After a Lingering Illness.

an Ecclesiastical Leader of Conspicuous Ability.

An Outline of His Distinguished Career in the Ancient See of Quebec - His Noble Endeavors in Behalf of the Plague-Stricken Irish Emigrants Recalled.

QUEBEC, April 13.

Today the city of Quebec, the Archdiocese, the Province and the whole of Canada is profoundly moved by the sad intelligence of the death of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau. His failing health for some years past has gradually prepared the public mind for the coming of the end, and no death will cause more videspread sorrow in Canada and in the inited States, not only in Catholic dicles, but among tolerant and fairminded Caristians of various creeds and nationalities, who cannot refuse a tribute as praise of the Catholic Church, who costantly strove to smooth the asperitie that belong to human nature, and, while preaching the gospel of truth, virto and charity, clearly exemplified tage noble Unristian principles by the ten and practices of his own dignified personality. It may be the task of a fut re historian of Canada to recount the heroic religious deeds and services Seminent Catholic prelates; whenever that work will be undertaken the name Mardinal Taschereau will deserve a feremost place in the world of fame as a great figure among the venerable epispal leaders who shed glory upon the Catholic Faith in Canada.

The lass will be most deeply felt in Tiebec city and throughout the Archdiocese, wherein the personality of the venerable Cardinal was so familiarly known and respected, and where his long vears of episcopal rule proved him to be skind of generous father and guide to his devoted priests and people. He stood nearest to the hearts of his own French Canadian compatriots, and will naturally be more lamented by them than by any foreign race, but in the sacred ties of the true faith race lines disappear, and even without this uniting force the name and memory of Cardinal Taschereau will always be gratefully treasured by the Irish Catholic people of the Dominion, for in the dreadful famine years of '46'47-'48, the then Rev. Father Taschereau was one of the band of clerical heroes who worked like Trojans in helping the late beloved Father McMahon. pastor of St. Patrick's, to save the lives and souls of the afflict ed Irish peasants whom British mis-rule cast dying and helpless upon the bleak shores of Grosse Isle.

In the Christian work of rescue Rev. Fathers Taschereau, Cazeau, Bonneau, Bolduc, and others, united themselves with Father McMahon in saving as many as they could of the fever and cholera-stricker Irish exiles, and those who were plague stricken beyond recovery they confessed, anointed and prepared for heaven. And all this the apostolic men did without a thought of their own lives or safety. They maked into the fever sheds to soothe the pains of the dying Celts and to mark their souls with the chrism of salvation before their last breaths were drawn. And the orphaned children were tenderly cared for and placed with French-Canadian families who adopted them as their

Secred services of such value done by Father Taschereau and his reverend coworkers to the distressed Irish emigrants will never be forgotten by the grateful Irish Catholics of this Dominion, and having loved him in life they will mourn him sinc rely in death.

Cardinal Taschereau has been an ec clesiastical leader of determined will and conspicuous ability. In some prominent features he differed from any of his predecessors in the ancient See of Quebec, and, perhaps, in some respects he was unlike other great men, either clerical or lay. His administration of his great archdioceae was marked by firmness, prudence, and a keen sighted judgment of what was best for the spiritual and temporal welfare of his priests and people. He did not escape the anxieties and troubles that beset the these, but he had a culm and clear head him to decide disputes in a spirit of among his clergy.

AWAY ON THESDAY LAST given, was beyond strong and well-grounded consciousness of truth in his own personality, and when he regulated affairs with either priests or laymen, less favored, they had to submit to his superior will and strength. This was in the faithful exe cution of his onerous episcopal obligations; but whilefirm and unbending, he always had great consideration for the rights and claims of his inferiors, and in his dealings with them he never departed from the strict rale of pure justice. Those who knew him intimately and watched his daily habits of life knew that he was a living model of punctuality. His time and movements were like any clock-work, and those who had business with him could tell to a minute where to find him at any particular hour of the day. It was mainly owing to this economy and precise method that he was enabled to accomplish so much and to govern his large archdiocese so well and with an absence almost of apparent effort.

> From his youth upwards it seems he was of a studious and retiring nature, and these traits he carried into mature life, for he was ever reserved in manner and always dignified. To people who viewed him far apart he seemed stern and austere, but to those who had closer relations and who stood nearer to him he showed in more favorable light, and the feeling of coldness was extinguished by his kindly manners and habitual polited 🔀 ness. He had in full measure the true instincts of the Caristian prelate and the gentleman united to the characteristic courtesy of the French race. Taken altogether he had gifts of mind and body that made up a winning and admirable personality and made him rank far above the level of ordinary men. Living, as he did, under well-defined rules of action and in a calm atmosphere wherein order and the utmost regularity prevailed, he was singularly free from bodily ailments down to the year 1891, when evident signs of old age and feebleness appeared.

> It was then that the princely ruler began to feel himself unequal to the heavy episcopal burden, and he appealed to Rome for a Coadjutor, and the learned and zealous Bishop Begin was transferred from the diocese of Chicoutimi and agsumed the burden from the shoulders of the enfeebled Cardinal. The newly installed prelate acted in his auxiliary capacity down to '94, when the whole weight of the Administration of the Archdiocese was placed in his hands.

Although it is commonly understood first Canadian Cardinal, he had a predecessor in his exalted rank, for it is the venerable Archbishop Kenrick, of Seminary, a work dealing with the earliknown that in 1830 the honor of the St. Louis, and Janssens, of New est annals of Canadian Catholicity, cardinalate was conferred upon the Orleans, both of whom have since been | showing its initial struggles, fortitude, Right Rev. Thomas Weld, D.D. At the calle to their eternal reward, and now time of his elevation he was co adjutor to the Hon, and Right Rev. Dr. Macdon nell, of Kingston, and first bishop of Upper Canada. And while Mgr. Weld never set foot on Canadian soil, or exercised his ecclesiastical functions in this country in either capacity, he was yet by appointment a member of the Canadian hierarchy at the time he received the red hat. His See was in Province of Quebec, and came from a partibus and the favor accorded to him was in the nature of an expression of gratitude on the part of Pius VIII. owing to the enactment of the Irish Catholic Emancipation Measure, by the British Parliament, in the preceding year. Whatever may have been the reality of the case, the English digni. sippi. tary stayed at home, so that to Cardinal Taschereau rightly belongs the distinction of wearing the first red hat that ever came to Canada.

'S6, in the latter of which Mgr. Taschereau was raised to princely rank, Catholicity in Canada had made wonderful progress, so much so that the Supreme Pontiff considered the Dominion entitled to have a representative in with the Panets, names that rank high the Sacred College. Speculation is rife in Canada, and one of his brothers and and opinions divided as to who, if any, will be chosen as successor to the Cardinalitial dignity. Whether the honor is retained in the ancient See of Quebec, or goes to Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa or Halifax, the Canadian Catholic hierarchy will be fittingly and wor thily represented in the Sacred College at Rome.

It will be gladly recalled by all who remember the notable event, that in 1874 it was the privilege of Dr. Taschereau to celebrate the second centenary fessors by his intense application and strict and strong rulers of dioceses; on of the establishment of the See of aptitude in mastering his subjects. This the contrary, he had his full share of Quebec, the spiritual jurisdiction of coming to the ears of Archbishop Sigwhose first incumbents extended not nay, he was sent to Rome to complete and a judicial turn of mind that enabled only to the limits of New France, but his theological studies. There also he from the Gulf of St. Lawrence westward | displayed his usual industry and keen fairness. This was his guiding princi- to the Rocky Mountains, and embracing abilities and his rapid progress secured ple in adjusting differences with or many leculities now within United his elevation to the presthood on Sep-States territory. The lapse of centuries | tember 10th, 1842. In deciding diocesan matters of im had not quenched the allegiance and. The first years of his ministry were

many distinguished American Bishors in this capacity he was laboring in '47 puraeyed thousands of miles to be present at the sacred function in old Quebec, and coming in their representative capacity, they testified their attachment to the venerable Mother Church and See, whose early bishops brought the Gospel light to the faithful who had settled in [lectual abilities and gifts for profesthe distant sections of the American sional work soon asserted themselves, continent. The grand occasion stirred and shortly afterwards he was made the hearts of the people of the historic Rector of the institution. In 1852, city, who spared neither time nor ex Quebec's educational facilities were pense to give the rare event all the crowned by the catablishment of Laval grandeur and religious prestige it de- | University, and the ripe scholarship served.

and even with added dignity and profit. he was assigned by Archbishop Turgeon sion of rejotcings, in 1886, when Arch who then also named him as one of the bishop Taschereau received the red hat from the hands of the Papal representative. Mgr. O'Bryan, the eminent Irish the Second Provincial Council of Chebec. ecclesiastic, who came directly from This duty done, he returned to his official Rome for the purpose.

s demn occasion were not by any means | ing the impress of his strong personality confined to the citizens of Quebec and on all branches of the renowned seat of the province, nor to the Catholics alone, for the whole country felt the influence to him it owes much of its enduring and significance of the well earned honor | fame and high rank among the Universito the mother See and to its disting of this new world. tinguished incumbent. America joined heartily in the magnificent ceremonial of all nis protessional duties Principal

'48, when he rendered the above mentioned services to Ireland's perishing exiles cast upon Canadian shores in a plague stricken condition. In '49 he was appointed a member of the faculty of Quebec Seminary. Here his fine intelof Dr. Taschereau pointed him out as its The brilliant scene was again repeated, ititing Superior, to which high position two Vicars General of the Archdiocese. In 54 he carried to Rome the decrees of post as head of Laval, where he steadily The manifestations of joy on the labored for the next sixteen years, leavlearning. Nor is it too much to say that

Singular to say, that in the very midst



HIS EMINENCE THE LATE CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

that Archbishop Taschereau was the by sending many of its citiz as and Taschereau found leisure to write a several of its great prelates, including learned and valuable history of Quebec inined in the mansions of rest by the dignitary whom they travelled so far to | worth of Laval's zealous Superior should henor.

> The subject of this all too short sketch, His Eminence Cardinal Archbishop of Quebec, Elzear Alexandre Taschereau, was born on the 16th February, 1820, in the parish of Sainte Marie de la Beauce, parentage which numbers among its kinsfolk some of the oldest and best ancestors appears the name of Louis Joliet, the confrere and companion of Peré Marquette on the historic voyage that led to the discovery of the Missis-

His father, the Hon. Thomas Taschereau, was an ardent patriot, imbued with the principles of honor that marked the real gentleman of the old school, and as a member of the Legislative As-In the fifty six years between '30 and sembly of Lower Canada he won fame by his ability and force of character as well as by the warm support he gave to Papineau in his day. On his father's side the Cardinal claims also kindred two of his nephews have risen to distinction at the Bar and on the Judicial Bench of their native Province. On his in a true Christian parent who shaped his plastic youthful mind in the direction of all that was good and virtuous.

From an early age the future Cardinal the priestly, vocation, and having determined to give his life to the Church, he entered the Seminary of Quehec, where he soon attracted the notice of the pro-

portance he always deliberated long and veneration due to the Ancient See, for spent in parochial duty, and it was name. 

final victory and imperishable glory. A stage had now been reached when the

be recognized at Rome, and, on the eve of the Vatican Council, Mgr. Taschereau was named Co adjutor, with the right of succession, to Archbishop Baillargeon then in feeble health. Death came to the venerated Metropolitan sooner than it was expected, so that Dr. Taschereau was at once consecrated, I think, the sixteenth Bishop and fourth Archbishop of Onebec, on St. Joseph's day, 1871, the French Canadian families. Among his lamented Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, being the officiating prelate.

The record of his administration of his diocese for nearly a quarter of a century is now a matter of Church history, and by it will be measured the good results of his firm and enlightened rule.

Au old settled See such as Quebec is was not susceptible of improvements like young and ever extending dioceses in the United States, but it must be said that under Archbishop Taschereau's sway honored traditions were maintained and all religious and educational the popular movement started by interests strengthened. He was a prelate of strong governing powers, inclining to the rule of caution and safe conservatism, which United States Bishops would think unfit for this age of rapid movements and expansion. The Cardinal Archbishop's methods were wisely adapted to the spirit and conditions of mother's side he was equally fortunate the archdiocese which he governed, and he rigorously upheld the moral power of religion and virtue, in spite of all the outer world's encroachments, and he leaves to his eminent successor, Archgave signs of a strong tendency towards | bishop Begin, a healthy and prosperous See and a record worth following.

Tried by an impartial test in his exemplary life, his professional and episcopal career, his spleudid scholastic gitts and personality, the Cardinal's name will endure in Canadian history and the Catholic Church in this country will mourn in his death the removal of one of her firmest pillars.

WILLIAM ELLISON.

The Pope has appointed the Rev. Alexander Christie, R. ctor of St. Stephen's Church, Minneapolis, to the Bishopric of

## IRISH LETTER.

Archbishop Walsh's Reference to the Grand Old Man.

Petty Tyranny in Connection With Wearing of Sha rock, in the British Naval and Military Service - Great Progress Made by the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language - Important Catholic Notes.

DUBLIN, April 2

It is said that the Grand Old Man whose days are now too surely numbered, words that are spoken of him by the Irish people of all classes, and the kind utterances that find such free and generous expression in the press, on the restoration of the evicted tenants to platform, and even in the pulpits of the their homes, and to appoint a Royal land. In the Lenten letter of the Most Reverend Archbishop Walsh he refers. in feeling terms, to the illness of Mr. Gladstone and to the duty the Irish people owe to the aged and suffering statesman, to whom the country is mainly indebted for more than one great measure of justice withdrawn for ever from the contentions of public life.' He closes his remarks by asking them to discharge a portion of the debt of gratitade they owe to him, in their prayers before the Turone of Mercy,

Neither soldiers nor sailors must wear aught that's green While they serve in the ranks or the

ships of the Quien.

Such is virtually the cast iron decreof Imperial Britain's service, as interpreted last year by a military and recently by a naval court. In the latter instance, the offending 'blue-jacket' was one Edward Pilkington, of H.M.S. Retribution, who was sentenced to 11 days in durance vile ' and the 1 ms of his good conduct badge for wearing in his cap on St. Patrick's Day a very modest speci men of the 'chosen leaf of Bard

Chief, old Erin's native Shamrock.' This piece of petty tyramny was follawed up by the expulsion from the House of Commons of an honorable member who called the attention of Parliament to the matter, and who naturally enough, expressed his indicate tion in terms not to be mistaken. Last year a punishment of a similar nature was meted out to a soldier in the Dublin | distress and wish to be reterred to some garrison, who ventured to decorate his button-hole with a little piece of the national emblem. It may be against orders to a certain extent, but the man ner in which it was taken up is generally regarded as a contemptibly small piece of business—the outcome of intolerant bigotry.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue admin istered the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of boys and girls in St. Patrick's Church, Dundalk, on Monday. Addressing the children afterwards. His Eminence referred to the fact that in Dundalk a larger number of children were presented to him, for exmination in the Christian doctrines, than in any other parish of the diocese and there had been fewer failures. He considered it a mere matter of form to present the boys from the Curistian Brothers' school, their answering was so perfect. The same remark held good of the children from the convent schools. He concluded his address by asking all who had been confirmed to abstant from intoxicating drink till they were 21 years

The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language has published the report of last year's work, which showthat most gratifying progress has been made. The sale of the Society's books during 1897 was 7,203, nearly double the number wold in the previous twelvmoths. Gelic is now taught in 85 schools in Ireland. The report contains much interesting matter, and many communications from admirers of the Irish language at home and abroad, and from well known litterateurs, are included in it.

After long hesitation, and with, no

doubt, much unwillingness, the Govern ment has decided not to go on with the idea of appointing another Commission to revise the findings of the Committee which, after an exhaustive, searching and impartial enquiry, found that an over tax of two millions and threequarters sterling was being levied upon the country yearly. The indignation this caused was general, and peer and peasant, landford and tenant made com mon cause against this unjust and ruin ous state of things, while the Govern ment repudiated the finding of the Committee, as based upon entirely false principles and insufficient knowledge of facts, and proposed that the ground should be gone over again by a new Commission. They clung to their determination with great tenacity in the face of powerful opposition and have only now abandoned the idea because they recognize that it would array against them what might be well called a" United Ireland' in which friends and foes would be found in almost equal numbers, and with an acute sense of the wrong the Government was endeavoring to fasten upon them.

Passion Sunday was a day of exceptional interest to the Catholics of Dublin in general, and to the congregation of the Pro-Cathedral in particular, as it witnessed the solemn ceremony of un veiling the new altar of the Sacred Heart. This great addition to the beauty of the Pro-Cathedral was initiated and carried to completion by the administrator, Father Downing, whose zeal and energy are recognized and fully appreciated by all. The altar, as a work of religious art, is not surpassed by any thing in the churches of the city. It is a companion to the altar of the Im-Vancouver. His Holiness has approved a companion to the altar of the In-the transfer of the see of Vincennes to maculate Conception in the same Indianapolis, from which it will take its church, which was unveiled on the 1869 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que name.

the corresponding place in the sacred edifice. The niche in which the magnificent figure of the Sacred Heart is placed is remarkable for the treatment of the background--a red ground with gold leaves. The beautiful new railing of Carrara marble, with thirty-two balust-ers of beautifully transparent alabaster, along with the exquisitely designed gate of brass, made by McLaughlin Brothers, form a perfect work of art in them-

The Monaghan tenants met on Monday last under the anspices of the 'Ulster Tenants' Defence Association.' Men of all shades of nolitics were in attendance, the following resolutions by Mr. McKillop, and supported by a powerful speech from that gentleman, were submitted to the meeting.
(1.) "That we unanimously call upon

the Government to remove those disabilities under which future tenants entier, and to make it legal for all tenants responsible for rent and having a is greatly consoled by the affectionate saleable interest in their holdings to enter the courts and have fair rents tixed.'

(2) "That we call upon the Government to enact laws for the immediate commission to inquire into the question of the Ulster custom."

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Ratherty, J.P., and supported by Mr. formes Condell, J.P. The chairman also spoke to them in forcible terms. They were unanimously adopted, and a branch of the association was then

Mr. John Dillon writes to the Freeman from the House of Commons sugsesting that the Mansion House Committee, for relief of distress in the West, should be increased in numbers to make it more thoroughly representative of all classes, and that they should publish more frequently the details of distress in the affected districts, as reported by herr agents and gathered from the iaily communications from clergymen and others in correspondence with tuem; thus showing the public

1. The extent and orgency of the dis-

2. Pac immediate wants of the districts in which they are giving relief. 3 Detailing the distribution of the money placed at their disposal.

Mr Dillon is convinced the publication of Irish reports would give a great stimulas to the collection of funds, even if they were given fortnightly. He says:-"Not a week posses in which I myself do not receive several letters from persons anxious to organize meetinge, concerts, etc., for the purpose of raising funds, who ask me for information as to the nature and extent of the authoritative publications from which they could lay before the people in their district a detailed statement of the antuation in the distressed districts.

A O H.

At the regular meeting of Division No. , A. O. H., held in their Hall, No. 5 Place d'Armes Square, April 13, the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved - That Division No. 1. Ancient Or ler of Hibernians, express their deep regret at the loss sustained by the Catholie Church, Hierarchy and Canadian people, through the death of his Emi-nence the late Cardinal Taschereau.

JOHN RYAN.

#### FRIENDS PREVAILED

A Nervous Toronto Woman Walked the Floor During the Night for Hours at a Time-She Makes a Statement.

TORONTO, ONT .- "I was troubled with nervousness. It was impossible for me to keep still and if the spells came over meduring the night I had to get up and walk the floor for hours at a time. My blood was very poor and I was subject to hillous attacks. My feet would swell and I was not able to do my own housework. I treated with two of the best physicians here but only received relief for a time. I became discouraged. One day a friend called and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I laughed at theadvice but I was prevailed upon and procured one bottle. Before I used it all I began to feel better. I took several botiles and also several boxes of Hood's Pills. Now I can eat and drink heartily and sleep soundly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me and also strengthened me so that I now do all my own work. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all sufferers from nervousness, weakness or general debility." Mrs. H. F. Parm, Degrassi Street.

Hood's Pills care Liver His; easy to take,

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