

ITEMS OF INTEREST

CONFIRMATION AT RICK'S.

On Thursday, May 17, confirmation was administered by the Right Rev. J. Racicot to 194 candidates, of whom were adult converts.

ST. PATRICK'S

As announced by the Rev. Patrick's, the annual festival of St. Patrick's will take place on July 1, the direction of Rev. J. who is untiring in his efforts as great a success as years.

ALABAMA MINISTERS

Under the auspices of the Rev. Y. M. S., the Alabama ministers will entertain tomorrow, the 17th and 18th, in Sarsfield Hall. The has been well gotten up, great credit on the younging it in charge. We houses will greet the part and thus show a in this very worthy organization.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS

The Rev. Abbes Thomas, principal of the School, of Quebec, and the Rev. J. M. S., principal of the St. Normal School, and Messrs. John Abernethy and Joseph P. V. principal of the Belmore School, are gazetted as members of the Catholic Council of the Council of Public Instruction.

DOMINICAN'S ANNIVERSARY

Services were held in the church of Notre Dame de Grace on the occasion of the anniversary celebrated by the Fathers in charge of the events were the fifty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Father Cornier, Superior of the Order; the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Third Order of St. Dominic; and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entrance of the members of the order in the Lady Jette, wife of the Governor, is one of these.

IRISH HISTORY EXAMINATION

An oral examination in Irish history took place at St. Patrick's school a few days ago, presided over by the Rev. Martin Callaghan, who was a representative of the Irish people. He offered a prize in the form of a Celtic cross, open to pupils of English-speaking schools in the city. St. Patrick's girls, however, was the only one to compete. The prize was won by the Misses Rose Kathleen Carpenter, Bridget and Ellen Lukeman, the latter winning by a draw.

ARMY CHAPLAIN HOUSING

(Semaine Religieuse) The British Government has decorated with one of the orders a Catholic chaplain to the garrison at Gibraltar, a garrison, composed almost entirely of Irish Catholic soldiers, who are provided with a chaplain according to an established custom. The Father Collins, who is fifty years of age, is now graded as a captain in the British army. He is a learned man, speaking nine languages, including English, which he learned in the campaign. Many heroes are told of him. At the battle of Trafalgar, near Suakin, the British were surprised in the bush by an Arab attack. There was a great disorder. At the time an Indian regiment started the British, whom they had for the enemy, notwithstanding repeated bugle call to cease. The Collins volunteered to lead the Indian regiment to their mistake. General consented, and the chaplain the ball-swept plain. The watchful Providence was with him, and when he returned to the British, having accomplished his mission, he was made the subject of an enthusiastic ovation on the part of the British soldiers.

Butterfly Suspenders. A man's Brace, "as easy as 1-2-3."



When you plan your meals you never think of bread, yet you always have it, and it is left off the table it is the first thing that is missed.

You can live without bread, but you can live without any other food with less hardship—think along these lines and the absolute necessity of bread comes home to you.

And because it is a necessity, its quality should be the best—quality in bread depends largely upon the flour. Royal Household Flour has convinced the women of Canada that it is the best for pastry as well as for bread.

Try Ogilvie's Royal Household. Your grocer recommends it, because it gives such good results.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. Montreal.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook" contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE. 164

A Minister's Kindly Act.

New York newspapers are devoting considerable attention to an unusual instance of co-operation between different religious organizations. The New York World tells the story in this way:

"When Father Heafy, of the Church of the Transfiguration, Brooklyn, was sent by Bishop McDonald, of the Brooklyn diocese, three weeks ago to the village of Elmhurst, to organize a Catholic church, he found there were plenty of worshippers of the Catholic faith, but no place to hold services. The only hall suitable in the town, the Republican Club's headquarters, was engaged for Sunday morning. Rev. William J. Noble, pastor of the Elmhurst Baptist Church, heard of Father Heafy's difficulty, so he sent for the priest and said: 'I don't use my church all day Sunday. If you'd like to have it when our folks are out, it is yours.'"

"Father Heafy was astonished. 'Why, I didn't expect anything like that,' he said. 'It's very thoughtful of you, and I'll accept, with thanks.' Father Heafy, it was agreed, should have the church for Mass at 7.30 and 9.30. His congregation would vacate in time for the 11 o'clock service of the Baptists, but to make sure, Mr. Noble said he would move that service up to 11.30. There was a hitch about the Sunday school time, each congregation favoring the afternoon, so it was agreed that the Catholic children should go to the Republican Club. Father Heafy said he wouldn't have any Sunday evening service at the start, but later on, if his parishioners desired, he would use the church for five o'clock Vespers.

"Father Heafy began his services a week ago and there were 200 worshippers at the two Masses. The priest had a portable altar erected over the immersion font and there were the usual candles burning while the Masses were held. The Baptist organist played music suitable to the Catholic service. When the second Mass was over the Catholic vestments and altar were removed, and the sexton prepared the church for the Baptists. Father Heafy's Sunday school drew fifty children, but it didn't interfere any with the Baptist school. The attendance was the same as ever.

"We're getting along splendidly," said Rev. Mr. Noble. "There's plenty of room here for both congregations. You see, I've always preached brotherly love, and I believe in it." Father Heafy said: "It's given us a fine start. I'll say I never met a finer man than the Rev. Mr. Noble. Someday I'm going to have a church here as good as his own. Then, the day it is opened, I'm going to invite him and all his congregation."

Be not too presumptuously sure in any business, for things of this world depend on such a train of unseen chances that if it were in man's hands to set the tables still he would not be certain to win the game.—Herbert.

SMOKERS' CANCER.

Scott & J. J. Bowmanville, Ont., will gladly send you the names of Canadians who have tried their painless home treatment for Cancer in all parts of the body. Some of the cures are simply marvellous.

legal agents engaged in the liquidation. All this money has been advanced without the justification of any legal formality, and without regular control. These are words used by M. Groussau, a Deputy for the Department of the Nord, on the discussion of the Budget, and in a letter to the Minister of Finance.

Sir Edward Elgar, the famous British composer, whose works are creating such a furore in the United States at present, is a convert to the Catholic Church. His first great work was the musical setting for Cardinal Newman's poem, "The Dream of Gerontius." Elgar's commanding genius as composer was first recognized in Germany, where his "Dream" was rendered, first at Dueseldorf, and later at the Lower Rhine Festival. Here the famous German composer and critic, Richard Strauss, made a notable address, styling Elgar one of the great leaders of modern music. The Metropolitan press of the United States is paying Elgar the most glowing tributes. He was born in Broadheath, near Worcester, England, June 2, 1857.

Sir John Ward, head of the Postal Department of New Zealand, with Lady Ward and their family, were recently presented to the Supreme Pontiff by the Rector of the Irish College.

Antonio Fogazzaro, the most famous Italian novelist of the day, has withdrawn from publication a work of his condemned by the Holy Office.

A Struggling Infant Mission

IN THE DIOCESE OF NORTHAMPTON, FAKENHAM, NORFOLK, ENGLAND.

Where is Mass said and Benediction given at present? IN A GARRET, the use of which I get for a rent of ONE SHILLING per week.

Average weekly Collection. 3s 6d. No endowment whatever, except HOPE. Not a great kind of endowment, you will say, good reader. Ah, well! Who knows? Great things have, as a rule, very small beginnings. There was the stable of Bethlehem, and God's hand is not shortened. I HAVE hopes. I HAVE GREAT hopes that this latest Mission, opened by the Bishop of Northampton, will, in due course, become a great Mission.

But outside hope is, evidently, necessary. Will it be forthcoming? I have noticed how willingly the CLIENTS of ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA readily come to the assistance of poor, struggling priests, may I not hope that they will, too, cast a sympathetic and pitying eye upon me in my struggle to establish an outpost of the Catholic Faith in this—so far as the Catholic Faith is concerned—barren region? May I not hope, good reader, that you, in your zeal for the progress of that Faith, will extend a helping hand to me? I cry to you with all earnestness to come to my assistance. You may not be able to do much; but you CAN DO A LITTLE. Do that little which is in your power, for God's sake, and with the other "littles" that are done I shall be able to establish this new Mission firmly. DON'T TURN A DEAF EAR TO MY URGENT APPEAL.

"May God bless and prosper your endeavors in establishing a Mission at Fakenham."

"ARTHUR."

"Bishop of Northampton." Address—Father Gray, Hampton Road, Fakenham, Norfolk, England. P.S.—I will gratefully and promptly acknowledge the smallest donation, and send with my acknowledgment a beautiful picture of the Sacred Heart.

This new Mission will be dedicated to St. Anthony of Padua.

President Suspenders. Style, comfort, service. 50c everywhere.

Dogs Saved Church's Riches.

Two faithful watchdogs prevented the blowing up of the safe in St. Rose of Lima Church, Eddystons, Pa., on May 1.

The first charge of dynamite failed to explode and Father Ryan believes that before the safe blowers had time to relight the fuse the dogs were upon them. The safe contained several thousand dollars' worth of gold and silverware, including the communion set. Father Ryan says he has a clue to the identity of the men.

too many, and they have been too carefully investigated to be treated lightly. Again Professor Smith says: "The cure of a mortal disease by dipping in the pool of Lourdes would no doubt be as real a miracle as raising from the dead or the restoration of a limb; but can we be sure that the disease was really mortal and that it had not been invested with that character by the delight and piety of the person cured?" Diseases may be, by natural means, incurable yet not mortal. Blindness, deafness are examples. Yet amongst the very earliest cures at Lourdes were sufferers of both these distressing maladies. The person cured, though the most benefited, is the least capable of insisting upon the supernatural character of the cure. It is not left to them. Physicians of repute who have seen the cases both before and after the cure are the principal witnesses. Clergymen who are as critical as judges should be; neighbors who knew the sufferers, and, lastly, relatives are sworn to give testimony. All the safeguards which prudence requires are taken not to admit a spurious miracle. If students of history like Goldwin Smith took the hundredth part of the precautions there would not be such a fabrication of prejudice. Again Professor Smith fears that the medical men are biased in these cases. Frequently they are biased against admitting miracles. Rationalistic and often materialistic they have been many a time the best and most reliable witnesses Lourdes could have. And in how many hundreds of cases have these men been compelled to acknowledge the miraculous cures at the famous grotto? These physicians have gone to Lourdes from all over the civilized world—and their testimony is unanimous. Loved by nature and natural surroundings Lourdes is beautiful; but it is more lovely by the sacred associations of nearly fifty years when the simple Bernadette was given favors denied to theologian, to savant or to prince—and lovely most of all by the miracles through all these years. They cannot be denied or explained away.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The settlement and distribution of the compensation funds for the transfer of church property in the Philippines seem now settled. The Pope and the Secretary of State, His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val, have determined on the distribution of these funds. A large portion of the money will be kept in Rome, and the interest of it will be distributed according to the need there is of it. A second part of it is allotted to the religious for their work in the Philippines, as long as this is kept in the country. A third portion is destined for the Missions in China, which were maintained in a certain degree from contributions made by the people of the Philippines; and also for the old friars who were there, and other expenses contracted during the American war in that district. The United States Government has appointed a commission to estimate the cost of damages brought about by the war, which amounts to about a million dollars. Other damages remote and indirect may need the appointment of a new Commission to estimate them, although by the rules the Government is not obliged to such restitution, and hence it is acting in a most generous spirit.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, writes the French correspondent of the London Catholic Times, promised the people of France to raise a milliard, i. e., one thousand million francs, from the sack of the religious congregations, and with that sum to found old-age pensions for the workers. Now for the reality. The liquidation has been going on nearly four years. Not one farthing has been paid! On the other hand, the State has provided more than five and three-quarter millions of francs to meet the expenses of the various

Department of Interior, but Mr. Chisholm on Friday last was utilized for outpost duty and directed some "high angle fire" of the Opposition guns upon the unfortunate Galician camp. So much had been done for these undesirables that there would be no land available for Canadians. Alas and alack, Canada has been gobbled up.

We do not think that Mr. Chisholm was really aware of the use he was being put to. It is our firm belief that when he sees where the anti-Catholic shells are falling he will come off the hill and let the Orange faction direct their own firing. There is not a particle of cause for raising prejudice against these people. The only crime they have been guilty of is their refusal to vote against Catholic schools for the education of their children.

Canada is surely big enough and broad enough to give a square deal to all who have thrown in their lot for the development of the western wheat fields, whether they be Galician Catholics or Ontario anti-Catholics. The Galicians never have had a fair deal since they came to this country. They are being pursued in season and out of season by disappointed fanatics who at first considered them ignorant enough to be easily drawn from allegiance to their faith.

If the Opposition have no better work to do than to bring this warfare into the House of Commons at Ottawa, they are unduly prolonging the session. A covert attack is even less creditable than the candid appeal to religious bigotry which has been tried in Manitoba so often against the Galician Catholics.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON LOURDES.

A letter in the New York Sun from Goldwin Smith upon the miracles of Lourdes is worthy of some attention. A copy of "Les Grandes Guerisons de Lourdes" having been presented to the Professor, he gives the impression which the book made upon him. From his letter we conclude, and not unjustly, that he could only have taken a very cursory view of this work which from its scientific analysis of the cures reported deserves more careful study. Professor Smith finds in it only cases of disease, and "therefore at least open to sceptical investigation." He then puts a condition upon the character of the cure before believing. He must see one raised from the dead or an amputated limb restored. "Let me see," he says, "or be assured that medical experts have seen a raising to life or an amputated limb restored, and I will be convinced." There is a complete lack of simplicity in such language. It sounds like the demands of the Jews on Good Friday: "Come down from the cross and we will believe." To limit the kind of cure in such a way is a practical disbelief in the book and the miracles it relates. He goes on to say that: "Of the maladies of which the Lourdes votaries are cured many seem to belong to the neurotic type, affording some room, as I suppose, for the play of diseased fancy." No doubt many of the cures have been neurotic, but many more have not. What play to diseased fancy can there be in the case of infants? The variety of ailments cured, the subjects who received these favors have been too great for the world of sceptics. And so far as neurotic cases are concerned, not a single one is certified to. These are allowed to go, but are never certified to as miracles. It is only other cures which receive the medical and judicial testimony. The state and nature of each case before the arrival at Lourdes is taken under medical evidence; so that the disease is known. Then, in case of cure, the facts are investigated by scientists and judges, and the certificate given. If individuals go to Lourdes and do not see a miracle they cannot deny what others have seen. Still less can men with sincerity and fairness dismiss the cures of Lourdes with a sneer, and say that they are the result of diseased fancy. The miracles of Lourdes have been witnessed by

for Canada. Whilst the industrial development of the Dominion during the decade past appeared to have drawn the energies of capital and of commerce away from the cradle of our ocean trade, the eyes of the leaders have never been closed to the supreme natural advantages of the Ancient Capital. The Quebec Bridge, the National Transcontinental Railway and the decision of the Canadian Pacific Railway to make the city the terminal of its new line of fast steamers, ensure for the future the full heritage of the port. Quebec's sun has risen upon a glorious day; and the men of Quebec who have been steadfast believers in her high destiny, may now congratulate themselves that all the efforts they have put forth were directed by wisdom and patriotic foresight.

The place of sentiment in these considerations cannot be local or provincial. The shortening of the ocean route is not to the advantage of Quebec alone. All Canada will profit by the enterprise. Ten years ago the people of the country could not have expected the realization of the Empress of Britain's six-day trip from Liverpool to Quebec. The achievement is of the greatest importance to Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and the West. These rapidly growing and ambitious centres may and do, without envy, concede to Quebec every practical claim to superiority as the best distributing centre of the ocean trade. The watchword of the modern builders of Quebec is "Advance, Canada," and from east to west the cry has found ready and unqualified response.

FIRING ON THE GALICIANS.

In the late Japanese war, when some particular defensive point sheltered behind high hills had to be destroyed, the attacking force would send a single scout to the mountain top to signal the gunners in the valley and so direct their "high angle fire" that the shells dropped down the protected camp. The scout took extreme personal chances, to be sure.

We are rather sorry for the member of the House of Commons who permitted himself to be made the political scout of the latest attack upon the Galician settlers in the Northwest. There is a good deal of political warfare carried on now in Ottawa upon the "high angle fire" principles. The lesson of Alberta and Saskatchewan has had that effect at least. The political attack upon the Galicians, though it comes from under cover, is not intended to serve patriotic or even fair political motives. The Galicians were all right, we heard nothing but good report of them, until it was borne in upon the consciousness of certain anti-Catholic crusaders in Manitoba and Ontario that these new settlers were Catholics up to the hilt, and at least sufficiently enlightened to resist the blandishments of Manitoba Government proselytizers and campaigners against Catholic schools. Irish Catholics who were offered soup with "conversion" in days of famine were scarcely worse treated than the Catholic Galicians of the Northwest have been. Perverts of their own nationality were sent in among them to defame them when it was found that they would not give up their religion and that they had thrown in their lot for Catholic schools. Newspapers have circulated the most villainous reports concerning them. It is said that the priests are the instruments of superstitious abuses of all kinds in the Galician settlements. These slanders are carefully generalized so that legal redress cannot be had on account of them. The Orangemen of Ontario have not been slow in joining the hue and cry against the "foreigners." It is reported to us that the sectarian hate aroused against these poor Catholic settlers is the inspiring motive for a great deal of the talk heard in Ottawa these days about alleged violations of the land settlement regulations.

Mr. Ames, member for the St. Antoine division of this city, brought the subject before Parliament in the form of an indictment against the

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THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1906.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE DEFENDER OF CATHOLIC RIGHTS.

The cabled summaries of Hon. Edward Blake's speech in defence of Catholic rights during the discussion of the English Education Bill in the Imperial Parliament last week have challenged the admiration of Canadian Liberals who voted for those very principles last year when the Alberta and Saskatchewan Bills were the subject of fierce debate in Ottawa. It is the source of keen satisfaction to Canadian Catholics that the appeal to English Protestant fair play was made by Mr. Blake. It is uncertain still how the Catholic schools may ultimately fare under the legislation now being pushed through at Westminster. Apparently the Marquis of Ripon has determined to stay with the Government and do what he can to be of practical service. The London Tablet, in its latest issue to hand, recognizes the delicacy of his position. It says:

"We can claim no authority to speak in the name of the Marquis of Ripon. At the same time we have some reason for believing that the explanation of his attitude toward the Bill is to be found in the following considerations:—(1) We are assured that Lord Ripon attaches great importance to the 'Extended Facilities' clause, and believes that in practice it would be found that in most cases the local authorities would appoint Catholic teachers in Catholic schools. (2) He anticipates that a clause designed and drafted for the sake of the Catholic schools might be so amended in Committee that it would be found to do what it was intended to do—satisfy the claims of Catholics. (3) He is convinced that if we reject the facilities as useless the Government will abandon them altogether. (4) He feels that whatever power for good he may possess will be more effectively used within the Cabinet than from outside it. If this be a right representation of Lord Ripon's views, it will be seen that while his opinions as to the merits of the Bill are in sharp contradiction to those of the great majority of his co-religionists, they at least make his retention of office intelligible. Happily, however, else Catholics may differ, we are all at one in our belief that, whatever chances, Lord Ripon will do what in his judgment is best for the cause of the Catholic schools."

The True Witness hopes to publish the full text of Mr. Blake's speech next week.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY AND QUEBEC.

Under the clear-headed leadership of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has inaugurated a new era of activity and prosperity for old Quebec and