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A Famous Irish School.

Its Pupils Included Daniel O'Connell.

A writer signing himself "J. C." contributed the following interesting letter to a recent issue of the Irish Catholic of Dublin:

In Dr. Arthur Houston's "Daniel O'Connell: His Early Life and Journal," which was recently reviewed in the Irish Catholic, occurs the curious misstatement that the great Liberator's first school was "at Long Island, near Cork."

O'Connell's first school was on the Great Island, so called, on account of its being the largest island in Cork Harbor. Queenstown stands on the south side of the Great Island, and about three miles to the east of Queenstown stood Redington School, which, when in existence, was usually known as Dr. Harrington's College or Dr. Harrington's School.

This school, besides having the honor of reckoning the future Liberator of Ireland amongst its pupils, possessed also the unique distinction of having been the first Catholic public school opened in Ireland since the promulgation of the Penal Laws, Carlow College being the next to it, which still, happily, exists.

It may be taken as indicative of the deplorable indifference of the Catholic clergy and laity of this locality, to anything appertaining to its past history, that practically nothing is now known of O'Connell's schoolmaster, Father Harrington.

The present writer, however, came to the conclusion that he was formerly a Jesuit, and that, possibly, consequent on the dissolution of his order by Pope Clement, he set up this first Catholic boarding school at Redington, which is an Anglicized form of the old Celtic place name, Ballybrasil, one that is still given to it; and this surmise was confirmed by the late Mr. James Murphy, of Cork, who further stated that Father Harrington was a cousin of his, and that his elder brother, Michael Murphy, was also educated at Redington, who afterwards became a Judge in Kentucky, U.S.A.

Father Harrington was regarded as a saint by the people in the neighborhood of his school, and they paid "rounds" at his tomb in Templemore Churchyard, where he is buried, which is about half a mile distant from Redington. The railings round his tomb were covered with pieces of rags, placed there by those who have been paying their devotions, until removed by the late Michael Hannon (who for many years had charge of this graveyard). In order that he might, on one occasion, paint these now rust-eaten railings.

The inscription on the tomb is as follows: "To mark the spot which covers the mortal remains of the Rev. Michael Harrington, for many years master of Redington Academy. In order to perpetuate at once his memory and their gratitude this monument has been erected by his pupils. He died Feb. 27, 1810. R.I.P."

A friend of the writer informed him that an old woman, now many years dead, who remembered Father Harrington, described him as a small man, who wore blue knee breeches, and said that she used to hear Mass in the chapel attached to the school—the Chapel of Ease at Ballymore, not then having been built.

The impression still exists that no effort was made to carry on this school after its founder's death. The property then came into the hands of the Shaw family of Monkstown, Co. Cork, to whom belongs Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, of London Fire Bri-

gade fame, who was born at Ballymore Cottage, to the east of Redington, and received his early education at the school kept at Queenstown by Dr. Coghlan, who had formerly been a Protestant clergyman and was ordained priest when he had reached a very advanced age, whose son, the late Father Coghlan, ex-army chaplain, died last year at Folkestone.

About 30 years ago the buildings that constituted Father Harrington's Academy were taken down and a dwelling house erected to form the residence of Mr. Edmond O'Farrell, one of the leading farmers of the County Cork, who died lately at a great age, and whose widow and family still occupy it. In front of this house were formerly little garden plots, which each pupil possessed—in itself a sign that Father Harrington was a man considerably in advance of his time—while part of the old walls form portion of its back premises.

It is recorded in O'Neill Daunt's "Personal Recollections of O'Connell" that the latter said of himself, "I was the only boy who was not beaten at Harrington School. I owed this to my attention." In reference to this exemption of O'Connell's from the rod at his first school, Mr. James Roche, in his Octogenarian Essays, remarks: "This fact admits of no contradiction; but I have been assured that, if not beaten by the master, he was by the scholars, for his unsociability, apparent shyness and preference of study to play. Nor yet was he, I have been equally assured by his school-fellows, particularly distinguished amongst them for superior capacity at this early period."

Besides the great Daniel O'Connell, a still-remembered Co. Cork poet, J. J. Callanan was also educated at the school of Father Harrington, whose title of Doctor seems to have been only a courtesy one. Another pupil of his was the Rt. Rev. Dr. Archdeacon, Bishop of Kilfenora and Kilmaedagh, who was a Corkman by birth, some further information as to whose history is to be found in Dr. Remshan's "Collections of Irish Church History." In any other place or country than this some more suitable and more durable memorial would have been set up to perpetuate the memory of such a man as Father Harrington—in later years at least—instead of leaving it to the fast-perishing inscription which marks his all but forgotten and decayed tomb in the churchyard of Ballymore, in the Great Island near Cork.

HONORING BROTHER DOMINIQUE.

Tuesday was observed as a gala day at the Demontigny street reformatory, the occasion being the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the religious profession of the Rev. Bro. Dominique, superior of the institution. Brother Dominique is the first Canadian superior of the reformatory. Born at St. Germain, county of Bellechasse, in 1861, he received his education in the Levis College, and entered the order of the Brothers of Charity in 1887. After serving as master of discipline at the Montreal reformatory for several years, his superiors called him to Europe, where he was put in charge of one of their establishments in Liverpool, England, and afterwards became the head of the Royal Deaf and Dumb Institute in Brussels. In 1905 he was appointed superior of the Montreal Reformatory.

In its initial stages a cold is a local ailment, easily dealt with. But many neglect it and the result is often the development of distressing seizures of the bronchial tubes and lungs that render life miserable for the unhappy victim. As a first aid there is nothing in the handy medicine line so certain in curative results as Bick's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the far-famed remedy for colds and coughs.

The Last Day at the Seminary.

Impressions of an Alumnus at the Consecration of Historic St. Sulpice.

(From Donahoe's Magazine.)

On Thursday morning (December 20) as early as 10 o'clock I sought to pay a last visit to our dear old seminary, but I was emphatically denied admittance by the police. None but the students and servants employed about the house were allowed to enter. When M. Mouquin, the Police Commissioner, that morning expelled the Superior of St. Sulpice, he was wrong in designating the act of placing a hand on the shoulder of the master of the house, a trifling informality. It was an act, however trivial in itself, fraught with serious meaning. It made only too evident the fact that the police are absolute masters in those halloved precincts where we were sheltered in our first peaceful days as young clerics.

Towards 1 o'clock I made another attempt to gain admittance. This time the policeman on duty allowed me to enter, giving me the liberty to visit the occupants, for well he knew that in that house, lately so full of life, I would not find a soul. I walked about the courtyard, the corridors, the chapels, —all is deserted; all is silent. Where could I find consolation but in the large chapel where I had prayed so often? As I knelt there at my old place I offered up a tender prayer from the depths of my soul. How I thanked our Lord, the Blessed Virgin, St. Joseph, St. John, and all the other patrons of the seminary, for the extraordinary graces which during 260 years they had showered down upon this house. I begged them to quickly restore to the seminarians of France the priests of St. Sulpice, the sons of M. Olier, that again they might continue their mission.

I would pay, also, my usual homage at the foot of Mary's throne. But, ah! Our dear Lady's statue—Virgo Fidelis—was no longer on its throne. I saw it standing on the pavement a few steps from me; facing the door as if waiting to go. The Fathers of St. Sulpice did not wish to leave that image to be desecrated before which so many a precious priest has been raised to the glorious Queen of Heaven. Such foresight was worthy of these holy priests.

At 5 o'clock as I passed under the vestibule on my third visit, I met a number of professors and students talking away the last objects to be removed. It was necessary to do so, for at 6 o'clock that evening the prefect would take definite possession of the entire establishment. It was hard to say if even the porter would then be admitted to his apartment. Our attention was attracted to eight workmen who moved towards the door a great wooden framework. It was the throne of our Lady. This throne, with its colors of blue, yellow and rose, has indeed little artistic value, but ah! it is Mary's throne! The Fathers of St. Sulpice must see that Mary leaves last and that, too, with her royal throne. When Father Olier founded a house he made it a point to have the image of Mary enter before anything else. This same pious fidelity lives in the sons of Father Olier. When leaving their house, with loving care they take the recious image as their most cherished possession. Who would not be affected in assisting at such a departure from the house which to our Lady was ever an object of tenderest solicitude!

Worldly people who read these lines will hardly appreciate the trifling details we give of this removal of the statue of our dear Blessed Mother. Perhaps in their scorn they may even laugh. Former students, however, will understand and many will be moved to tears when they read of this little scene, so tender are the memories it recalls. They will be happy to know that the Virgo Fidelis will not be dishonored, and that she lives with their venerable and revered masters. She will, we are confident, guide them with her loving care; she will protect them. St. Sulpice is not separated from Mary. Mary will not separate herself from St. Sulpice.

NURSES WANTED.

The Sisters of Charity of the Good Samaritan Hospital of Suffern, New York, give a two years and three months training to women desirous of becoming professional nurses. Applicants for admission should be between twenty-three and thirty years and possess a good English education. For prospectus apply to Superintendent of Nurses, Sister Margaret Josephine, Good Samaritan Hospital, Suffern, N.Y.

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Second Class from Montreal March 1st to April 30th, 1907.

- \$48.60 - Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Washington and Portland, Ore.
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Mr. O'Flaherty Appointed Special Commissioner.

Mr. J. J. O'Flaherty, a well known Quebec newspaper man, Provincial President of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and correspondent for various Canadian and American newspapers, who was recently appointed a special commissioner to represent the Dominion Government at the International Exhibition, Dublin, Ireland, will leave, accompanied by his wife, by the Empress of Ireland, that sails from St. John on the 19th instant, to enter upon his office.

OBITUARY.

MRS. JOSEPH QUIPP. Mrs. Joseph Quipp, wife of the well-known St. Antoine street druggist, died at the Hotel Dieu last week, and was buried from that institution on Saturday morning. Mrs. Quipp was 51 years of age, a life-long parishioner of St. Patrick's, and was well known for her philanthropy and kindness. R. I. P.

Ingratitude of French Government.

Some thirty years ago there was a terrible conflagration in the city of Vanves, in Brittany. A quarter of the city was destroyed by fire. The population rushed to the help of the firemen and of the soldiers, whose barracks was consumed by flames. Among them, in the front rank, were the seminarians, who, as is usual in such occurrences in provincial towns, had come to the rescue of their neighbors.

From the first moment the military authorities, giving up the rest, had concentrated all efforts on keeping the flames from the powder magazines. If the fire should reach there the whole city would be blown up. All seemed to strive in vain, and finally the military chiefs, giving up the fight, ordered all to retreat and look out for their lives. Then one of the priests of the seminary, Father Le Bideau, begged to be allowed to remain with the seminarians and continue the struggle. Al-

This Store will Close at 5.30 p. m. Daily and 1 p. m. on Saturdays. THE S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1907.

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Having on Saturday advertised complete Communion Sets for Girls we now devote space to the Boys.

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BOYS' VERY SUPERIOR SUITS, in extra quality of Black Venetian, made in the latest cut First Communion pleated Coat, full size pants, and the acme of style and dressiness. \$6.50 and ..... \$7.50
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BOYS' 3-PIECE BLACK SERGE SUITS FOR FIRST COMMUNION, in single and double breasted coats, best linings and make only used, and made on the latest style and cut perfect. \$4.50 to ..... \$11.00
BOYS' WHITE COMMUNION SHIRTS, dressed fronts, in sizes 12, 12-13, 13 1-2, 14. Price 50c and ..... 75c each.
BOYS' WHITE COMMUNION JOLLARS, in 4 ply, in a variety of shapes, all sizes. Price ..... 12 1-2c each.
BOYS' WHITE COMMUNION BRACES, best fittings. Price ..... 20c up
BOYS' WHITE COMMUNION TIES, in silk, satin and cambric. Price ..... 8c to 25c each.
The prices of our FIRST COMMUNION DRESSES are from \$1.50 up to \$15.00. We have a larger range this year than in previous years. Our stock is full and complete, with CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR FOR FIRST COMMUNION.
EXTRA FINE ORGANDIE MUSLIN DRESSES, made with very wide skirt, and a wide hem and two rows of Val. lace insertion, round yoke of Val lace and insertion, running down waist. Special ..... \$2.45
WE ALSO HAVE FIRST COMMUNION SETS, comprising 6 pieces, dress, 2 white skirts, one with waist, also white flannelette skirt, cambric drawers and chemise, all nicely trimmed with French Val. lace. Special \$10.50 set and ..... \$12.00

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ter some hours of most heroic work they had the fire under control. At the time, their deed created the warmest feeling of admiration all over France. The priest and his seminarians were offered crosses of the Legion of Honor, but they refused the decorations with the same simplicity with which they had done their heroic duty. Jules Simon, who was then Minister of Worship and Education, de-



Gardiens de la S. de Lecture Feb. 19, 1907 Assesblee Legi

What Would

On every side we hear saying: "Had Leo XIII French trouble would have been averted." Not a few half convinced that it that is an illusion original lack of knowledge, says ger. Pius X. did not fight. It was raging mounted the Pontiff far back as 1880, Walframed a law which made offense to be a member of Congregation, and troubles arising from death, Boulangism, the rations, the Panama sc the like prevented its On April 2nd of the same meaceau unfolded the Grand Orient, sayin ter the suppression and the Religious Congregat rogation of the Concord general secularizing of and other public institu Catholics preserve any the country, it will be tirpate them entirely in the common law by ren services of religion impo the application of some other contained in the Therefore, whilst merely the separation of the Ch the State—an excellen since it can be so agreeo d to the people—the Repy must in reality pursu ate object, that of supp Church in the Stato." gramme of twenty-six ye been carried out to the Leo noted every step in tive development. It w was still living that W seau resuscitated his ma of 1880 in his declaration ber 14, 1899, that if h press the Congregations secure a billion francs for men's pensions. He pas and then handed its exe Combes, who hurried it the lightest regard to decency. Leo XIII saw knew, as Viviani had dec Chambres, that it was o the steps in the plan, w proposed to carry out to end, jusqu'au bout. The tiff witnessed all this ruin had vainly endeavored to every conceivable concess imposing on French Cath severest possible test of th to the Holy See. He sa his indulgence, all his kn his concessions had been futile, and it is thought l family which he had utter prevent hastened his end. tage of woe he handed d successor. It is idle to say that th tact of Leo XIII. wo prevented the crash. would have resented the v