apartila





