

The True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 6, 1900.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE ST. ANN'S TOMBOLA.—The ladies of St. Ann's parish are now busy collecting for the coming tombola, the success of which is assured already. It is not always the lot of every good cause to triumph, or every good work to succeed; but rarely does failure attend the undertakings of the ladies of St. Ann's parish. Having both a noble cause and a deserving work to encourage them, we are confident that the public will be as generous as usual and receive them in such a manner that each one of them will feel thoroughly satisfied with herself when the results of her self-imposed labors are counted. We wish them every success and trust that the tombola will realize the most sanguine hopes of its promoters.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE.—During the past week Montreal has been busy entertaining, in a befitting manner, the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

POLICY OF SILENCE.—In an article upon the Federation of Catholic societies, in the "North American Review," Bishop McFaul says: "My experience leads me to the conclusion that a policy of silence has been very detrimental to our interests. There is not the slightest doubt upon this point. A policy of silence means a line of conduct, in public affairs that savors of moral cowardice. To be silent under every injustice; to close one's mouth when some great principle is at stake; to annoy ourselves to madness, with trivial and useless things; all these constitute a grave offense and deserve extreme punishment."

TO "A READER."—A correspondent signing "A Reader," sends us a copy of Ingersoll's "Free Thought Magazine," of 1893, and asks us if we can tell him where he can get literature of a nature to offset such dangerous material. He says that he lives in a centre of Protestantism and Free Thought, and that he has only our paper to use in counteracting the evil effects of the bad and anti-Christian books and pamphlets that are circulated around him. We would advise him to address a letter to the secretary of the Catholic Truth Society, Montreal. It is more than probable that he will receive, from that source, all the information he needs. This is certainly a case in point; it proves most eloquently the need of a Catholic paper, especially in sections of the country where anti-Catholic influences govern the community. We have not had time, nor very much inclination to read carefully the magazine which "A Reader" sends. We found, merely, that a certain Dr. Kaye—a clergyman of some denomination or other, undertakes to answer Ingersoll's criticism of the Bible. The preface, written by the editor of the magazine, suffices to show the narrowness of infidelity. It is a long series of abuse, of poisonous shafts fired at the Church; but it is not even worthy of a reply. However, we reserve for next week some comments upon Rev. Dr. Kaye's strug-

gle with Ingersoll. While the latter's rank infidelity is repulsive, still the former's lack of logic is more injurious than beneficial to the cause of truth. When a man is not perfectly equipped for the fight, he would render Christianity a service by keeping silent. To this we may add the broad statement that the one who has not had a theological training will do very well to let questions of religious controversy alone. It would suit him better to read the first chapters of the first book of the "Imitation," and to ponder over them.

UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.—As the date of the Presidential election approaches, the uncertainty of the result becomes more and more general. While the candidates are the same men as in 1896, and the parties they represent bear the same names as formerly, there are issues, this year of much greater importance than the simple currency question, which carried McKinley to the White House, and left Bryan in Nebraska. With all the opportunities afforded him by his four years of office the President has not gained as much ground as might have been expected. He had two, and even three wars to deal with. The Cuban affair gave rise to no end of adverse criticism; the conduct of the American soldiery in the Philippines has reflected no credit on the administration; and the attitude of the Government in regard to the Chinese tangle has left much to be desired. In a word, the spirit of "Imperialism," which seems to have taken life under President McKinley, is repugnant to the American mind. Bryan has very wisely taken advantage of this dangerous policy to point out the abyss towards which the Republic is being pushed by those who have held the helm of state for four years. The silver question, while actually a prominent plank in Bryan's platform, seems to vanish under the double pressure of two other issues—Imperialism and trusts.

We do not claim that Mr. Bryan would greatly improve the situation, as far as the Catholic element is concerned; but it would be no easy matter for him to do worse than the actual President has done. It is no wonder that there has been so much talk about the concentration of Catholic forces and influences, when we consider the vile treatment to which our co-religionists have been subjected in every one of the countries upon which the United States has made war. There are crying injustices that have been perpetrated and semi-officially recognized, or at least tolerated, by the Government, and which are stirring a strictly non-political press into strong expressions of disapproval.

This is our way of looking at the situation; we may be wrong; we do not pretend to a special knowledge concerning American politics. The most we can do is to judge as an outsider—but often the outsider's judgment is most correct, since it is most impartial. We have no special interest in any party, or any party-leader, in the United States; but we certainly feel that the world, in general, and the Catholic Church in America, in particular, would reap benefits from any lesson that might be taught the politicians whose chances

of doing good and great work have been shamefully neglected. In any case, a few weeks more will tell the story, and we are certain that great surprises will be the lot of many public men in the United States.

IMPERIAL ELECTIONS.—The general elections in the British Isles are in full swing. So far there is nothing very reliable whereon to base an estimate of the probable result. As far as Ireland is concerned, the current of union between the various sections of the Home Rule party seems to be gathering volume. We would call special attention to the speeches delivered in Belfast by Redmond and Dillon. Both addresses have the true ring of patriotism. It is evident that both Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon are prepared to undergo any personal sacrifice for the sake of that union so essential to the cause for which they contend with so much energy. The electors of Ireland have now a golden opportunity. They have a chance to prove the sincerity of their desire for self-government.

No matter which political party wins the general elections—Conservative or Liberal—no Government could withstand the pressure that a united and unanimous Irish contingent of members would bring to bear. The moral force of eighty or more members of Parliament, elected for a certain purpose and uniting upon the one essential issue, would be beyond calculation. The policy under which Ireland has so long suffered is that of division. It has been systematic on the part of her enemies. The wonder is that Irishmen are even as united as they are and as they have been. Every imaginable means has been taken to set them against each other. Certainly the leaders have contributed greatly to this sad result by petty jealousies and foolhardiness in clinging to individual ideas despite the general opinion to the contrary. But the day of these suicidal tactics has gone past, and there is an evident new spirit entering Irish political life. We hope the final result will be all that we have reason to anticipate.

NUNS IN PORTO RICO.—In connection with what we state elsewhere regarding the complaints of the great Catholic body in the United States against the Government and the President, we find a very strong editorial, on the nuns in Porto Rico, in the columns of the "Midland Review." Leaving aside all that is said about other outrages perpetrated, under the folds of the "Stars and Stripes," upon our altars and our faithful priests and nuns, we quote the following:—"And now comes the unwarranted turning out of Catholic nuns from their convent in Porto Rico, and its confiscation by brute power. A few weeks ago the Sisters of Charity were driven from their hospital by his free-thought myrmidons at Mayaguez. This is the last straw on the Catholic camel's back. A man who would not resent these things would not resent the dishonor of his sister before his eyes. And when we reflect that during the Spanish-American war over four hundred Sisters of Charity went out and nursed, sick and dying American soldiers, the sequel seems especially pathetic. Several gave up their lives in an attempt to serve the country of their birth, and this is the reward of their heroism. It is bitter; yet, unless we mistake the temper of the Catholics of America, an administration possessed of such ingratitude will be made to feel that after all we can resent injustice when the hour for casting ballots arrives."

Here is a sample of the attitude, not assumed by but forced upon the independent Catholic press of the Republic. These sentiments find an echo on all sides. If the United States be the land of liberty, it is equally a land of terrible bigotry. It would seem to us that making war upon nuns should shock the chivalric sense of even the most prejudiced opponent of Catholicity. Still there appears to exist very little delicacy outside the influence of Catholic practice and Catholic teaching. No matter what sacrifices are made by our nuns or priests, they are taken, by some, as a matter of course—just what should be done—but the moment ought is to be gained by the exercise of black ingratitude towards these religious people all their claims for consideration are flung to the winds. But deeds of this nature are sure to meet with their punishment, not in the next world alone, but even in this one—and often the retribution is not slow in coming.

AN IRISH CENSUS.—Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., at a recent meeting in Donegal, after giving some Irish emigration statistics, cried out: "What a shocking subject to contemplate!" Take the following figures, and you will see that Mr. MacNeill was right:—"The census in Ireland in 1841 showed the population to be 8,196,397. The population of the country has been reduced to an appalling extent because of the system of tyranny and inhumanity. Literally, the lifeblood of the country had been ebbing out. In Donegal the population in 1841 was 296,448, whilst in 1897 it was 198,856. The population was now less by 143,593 individuals than it was half a century ago. The flow of emigration was also appalling. The number of emigrants during the fifty years was 109,499, whilst in 1898 2,770 emigratory laborers left Donegal to reap the harvest across the water. This was all due to the system of rackrenting and oppression—a system which the United Irish League was determined to put an end to. In 1841 in Donegal there were 51,839 inhabited houses; in 1884 the number had decreased to 37,679; or, in other words, in those years no fewer than 13,710 human dwellings had been destroyed. What a shocking subject for contemplation these figures suggested! But they were determined to put an end to that."

Poor McGeel! When he wrote his poem "The Ancient Race" men smiled, turned over the page, pronounced it fine verse, but all the outpourings of a fevered fancy. Yet he was right in this case, even as history has since his time proven him to have been right in every other one. "Like cloud on cloud o'er the azure sky, When winter storms are loud and high, Their dark ships shadow the Ocean's face, God, of our persecuted race!"

THE ELECTIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—At midnight on Thursday, there were returns showing the total number of elected to be 397, with the relative strength of the parties as follows:—Ministerialists 280 Liberals, including Laborites 72 Nationalists 45 The Conservatives have gained altogether 21 seats and the Liberals, 14. Yesterday's polling, says one authority, are a tale of increased ministerialist and diminished Liberal majorities. The returns from the rural districts may do something to rehabilitate the Liberals, but the results thus far have fully justified Mr. Chamberlain and the party organizers, who are backing the Government in their choice of the moment to dissolve Parliament. Another despatch says: The workmen of the country have replied in a very decided voice in favor of the war and of the annexation of the republics. Mr. Andrew Tryburn, Grovand who was defeated in the Black Friar's division, had sat for Glasgow in the Liberal interests since 1886; and the Bridgeton division was Sir George Otto Trevelyan's old seat. Both had long been Liberal strongholds. The results in Liverpool and other industrial districts tell a similar story of increased Unionist majorities. The following was the polling for East Birmingham:—Sir J. Benjamin Stone, Con 4,989 J. V. Stevens, Liberal 2,835 In the Scotland division of Liverpool, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who has represented the constituency since 1885 was re-elected. The polling follows:—T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist 2,044 W. Rutherford, Conservative 1,844 In the other Liverpool boroughs the Conservatives gained largely. In the Central division of Leeds the result was:—Gerard W. Balfour, Cons. 4,144 Sir S. Montagu, Lib. 3,042 The Conservatives have gained a seat in the East division of Leeds as follows:—H. S. Cautley, Cons. 3,453 J. Rochford Maguire, Lib. 1,586 W. P. Byles, Labor 1,266 Another Conservative gain has been made at Burnley, where Sir Philip Stanhope has been defeated by Mr. Mitchell, the Conservative candidate, by 600 votes:—W. P. Mitchell, Cons. 6,774 Sir Philip Stanhope, Lib. 6,173 At Hanley, Mr. Arthur H. Heath, Conservative, carried the election receiving 6,586 votes, against 5,944 for Mr. Enoch Edwards, Liberal. The Liberals hold Whitechapel, where one of the closest of the London contests has been fought. Sir S. Samuel received 1,679 votes, as against 1,908 cast for his Conservative opponent, Mr. D. H. Kyd. In the other East London boroughs the Conservatives heavily increased their vote, gaining seats at Stepney and Hoxton. In the former borough Major W. E. Gordon received 2,783 votes as against 1,718 cast for the Liberal candidate, Mr. W. S. Standman, secretary of the Barge Builders' Trade Union. In Hoxton, Hon. Claud Hay, Conservative, received 2,866 votes, as against 2,595 cast for his Liberal opponent, Prof. James Stuart. In West Southwark, Sir A. J. Newton, Lord mayor of London, was defeated by Mr. Richard K. Gauston. The polling was as follows:—Richard Knight Gauston, Lib. 2,893 Sir A. J. Newton, Cons. 2,763 The Ministerialists have gained two seats in Glasgow—the Blackfriars and Bridgeton divisions. In the former Mr. A. Bonar Law received 4,140 votes, against 3,140 cast for his Liberal opponent, Mr. A. D. Provand, and in the latter Mr. C. Scott Dickson received 5,082 as against 4,041 cast for the Liberal candidate, Prof. Murlison. At Portsmouth the Conservatives have also gained two seats, the polling being as follows:—J. A. H. Magdalen, Cons. 10,313 Reginald Lane, Cons. 10,388 T. A. Draxford, Lib. 10,214 Sir John Baker, Lib. 10,061 In Bethnal Green, London, Mr. S. Ford Ridley, Conservative, had defeated by 248 votes Mr. Edward H.

Pickersgill, Liberal, who had represented the division since 1885. In the Central Division of Edinburgh, Dr. A. Conan Doyle, Conservative, was defeated by Mr. G. M. Brown, Liberal, who received 3,028 votes, as against 2,459 cast for Dr. Doyle. In Haggerston, London, Mr. W. R. Cremer, Liberal, carried the election, receiving 2,204 votes, as against 2,267 cast for his Conservative opponent, Mr. John Lowles. At Stockport a Liberal and a Conservative were elected, the polling in this "Double-barrelled" borough being as follows:—Sir Jos. Leigh, Lib. 5,668 Beresford V. Melville, Cons. 5,377 E. Green, Lib. 5,200 Dr. Hillier, Cons. 5,098 South Edinburgh was carried as at the election of 1895 by the Liberal-Unionists. In that contest their majority was 97. To-day, Mr. Arthur Dewar, Liberal, who won the seat at the bye-election last year was defeated by 111 votes. The polling was as follows:—Sir A. N. Agnew, Liberal-Unionist, 5,766 Arthur Dewar, Liberal, 5,655. In the double-barrelled borough of Southampton, the Ministerialists captured one seat, and held the other, the polling being as follows:—T. Chamberlyne, Cons. 6,888 Sir J. S. B. Simson, Lib. 6,258 Sir Francis H. Evans, Lib. 5,575 C. G. Hyde, Lib. 4,652 In North Camberwell, London, Mr. J. T. MacNamara, Liberal, was elected by 4,820 votes, as against 3,485 cast for his Conservative opponent, Mr. J. R. Diggle. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Liberal, carried West Leeds by a majority of 521, receiving 7,043 votes, as against 6,522 cast for his Conservative opponent, Col. T. W. Harding. At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Sir A. F. Haslam, Liberal-Unionist, defeated Mr. William Allen, Liberal, by a vote of 3,750, against 3,658.

The London "Universe" thus sums up the situation in its issue of the 22nd September, shortly after the dissolution of Parliament:—On Monday last the Queen signed a proclamation announcing that the dissolution of Parliament is to take place on Tuesday, September 25th. The proclamation has not come as a surprise. Notwithstanding the arguments of Sir Robert Reid and other leading Liberals, it has for some time been taken for granted throughout the country that the present Parliament would be dissolved before the middle of October at the latest. The writs for the election of a new Parliament will be issued on the day fixed upon for the dissolution. By the end of the first week in October the election—the last, by the way, of the nineteenth century—will be in full swing, and it will be over by the 15th or 16th of the month. The new Parliament will be summoned to its first session on the first day of November. At the present moment there are Ministerialists and 271 Opposition members. What will be the relative position on November 1st? It will probably be as in 1895 (when the Unionists had a majority of 152), if it will not be worse for the Liberals. The present Government will certainly return from the polls with a majority, and that a large, if not an overwhelming, majority. There will be—only one issue before the country—the "khaki" issue. However, the minds of the voters should be occupied exclusively by the South African question, and on this question—apart altogether from the fact that their leaders are at sixes and sevens with one another—the Liberals have not the ghost of a chance. They must prepare themselves for as good a drubbing as ever they received in the whole history of their party's life. But they need not, therefore, fall into despair or even dejection. Popular favor is notoriously a "fickle jade," and on her fickleness they can find some hope. And, unless we greatly misjudge the situation, they have more satisfactory grounds for keeping up their spirits. The khaki craze will not last for ever. When it comes to an end what will be the position of the Unionist Government? Imperialism is all very well in its way, but the country may get a surfeit of it. Some people think that signs of surfeit are even already beginning to be manifested. And then there are certain domestic problems of the utmost gravity which have long been crying for solution, and crying in vain—the treatment of the desperate poor, old age pensions on which Mr. Chamberlain used at one time to be remarkably eloquent, the drink question, and the question of overcrowding. What chance of solution have these problems in a Parliament whose hands will be full of South Africa, China, the Colonies, and other Imperial complications? And will the country tamely submit to have these grave problems, which concern itself so very intimately, ignored? And who is to pay the immense sums which have been expended, and will continue to be expended, on our modern imperial schemes? We have not said all that might be said in this connection, but we have said enough to justify our opinion that the Liberals can view with equanimity, if not with satisfaction, the approaching "debacle" at the polls. Only an enemy would wish to see them win this time. Mr. Chamberlain has sown the wind, but he will reap the whirlwind. He and his party will very soon experience a most disconcerting change in the temper and spirit of the nation, and if the Liberals close up their ranks and, without ignoring imperial questions, draw the attention of the country to the effects of Chamberlainism upon the grave domestic problems mentioned above, very few years of the new century will have passed before they are given an opportunity of meeting their opponents at the polling booths under circumstances much less unfavorable than the circum-

stances under which they have to meet them now. That is our view of the political situation on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament so far as Great Britain is concerned. In regard to Ireland the general election there will not be epoch-making. In fact, so far as legislation in the next Parliament is concerned, it will be of no consequence. In the next Parliament Irish questions are doomed to share the fate of English domestic questions. There will be no room and no time for them. But the early date which has been fixed upon for the election may have serious effect on some domestic matters. It will probably prove injurious to the United Irish League. That League has been meeting with comparative success lately, but the necessity of having some organization in view of a general election has been the chief, if not the only reason of that success. Now that this reason disappears—the election being at hand—the League will be able to furnish another reason so compelling in its favor as this one has proved to be? The earliness of the date will have some effect, too, on the "personnel" of the next Parliament. In that party there will probably be more members opposed to Mr. William O'Brien and his policy than there would have been if the dissolution had come at a later date. As to the election itself, it is not improbable that contests between Nationalists will take place in several constituencies. The prospect is one which most Nationalists are disposed to view with extreme dislike. We do not like the idea ourselves. But, considering the irreconcilable attitude which the two sections of Nationalists take up towards one another, we do not think that such contests will result in any serious injury to the Irish cause; provided, of course, that there is no way out of the present Nationalist "impasse" except by the recognition now of the state of things which will exist under Home Rule. Under Home Rule there will be two Nationalist parties, besides an Orange party. Why should there not be two such parties now? We see nothing impossible or impracticable about it. It would certainly be better than the kind of "united" party which we are likely to have for many years to come. And it would have this great advantage—namely, the rivalry which now exists, to the detriment of the Irish cause, would prove to be eminently advantageous to that cause. However this may be, the duty of each constituency at the moment is to take heed of the advice of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and to be on its guard against the carpet-baggers from England, or from any other part of the world; it should brook no interference from outsiders in the choice of the man who is to be its representative. It should choose a man of good repute in private life as well as in public life; and, finally, it should bind this man to vacate his seat should he at any time be called upon to do so by the bulk of his constituents.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.—The concert held on Monday evening in aid of the poor of St. Mary's parish, was a great success, both financially and otherwise. The spacious hall was crowded to the doors by a very enthusiastic and appreciative audience. The programme was of a varied nature, and the numbers were well chosen and carefully executed. The chairman of the evening, Mr. James Morley, opened the proceedings with a neat speech, in which he dwelt upon the work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and urged the parishioners to become members of this noble and charitable organization. Among those who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were: Messrs. Deegan, Ronnie, Hill, Power, McIlhose, Joyce and Morgan, the Misses Simms, Shea, Pringle, Ward, the boys of St. Mary's School, Masters Albert Chamberlain and Arthur Raymond. Prof. Thomas Grant acted as accompanist in his usual efficient manner. The members of the committee are deserving of much praise for their energetic and painstaking work in procuring such a treat for the parishioners.

THE NIGHT SCHOOLS.—The night schools for the term of 1900-1 opened on Monday evening. The attendance since the opening has been growing considerably larger, which goes to show that education even among the laboring classes is becoming a question of vital importance. Too many of our Catholic children have to leave school for one reason or another at a very early age, many of them without receiving scarcely the rudiments of a good education. It is for these in particular that the night school will be of great benefit. A little courage joined with determination and perseverance will accomplish wonders in this respect. The following are the schools for our Irish Catholics: St. Mary's, corner St. Timothee and Notre Dame streets; St. Ann's, Young street; Sarsfield, Point St. Charles. The term lasts from October to March. Now that the opportunity is at hand, all those concerned should avail themselves of it, and improve the passing moments by assiduity and regular attendance to the evening classes.

Nothing galls the natural pride of a true-blue Scot more than to have Scotland overlooked. A striking instance of this feeling occurred at the battle of Trafalgar. Two Scotchmen, mess-mates and bosom cronies, happened to be stationed near each other when the celebrated signal was given from Admiral Nelson's ship: "England expects every man to do his duty." "Got a word about poor Scotland," dolefully remarked Donald. His friend cocked his eye, and turning to his companion, said: "Man Donald, Scotland has need to be such that we son o' hae needs to be fall't to the hant, that's the first hint in the Englishers."

OUR CURB

Any of the readers who have observed the trouble to be seen in the Government's general election, will be doing their utmost to stand the act in both of these meetings, in spite of the Dominion's coming contest, still I cling to the belief that in an election before the House. The death of Quebec will, in this conclusion, be necessary to have on the death of a disappearance me Cabinet, not the situation in call for an ex on the part of the

Without express concerning the merits two great parties supremacy in the feel inclined to sa privilege of franchi have the honor of amongst our peo masses—that the carelessness in mure. We do not at its true value constitution give voters. I have with electors, v grumblers, neerri who complain, fro year's end, abou enced, political w the evils of ostrac patronage, and a sources of disast same men, when comes around, fa their votes. They as to party, or el ent as to the c have no time to c else they forget a imagine that thei affect, in any mat eral result. Be the case what it may They allow the e without making u power which the l placed in the ha mence immediately suit of the electio with an absence o

A. N. H. I.

On the occasion sequies of the la chand, of Quebec, bishop Bruchesi funeral oration. It fitted the circumst sion, but it was in was eloquent, pected; and it wa both as to sentim appreciation of the teristics of an em The task was a d fact of the deceas identified with the tunes of a politic rarchy to dwell up ities without cruci tributed to the e evening. Mr. James Morley, opened the proceedings with a neat speech, in which he dwelt upon the work of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and urged the parishioners to become members of this noble and charitable organization. Among those who contributed to the evening's enjoyment were: Messrs. Deegan, Ronnie, Hill, Power, McIlhose, Joyce and Morgan, the Misses Simms, Shea, Pringle, Ward, the boys of St. Mary's School, Masters Albert Chamberlain and Arthur Raymond. Prof. Thomas Grant acted as accompanist in his usual efficient manner. The members of the committee are deserving of much praise for their energetic and painstaking work in procuring such a treat for the parishioners.

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