

## ST. JAMES THE GREATER.

The divisions created in the parishes of St. Joseph and Notre Dame, by will constitute a new parish to be a recent decree of the Archbishop, known as that of St. James the Greater, and its parochial temple will be the Cathedral.

The decree reads as follows:

Paul Bruchesi, by the Grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Archbishop of Montreal.

Considering the petition, dated the 15th April, 1904, presented to us in the name and on behalf of the parishioners residing on the portion of territory below described, in the parishes of Notre Dame and St. Joseph, in Montreal, requesting the erection of the said territory into a separate parish, and supported by the reasons therein advanced:

Considering the great spiritual advantages to result from the erection of the said parish;

Considering that the gentlemen of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice are altogether favorable to the dismemberment of the said portion of territory from the parish of Notre Dame;

Considering that the signers of said petition habitually attend our Cathedral Church and there perform their religious duties;

Considering the absence of all opposition, on the part of those interested, to the dismemberment of the said territory in the parishes of Notre Dame and St. Joseph;

Considering that the members of our Chapter consent that, granting the request which has been made us, we place our Cathedral at the disposal of the new parish for purposes of worship;

Wherefore, the holy name of God being invoked, and with the consent of our venerable brethren the canons of our Metropolitan Church, we have departed from and by these presents do depart from the decrees erecting canonically the parishes of Notre Dame and of St. Joseph, in Montreal and we decree as follows, to wit:

1st. We detach from the parish of Notre Dame all the territory included on one side between the middle of Victoria Square, of Beaver Hall and of Aylmer street, and the middle of Mountain street; and on the other side, between the middle of St. James street and the middle of Sherbrooke street.

2nd. We detach from the parish of St. Joseph, of Montreal, all the territory, included; on one side, between

the middle of Mountain street and the middle of Atwater Avenue; and on the other side, between the Canadian Pacific line and the middle of Sherbrooke street.

3rd. Of these two parts united we wish that they do constitute, and by these presents we do constitute them, a distinct parish under the patronage of St. James the Greater, whose feast falls on the 25th July.

4th. The new parish of St. James the Greater of Montreal, is then bounded on the northwest by a line passing through the middle of Sherbrooke street, from Atwater Avenue to Aylmer street; on the northeast by a line running along the middle of Aylmer street, to the east of Phillip Square down the middle of Beaver Hall Hill and the west of Victoria Square to St. James street; on the southeast by St. James street to line running down the middle of Mountain street, to the railway track of the Canadian Pacific, and thence continuing south-easterly along the said Canadian Pacific railway track to the limits of St. Joseph's parish, and thence south-westerly along the western limits of St. Joseph's parish to Dorchester street, and thence continuing south-easterly, by the middle of Dorchester street, to Atwater street; on the southwest by a line running along the middle of Atwater street from Dorchester street to the middle of Sherbrooke street.

To be, the said parish of St. James the Greater, entirely under our spiritual jurisdiction, in charge of the parish priests or assistants who will be appointed by us, or by our successors, to conform to all the rules of ecclesiastical discipline established in this diocese, especially the administrations of the Sacraments, the preaching of the word of God, and the other religious aids to the faithful of the said parish, enjoining on the latter to pay the dues and obligations as is customary and authorized by this diocese, and to respect and obey them in all things that appertain to religion and that touch upon their eternal salvation.

Given at Montreal, at our Archbishop's Palace, the 30th April, 1904, under our sign and seal, and the countersign of our secretary.

PAUL, Arch. of Montreal,

By order of Mgr.

EMILE ROY,  
Canon-Chancellor.

dences of cures. It is related that fully a score of afflicted men and women have successfully sought the aid of Mary at this simple shrine. The writer has frequently heard related the story of a lame man who, after kneeling there in fervent prayer, arose cured. Residents of the village are firm in the belief of the special efficacy of intercession to Mary at this edifying spot. Water flows from the rock in which the niche is, as clear and fresh as from St. Niman's.

The grotto is a place where tired limbs find rest and aching hearts content. It is the only good imitation of Lourdes in Canada, and it is said that there is but one in the United States.—The New Freeman, St. John, N.B.

## NEW PARISH PRIEST.

Amongst the various new parochial appointments announced in the official organ of the diocese, we find that of Rev. Father J. Casey, as parish priest of the newly created parish of St. Agnes, of Montreal. In our last issue we gave the limits of this new parish, which is in the north end of the city, and it was generally conceded that Father Casey would likely be its first pastor. For some years back, Father Casey has been attached to St. Jean Baptiste, where he looked after the spiritual wants of the large English-speaking Catholic population inside the limits of that parish and of the parish of St. Louis de France. For a long time there had been an agitation to secure the erection of a separate parish for that growing element. The result has been the creation of the parish of St. Agnes. We need not say that a great deal, if not the most of the work in connection with that organization fell upon the strong and willing shoulders of Father Casey. He has had a long and up-hill struggle. Now he has before him the great task of building up his parish, of erecting a Church and a presbytery, of securing schools, and of doing all needed to carry out the idea of a parish. That he will succeed we have no doubt, for he has the energy, talent, and determination, and we trust Providence will give him the years and the health to accomplish his great work.

## TWO NEW BISHOPS.

On Sunday, May 1, at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Providence, R.I., the new Bishop of Fall River, Mgr. Stang was consecrated, amidst great ceremonial, by Mgr. Mathew Harkins, the Bishop of Providence. Amongst the members of the hierarchy present was Mgr. Etienne Michaud, the Bishop of Burlington.

On the Monday previous, Rt. Rev. Thomas Francis Cusack was consecrated Auxiliary Bishop of New York in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in that city. More than two hundred ecclesiastics, including Bishops, Monsignors and priests, were present. The following brief account of the ceremonies comes to us from New York:

"The officers of the Mass were: Assistant priest, Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney; deacons of honor, the Rev. Charles H. Corley and the Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell; notary, the Rev. Dr. Guinon; deacon, the Rev. James T. McIntyre; sub-deacon, the Rev. Daniel J. McMackin.

"Bishop Colton, of Buffalo, and Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, took part in the ceremonies, and others present were Archbishop Gauthier of Kingston, Ont.; Bishop Gabriels, of Ogdensburg; Bishop Burke, of Albany; Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, and Bishop McQuaid, of Rochester.

"At the conclusion of the Mass, Bishop Cusack, kneeling before the altar, was endowed by the Archbishop with the crozier and miter, and the ring of the Fisherman. Holding the crozier, Bishop Cusack then received the devotion of the clergy, even the Archbishop kneeling. Then traversing the main aisle, he gave his blessing to all, while the choir sang a Te Deum. After this he took his seat beside the Archbishop on his throne, while the Rev. Walter Elliott, rector of the Apostolic Mission House at Washington, delivered the sermon of the day. He referred to Father Cusack as 'adverse to parade and unfounded show, not a noisy reformer nor a self-invested inquisitor, yet a terror to scandalous evil-doers, a saloonkeeper, bribe-givers and vote sellers; a priest of all the people, but especially for brethren outside the Church, so cruelly suffering from

error and doubt concerning eternal salvation."

Bishop Cusack then pronounced the Papal Benediction, cabled by Cardinal Merry del Val, secretary to Pope Pius X. A banquet at the Cathedral College followed. Bishop Cusack, in a brief talk, urged that every pastor prosecute mission work among non-Catholics, instead of leaving it to bands and orders. Archbishop Farley echoed this sentiment."

## OLD PUBLICATIONS.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

In the last issue I made mention of old editions of the British Essayists—forty-five volumes, published in 1803—from which I extracted two prefaces. I have now before me a Biographical and Historical introduction to these classic works; I would be pleased to make a summary of these pages, as they contain a veritable education in English literature. Moreover, the matter I purpose glean- ing and reducing to brief space, is rare and not within the reach of many of the present-day readers. With out further preface I will begin at the beginning.

The commencement of the Eighteenth Century was distinguished by the appearance of a class of writers so eminent for wit, elegance and taste, that the period in which they flourished has, almost by universal consent, been recorded as the Augustan age of English literature; criticism, however, has since endeavored to explode a term which, while it consigned the past to oblivion, might check the hope of future improvement; yet, if we fairly estimate the writings of the principal ornaments of that time, we must at least allow that they formed a combination which has not often graced the annals of literature, and that they have bestowed upon the world labors whose intrinsic worth must be great, since they have outlived many revolutions of taste, and have attained unrivalled popularity and classic fame, while multitudes of their contemporaries, successors and imitators have perished, with the accidents, or caprices or fashion which procured them any share of public attention.

In all changes of English manners, a foreign influence had long been predominant. The earliest accounts inform us that those who were allowed to prescribe the modes in dress, language, or sentiment, collected their knowledge on their travels, and were not ashamed of being conquered by the follies of nations whose arms they despised. About the time we now treat of, foreign fopperies, ignorance of the rules of propriety, and indecorous affections had introduced many absurdities into public and private life, for which no remedy was provided in the funds of general instruction, and which consequently prevailed with impunity until the appearance of the Essayists. This useful and intelligent class of writers, struck with the necessity of supplying the lesser wants of society, determined to subdivide instruction into such portions as might suit those temporary demands, and casual exigencies, which were overlooked by graver writers, and more bulky theorists; or, in the language of Addison, "to bring philosophy out of closets and libraries, schools and colleges, to dwell in clubs and assemblies, at tea-tables, and in coffee-houses."

Of the origin of this species of writing, Dr. Johnson, in his "Life of Addison," has given a sketch which it were to be wished he had illustrated by research. Yet though written in advanced life, when inquiry became irksome, it is too highly valuable for elegance of diction, and justice of criticism, to be omitted in a place like this. With this sketch from that fertile pen we will close this week's contribution.

## DR. JOHNSON'S ESTIMATE.

"To teach the minuter decencies and inferior duties, to regulate the practice of daily conversation, to correct those depravities which are rather ridiculous than criminal, and remove those grievances, which if they produce no lasting calamities, impress hourly vexation, was first attempted by Casa, in his book of Manners and Castiglione in his Courtier; two books yet celebrated in Italy for purity and elegance, and which, if they are now less read, are neglected only because they have effected that reformation which their authors intended, and their precepts are now no longer wanted. Their usefulness to the age in which they were writ-

## OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

THE SESSION. —There is almost nothing new in political circles, and as far as the progress in Parliament is concerned, the only thing to record is the adoption, after four weeks of discussion, of the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill. It now goes to the Senate, and will be dealt with there on the 16th May, when that body meets again. The probability is that the session will last until June. Possibly if we have very hot weather in May the members may get weary and hasten their departure. At all events there is nothing new at the Capital, in the parliamentary or the political line, and we must turn to some other source of news.

A PIONEER GONE. —Although not of our Church, still one of the oldest pioneers of the Ottawa Valley, who has just died, was a man whose good right hand helped our people in a very material manner in the days that are long gone. Mr. Allanson Cooke, who died at Hintonburg, a suburb of Ottawa, on Sunday last, was at one time, and for some years, member of Parliament for the County of Ottawa. He had reached the advanced age of 93 years. The deceased lived with his son, Mr. Geo. N. Cooke, and a week ago suffered a paralytic stroke, from the effects of which he died. The late Mr. Cooke was a noble specimen of virile Canadian manhood. He was born on September 11, 1811, near l'Original and during the greater part of his life was a resident of the Ottawa district. He belonged to a long lived, historic family on the Ottawa, his father, the late Asa Cooke, having been one of the first to engage in the timber trade on the Grand River, away back in the first years of the century. Mr. Cooke succeeded to the business himself. According to Dr. Morgan, Mr. Cooke was returned to the old Canadian Assembly in 1854, the seat of Government being then at Quebec. He continued to represent Ottawa county up to 1858, when he retired from public life and was succeeded in the representation by Mr. D. E. Papineau a nephew of the famous French-Canadian. Mr. Cooke sat in Parliament during the long and memorable discussion which took place on the seat of Government question, and he was one of the devoted band upholding the Queen's decision in favor of Ottawa. All of his parliamentary contemporaries of that day have passed away. In 1860 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Inkerman division in the Legislative Council of Canada, his opponent being the late Hon. John Hamilton. In his young-

er days he took an active interest in military matters and was lieutenant-colonel of the first battalion of the Ottawa County militia. As warden of the county he was instrumental in having the division made into two electoral districts—Wright and Labelle.

SENATOR DAVID'S LECTURE. —As I have mentioned frequently of late, St. Patrick's Hall here—one of the finest halls of its class in Canada—is used by the Institut Canadien of Ottawa, on account of the burning down of that Association's own hall. On Monday night last a magnificent musical and vocal concert was given, and during the course of the evening Senator L. O. David, City Clerk of Montreal, delivered a delightful lecture on "Papineau and the Bedards." The concert consisted of eleven items in which took part Mesdames A. Lapointe, the Misses F. Beland, N. Beland, V. O'Connor, D. Champagne and M. Clancey, as the famous Sextuor, with mandolins, guitars and harps, Mr. Godard and Miss Laframboise, Mr. J. E. Asselin, and Miss Payette, Miss Idola St. Jean, Miss Tarte. There were two short comedies, splendidly acted. The lecture was a real historical treat. It was certainly worthy of the best efforts of Senator David, and for long years has his reputation been made as an exponent of Canadian historical subjects. It would be highly instructive if his lecture could be reproduced in full, and translated into English.

THE UNIVERSITY. —On the 24th of May, amidst great ceremonial and solemnity, the corner stone of the new University of Ottawa will be laid. It is expected that Cardinal Gibbons will deliver the address on that occasion. At present over one hundred carts are at work removing the debris after the fire. In digging in the ruins the seal of the University was found intact, and scores of precious manuscripts, and books, supposed to have been burned, were found to be but little damaged. Of these are a number of rare volumes in the Irish language that Father O'Boyle had in his office. The explanation of their preservation is this, that when the corner fell in that contained Father O'Boyle's books, desk, safe, etc., the entire wall fell upon them, buried them too deep for the flames to get at them, and thus they were saved for future use. It is expected that the science branch will be built for September. The contractor is Mr. Peter Lyall of Montreal.

ten is sufficiently attested by the translations which almost all the nations of Europe were in haste to obtain.

"This species of instruction was continued and perhaps advanced by the French: among whom La Bruyere's Manners of the Age, though, as Boileau remarked, it is written without connection, certainly deserves great praise, for liveliness of description, and justness of observation. "Before the Tatler and Spectator, if writers for the theatre are excepted, England had no masters of common life. No writers had yet undertaken to reform either the savageness of neglect, or the impertinence of civility; to shew when to speak, or to be silent; how to refuse, or how to comply. We had many books to teach us our more important duties, and to settle opinions in philosophy and politics; but an Arbiter elegantium, a judge of propriety, was yet wanting, who should survey the track of daily conversation, and free it from thorns and prickles which tease the passer, though they do not wound him.

"For this purpose nothing is so proper as the frequent publication of short papers, which we read not as study, but amusement. If the subject be slight, the treatise likewise is short. The busy may find time, and the idle may find patience.

"This mode of conveying cheap and easy knowledge, began among us in the civil war, when it was much the interest of either party to raise and fix the prejudices of the people. At that time appeared Mercurius Aulicus, Mercurius Rusticus, and Mercurius Civicus. It is said that when any title grew popular, it was stolen by the antagonist, who by this stratagem conveyed his notions to those who would not have received him, were.

had he not worn the appearance of a friend. The tumult of those unhappy days left scarcely any man leisure to treasure up occasional compositions; and so much were they neglected, that a complete collection is nowhere to be found.

"These Mercuries were succeeded by L'Estrange's Observer, and that by Lesley's Rehearsal, and perhaps by others; but hitherto nothing had been conveyed to the people, in this commodious manner, but controversy relating to the Church or State; of which they taught many to talk, whom they could not teach to judge. "It has been suggested that the Royal Society was instituted soon after the Restoration, to divert attention of the people from public discontent. The Tatler and Spectator had the same tendency: they were published at a time when two parties, loud, restless and violent, each with plausible declarations, and each perhaps without any distinct termination of its views, were agitating the nation: to minds heated with political contest, they applied cooler and more inoffensive reflections and it is said by Addison, in a subsequent work, that they had a perceptible influence upon the conversation of the time, and taught the frolic and the gay to unite merriment with decency; an effect which they can never wholly lose, while they continue to be among the first books by which both sexes are initiated in the elegancies of knowledge."

With this high appreciation of the Essayists and their work, from the pen of the most competent critic of his age, we will close for this issue. Next week we will glean a more detailed idea of what that work was and of who the British Essayists were.

## LOURDES DUPLICATED

The sad news of the closing of Lourdes, that lovely shrine, where since 1858, thousands of suffering creatures have sought the sweet intercession of Mary and laved their aching limbs in the healing waters which bubbled forth from the sacred earth, will cause sorrowing in many Christian homes.

There, before our Lady of Lourdes, bent those "whose faith hath made them whole," experiencing miraculous cures.

The closing of this noted shrine ends a sad chapter in a few years' history of a misguided nation.

In the Vatican Gardens will shortly be built an exact imitation of the famous grotto of Lourdes. It may be of interest to know that in our own province by the sea there is a beautiful grotto, travellers say, very much like the magnificent spot in France.

At St. Louis, in the county of Kent, Rev. Father M. F. Richard was for many years parish priest. St. Louis is his native village, and the Reverend Father aimed at having it as attractive as the means at his disposal would permit.

He first erected a large church which has elicited the admiration of many who visit the village. Through his instrumentality a convent was built almost directly opposite the Church, and on the brow of a high hill. The people of Richibucto and neighboring places contributed largely to the building of this institution, which has since trained many young ladies for life in the cloister and the world. The hill crowned with those two imposing structures sweeps down to a placid river. Father Richard had visited Lourdes, and noting the close resemblance of the location of his own Church and convent to that of similar edifices on the hill at Lourdes he conceived the idea of having a

grotto on the hillside at St. Louis, like the world-famous shrine. He had not been long returned when Lourdes was almost perfectly imitated at the small settlement in Kent.

When the feast of Corpus Christi is smiled on by a bright sun, the visitor to St. Louis sees the little grotto in its fullest beauty. He views a large procession, the priest bearing the Blessed Sacrament at its head, proceed from the Church along the descending pathway and through the gates of the grotto. He sees this multitude of the faithful pass slowly by a huge cross on which is a life-size figure of Christ Crucified. On either side is a life-sized figure of the dying thieves. These, it is understood, were imported from Paris.

Then begin the Stations of the Cross in plaster of Paris. These are elevated some ten feet from the ground and are excellently designed. Seven of them extend from the crucifixes to the farther side of the grotto; the remaining seven are placed on the other side of a beautiful row of palms. Large and small statues are placed at various nooks of the grotto. Leading down the hill, on which the grotto is situated, is a broad path, flanked on either side by rows of palm, and from this path branch others through the pretty grotto.

Down the main path the procession moves till the priest reaches the statue of the Blessed Virgin, set in a niche rudely carved out from a monstrous rock which goes to form the hill. Here there are two big iron gates which are opened for the priest, who from an altar prepared before the shrine, gives Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament to thousands kneeling before him on a platform built over the water.

Around the image of Mary, flowers bloom all summer long, their sweet perfume wafted over the calm waters of the nearby river, which winds its way silently to the sea. There, as at Lourdes, brackets are raised, and in them stand crutches and canes, evi-

## Random

THE POPE AND TELEPHONE. —On Monday of last week Pope Pius X had the long-distance telephone Rome and Venice. The Pope appointed as Papal nuncio, Monsignore Cavalotti, who had always held a ship. His Holiness new Patriarch on Monday with joy and surprise heard the Pope's voice, from the Vatican, his voice conversing with him in Italian dialect. The conversation some time, and all the assembled in the palace of speed around in mute modern inventions still be developed, the day may on this side of the Atlantic of the Church may have and joy of talking to the Pontiff over a trans-phone.

A CONVERT ARTIST. —Vallier Taylor made his London Academy success of "The Last Blessing," a priest standing bed of a peasant in a stage. Referring to this the artist, and to his of the Faith, a very interesting is to be found in an En-porary. After describing it says:

"It was shown during of Cardinal Manning's own last blessing, of ad-given to it. Paris canvas a year later; and of his success, the artist ception into the Church much sincerity he had by delineation of that to This year Mr. Taylor has somewhat similar subject far more difficult and aspect. The title itself, explanatory—"The Viat among them and they k A poor London street most dreary and unspiri in all Christendom—is Saturday in the kind and twilight. The marriage and artificial lights is symbolically. Lights the shop and from the rows that line the curb rapt through the crowds ment passes a priest, le girl who has summoned the last Sacraments. Of all that distracted throng sacred errand on which goes. He stands with a bowed head until the passes.

AN AGED COMPOSER. —Paris correspondent of Freeman, sends the following account of an composer, whose name were once familiar:

"Paris has an octogenarian composer in the person Pauline Viardot, who, i year, has written a new called "Cendrillon." T fourth or fifth production kind. The lady was fo great singer and pianist. music with Liszt and o persons. Her brother cia, lives in London, and the great vocalist, Mar Malibran, long dead, re large monument in the cemetery at Brussels. Al set, the poet, composed finest verses in honor of She was nearly frightened once while attending a of the "Sardanapalus" of Paris. The wild compos ed, and, as the instrument a hash of his grand fin his score at them, knock desks, and caused Madam who was sitting near him

## City and District Savings

The fifty-seventh annual the City and District Savings was held on Tuesday last at William Kingston, president occupied the chair, and manager, Mr. A. P. Lepp ed as secretary. The chairman read the