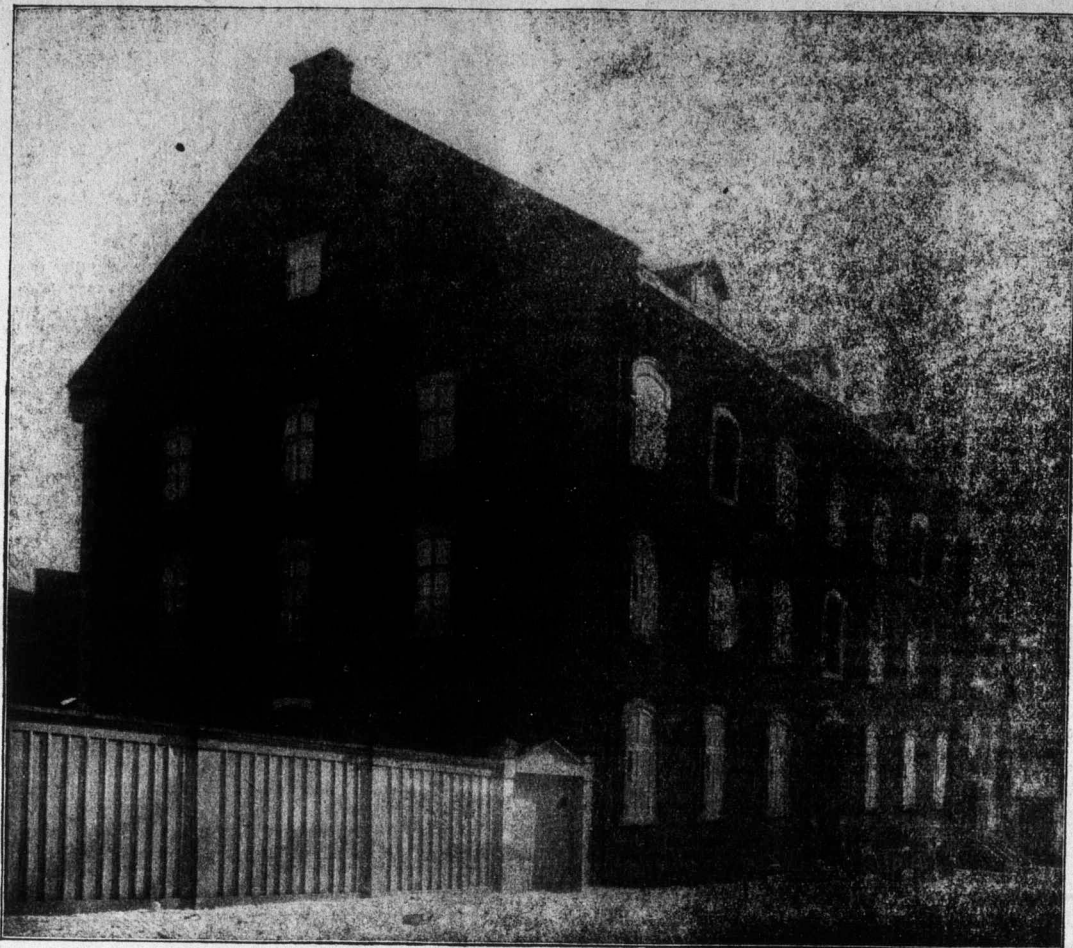


# Gratitude and Loyalty to Mother Aloysia.

(By an Occasional Correspondent.)



## THE DEAR OLD SCHOOL.

od of procedure and for the unequalled success that attended their efforts.

All interested in the Irish girls of Montreal are proud of the action they took in this testimonial which is but an outcome of their training under the best of influences. May God bless them forever.

Among the guests on the platform with the Mother Superior and the Sisters, were noticed a large number

of St. Patrick's most distinguished parishioners, all lady-patronesses of the Congregation de Notre Dame. The Messrs. Wm. McNally, jun., and Fred. Egan were the ushers, and did gallant service.

### THE ADDRESS.

To the Reverend Mother St. Aloysia, Superior of St. Patrick's Academy, Montreal.

Reverend and dear Mother,—

To-night the Alumnae of St. Patrick's hold their first re-union to surround with closest, warmest, truest

sympathy, a loved and loving mother, "whose children rise up and call her blessed and whom they delight to honor" as proudly as they may.

Such gratitude as we owe you, it is impossible to express; the debt, impossible to repay. That we realize more fully with every passing hour of time, the great teacher; every fearful glance at reality's stern face, before which in this temple of our youth, were so richly hung, the silvery shimmering veils of our young ideals. The gratitude of the daily thought, the daily prayer, you have always had from us. Our presence here to-night could mean no more, but it is a public manifestation of the deep affection that has flowed on

ever undiminished, through silent or expressive years.

O how tenderly sweet memories spring up in our hearts! Memories of you, of dear Mother St. Magdalen, of Mother St. Patrick, and our other cherished teachers and friends; of Father Dowd, the grand and good whose feast have cast a lasting glamor on St. Patrick's Day; of Father Quinlivan, kind, earnest, great in mind, in achievement, in suffering; of Father Martin, whose busy steps we impeded with childish confidence whenever we espied him, and of whom the children of St. Patrick's can truly say: "We never left him, but we took away the love that drew us to his side again;" memories of the golden years

when these sacred walls formed the boundaries of a real Utopia, land of the ideal, when Truth and Justice reigned supreme.

Yes, dear Mother, that was the keynote of our happiness. Justice was ever mirrored in your eyes. We never knew the world's unfairness till we left your side, or guessed its coldness till we missed your smile.

Pain and gladness, joy and sorrow have cast their light and shadow o'er the fruitful field of your peaceful life; but no grief, however dark, could obscure from your loving eyes another's woe; no joy however precious, but was shared with all.

Oh! that we had at our command the breath of poetry itself, the rich, pure, liquid tongue of our own Mother Isle; of the land by you so highly honored; land of the generous in thought and word and deed; land that claims you as a perfect type of its famed womanhood—a woman, as it has been sweetly said, like "A Madonna—the world in her heart."

God has set upon your brow, a graceful diadem of noble years. To it may He add many a gem as gloriously radiant, priceless, as any that now adorn it. May He listen to our parting prayer, that He bestow upon you, with no sparing hand, the choicest blessings in His loving gift.

THE REPLY.—It seems that when Mother Aloysia received an intimation of the surprise that awaited her, she was somewhat embarrassed as to how she might fully entertain her two hundred guests; but her sweet reply to the address presented was all that her loyal children could expect. It endorsed their appreciation of her exceptional qualities as her mother's heart forgot not one who had ever crossed the threshold of the time-honored school. The memory of the absent, the dead, of those who adorn the cloister or grace a model home, was evoked in turn. It was a heart to heart talk with children she truly loved and her children love her more and better for the words of cheer and comfort and deepest gratitude so touchingly and so beautifully expressed.

The meeting closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," after which Sisters and pupils intermingled and spent another pleasant hour in each other's company.

It is the intention of St. Patrick's Alumnae to meet again in the near future, on the Mother Superior's invitation.

The following ladies comprised the chorus:—Misses Reynolds, Christy, Cunningham, Mary Ward, Aggie Heelan, Lizzie Wall, Mamie Wall, Gertie Murphy, Kathleen Murphy, Nellie McDonald, Beatrice Drumm, Gabrielle Grundle, Mida Hanley, Minnie McCrory, Agnes Curran, Annie St. Jean, Annie McCabe, Frankie McCabe, Annie Lanning, Stafford and Mrs. G. Papadopoulos.

A KINDLY ACT.—Killeen, a small town in Texas, contains only three Catholic families. Father Heckman, of another town, Temple, sees that they are not neglected and visits them at stated intervals. But it was only at the last Sunday of October that Mass was ever celebrated there. Many non-Catholics had expressed a desire to attend the services. Too many in fact to be accommodated in a private house. Learning of these conditions the members of the German Methodist congregation kindly offered their church in which to hold the services. The offer was accepted. A temporary altar was erected and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered up on the same. The sermon was delivered from the church pulpit. The church was crowded with non-Catholics who were deeply interested and listened with closest attention to the sermon, which was an explanation of the ceremonies. It is kindly acts like this one that more than counterbalance any spirit of bigotry that emanates from some few of our dissenting brethren.

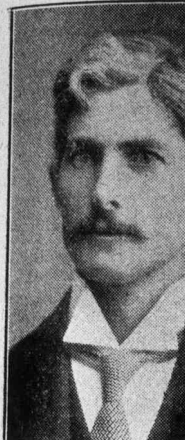
## ST. ANTHONY'S YOUNG MEN.

Mr. P. J. Gordon's reputation as an artist-photographer, particularly in preparation of composite groups, is now assured. His recent production in this department is a group consisting of the Rev. Director and officers of St. Anthony's Young Men's Society which is now on view at his studio.

It is a striking picture, and reflects much credit upon Mr. Gordon.

## OUR TORONTO LET

(From Our Own Correspondent.)



MR. WILLIAM PRENDERGAST.

Positions there are in which give their holders unity for exercising a great influence, over a vast territory and amongst a limited number of people. Influence too may be for good or evil, and though in it is always intended to first character, it sometimes its mark, and the results are as a sudden fall in the clouds and incalculable. "Disastrous" and "incalculable" used advisedly, because to which reference is made touching the children and our schools and anything either is always of paramount importance.

One of the positions speaks that of inspector of schools is of one suited to the v like those of an angelic they carry with them agement and enlightenment, especially in remote districts, oases towards which the looks throughout the entire school term. If unsuitable, the visits of the are as a sudden fall in the a pall of depression accompanying paralyzing every destroying all vitality and going is the signal for a pleasurable sight of relief for and pupils.

To the former class belong Prendergast, B.A., inspector of schools for Ontario. years' occupancy of the during which no murmur of approval has fallen upon the is sufficient guarantee of his and his strong yet restrained has left a beneficial effect on his entire inspectorate.

Mr. Prendergast is an Irishman, his father having been in Canada, and his mother Casey, being Irish by birth. Some thirty-eight years ago he came to Ontario, where he received his primary education afterwards attended the C Institute. His degree of Bachelor of Arts was won at Toronto University of which institution he is also a specialist in mathematics.

Before attending the University Prendergast had taught in public and Separate Schools, vicinity of Waterloo, Gore and Seaford. He afterwards as mathematical master in the Legate Institutes of Chatham and Seaford. Nine years ago Mr. Prendergast was appointed two inspectors allowed by the Government for the schools of the province, and plying of his work he has since every school in the entire. The extent of his jurisdiction the number with whom he comes in contact professionally and the for good or harm are here. Some time ago a third inspector was appointed with Prendergast as inspector for Ontario. The wide experience as a teacher in the primary and secondary schools, has been of service to the inspector for Ontario and his progressive individuality keep him alive the interests of school life. Mr. Prendergast has delivered numerous of teachers and before the National Association of Ontario many calls from school inspectors not permit of active association many of our city societies, but a member of the historical and the Catholic Union and an occasional contributor to newspapers and magazines. Mr. Prendergast

## LESSONS OF THE NEWS.

A BIG PROJECT.—\$20,000,000 is the estimated value of the lands over which flow the waters of Lough Neagh (Ireland). A proposal to drain the lough is on foot.

CHURCH BUILDING.—Notwithstanding the drawbacks of labor difficulties, there are now projected, in process of construction, or ready for opening, church buildings in Greater New York, with an aggregate cost of almost \$4,000,000. Of this sum almost \$1,000,000 is represented by Catholic churches.

ITALIAN PRIESTS.—Troy Seminary, the old novitiate for the priests of the New York province, which was abandoned seven years ago for the new institution at Dunwoodie, N.Y., was opened last week as a preparatory seminary for young Italians who desire to study for the priesthood.

THE MAN WITH THE PENCIL.—Rev. Dr. Lyman, a Protestant minister, recently addressed a section of the students of Yale. He said:—"Beware of the temptation to preach to the press. Beware of the inclination to talk through the newspapers. Bear in mind your congregation when you begin your sermon, and not the man in the front pew with pencil and paper."

CAMPAIGN CIVILITIES.—The "Pilot" says:—The Common Council of Boston last week voted in favor of having the Irish language taught in the public schools, day and evening. No matter how good the idea, we are not deeply impressed with the sincerity of the proposal, so near election time, and coming from a body which keeps the emblems of a foreign monarchy on the Old State House.

DR. DE COSTA ILL.—This well known convert who went to Rome some time ago to study for the priesthood, is reported to be seriously ill.

CATHOLIC NURSES.—A Catholic women's association in Brooklyn has organized a class for what they term "Nazarene Nurses," which began last Monday to train mission workers to care for the sick poor of Greater New York.

SUNDAY CARS.—A whirlwind of energetic controversy, says the "New Zealand Tablet," has been shaking Auckland of late. It was all about the running of Sunday trams. A small majority in an exceptionally heavy poll decided in favor of the running, and there, for the time, the matter rests.

IRISH IN ENGLAND.—The number of Irish in England is much larger than is generally supposed. Of the 35,000,000 persons enumerated in England and Wales, 426,565 were born in Ireland. The English county having the largest number of Irish-born persons in its population is Lancashire, which, at the time of the last census was taken, had a total of

145,301 within its borders. Of the other English counties Yorkshire follows Lancashire, with an Irish-born contribution to its population of 39,145.

AN IRON RING.—In order to make Alsace-Lorraine impregnable to French infantry and cavalry attack and to prevent spying in time of peace, Germany has begun the construction around the city of Metz of a new defensive system of works in the shape of a huge fence, composed of iron bars seven feet high, which will surround the town on the East and South for a distance of fifteen miles. Extensive sentry service will be established to guard the fence which will be unique among German fortifications. At the intersection of highways openings will be left capable of closure by iron gates in emergency. The earth fortifications are now being removed as they failed to afford adequate control of the entrance and egress of strangers into Metz. As the result of these conditions the authorities have been constantly worried by spying experiments. They hope that the iron "trocha" will give the desired security.

This is the language of a despatch from Berlin. In times of peace, when the Hague Council is in session, when all the representatives of European Powers are exchanging visits of friendliness, it would seem as if they had to be always getting ready for war in Germany. It would appear to the onlooker, from the outside, that the Alsace-Lorraine question had been settled ever since 1870, and that France had no longer any pretensions to her former provinces. One of two things, either France is

satisfied, or she is not, that these provinces should remain German. If she is not, the result must sooner or later come—and that will be another conflict between these two great Powers. If she is, then the Germans must be either easily disturbed, or very suspicious, or else they must have been the object of no end of make-believe annoyances on the part of the French. In either case the lesson is a clear one, that you may get possession of another nation's territory, but that does not give you the possession of that people's heart. And there is truth in the old French song of 1870, "Lorraine."

A WISE LAW.—The Attorney-General's Department, in Ontario, has sent a letter to the various magistrates and Crown officials throughout that province, calling their attention to the regulations in the Criminal Code in regard to the trial of young children. These regulations are to protect young offenders from unnecessary publicity, and in this way to assist in their reformation. The regulation has been very well observed, in all the province, but the Department is anxious that it should not be forgotten and wishes to impress upon those who have it in their power to administer the law that it is better to save than to punish the young. The law is a wise one, and certainly it has a high moral purpose. It is often by accident that a youth falls into the clutches of justice; and then it is his associations and the publicity given to his trial that ruin his future and stamp his life as a failure from the very start.

AGAINST BAZAARS.—In our archdiocese these forms of public appeals

are prohibited. In various dioceses in the United States there is much opposition against them and much of it comes from the clergy. A despatch says that the priests of Denver, Colorado, are now agitating the abolition of the church fairs. The growth of desire is to establish a fixed source of revenue for the temporal needs of the church.

THE OTHER SIDE.—On the other hand, an illustration of the monetary value of bazaars may be inferred from the following item published by a Catholic contemporary:—

The gross receipts of a fair just closed at Seattle, Washington, were \$18,021.21; and will net \$17,000. The clergyman in charge started in to make \$10,000, and nearly doubled the amount.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.—This is the topic of the various classes in political ranks. It has been asserted by many local leaders that the present Parliament will be dissolved shortly, and the elections will be held in January. The Premier's visit to this city seems to encourage politicians in the practice of making forecasts in this regard.

ANOTHER SHAMROCK.—According to a report the latest aspirant for America's Cup honors on the other side of the Atlantic is the Hon. Rupert Guinness. It is said he has consented to build a yacht if it can be constructed in Ireland, and be manned by Irish sailors. He wants the challenger to be as Irish as it is possible to make her.