ERS

Napkins of The

78c

.....\$1.35

... \$1.65

....\$1 95

.82 95

5-8 size,

ods

od varie-

New 23c

. 50c

in black

..... 66c

Suits

skirt very

..... 98c

nts, made

ce \$1 98

000000

LIMITED

Montreal

ck

ND

ark

ENTS

ENTS

eeck!

Work,

ITREAL.

EO.

85.

1-

18

8

Mr. Redmond and the Jesuits

On Friday, July 27, Mr. John think I may say further that the Redmond, M.P., distributed the prizes relation of the Catholic Church toto the students of St. Ignatius' College in Holborn (England) Town to-day understood by British politi-Hall. Long before 8 p.m. the great hall was already filled with parents months ago (applause). and friends, who were received the doors and marshalled into their places by some of the elder students wearing rosettes of the college colors. At the appointed hour Mr. Redmond entered the hall in the company of the Rector, the Rev. Donnelly, S.J., and was received with enthusiastic applause.

Proceedings began with a short In a spirited prologue B. Lloyd (Form I.) reminded his hearers the present crisis of Catholic edu- our judgment, hostile to our creed.

Two hundred faithful years have shown,

That rages round her challenged

Has flowed in torrents for her good,

For their posterity. .

yield

father's martyr-blazone shield?

SPEECH BY MR. J. REDMOND.

The prizes were then distributed by plause). Mr. John Redmond, who afterwards said that when the invitation to attend that function was extended to him he felt, as a Catholic and an Irishman, that he could not refuse it, when he was told that his presence there would be useful even in the smallest degree to the cause of religious education.

As an old Jesuit boy (he continued) and one whose heart is full of great society to which I proudly acknowledge I owe so much, this invitation came to me not merely as a compliment and honor, but as a nmand. I congratulate with all my heart those who are responsible for the management of St. Ignatius' College, where is given not only a sound religious education, but highest form of literary education. (Hear, hear.)

THE STRUGGLE IN PARLIA-MENT.

In Parliament we have at last reached the end of one stage in the controversy about religious educa-tion in the schools, and out of all our Catholic schools in this country. I feel that we can yet derive one great consolation, which is at least some reward for our exhaust-ing and seemingly fruitless efforts. It is true that up to the present we have falled. The Education Bill will leave the House of Commons on Monday next in such a form as not to offer justice or protection to the Catholic schools in this country. But I say to you that this is not the end of this controversy (loud applause). And I say to you confidently, that one of two things will nevitably occur—either this Bill will never pass into law at all, or else it will be amended before it is passed in such a way as to make it at least tolerable for Catholic schools (applause). But even in the struggle so far as it has gone. we can lay to our credit one great achievement—I say that after the great debates which have been proceeding now for months on the Education question in Parliament the ceeding now for months on the nut-ceation question in Parliament the attitude of Catholics towards the question of education in this coun-try is understood by the English Parliament, the English statement by politicians, and I ballove, by the

wards the question of education is clans far better than it was a few

SIMPLE BIBLE TEACHING.

People don't in the least grasp our objection to what is called simple Bible teaching in the schools. This simple Bible teaching is for some sections of the Protestant Church inadequate and unsatisfactory, but they don't really grasp, I think, the "Academy" of music and recitations. fact that with us it is not a question of inadequacy or insufficiency, but a question of being bad, and, in

To us it is the teaching of Protestantism (Hear, hear). And I ...Schooled by the Mistress of all say here what I said in the House of Commons, that as Catholics we Whose power, God-given, to teach would prefer to have no religion taught in the schools rather than to have Protestantism taught to our children (applause). Secularism, We stand at the outskirts of the after all, is merely a negation, and if a secular system of education were established in the schools of this country, the sacrifice and devotion Scions of sires whose noble blood of the Catholic body would be able in some shape or form to provide Catholic education for the children Keeping secure the truth they (Hear, hear). But the Cowper-Temple teaching is hostile to our be lief, and is the teaching of a differ-Who dares demand that we should ent religion. (Hear, hear). I say it is no small achievement as the result of these debates that this fact is appreciated by all sections politicians in the English Parliathat there is an impassable gulf between us and Protestantism (ap-

THE CATHOLIC POSITION.

It is conceded that Catholics do stand in a distinct and separate position, and must receive distinct and separate treatment if education is to gathering their knowledge at first hand at the bedside of the patient, tice (Hear, hear). The old calumny that the Catholic Church is the enemy of knowledge and educational reverence and gratitude to that progress, if not killed, has, at any rate, barely survived these debates. Men of all religions in the House of Commons have vied with one an- tell a typical story, had suffered other in these debates in bearing testimony to the unselfish, the devoted, and the heroic work which diseases, while in attendance on the the Catholic Church has been doing for the education of the poor (applause).

Education is the problem of the day. It is the most vital of all ties and Parliament, and by local authorities and the press, amid it all we Catholics ought to feel proud in the belief we entertain that the Catholic Church has been in the past and is to-day the greatest educa-

tional force in the world (applause) We believe that religion is a most ecessary part of education. (Hear, hear.) We believe it is not possible to turn out good men and efficient gion from the education of children (applause). And of all the great ducational agencies the world has known, none has been greater than ciety of Jesus (applause) From the days of Ignatius down to this moment, in every land, amidst every condition of persecution, suf-foring, and sacrifice, its members have devoted themselves to the work with a spirit of self-sacrifice and levotion, and with ability which has enabled them to turn out some of the greatest men the world has ever seen in every walk of life (ap-

THE NEED OF SECONDARY

SCHOOLS.

cient secondary school accommodation for the Catholic boys of Lon-There must be hundreds of Catholic boys in London who were going to Protestant secondary schools because there was not sufficient accommodation for them Catholic schools. He sincerely hoped that, as a secondary college, St. Ignatius' would obtain a fair share of the money allocated by Parliament to secondary education, and a share of that offered for education by the County Councils of Middlesex and London. He looked forward to the day when not only would St. Ignatius' College extend its scope, but when other great colleges would be able to do in London a work similar to that done by the great college of St. Francis in Liverpool, where to-day hundreds of Catholic boys were getting a magnificent training at a most moderate charge. God speed the work of St. Ignatius' College. He hoped and prayed that it might prosper and go on. To the scholars he would say, "Be wholehearted in your work—be thorough and sincere." (Applause).

A vote of thanks to Mr. Redmond was then proposed by Mr. Justice Walton, and seconded by Mr. Hilaire Belloc, M.P. Father Donnelly, S.J., as Chairman, then put the vote of thanks, which was passed by the whole assembly with three ringing cheers. Mr. Redmond briefly acknowledged it.

A Famous Irish Physician and a Patient

(By James J. Walsh, M.D., Ph. D. has ever been given. LL.D.)

While in Dublin last summer I became very much interested in . the Irish school of medicine. Two things are of special significance in the work accomplished in Dublin by certain young men, who probably did more for practical medicine than any other group of physicians dur-The first of these was their insistence on jus- hand at the bedside of the patient, and in such a way that they made the medical world realize the value of bedside study and teaching. The other characteristic was their selfsacrificing care for the poor.

Dr. Stokes, of whom I am going from both cholera and typhus fever as the result of exposure to these poor in Dublin. during epidemics. Opportunities were not wanting for such unselfish labors, and they were not neglected.

Stokes was perhaps the greatest of problems—(hear, hear)—not only the three men whose name stands at for the individual but for the State, the head of Irish medicine. His great and I think, in spite of the partial colleagues were Graves and Corrisurvival of hostfle feeling and reli- gan. Stokes was distinguished, no gious bigotry in this country, that alone for his interest in medicine, the people as a whole are prepared but his devotion to Irish antiquities to welcome any educational institu- and indeed to all forms of culture tion which sets itself to the work that would round out his own inteltion in the schools, and out of all our citizens (applause). And amid the in the successful lives of his childdisappointments and failures so far to obtain justice, or to have protection in the smallest degree for we hear on all sides, from university in the smallest degree for we hear on all sides, from university in the successful lives of his children, his distinguished son was made a baronet for his services to medicate the smallest degree for we hear on all sides, from university in the successful lives of his children, his distinguished son was made a baronet for his services to medicate the smallest degree for we hear on all sides, from university in the successful lives of his children, his distinguished son was made a baronet for his services to medicate the smallest degree for we hear on all sides, from university in the successful lives of his children, his distinguished son was made a baronet for his services to medicate the smallest degree for we hear on all sides, from university in the successful lives of his children, his distinguished son was made a baronet for his services to medicate the smallest degree for we hear on all sides, from university in the smallest degree for we hear on all sides, from university in the smallest degree for we hear on all sides from university in the smallest degree for we hear on all sides from university in the smallest degree for we hear on all sides from university in the smallest degree for we have a smallest degree for the smallest ter Margaret, whose manual, "Early Christian Art in Ireland," is very widely known, was one of the thorities on this favorite subject of her father's. It can well be understood then, how sympathetic Stoke would be towards such a character as he describes in one of the incidents he best loved to relate, of his the tale illustrates very well the power of the human will over even disintegrating processes death, it deserves a place in litera-ture quite apart from its medical interest, and its lesson of dogged determination in the face of suffer ing, under the most discouraging circumstances, will especially be lost for those who have to bear

the trials, commoner now than ever before, of the shut-in life.

"Don't pass me by, your honor, you must keep me alive for four days."

"We will keep you alive just as long as we can, my poor fellow,"
answered Stokes, "but why for four
days particularly?"
"Because," said the patient, "my

pension will be due then, and want the money for my wife and children; don't give me anything to sleep, for if I sleep I'll die."

On the third day after this, the amazement of Stokes and the class, the patient was still breathing. The students then began to lay wagers among themselves as to whether he would survive for another day and become entitled to the On the morning of the pension. fourth day he was found still breathing and quite conscious; and Stokes coming into the ward he saw the patient holding the certificate which required his signature in his hand. On Stokes approaching him, the dying man gasped out.

"Sign! sign!" This was done and the man sank back exhausted, and in a few minutes after crossed both hands over his breast and said.

"The Lord have mercy on my soul," and then quietly passed away. It may seem heartless enough to hear of the students betting over the death-bed of the dying soldier, so brave in his determination to live four more days for the sake of the benefit that would accrue to his wife and children; but it must not be forgotten that it is to these students, courageously following the example of their master, that Stokes paid one of the highest tributes that

"Such a number of my pupils," he said, "have been cut off by typhus fever as to make one feel very uneasy when any of them take a dispensary office in Ireland. I look upot it almost as going into bat-tle."

Statistics prove that during period of twenty-five years the mor-tality of the medical practitioners in Ireland has been twenty-four per cent., in most instances the cause of death being typhus fever. According to the Inspector-General of the army the comparative mortality of competent officers in the army gaged in active service was than half that, amounting to only ten and a quarter per cent.

Irish physicians all over the world have a model of practical genius for observation, and a sincere, unselfish sympathy with patients, in the distinguished founders of the Irish School of medicine, such as is to be found in the history of the great medical discoverers of no other nationality. Faustum vertat!

THE GRAND REMNANT OF ANCIENT ROME

When Lord Byron visited Rom and embodied his impressions in that magnificently descriptive poem 'Childe Harold," he speaks of the storied columns, now surmounted by the statues of the Apostles Peter and

And the Apostolic statues climb To crush the imperial urn, whose ashes slept sublime.

The latest archaeological research do not run in harmony with the older traditions which Byron embodied in his poetry. It is in the pedestal of Trajan's column, accordhospital experience in Dublin. As ing to the later opinion, that the ained the imperial ashes. And in this vicinity there lay the of less noble individuals.

> The task of strengthening the foundations of that grand remnant ancient Roman glory is now drawing to a close, and a brief report of the damage wrought by man rather than time upon it has now appeared. This was occasioned by seekers after hid-den treasures and mediazval des-troyers of one sort and another. The mischief they caused is painfully evi-

dent to-day.

Strange to say, a cave of 8 feet, cut might into the mass of the pedestal, almost to its very centre, and through several masses of travertine, was used at a period prior to the 11th century as a place of burial. From this, besides masses of the parish where the meetings were held, but as we do not wish to subject to the true that the treatment meted out to having for their atm the illustration and spread of the Catholic religious complete, were taken and sent

Abbeys

Be Careful

Take no medicine, pills or purgatives that will rack the bowels and finally cause constipation, the result of which may be most disastrous for you. A gentle purgative sant effect.

25c and 60c bottle.

for examination to the Institute of Medicine in the Roman University. The cave, or chamber, thus cut into the pedestal, was cleaned out and solidly walled up with strong rubble-work, thus strengthening the pedestal over an area of 3 square metres 60 centimetres. Another cave or hollow, caused by the removal of blocks of travertine, probably for building purposes, at one angle of the column, has also been filled up, thus restoring the equilibrium of the mass, as was evidently the purpose of its architect, Apollodorus. No less than 30 cartloads of material were required to fill up these results of mediaeval vandalism.

This task having been accomplished, the director of excavations, Commendatore Boni, next turned his attention to the ground around the base of the Trajan column. The removal of the upper strata of earth here revealed several yards of an ancient Roman road-perhaps the "Clivus Fontinalis" leading to the Altar of Mars in the Campus Martiuswhich was buried at the beginning of the second century by the building of the Ulpian Forum, and was cut through in or about the year 114 A.D. to prepare a site for the construction of the Trajan Column. Signor Boni has still to close up

some fissures in the monument, and also a small window cut in the pedestal when the Column was used as a bell-tower, or "campanile," by a the column," as they were called by the people. There is no doubt that this was one of the most interesting and richly-carved belfries in world. However strange at first sight it may appear to see nuns choosing as the site of their convent the vicinity of a monument to a pagan Emperor, there is no doubt whatever that this fact may have tended to the preservation of the column. In the Forum the temples that have been transformed churches have been saved from total destruction, while those that were left alone have withered away piece meal. Had they been secured for religious uses they would less have been preserved .- P. L. Connellan, in Dublin Freeman.

CONVERTING THE IRISH

A most amusing correspondence wa published in the Irish News of July 17. Mr. Samuel Young, M.P., himself an Irish Protestant, came across Parish Magazine," Belfast, a statement that two itinerant Protestant land met with such encouraging success that in one school room nearly in another place fully 400 were in Rev. Mr. Dowse, the responsible pub- Prison became his portion, lisher of the magazine, asking for particulars as to time and place. Mr. Dowse civilly referred him to the Rev. J. R. Gorr, or Dublin, the secretary of the Irish Church Mis- suasions were made—the story sions. Mr. Goff in turn wrote to say that he had sent on Mr. Young's letter to the secretary in London. Eventually from the London secre-tary, Mr. R. E. Waters, secretary of I. to further a marriage Irish Church Missions, 11 Buckingham street, Strand, W.C., Mr. Young received this letter:

"Society for Irish Church Missions

"June 27, 1806.
"Dear Sir: The Rev. J. R. Goff has sent me your letters re the para-graphs which were inserted in St. Thomas' Farish Magazine. "The statements contained therein

respectfully and finally decline give you the name of the locality in which the meetings were held, or the date on which they took place.

"You may, however, rest assured that the statements you refer to are true. Yours truly, (Signed)

"R. E. WATERS. "Clerical Secretary,"

Mr. Young, in replying, wrote expressing his surprise, and concluded: "You will admit that to be sent from Belfast to Dublin and from Dublin to London, and then to be refused information, will be in the eyes of the public like evasion."

A REMARKABLE CONVERT

"While the novels of Father Benson are daily attracting fresh readers," says a writer in the London Tablet, "attention is being called anew to the career of the only other convert son of Archbishops of Canterbury or York since Archbishops of Canterbury or York had sons. This is Sir Tobie Matthew, the son of the persecuting Archbishop of York, a 'True Historical Relation' of whose conversion, 'with the antecedents and consequences thereof,' has already been published, and makes excellent reading. A full life of him is announced by Elkin community of nuns who built their the Archbishop of York, Sir Tobie Matthews. Besides being a son of was, on his mother's side, a descendant of Archbishop Parker, of Canterbury, and of Bishop Barlow, Chichester. He was undoubtedly the most episcopally related young man that ever emerged from Anglicanism. "The beginning of his going over

was a visit he paid in 1598, to a

young Catholic, a Throckmorton, living in France. That is rather an agreeable memory, for the modern English converts to Catholicism, for the most part, learned their lesson from books and not from men. Whenever we met Catholics, we were thrown back,' Cardinal Manning confessed; 'we became Catholics in spite of them.' But in the old days Protestant parents rather feared the effects of a meeting between their children and professors of the ancient faith. When Tobie, having been returned to Parliament for a Cornish constituency, decided to go to Italy to enlarge his experience, his father opposed. As a kind of compromise he was allowed to go to France for in the June number of "St. Thomas' six months on condition he did not prolong his travels into Ite Spain, and one is left wondering missionaries on a recent tour of Ire- why Frenchmen were regarded as less likely to make a proselyte than either Spaniards or Italians. 200 "Romanists" assembled, while 1605 he found himself in Florence, and there made his submission to attendance. Mr. Young wrote to the the Church. Imprisonment in Fleet there he was visited by Bacon, whose alter ego he had been called, whose arguments could not recover them is well told by himself in the 'True Historical Relation.' moment it is of interest to remember that he was employed by James Prince Charles and the Spanish In-His knighthood rated his services. But he was not content with the life of courts, and "11 Buckingham st., Strand, W.C., he died a son of St. Ignatius.
"June 27, 1906. Catholics who have this "True" Catholics who have this 'True Historical Relation' already in their hands, this sequel about his secu-history will be welcome, the m