

Our Quebec Letter

Characteristic Features of the Ancient Capital.

ITS ANTIQUITY AND CATHOLICITY.

Incidents of Christmas and New Year's.

Most out-of-date view to measure time. As I feast my eyes upon this City of historic fame...

QUEBEC January 3.

The more I see of this grand old city of ancient fame, the more I am convinced that in many respects it has no equal in this New World.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO

and ever, we spectators to lead the mind backwards to the historic past, and we curiously wonder if the people of bygone centuries were animated by feelings and impulses such as we experience who live in this or that day.

In speaking of antiquity here the one thing ever present to the mind is the fact that Catholicism was uppermost in the hearts and souls of the early French settlers and civilizers.

In this very house in which I am now writing these lines, and wherein I am the guest of Mr. James L. Harkin, an old and sincere friend, I am situated almost under the shadow of the famous Laval University.

New Year Services.

This new phase of my life has been forcibly dwelt upon by the Very Rev. Father Rector and the zealous Rectors of St. Patrick's parish, during the closing days of the old year and the opening of the new.

the balance would incline, and if in a wrong direction, the remedy was pointed out in an eminently practical way, that could not be misunderstood.

There is a rather interesting, if somewhat lengthy, article, in the New York Times of a recent issue, entitled the "Secrets of Diplomacy."

While ostensibly the position of an Ambassador is to learn officially all that may be of importance to his own country, in reality he must probe the secrets of the officials to whose Government he is accredited.

But besides the legitimately accredited attachés there is a corps of men and women in the employ of the nabobs to whom the most difficult missions are assigned.

The existence of the Franco-Russian alliance was known in Berlin even before the Paris press published envenomings on the subject.

Of course, when this species of espionage involves the crime of treason, if discovered, the spy is summarily dealt with.

The able and special correspondent is at it again. The following paragraph recently appeared in the columns of the Ottawa Morning Post under date from Ottawa:—

"The Canadian government at the request of Great Britain, has ordered the confiscation of seditious publications.

It is needless to remark that the story is a pure invention. Those who are apt to think that Scotland is the most exalted gem in the crown of Great Britain ought to read the following statement of Colonel Hardy, chairman of the Scottish Crown Commissioners, before the Royal Commission on the Liquor Laws.

In reply to the Chairman, he said committals to prison were immeasurably greater in Scotland than in England, the figures showing that there were 2,14 times the English number.

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but by hot air. The great crematory at Pire la Chaise consists of two floors. It is built on the side of a gentle declivity, so that each floor has a direct entrance from without. The second floor consists of a vast vault, in which the funeral services are conducted, and the burning chamber. In the vault there are seats arranged as in a church. In the centre aisle is a railway, upon which runs a car, catalafque; the railway ends at the doors of the burning chamber. During the services the coffin rests upon this car, by means of which it is finally run to the end of the aisle. Then the big doors of the hot-air furnace are opened and the coffin slid within.

The furnace proper is upon the lower floor. Behind it are a great number of flues. The burning agent is oxide of carbon, produced by the use of gasogene, and fresh air pumped into direct contact with the tubes is heated to a temperature of about 1,500 Fahr. With this heat it takes twenty-five minutes to consume the body of a child and fifty-five that of an adult. All that remains after cremation is a little friable-white powder—weighing 2½ pounds in the case of a man and less than 2 pounds in that of a woman.

There is a rather interesting, if somewhat lengthy, article, in the New York Times of a recent issue, entitled the "Secrets of Diplomacy." The writer has, no doubt, had an intimate relation with the diplomatic corps, to which he refers. His reference to the duties of an ambassador is not particularly flattering to these distinguished personages; in fact, they place them in the position of privileged spies. The writer says:—

While ostensibly the position of an Ambassador is to learn officially all that may be of importance to his own country, in reality he must probe the secrets of the officials to whose Government he is accredited, as well as the plans of his colleagues in the ambassadorial college. He cannot do this officially; neither can he acknowledge that it is done. His only recourse is to paid spies, whose actions he can never acknowledge if discovery is made. The spy pays the penalty; his employer denies all knowledge of the matter—that is all.

On entering the church Mr. Salé ascended the altar steps and began the Mass, standing at the centre of the altar not repeating the opening sentences by heart as we do, but reading them from the missal, which was placed in the same position as it occupies during the canon of the Roman rite. After several short prayers he turned himself round to the people and blessed them with the sign of the cross, and then came the ceremony of the washing of the fingers, performed exactly as at the Roman Liturgy; then the offertory, the hands which held the unconsecrated Host being veiled with a small silken napkin or handkerchief of like color with the sacerdotal vestments.

Meanwhile, two servers had taken up their position on either side of the altar, the one on the Gospel side holding a chalice of wine, and the one on the Epistle side with a vial of water. Presently the celebrant, turning to the people, blessed them with the unconsecrated Host; he then turned to the right and, in like manner, blessed the wine, and then to the left to bless the water. This ceremony completed, the server on the Gospel side crossed over to the Epistle side of the altar, stationing himself next his companion. Wine and water were mixed and served to the celebrant as in the Roman rite, and then came the offering of the chalice in like manner. Afterward the Gospel was read, Mgr. Salé standing at the centre of the altar with his face to the people and holding the missal in his hands; then in very excellent French he preached a sermon, and then, descending for the first time to the foot of the altar steps, with arms outstretched, repeated by heart a short prayer. Then followed a second washing of the fingers and a second blessing of the congregation, this time with the silken napkin which had held the unconsecrated wafer, and then the canon.

The adoption of the sacred species did not take place until immediately before the communion. This ceremony was most impressive. The six servers knelt at the foot of the altar steps; the celebrant, not bending his knees but profoundly inclining his body, remained in silent prayer for about the space of two minutes, then after having first partaken of a portion of the precious blood, rec-

ording to the name of the "Lodge," I presume it is composed of French-Canadians. Of course there is no objection to them forming "lodges" as often as they think proper, but let them have the courage of their convictions, and come out in their true colors. If they think well of the Order, let them proclaim it, and not endeavor to deceive their countrymen. I am surprised that our English fellow citizens would receive them under such conditions. It seems to me that they must be in great want of recruits when they accept candidates who are ashamed to acknowledge their membership in the association. I suppose their excuse is, "that they would be persecuted if they were known." But, Mr. Editor, I have an idea that the members of Cœur Unis No. 45 are not the sort of men to suffer persecution for any cause, because people that suffer for a principle are those who stand by their flag on all occasions. Evidently they are not made of that stuff; perhaps they imagine the connection might be profitable, and that would account for their endeavor "to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds."

JE SUIS SURPRISE.

Montreal, 28th Dec., '97.

COPTIC MASS AT BRUGES.

Celebration of the Oriental Rites Recently Authorized by Pope Leo.

From the Tablet.

Mgr. Sabé-Lévit, Vicar General of Tournai, has been paying a visit to Bruges, and on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock he celebrated Mass according to the Coptic rite in the Chapel of the Precious Blood, that gorgeous relic of a bygone age, which still annually draws to its shrine so many thousands of pilgrims and tourists. It was probably the first time that the ancient liturgy of Alexandria has ever been celebrated within these hardy northern walls.

Not only in color, form, and texture, but with the exception of a plain white vestment, every ecclesiastical vestment worn by Mgr. Sabé-Lévit during the celebration of the Coptic Mass was entirely different from those which were accustomed to be worn at Mass. The following articles made up the sacerdotal costume: First, a plain white alb, with sleeves made large and fastened to the sleeves of an Anglican bishop's rochet. Over this a vestment of a pale blue brocade, embroidered down the front with a perpendicular line of gold or four small amber and red Greek crosses. In fact, the sacerdotal vestment so much as a domestic capular dress, being in front of the feet with a V-shaped opening for the head, and with the under part shortened to about six inches. Possibly this vestment is some ancient form of stole. It was drawn round the waist by a belt or cord secured with a gold and jeweled clasp. Over this again, not as might be expected, a chasuble of some antique fashion, but a cope, an ordinary cope, open in front and fastened on the breast by a moose, but without orpeys or hood, the only ornament being a plain Greek cross embroidered in the centre of the back. This vestment, made of pale blue brocade and lined with antique-colored silk, was so long that it trailed for several inches on the ground, and of such a material that it lay in graceful folds with every movement of the body. Lastly, a pair of long, tight fitting silver or gold of like material with the other vestments, similarly embroidered, not the appurtenance of a Gothic alb, but true sleeves encircling the entire forearm and reaching almost to the elbow. These are probably the *manubria* of precious stuffs to which the Abbé Duchesne alludes in his "Origines du Culte Catholique" as forming part of the sacerdotal costume of the East and of Gallican countries, and corresponding seemingly to the maniples of the Roman rite.

On entering the church Mr. Salé ascended the altar steps and began the Mass, standing at the centre of the altar not repeating the opening sentences by heart as we do, but reading them from the missal, which was placed in the same position as it occupies during the canon of the Roman rite. After several short prayers he turned himself round to the people and blessed them with the sign of the cross, and then came the ceremony of the washing of the fingers, performed exactly as at the Roman Liturgy; then the offertory, the hands which held the unconsecrated Host being veiled with a small silken napkin or handkerchief of like color with the sacerdotal vestments.

Meanwhile, two servers had taken up their position on either side of the altar, the one on the Gospel side holding a chalice of wine, and the one on the Epistle side with a vial of water. Presently the celebrant, turning to the people, blessed them with the unconsecrated Host; he then turned to the right and, in like manner, blessed the wine, and then to the left to bless the water. This ceremony completed, the server on the Gospel side crossed over to the Epistle side of the altar, stationing himself next his companion. Wine and water were mixed and served to the celebrant as in the Roman rite, and then came the offering of the chalice in like manner. Afterward the Gospel was read, Mgr. Salé standing at the centre of the altar with his face to the people and holding the missal in his hands; then in very excellent French he preached a sermon, and then, descending for the first time to the foot of the altar steps, with arms outstretched, repeated by heart a short prayer. Then followed a second washing of the fingers and a second blessing of the congregation, this time with the silken napkin which had held the unconsecrated wafer, and then the canon.

The adoption of the sacred species did not take place until immediately before the communion. This ceremony was most impressive. The six servers knelt at the foot of the altar steps; the celebrant, not bending his knees but profoundly inclining his body, remained in silent prayer for about the space of two minutes, then after having first partaken of a portion of the precious blood, rec-

ing the Divine Host into hands once more veiled with the silken napkin, he turned round to the people and blessed them with it exactly in the same manner as at benediction. Then turning round again to the altar, he consumed the Sacred Host and afterward partook of the remainder of the precious blood. Then followed the ablutions as in the Roman rite, then a third washing of the fingers, then the last blessing. This completed the Mass.

A GREAT BOOK FREE!

When Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., published the first edition of his great work, "The People's Common Sense, Medical Advisor," he announced that a first edition of 100,000 copies at the regular price of \$1.50 per copy, the profit in which would be distributed to the poor, would be given away. As this number of copies has already been sold, he is now giving away a second edition of 100,000 copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical advisor, ever published. The recipient only has to acquire a small number of postage stamps to cover cost of mailing, and the book will be sent post paid. It is a valuable medical library, complete in one volume. Contains 1000 pages, fully illustrated. The First Edition is given to the same as the second at \$1.50 per copy, only that the books are in strong marbled paper covers instead of cloth. Send now before all are given away.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA.

1066 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal.

Distribution every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$200 to \$2000. Tickets 10¢ each.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

It is an established fact that the Duke Cure restores all cases of alcoholism in a few days, and in four weeks restores the patient to the normal condition. It is a simple, vegetable tonic, non-hypnotic, non-narcotic, and is taken gradually as a home treatment, with no bad after-effects, or loss of time from business. For further particulars address Dr. McLaughlin, London, Ont.

The following is one of several testimonials in his possession.

From the Catholic Record.

LONDON, Ont., March 29, 1897.

We can speak from personal knowledge of the good work done in this city by the Duke Cure for four years, and the cordial physician, Dr. A. McLaughlin, guarantees that the cure will be effected in a few days. In proof of this he is willing that I become the possessor of each of the bottles until the end of the treatment, which, in the event of its failure, he will return to me. I have used the Duke Cure for several years, and have found it to be the best of all the cures for alcoholism.

THOS. COLLEY, Publisher Catholic Record.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Young Men's Society.

C. M. B. A. of Quebec.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized April 1871. Incorporated Dec. 1873. Regular monthly meetings held on the 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays of each month at 8 p.m. President, J. J. O'Connell; Secretary, J. J. O'Connell; Treasurer, J. J. O'Connell; Steward, J. J. O'Connell; Chaplain, J. J. O'Connell; Organist, J. J. O'Connell; Singers, J. J. O'Connell; Readers, J. J. O'Connell; Delegates, J. J. O'Connell; W. J. Healy, D. G. Kelly, J. J. O'Connell.

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Division No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel's Church, corner of the 1st and 2nd streets, at 8 p.m. President, ANDREW DUNN; Vice-President, THOS. N. SMITH; Secretary, J. J. O'Connell; Treasurer, J. J. O'Connell; Steward, J. J. O'Connell; Chaplain, J. J. O'Connell; Organist, J. J. O'Connell; Singers, J. J. O'Connell; Readers, J. J. O'Connell; Delegates, J. J. O'Connell; W. J. Healy, D. G. Kelly, J. J. O'Connell.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernia Hall, No. 24, Notre-Dame St. Officers: President, J. J. O'Connell; Vice-President, J. J. O'Connell; Secretary, J. J. O'Connell; Treasurer, J. J. O'Connell; Steward, J. J. O'Connell; Chaplain, J. J. O'Connell; Organist, J. J. O'Connell; Singers, J. J. O'Connell; Readers, J. J. O'Connell; Delegates, J. J. O'Connell; W. J. Healy, D. G. Kelly, J. J. O'Connell.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Keane; Vice-President, J. J. O'Connell; Secretary, J. J. O'Connell; Treasurer, J. J. O'Connell; Steward, J. J. O'Connell; Chaplain, J. J. O'Connell; Organist, J. J. O'Connell; Singers, J. J. O'Connell; Readers, J. J. O'Connell; Delegates, J. J. O'Connell; W. J. Healy, D. G. Kelly, J. J. O'Connell.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month, at 8 p.m.

Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the branch may communicate with the following officers: President, J. J. O'Connell; Vice-President, J. J. O'Connell; Secretary, J. J. O'Connell; Treasurer, J. J. O'Connell; Steward, J. J. O'Connell; Chaplain, J. J. O'Connell; Organist, J. J. O'Connell; Singers, J. J. O'Connell; Readers, J. J. O'Connell; Delegates, J. J. O'Connell; W. J. Healy, D. G. Kelly, J. J. O'Connell.

KEEP your blood pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL.

It isn't fair

The way the work of the human race is proportioned out and distributed. Look at the house-duties of women. Compare it in its hardness and weariness with the occupations of most men!



The only way out of it is to use Pearline. Use Pearline, and take the drudgery away from housework. Pearline makes woman's work womanly and healthful and fits her to do it. All the washing, all the cleaning, and hundreds of other things besides, are made easy with Pearline.

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE



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MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

DISINFECTING A RESERVOIR.

Waterworks disinfection on a whole-scale plan was tried at Maidstone, Eng., according to Boston journals, which state that Dr. Sim, Woodhead treated the reservoir and mains of a district of that city with a heavy dose of chloride of lime. About ten tons of the lime were mixed with 240,000 gallons of water in the reservoir, and the solution allowed to flow into the mains. At a certain hour it was turned into all the main connections in the district, and what did not remain in this way was gradually blown off through hydrants. The disinfection was done to destroy typhoid germs.

A Valuable Work

By MRS. D'YVILLE.