

IRISH PARTY and the LIBERALS.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., has addressed the following letter to the editor of the London Daily News:

Sir, Intemperate zeal and fierce religious bigotry appear to have blinded Mr. Hirst Hollowell all sense of fairness in controversy, and even to have deprived him of the power of being accurate in his statement of facts. In his letter published in your issue of this morning he says: "To speak of the Irish Party as a party of moderation is almost farcical when Mr. Dillon says the Education Bill is not a Liberal Bill, and when he encourages the House of Lords to amend the Bill out of existence."

Will Mr. Hirst Hollowell kindly name the occasion and quote the language in which I encouraged the House of Lords to amend the Education Bill out of existence? The only recent occasion on which I alluded to the House of Lords was at Liverpool last month, when I warned our people not to rely upon the House of Lords for the future safety of our schools, because I never heard of any institution or any cause in English history, whose sole reliance was in the House of Lords, and which did not ultimately and in the long run come to grief.

True, I did describe some of the provisions of the present Education Bill as inconsistent with Liberal principles. So they are. And in support of that view I quote the language of Mr. Zimmermann, the President of the East Manchester Liberal Association, in which he put that view in terms quite as strong as any that I used.

In pursuance of his attack upon your Lobby correspondent, Mr. Hirst Hollowell goes on to say: "But if he wants to concentrate upon our school villages, he might turn his attention to Warrington, in Lancashire, where the only school for miles around is a Roman Catholic school, and in this school about two-thirds of the scholars are Protestants. Yet it is for this and other schools that he tries to persuade the Government to extend Clause 4."

Surely Mr. Hollowell cannot be so ignorant or so stupid as not to know that even the most extreme amendment proposed in the House of Lords would not stretch Clause 4 to cover such a school. And yet for the sake of his invective he pretends to believe that this is a "compromise" favored by your Lobby correspondent.

He concluded his letter by saying: "Already it is absolutely certain that we shall not accept the Bill as it left the Commons as a fair and just settlement." Who are "we"? It would, indeed, be an evil day for the Liberal party if that "we" represents the majority of the Party.

What is the real claim of the Catholics against which Mr. Hollowell's denunciation is directed? It is that in schools built at great sacrifice by Catholic money, and largely by the money of poor working people, and in which the overwhelming majority are of one religious

faith, the parents of the children attending that school shall have some voice in the religious teaching to be given to their children, and in the selection of the teachers who shall teach them. Is that a very extravagant demand? It has been lately described as a novel discovery and an unheard of demand.

May I remind your readers of what occurred on the 30th July, 1902, when I proposed an amendment giving in the case of schools situated in one school area one-third of the managers to the parents of the children attending the school.

For proposing this amendment I was denounced by many of the leading members of my own Church and by the Tablet newspaper. Here is what Mr. Lloyd George said in the debate which followed: "He did not say that the compromise proposed would settle the whole of the Non-conformist grievances, but it would remove the most crying part of the grievance."

"Why should a parent not be allowed to decide what doctrine he wished his children to be taught?" "The noble lord placed himself in loco parentis in regard to those children, and they were not his children. Why should he not allow the parents of these children to say 'this is the doctrine we want taught to our children'?" On that occasion the whole of the Radical party voted in favor of the parents' right, and I venture to say that if my amendment had been accepted by the Government we never would have had passive resistance, and the denominational schools would be to-day in a very different position from that in which they stand.

How can any Radical now say that the claim of the parents of a homogeneous school should have some voice in settling what doctrine should be taught, and who should be the teacher of their children, is a novel and unheard of claim?

And, bearing upon this matter, I read with great interest the remarkable manifesto of the Het Volk published in your issue of yesterday. Article VI. says: "Free elementary education and the recognition of the rights of parents, through elected committees, in the appointment of teachers and the selection of a medium of education." So that even these descendants of Dutch Calvinists of the strictest school who were often held up to us during the Boer War as too bigoted for a Catholic people to sympathize with in their struggle for liberty recognize as one of the fundamental principles of their constitution this very right of the parent for which the Catholics are fighting.

In this matter there can be no doubt that the Catholics are fighting for true Liberal principles, and it will be a most unfortunate day for the Liberal Party if they select such an issue for the struggle with the House of Lords, which is bound sooner or later to come. Yours sincerely,

JOHN DILLON.
House of Commons, Dec. 5th, 1906.

of the seminary of St. Sulpice for the last fifty years, have been transferred to a special vault recently constructed for the purpose in connection with the Fabrique offices adjoining the church, and all extracts from the parochial registers will henceforth be supplied by the Fabrique officers.

NEW CHURCH AT MAISONNEUVE BLESSED.

The new parish church at Maisonneuve was blessed by His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi last Sunday morning. The officiating clergy at the high Mass were the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Dugas, Cohoes, N.Y., with Rev. Father Dugas, St. Roch de l'Achigan, as deacon and Rev. Father Dugas, Maisonneuve, as sub-deacon. A banquet was afterwards served at the presbytery, of which the visiting clergy and several gentlemen partook.

ABBE TALLET CELEBRATES JUBILEE.

The Rev. Abbe Tallet, of the Church of Notre Dame, celebrated on Sunday the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the priesthood. On that occasion solemn high Mass was sung by Bishop Lorrain, of Pembroke, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Hage, of the Dominican order. During the service the venerable priest renewed his sacerdotal vows, and at the dinner which followed the ceremony Archbishop Bruchesi read a cablegram granting Abbe Tallet the Papal blessing.

ORDINATION OF REV. M. O'BRIEN

On Saturday morning next the ordination of Rev. Michael O'Brien will take place at St. James Cathedral, and he will sing his first mass at St. Gabriel's on Sunday. The above-mentioned event will add to the honor of St. Gabriel's parish, and will call forth congratulations from the many young men of the district who were school-mates of the young priest.

Rev. M. O'Brien's primary education was obtained at St. Gabriel's school, going later to complete his studies at the Grand Seminary. He is the son of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, well known as a shrewd, thorough and honorable business man. We wish the young priest many years of blessed work in his sacred calling.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 2.

Last Friday evening witnessed the most important meeting of the year for No. 2 Division of the A.O.H., at which took place the election of officers, resulting as follows: President, Jas. Brady; vice-president, John Walsh; corresponding secretary, D. McCarthy; financial secretary, P. J. Ryan; treasurer, J. Hogan; chairman of standing committee, E. J. Colfer. After the election the Provincial officers, who were present, in well-chosen remarks, congratulated the division on their happy choice of officers, and spoke most encouragingly of the state of affairs in general.

Besides the speeches made by the visitors, stirring remarks were made by Messrs. John Cantwell and Hugh Lennon, M.D., physician of the Division, through which he was appointed by County President Keane as his deputy to the division, a new dignity which Dr. Lennon has the honor of being the first holder.

INTERESTING LECTURE ON "IRELAND AND THE VATICAN."

Under the auspices of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, an interesting lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening last by the Rev. Gerald McShane in the parish hall.

The subject was one that appealed to an Irish Catholic audience, "Ireland and the Vatican," and the speaker, with the aid of a fine collection of limelight views, and an abundant supply of appropriate historical and personal anecdotes, kept his hearers interested from start to finish.

The early relations between Ireland and the Vatican were explained, and Roman and Irish traits were compared.

Pictures of prominent churchmen of Rome and France who are engaged in the present religious struggle were also shown, and a clear exposition of the Vatican's firm and just policy was listened to with special attention.

Professor Shea, with his male quartette, introduced some excellent musical numbers in connection with the stereopticon.

THE S.P.C.A. IN ITALY AND BELGIUM.

We have already published the good news of the Pope's hearty approval of the work for the protection of animals. Mr. Hawkesley writes from Naples that he has received from His Holiness his photograph with his autograph underneath the picture and the declaration that he bestows his blessing upon the movement for the protection of animals.

We hear also from Brussels that Mrs. Solvyn, President of the Society there, and Mr. Ruhl, President of the Society at Verviers, and Mr. Belleruche, representing the Federation of the Societies for the Protection of Animals, visited the Archbishop of Malines to beg him to give instructions to all the clergy of Belgium, particularly those in the villages and country places, that they should sometimes speak of kindness to animals. These gentlemen extended their request to the Episcopal colleges, the colleges of the Jesuits, and other schools, in order to call their attention to the subject. The Archbishop welcomed them and replied in the most friendly manner: "You can rely upon me. I shall do all that is in my power to second you in the humanitarian work to which you are devoted. It is a work that I admire and one for which, several years ago, I became a great partisan."

INAUGURATION OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH ORGAN.

The inauguration of the new organ of St. James Church, St. Denis street, will take place this evening. The instrument, which has been constructed by the well known firm of Casavant Bros., organ builders, of St. Hyacinthe, is provided with the most modern improvements. It has 50 stops, three keyboards, and electrical connections are at the disposal of the organist in using the different registers in such combinations as he may wish, and altogether the organ will be inferior to none in the city.

Prof. Gaston Dethier, organist of the Jesuits' Church in New York, whose reputation stands very high throughout the United States, will inaugurate the new instrument. Mr. Dethier's programme will be as follows:

Introduction and allegro (in the style of Handel). Wolstenholme Menuet Dethier
Fanfare Shelley
Gloria (choeur) Rigas
Intermezzo Pierne
Canzonetta D'Ambrosio
Rhapsodie guerriere Sindling
La Cloche (quatuor) Donizetti
O Salutaris Saint Saens
Christmas Dethier
Caprice (The Brook) Dethier
Adagio Pathetique Godard
Laudate (choeur) Faure
Scherzo Dethier

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 5.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 5, A.O.H., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. Spiritual Director, Rev. Thos. F. Heffernan; President, Bro. M. D. Tracey; vice-president, Bro. P. Maloney; recording secretary, Bro. Jas. Brophy; financial secretary, Bro. H. Tracey; treasurer, Bro. Jas. L. Devine; marshal, Bro. Jas. Noonan. Standing Committee, Bros. J. Brennan, F. Grannary, H. L. Danis, A. D. Kavanagh; Sgt. at Arms, Bro. E. Waldren; Sentinel, Bro. Jas. Enright; Finance Committee, Bros. A. D. Kavanagh, Jas. McNichol; F. Grannary; Literary Committee, Bros. H. Tracey, J. Brennan, P. Maloney, Jas. Noonan, Jas. Brophy; sick committee, Bros. T. Benoit, E. Brennan, E. Waldren, Jas. Noonan, B. Grannary, John Noonan. The following visiting brothers were present: County Vice-President P. Flanagan, Div. No. 8; Provincial Secretary P. Doyle, Div. No. 7; President J. Brady, Div. No. 2; Brothers J. O'Neill, J. McMann, P. Whalen, J. Heaney, J. Hughes, J. Donnelly, J. Foley and many others. Speeches were made by visiting brothers, in which they all stated that the A. O. H. in the province of Quebec would by the end of the year be not only doubled but trebled in membership. They had now passed the 200,000 mark in the United States, and although up to the present they had not shown any marked increase in the Province of Quebec, they intended the coming year to be a banner one for the province. Rev. Father Heffernan also addressed the members, and stated that he hoped that a year hence Division No. 5 would be one of the strongest in the Province. After several songs, the meeting closed with the National Anthem.

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ALL DRUGGISTS, 25 and 60c. BOTTLE.

Grip, Grip, Grip.

This preparation puts the whole system in the best possible condition to avoid the above very prevalent malady and resist its enervating effects. A morning glass—a desertsopful in a tumbler of tepid water—you will not regret.

An American Priest on Church Robbery in France.

The Rev. J. T. Roche, LL.D., vice-president of the Church Extension Society, is quoted as follows in an interview with the representative of the Catholic Union and Times on the French question:

"I believe there ought to be a united protest, from coast to coast against this active spoliation on the part of the French Government. It is, without distinction or qualification, the most colossal steal in the history of the Christian world. The suppression of the English monasteries under Henry VIII. pales into insignificance when compared with it. I believe that one of the reasons why the American press has taken so little notice of the terms and conditions of the law of associations is because we Catholics, as a body, have not taken a decided stand, and because our protests have not been sufficiently vigorous. The amount of property alone involved mounts up into the hundreds of millions. Seventy thousand Sisters were driven out of their community homes with only the clothes which they wore on their backs. Their libraries, their personal belongings, the furniture of their homes, even their beds and bedding—all became at one fell swoop the property of the State. Over thirty thousand men, members of religious orders—men who had consecrated their lives to the education of the French youth, and to works of benevolence—were turned out on the streets to shift for themselves as best they could."

"What about the return of money for the support of older members of communities?"

"True, there was a clause in the law which stated that whatever money remained after the expense of liquidating the confiscated properties would be devoted to the support of the older members of these communities; but I have it from men who have studied the question right on the ground that up to the present time the expenses of liquidation have in every instance exceeded the price received from the sale of such properties. It was a steal from start to finish, and the thieving politicians who engineered it have been the beneficiaries. The Catholics of France are to-day face to face with the proposition as to whether they will form schismatic religious associations and retain the use of their churches for a few years, or turn back to the State without recompense or reward the ecclesiastical edifices built by the love and devotion and faith and self-sacrifice of fifteen centuries."

"Where will it stop?"

"I do not believe the French plunderbund will stop in its course until every last church in the counterfeit republic has been knocked down under the auctioneer's hammer. There are costly vestments and chalices, jeweled ostensoriums and gold reliquaries; there are priceless works of art which have been used as sacramentals for hundreds of years—these are sufficient motives to inspire the zeal of Clemenceau and his associates in any steps which they may take completely to sever the relations between Church and State. It is not the separation of Church from State that these men want; it is plunder—the object of corrupt politicians the world over."

"What would you suggest that we in this country do to alleviate the strain put upon our brethren in France?"

"The law of separation is more than a war against Catholicity; it is a war against Christianity in general. God and His commandments are a constant reproach to thieves; they must be driven out of the republic in order that the French plunderbund may be permitted to plunder with impunity. I believe there ought to be a united protest from every Catholic pulpit in the United States. I believe there ought to be mass-meetings of Catholics in every important city in the Union to protest against this national outrage against religion and common honesty. The Jews of this country held mass-meetings to protest against the outrages inflicted upon their brethren in Russia. A similar policy pursued by the Catholics in this country would have at least the effect of calling the attention of the press to the Catholic side of the question. I have heard it said that there has been a campaign of silence on the part of the public press; I believe we ourselves have been somewhat to blame. It is not yet too late to take a decided stand and to make it known to the whole world that the Catholics of a real republic will not sit supinely by when this last scene in a nation's tragedy is being enacted. . . . I would like to see on the evening of the 8th of December a meeting in every important city in the Union to voice a free Church's and a free people's protest against this iniquitous act of the French government."

"If it were the Jews" of France who were being robbed of their synagogues, the affair would long since have assumed international importance. Hundreds of citizens of the United States, because of their affiliation with the French religious orders, have had an equity in property which has been stolen in broad daylight by a gang of French political confidence men in the name of the law. Why was there no appeal for redress through the Government at Washington? It certainly was within their rights as American citizens. I believe it is simply because we as Catholics are prone to look the stable when the horse has been stolen. We are too timid and too afraid to dabble in politics. I question, however, if it be good policy in this day and age to let such things go unchallenged. Nations as well as peoples are affected by bad example. The politicians who loot the treasuries of states and municipalities in this country would quickly turn their attention to the possessions of the Church here at home if they dared. History repeats itself. . . . Let us speak out as men and brethren of our suffering co-religionists in France and make the thieves and sacrilegious despoilers of Catholic sanctuaries understand in no uncertain language that their methods and motives are thoroughly understood here and that henceforth France as a nation cannot count upon the good-will of the American republic."

"Those men will not stop with the robbery of the Catholic Church. When they have finished with the churches they will turn their attention to private individuals. . . . France as a nation will bitterly rue the day when she permitted the Catholic Church to be despoiled. It was the only power that stood between the people and their rapacious rulers. With that power shackled and fettered she will find herself the prey of every form of political and social dishonesty and will in the end be forced in self-defence to rise up and demand, as Napoleon did, that religion be restored. God grant that this day may come before the nation's apostasy has gone too far."

IN THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.
Two boys in the Sunday-school, who stood at the head of the class, were invariably asked the same questions, which were: "Who made you?" and "To what do you return?" To which the first boy always replied: "God made me," and the second boy answered: "Dust of the earth."

On this occasion the first boy was absent, so the first question, "Who made you?" was addressed to the second boy.

"Dust of the earth," he replied.

"Quite wrong, Tommy; God made you," said the teacher, indignantly.

"No, teacher, the boy as God made has gone home with the stomach ache."

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ITEMS OF INTEREST

MISSION IN INDIA.

Previously acknowledged. . . \$30.75
Mr. L. Doyle, Brechin, Ont. 2.00
M. J. McAndrew, 2.00
A Friend, Hespeler, Ont. 1.00

Total to date \$35.75

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for the week ending Sunday, 16th December, 1906:
Irish, 94; French, 47; English, 21; other nationalities, 10. Total, 172. All had a night's lodgings and breakfast. By calling up Main 2019 men can be had to attend furnaces or other work.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

In the list of officers published in our last issue, the name of Mr. Richard Dolan, assistant secretary, was inadvertently omitted.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Society on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at 8.30 p.m., at which all the members are requested to be present.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY AT ST. ANN'S.

The temperance demonstration, which took place at St. Ann's which had been kept in the vaults

Church last Sunday was attended in great numbers. Delegates from sister parishes took part. A strong temperance sermon was preached by Rev. Father Flynn. The altar was ablaze with lights and an immense congregation filled every available place in the church.

FATHER HARTY SAILED FOR IRELAND.

Rev. Thomas Harty, of Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland, who lectured in this city some months ago, has sailed for home. Father Harty came to collect funds for building a memorial church to Daniel O'Connell, the great liberator, at Cahirciveen. He has obtained \$60,000 as the result of his visit.

A.O.H., DIVISION 10, ELECT OFFICERS.

At the last regular meeting of Division 10, Ancient Order of Hibernians, the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, P. Heagerty; vice-president, Jos. Quelch; treasurer, D. F. Foley; financial secretary, J. J. A. Murphy; recording secretary, W. D. Burns; marshal, F. Heagerty; sergeant-at-arms, J. Kennedy. Sick committee, Messrs. Scott, Murphy and Cahill.

RECORDS TRANSFERRED.

All the records of the parish of Notre Dame, since its foundation, which had been kept in the vaults