tary, 1000 St. Denig

CANADA, BRANCH ed, 13th November, 26 meets at St. 11, 92 St. Alexander Monday of each egular meetings for ion of business are nd and 4th Mondays , at 8 p.m. Spiritual M. Callaghan; Chan-ears; President, P.J. ec., P. J. McDonagh; , Jas. J. Costigan; H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-Drs. H. J. Harrison, and G. H. Marrill,

18

hich

r. Justice C. J. Doherty; F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasetary, John Cahill, Reco ecretary, T. P. Tansey.

Meets on the second Sunvery month in St. PatII. 92 St. Alexander St.
III. 92 St. Alexander St.
III. Management meets is
the first Tuesday of every
S p.m. Rev. M. J. Mo. Rev. President; W. P. st Vice-President; Jno. ng, Secretary, 716 St. Ap-et, St. Benri.

T. A. & B. SOCIETY, 1863.—Rev. Director, er McPhail; President, D. M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, Dominique street; M. J. asurer, 18 St. Augustin eets on the second Sunery month, in St. Ann's. Young and Ottawa

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE

ings are held in St. all, 92 St. Alexander, Sunday of each month ., on the third Thurs-m. President, Miss An-; vice-president, Mrs. recording-secretary, Ward, 51 Young street; retary, Miss Emms Palace street; treasurharlotte Bermingham; v. Father McGrath.





Vol. LIII., No. 14

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-ied 1885.—Meets in its ttawa street, on the y of each month, at Spiritual Adviser. Rev. nn, C.SS.R.; President,

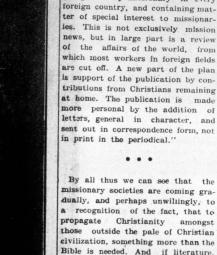
IES' AUXLIARY, Di-5. Organized Oct. 10th,

SION NO. 6 meets on fourth Thursdays of t 816 St. Lawrence fficers: W. H. Turner, IcCail, Vice-President; inn, Recording-Secre-Denis street; James surer; Joseph Turner,

and China," addressed to the missionary societies and churches of Europe and America, asking them to recognize Christian literature in their statistical tables. The object of the memorials is to bring to the attention of those to whom they are addressed that "India, containing one-fith of the earth's population, is the noblest trust ever committed to a Christian country," (we might remark that the trust thus applied of mark that the trust thus spoken of as being committed to one country, which is, in itself, a contradiction of Christiaaity, is not to be compared with the universal trust, including all nations, that was committed—

memorials, "also its claims to consideration are greatly heightened the crisis through which it is pass ing-the greatest and most momentous revolution-at once social, ral, religious, and political perhaps, the world has ever seen." India. In addition comes the perhaps, the way that India is degestion regarding a paper or publication to be used in the East for purposes, and the plan revolutionary crisis, and for that reason, they want the Bible and Is thus set forth:—

Tract Societies at home to recognize Christian literature in their statistical tables. At first sight, we freely adm t that we do not see the connection. But we find in the following



MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

going to every missionary in every

dually, and perhaps unwillingly, to recognition of the fact, that to propagate Christianity outside the pale of Christian civilization, something more than the Bible is needed. And if literature, even journalistic literature, be neces sary, the more so must be the spoken word of God. At all events Bible cannot explain itself, and while it contains the essential teachings of Christianity, in order to be able to draw information from its pages it is absolutely necessary to be able to read and to understand. While the Bible and Tract Societies are just beginning to discover that other aid are needed, we cannot but note how for long generations the Catholic Church has been utilizing the very means that these people now discov r to be so essential. What after all is the great institution of the Propaganda Fidei? It is, perhaps, on of the most wonderful institutions in connection with the Church; one of the most stupendous and wonderful on earth. The history of it is the history of generations of missionary work in all quarters of the globe; its machinery has been perfected to such a degree that nothing is wanting to-The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith would alone constitute library, and the means used by the Catholic missionaries in all lands, and amongst all races, are so numerous that it is only dawning upon Protestantism that there must have been some great secret at bottom of all the successes that have attended, despite the fiery furnace of martyrdom, all the efforts of the Catholic missionaries in Indian, China, Japan and other lands. The simple secret is this: while the church obeyed the direct order of Christ to aught the truths contained in Holy Writ and equally employed all available means of so enlightening and educating the natives that they were enabled to understand the sublime and simple doctrines thus taught.

It is thus we see in all cases how those who cut themselves away from the Church and who opposed her in everything that she did, have finally to come back to her methods, or els fall behind in the race and acknow ledge defeat. The course taken by these societies is a magnificent tri bute to the line of conduct followed by the Church for generations, even from the commencement of And so will it be unto the end aught that can advance the interests of Christianity, in any direction, must be borrowed from the arsenal of Catholicity.

A HUMORIST'S REMARKS -From the very beginning there was a strain of quaint philosophy in Mark Twain, and possibly it was a little richer and more original before he grew famous, and before he was forced, so to speak, to keep up the reputation he had made for wit and humor. In 1869 he wrote an article entitled "Hash" for a Buffalo newspaper. He then signed the nom-de-plume "Hy. Slocum." on this artsayings; in fact, it is a regular hash of nonsense and rustic wisdom. Amonst some of the passages we find the following:

"There are really pious people who think they trust the Lord by not asking for a receipt when they put five cents in the contribution box. There are others just as pious who are willing to trust the Lord with

ber come from England, and are in greatest proportion in China and In-There is a lot of truth in the serious dia. America is next in rank in statement that underties this humornumber of missionaries furnished, and ous remark. In fact, there are thousands of people who would do any the continent of Europe is third. The new plan is a co-operative paper, thing for religion, except assist its works financially. In another place he makes use of this cutting remark: There is but one portion of the elegant youth's head that he neglects, and that is the interior; but he can't get at that with a brush and comb." There is keen sarcasm in this, and it is certainly the observation of a youth who has a witty turn and at the same time an observant and philosophic turn of mind. It seems to us that it is a great pity that in after years men of humor and wit are obliged to spoil their originality by forcing it and striving to keep up a well-earned reputation, when the natural spring has dried.

Witness

SPITTING IN CHURCH. - The Rev. J. J. Doherty, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Norfolk, Va., created some sensation in his Church a week ago last Sunday by denouncing the male members of his parish for spitting on the floor of the Church. He characterized the act as a dese cration of the house of God and added: "I have a pretty fair idea of these men's identity; but to be double sure I will employ a detective to attend services and report expectorators to me. These reports read to the congregation, and I will cause the arrest of the guilty persons as violators of the city ordinance prohibiting spitting in public buildings." This sounds very severe. In fact, we can scarcely imagine a case that would demand such forcible language and such stringent measures. Yet there must have been the necessary provocation, otherwise no priest would feel it his duty to be so severe. We have not, happily, any like experiences in our city; at least to such an extent as to demand measures of that character being taken. But we are grieved to that there are people who sin in this direction. They are exceptions we admit; but there should be no exceptions. In our churches there is a general rule of propriety kept, and our pastors have rarely had occasion to draw attention publicly to any such abuse. However, we have known parish priests who have been obliged to remark that spitting would not be tolerated.

It seems to us that there should be no necessity of any anxiety on this sons afflicted with colds and coughs who have the necessity of expectorating. But they could well make use of handkerchiefs for such purposes. We agree with the pastor above quot ed that such conduct is unworthy of God's house, and as it is something not to be tolerated in a parlor of in a public hall, much less should it be allowed in the temple of devotion. It is well that people should remember that the Church is purposely tended for the worship of God, that it is a structure beneath the roof of which the Blessed Sacrament is kept and that when within its walls you

CURES AT LOURDES.

are in the actual presence of God.

Under the initials "I. C. T. S " ne of our Catholic American exchanges publishes the following interesting article on the above sup-

The official report just issued of

the new cures at Lourdes contains

some remarkable and startling in stances of miraculous healings which are entirely beyond the range of medical explanation. are registered in the "Bureau Constatations Medicals" and their authenticity is beyond all dispute. Vital Arthur Frerotte, of Nancy, aged 32, was afflicted for fourteen months with tuberculosis of the lungs and intestines, as is set down in his medical certificate. The examination of his saliva at the Nancy amination of his saliva at the Nancy hospital, where he was confined for a long time, revealed the presence of the "Koch bacillus." Purient and abundant expectoration, fever, night sweats, serious abdominal complica-tions accompanied with diarrhoea brought, on an alarming weakness,

and the state of the patient was so grievous that he was refused admit-tance to the Sanatorium. The diocesan pilgrimage committee was also inclined to refuse to receive him, but his fervent prayers at length conquered and he was accepted. He arrived at Lourdes on August 28, after a journey of frightful agony. From the time of leaving Nancy his symptoms showed a gradual provement. Expectoration gradually diminished and on the arrival at Lourdes had almost disappeared. The patient was able to take a walk, ate with a hearty appetite on his return and passed a good night. The next morning, August 29; he presented himself at the Medical Bureau, when on a careful examination it found that he had no trace of the

PRICE FIVE GENTS

Maria Probst, of Luneville, aged 23, was for many years a patient at the city hospital, suffering three suppurating fistulas. This affliction is one of the most revolting in pathology. She had undergone many operations which had aggravthe malady so that her case was put down as incurable. On her arrival at Lourdes the three fistulas were suppurating, and were in that condition when she was immersed in the pool. After bathing she was examined, and it was found that the fistulas had suddenly begun to heal. Her movements in walking were still slightly hampered, but were absolutely without pain.

Louise Faber, 31 years of age, had come three times to Lourdes. first two pilgrimages had remained without important result, but to the third there was a striking denouement. She was suddenly cured of a malady so grave as to be generally considered without hope or remedy. Her medical certificate set forth that since 1900 she had been afflicted with a serious derangement of the oesophagus which made alimentation impossible. It had been necessary to perform the operation of gastrotomy and to inject food through an opening made in the stomach. She could only swallow through the natural means a very little liquid and noth

On Thursday, September 1, 1903, in the afternoon, during a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, Louise Faber essayed to eat a morsel of bread, and found to her great joy that she was able to swallow without difficulty; she swallowed successfully several pieces with such facility as made all hope that they were in presence of a genuine miracle.

Joseph Ehry, of Petitmont (Meurthe et Moselle), aged 40 years, arrived at Lourdes last year lame all his members and bearing a certificate from his physician declaring that since 1896 he had been affected with "rhumatisme deformante," that the malady was continually becoming worse and that despite all treatment the patient remained helpless and incurable. He presented himself recently at the "Bureau des Constatations,' walking with ease without experiencing pain. The improvement commenced while he was bathing in the "Piscene" in August, 1902. It was gradual, but continuto walk without a cane. A new certificate dated June 2, 1903, declared that Joseph Ehry, if not completely cured, exhibited a remarkable improvement. The derangements of the joints have in great part disappeared. Muscular atrophy marked. According to the physician these results were entirely unexpected from the nature of the disease

St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society

The regular weekly euchre of above society was held on last Tuesday evening, and was largely attended. Mr. Jno. Walsh won first prize, and

Mr. Jno. Walsh won first prize, and
Mr. Blanchfield the second prize.

Next Tuesday evening the regulareuchre will give place to the annual
celebration in honor of Ireland's
great apostle of temperance.

The tickets are limited, and may be
secured from members of the committee. All friends of the cause should

Photo, by P. J. Gordon. The esteemed and zealous rector of [heart and his well known adminis- | for their loyalty to the Church and He has been long associated with Father Caron presides over the St. Ann's, and his marked humility 1902. He is beloved by his parishin Montreal, whose parishioners hold important duties is a shining exam-

its institutions.

REV. A. CARON, C. SS. R.,

RECTOR OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

a place second to none in this city | pie to all

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St. Ann's completed the 26th year

of his priestly career on May 26,

loners for his zeal, kindliness of

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All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "TRUE WITwards of four millions are under instruction, but able to read and

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartly bless those who encourage this excellen work

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

BIBLE MISSIONS.—The Tract and institution, but—to the Church of Bible Societies of America have re- Christ). "At present," continue the Bible Societies of America have received memorials from the secretaries of the "Bible, Tract and Christian Literature Societies of India an explanation of a kind. The article we quote from says:-

with the universal trust, including all nations, that was committed—sionary is said to be the most powerign fields, and their work costs are to man or any civil or human erful factor in his work. It is, how-

thousands who never come within its range. Christian literature not only affords the means of reaching multitudes otherwise unapproachable, but

struction, but able to read and write. The indigenous literature is steeped in idolatry and pantheism. The native press generally is friendly to Christianity. The imported literature which tells most in the way of educated Hindus is often trashy or agnostic. The vernacular journals now exceed 230 in number, and are read every week by half a million readers. More copies books of poetry, philosophy, law, and religion issue every year press of British India than the whole number of manuscripts compiled dur ing any century of native rule.'

This would seem to mean that they want a flood of English Christian literature to counteract the effects of

"A new plan in mission methods, in which America nd England are cooperating, is announced. It is, in a way, recreative, and is intended as mission field more attractive. There

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

SACRILEGIOUS CONDUCT .-- The Boston "Pilot" furnishes a couple of stories that are of a very character, and which indicate clearly that the craving for sensations and sensationalism is so deeply engrafted into the disposition of this generation that people are even ready to subject religious rites and the very sacraments to the ordeal of furnishing attractions and amusements morbid-minded public. We take the paragraph containing the two stories just as it appeared, which is as follows:-

"An infant of three weeks was christened in a den of twenty seven lions last Sunday afternoon at Coney Island, a crowd of spectators being present. The sacrilegious officiant and the helpless child were, for a while, equally in danger from the savage beasts, which were enraged by the child's cries. Not long ago marriage was celebrated under similar circumstances. If these impious shows cannot be stopped out of respect to the religious susceptibilities of decent people, they should be stopped for public safety. The ferocity of the lions, which were coutrolled with great difficulty, so rightened the spectators that panic was barely averted.'

The performance of such ceremonie as that of baptism and of macriage, under circumstances as those scribed above should be regarded by the State, or by whatever authority, be it municipal or otherwise, that has jurisdiction in the place, in the light as any other sacrilege would be. We have the firm conviction that the parties to such performances, including the clergymen can have but very little, if any, faith in their own acts. Yet, all the same, the great public sees the sacred rites of Christian religion dragged in the mere of circus sensationalism and the protest of the public should be made

Apart from the potent irreverence of the conduct thus described there is a sad lesson at the bottom of the whole affair. What is becoming of religious sentiment amongst that class of people? Trace for us the source of all this miserable travesty of religion. That source is hydraheaded, its name is legion, but we can easily discover the names of each of its heads. Godless schools; edu cation without religion; indifference in matters of faith; bad literature; yellow journalism; youthful depravity: social corruption; the divorce court; the low theatre; the fostering of immorality such as drew down from heaven the fire that destroyed Sodom; and all that train of horrors that have come into the world by means of free and easy, self-indulgent self-governing, self.directing Protestantism. All these extravagances and follies, sinful licenses and abominable abandonments of the steep pathways of rectitude are simply the outcome of that loose principle which is at the root of every antagonism to the pure faith and strict moral indoctrinization of the Catholic Church. She alone, of all institutions, stands forth as the shield of society against the dangers incurred by such practices. It is in that salutary respect the sacraments, so immutable with her, that she has saved humanity from a return to paganism and will yet come, as a protecting cloud, between humanity and the scorching beams of Divine vengeance.

WEALTH AND LEISURE. - That men who are idle and given to slothfulness should be miserable at times, very worried, and even victims of melancholy is a fact that experience abundantly approves. It often happens that men who have had very active business careers and who retire before the prime of life is sed, discover a loneliness in the lack of occupation that even leads to illness and premature decay. But there can be no necessity for this, as far as we can judge of humanity.

The New York "Times" has recently published an interesting editorial on this subject, and from it we take the following two extracts; the first sets forth the case and the second refers to a remedy. That organ

says:"A friend of 'The Times' brings to our attention the sad case of a gen tleman in fairly vigorous health and in full possession of mental vigor who has had the misfortune to ac quire large wealth, and, having re-tired from the active pursuit of busi-

ness, finds himself, still on the sunny teresting occupation. His peculiar difficulties seem to have been ag gravated by the fact that, on giving gravated by the fact that, on giving up his business, he took it into his head to gratify a long-felt desire for travel, and spent several' years in foreign parts. We do not understand that he regrets this in itself or that he was disappointed with the imme diate fruits of his venture, but during his absence ties which were formerly close have been sundered and he does not readily discover 'avenues in which he can be useful' to himself or in which he can even secure a reasonable amount of enjoyment.

The case here presented is clearly an exceptional one. We venture to say that it does not apply to one man in five thousand. . Why the posession of wealth should limit a man's opportunities of enjoyment, or of doing good, or of working on for the benefit of the world is something that we do not quite understand. On the contrary, it would seem to us that if a man be sound in body and in mind and have lots of leisure and abundance of wealth, the world is large enough and the circumstances and needs of humanity are sufficient varied and numerous to afford im ample scope for activity. The closing paragraph of that article is very much in accord with our view of the situation. It reads as follows:

"And here it is perhaps worth considering how very wide and varied a field for the kind of usefulness that will yield such pleasure is opened in our city, in educational, charitable religious work, and especially in direct activity connected with public affairs. Much of the hardest and least inviting task of the pioneers has already been performed. The day when he 'who loves his fellow-men' in a practical and efficient manner was regarded as a Utopian, an idealist, a dreamer, or whatever other epithet the resentment of the selfish and the lazy could invent for him, is past. Public service has become fairly recognized occupation, with some of the attributes of a profession, and with the certainty of respect for those who follow it with industry and good sense. One has but to glance at the names of the men who in the last two years have given the city the best business administration it has ever had to be struck by the number among them who have made public service in one form or another at once a study and success. The Mayor himself, the heads of the Departments of Charities and Tenements, to mention no others, and essentially philanthropists, veterans and 'regulars,' with honorable records. And to-day one of the strongest claims on the confidence of the voters is such a record. With these examples, and countless others which will occur to

able of yielding much and lasting enjoyment." If any of our readers will just recail his business acquaintances he will surely find amongst them men who have suffered both in their business, relations, in their family relations, in their personal relations with others in society on account, not of a lack of means, but a lack of energy and desire to make the best of all that they had at their disposal. They were slothful in reality and they condemned themselves to suffer all the worries and annoyances that esult from sloth. It is in accordance with man's nature that he should labor, that he should be actve, and when the time comes that he can dispense with work and activity without suffering a corresponding injury and uecay, he is on the decline of life. As long as man's strength is his he can find occupation, or else he will prematurely sink.

our readers borne in mind, and with

the new lines of service constantly

presenting themselves, it must be a

dull man who cannot find occupation

for the leisure that riches afford cap-

Patent Report.

Below will be found a list of pat ents recently granted by the Canadian Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Information regarding any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-

83.104-Adelard Poirier, Montreal P.Q. Car coupler.

33.112-Ls. Hubert Keroack, Roxton Pond, P.Q. Oil can.

83,116-James Barrowman, Halifax N.S. Plasterer's trowel.

83,155-Alfonzo Sferlozza, New York, N.Y. Fire escape.

83,171-Stanislas M. Barre, Winnipeg, Man. Pasteurizer,

83.181-James Shewan, Palmerston Ont. Bicycle merry-go-round

89.196-Martin H. Miller, Wiarton Ont. Sugar making machine.

Notes and Gleanings.

A REMINDER.-The editor of the 'New World," Chicago, refers to an incident which occurred in an Ang lican Church, and the comments thereon are very appropriate. He says:-

Our Episcopalian friends are not having smooth sailing in transforming their Protestant organization in to the "Catholic Church," as they delight to call their shining aggrega tion of gaudy lights and such like There is a scene which, as described in one of their papers, recently took place in the Church of Annunciation Brighton, Engiand, the result of ar order by the (P. E.) Bishop of Chihester. The writer of the article courteously says it reminds one of the dark Protestant age of Edward VI.'s reign," another that it reminds one of the days of Cromwell.'

"A Mass had just been celebrated" and then the "Protestants" entered and "they broke down a crucifix affixed to the top of the church, mak ing a gap in the screen in doing so They then set to work to demolish those confessional boxes with axes and hammers. Splinters of the boxes flew into the pave. A crucifix over the pulpit was also taken down, and another crucifix in a side chape was removed. A statue of the Good Shepherd, erected as a memorial to the late vicar, the Rev. Chapman, was put into a sack and carried out. When the statue was pulled down from the pedestal, Sisters of Mercy who were present, and other women, wept and implored the men not to injure it, as it commemorated the late vicar's saintly life They took away fourteen Stations of the Cross, the gift of the Rev. H. M. Wagner to the church, some thirty years ago."

Considering that many of thos eople are earnest though shortsighted people, they can now under stand how real Catholics felt during the ghastly period of tearing down plundering and burning. Several other instances are cited, all giving to show that the Church of England is very much divided across the water.

LEAVES THE CHURCH. - There

s an Irish novelist by the name of Moore, who, according to report has turned Protestant, because he claims that the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin was too courteous to the King on the occasion of the latter's visit to Ireland. The "Evening Journal of Ottawa, a decidedly Protestant gan, says that by the change of religion on the part of Mr. Moore, "it will be neither a gain for the church to which he has gone nor a loss for the church which he has left." There is a good deal of truth in this remark, and it is not altogether com plimentary to Mr. Moore. We are not acquainted with this "famous Irish novelist," and we must plead ignorance of his novels. It is quite possible that we have lost a great deal in not having read his worksfor he may have had lucid intervals when writing-and it is just as possible that we have lost nothing. At all events we cannot form any great estimate of the man's knowledge his religion and of his religious duties, when he makes use of such a poor reason for the abandonment of his faith. In fact, the action of the Archbishop, no matter how it may be viewed, no matter how it may have pleased or disple sed man, nothing in the world to do with the dogmas of the Church.

It must be remembered that when a Catholic, be he Bishop, priest, or layman, does aught that is wrong, he does it in spite of the laws of the Church, and not on account of them. So that the individual action of any man in no way justifies a condemna tion of the Church to which he be longs. But in this case Mr. Moore would seem to be an exception; for instead of finding fault with Archbishop, the whole Catholic world, and, for that matter, the Proestant world also, recognized appropriateness of his course on the occasion n question. So Mr. Moore must have been a long time seeking for some excuse to get out of Church—for some object decidedly other than the salvation of his soul and he seized upon what appeared to his small mind to by a favorable opportunity.

But there is another and a broader lesson to be drawn from this remark of the "Evening Journal," and one that weak-kneed Catholics would do well to take to heart. It shows us that the sterling Protestant has no consideration for the toadying Catholic, who, upon the first flimsy ex-

use that presents itself, changes his faith for some obviously personal or temporary advantage. If the Catho-lic imagines that he rises by such means in the estimation of his fel-low-men of other creeds, he is most fearfully mistaken. He is possibly able to gain a passing temporary advantage in some particular enter prise, but it is merely confined t those who have an immediate est also in using him. But the result is neither stable, nor permanent, no more is it really effective; he has lost all on the side where certainty had been, and he has gained nothing on the other side, unless we call contempt, distrust and eventual antagonism a gain. We are not sorry that this special case should have given rise to the comment that we have quoted, for the entire incident be of benefit to the wavering may and open their eyes before it is too

THE OPEN MIND.-The "Catho-Universe," on this matter, marks:-There is a good deal onderous nonsense in public speeche and in the press in praise of the Open Mind. If there is anything the advanced thinker is proud of it is of his open mind. Now an open mind is a good thing, provided that it is not open at both ends. Tolerance is very amiable and desirable mental state if it does not harbor too many contradictories. But there are its to the hospitality of the mind. A man cannot be on both sides of a question, and be on either. If he has any convictions, he must be a partisan. The great trouble with the open mind is that, in serving as a hannel for all things, it holds noth ing. A man may prefer to make his mind a passage-way rather than a citadel, but he cannot expect other people to be much concerned about what goes in and out, or to take his transient views with any serious-

BENEDICTINE FATHERS. - The Very Rev. Paul Schaeiblee, Superior of the Benedictine Fathers in Louisi ana, has been raised to the dignity of mitred Abbott, and the new monastery of St. Joseph, which this famous teaching Order has erected near Covington, La., has been promoted to an Abbey.

WORK OF A PRIEST.-The New ork "Freeman's Journal" pay the following tribute to the memory of a zealous priest, the reading of which may bring peace to the minds of our laity who are apt to criticize the Our contemporary says:-

The Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, better known as the Irish Emigrants' Home, 7 State street, New York, celebrated last Tuesday its twentieth anniversary. It was the late Father Riordan who, in 1883, inaugurated a work which has been of inestimable advantage to Irish immigrant girls landing at New York. Twenty years ago the law and Government control of immigration did not afford so many safeguards for new arrivals as they do now. man "sharks" were constantly hanging around Castle Garden on the lookout for opportunities of robbing or leading astray new comers.

It was the knowledge of the ous dangers to which innocent girls, fresh from their Irish homes, were exposed to that led the good Father Riordan to devote himself to their service. The Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary will ever remain a monument to his zeal. Under its sheltering roof many an Irish girl who is now a happy mother of a family has found a place of refuge from perils that might have ruined

Father Henry, the present director of the mission, thus describes in his report the extent of the good work e by this Catholic institution:

No. 7 State street, and kept free of charge a grand total of 75,000 Irish girls. There they remained until called for by their friends, sent to their respective destinations or plac-ed at service. The work of the mission has not been confined to assisting immigrants landing at the port of New York. Its arm has been long nough to reach across the Atlantic to correct abuses that had crept in, and in this connection we wish to say that the agents of the various steamship lines were only too willing to co-operate with us in the proper protection of our young girls in transit.'

Such are the results of the labors of an humble priest who died in the meridian of life, conscious of having rendered services of inestimable value to thousands of young girls to whom he had been the greatest of benefact-

Knowledge does not mean Heaven

Your life in this world ought to be uch that all who see and hear you may devoutly praise your glorious Father who is in Heaven .- St. Fran-

Universal Catechism.

The subject of an authorized mentary catechism for the whole world has been mooted more than once since the Council of Trent, and especial stress was laid on the question at the famous Catechetical Con gress, held at Piacenza in 1889. The President on that occasion was Monsignor Scalabrini, the Apostolic Bishop of Piacenza, who visited North and South America two years ago and who has done so through his missionary society for preserving the faith of the Italian Among the letters which migrants. reached Mgr. Scalabrini in his capatity as president were many from bishops insisting on the necessity of approaching the Holy See with gard to the composition of a universal catechism. Bishop Scalabrini seauthoritative' lected as "the most and convincing of these letters that written by Bishop Sarto, of Mantua, now Pius X. The document was read before the Assembly, and then and there met with an extraordinary outburst of approval and enthusiasm

This letter is of great importance as expressing the views of the prelate who is now Pope on so import ant a subject. It is translated into English for the first time by Rome correspondent of the "Free-man's Journal," and follows in full:

"The undersigned Bishop of Mantua reverently salutes the first Catethetical Congress, and makes a proposal which he would wish to see discussed by the learned ecclesiastics who are to take part therein.

"Amid the abundance of catechisms which have been published, more especially in recent years, and many of which are defective not only form, but in dogmatic accuracy, would be desirable to have a single text to be adopted in the schools of Christian Doctrine.

"There is an initial difficulty, viz that this is not a subject to be treated in a local Congress, since the bishops as teachers of the faithful intrusted to their care, have each in his own diocese the right of present ing the Catechism in the form which he deems most suitable.

"But the Congress, however, is not asked to deliver judgment, but only to express its views on the subject and to present them to the Holy See.

"Now, as the Holy See has already irawn up the Catechism ad Parocho for the Universal Church, it is desirable that there should be a popular catechism, historical, dogmatic, mo ral, composed of short questions and very short answers, taught in all schools of Christian Doctrine, translated into al, languages so that even in this respect all should be of one utterance (labii unius) and that this should be the foundation of all the more detailed instruction which the parish priest and the Catechist have to impart according to the respective intelligence and condition of their hearers.

"Everybody who lives among the people knows how needful it is for these poor children to hear those same words which they learned toge ther as children, and how easily their limited intelligence becomes confused when not aided by memory.

"Now, if in times not very remote the diocesan catechisms were sufficient, inasmuch as nobody thought of leaving his own district. and still less of finding in some distant country his life companion who, on becoming a mother, is to be the have taken to the home, at first teacher of his children, the case is very different, at present, when, with the increased facility of communication, large numbers leave not only their native place, but the cese and the country in which they were born-and a common catechism pecomes of prime necessity.

"And to come to a concrete case one which reflects honor on the dio cese of Piacenza, and on that most venerated bishop who governs it wh can adequately appreciate the sacrifice that must be made by the gener ous priests who, on arriving in Brazil find there as many different catechisms as there are dioceses to which the poor emigrants belonged at home

"True, we have the book of Christian Doctrine composed by the Ven Cardinal Bellarmine, at the com mand of the Holy Pontiff, Clement VIII., but all must admit that this book is very difficult for the uncultivated minds, not only of children out of adults who in this matter as like new-born babes (Modo geniti in-

"It may be argued, finally, that onfusion would result from the new nethod, as opposed to the old on hitherto taught, and it cannot be denied that some difficulty there

would be-but it cannot be compared with the great advantages that would accrue on the other side.

'Here, then, is the motion: "The first Catechetical Congress prays the Holy Father to order the ompilation of a Catechism, easy, opular and very short, of Christian Doctrine, composed of question; and answers, and make it obligatory for whole Church. Such an would not be the least of the glories of his Pontificate; and to the Catechetical Congress of Piacenza would belong the merit of having promoted a work of immense advantage to souls."

OUR REVIEWER.

ITALY'S LANGUAGE.- When we take up a paper such as the "Patria Italiana," which is published here, we find that its language runs along almost like French in construction, and so like it in the expressions, that any person possessing French can understand every item of news in it. We would thus be led to suppose that Italian was easy to learn, and that if we could only succeed in getting the pronunciation correctly we could converse with the first Italian we meet on the street. But then, if we take up some classic work, as Dante, or Petrarch, we discover that we know absolutely nothing about the language - not whit more than we do of Greek, or Hebrew. If then we go to Italy and undertake to converse with the citicens of Venice, or of Florence, or of Rome, or of Naples, or of any other city, we discover that what was acceptable and understood in one place absolutely incomprehensible in the next place. It has been said that in Italy one encounters a new dialect every time one crosses prook. The Venetian dialect, which the present Pope speaks, is forcibly and manly. Italy has over eight hundred dialects, and of these Venetian is about the most distinct and pronounced. You might know Italian very well, and yet be unable to understand or make yourself understood by those who speak Vene-tian. The "Italian language," is, therefore, only the language of books and scholars. We, therefore, conclude that the Italian which we read in the local organ here is a dialect more or less arranged so as to be comprehensible to the French-Canadian reader, or the Canadian reader is conversant with French. If so. Italian must be a very convenient and accommodating language.

Lesson in Will-Making

There is singular wisdom in one clause of the will of the late John A. Mooney, whose death we recorded in our last number. Among many other bequests there is a \$1,000 to the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York, for a medal to be awarded yearly to the undergraduate who will write the best essay on the social importance and observance of the Fourth Commandment. The very reading of the entire will would satisfy one that the observance of this Commandment was the testator's own special practice. There is scarcely one bequest that is not made in behalf, or in memory of his father, mother or some honored professor who at one time or other had exercised authority over him. Those who had the great privilege of knowing Mooney personally will recall how his r?verence for authority extended to all who were placed in a authority, especially The same reverence man priests. fested itself in a variety of ways towards his friends; superior though all were willing to consider him, treated each one with the respect due a superior. No doubt, if one could analyze his character and trace to the source the many fine qualities which distinguished him it would be found to be his own observance of this Commandment which this clause in his will seeks to magnify. To all the young writers who may pete for this prize we recommend as the best means of determining social importance of the Fourth Commandment, a study of Mr. Mooney' own character and influence and the moral revolution it would work the world to multiply men of type. As a beginning of such & study we recommend to them sketch written by his friend and alter ego Dr. Henry A. Brann for the forthcoming number of the Xavier. We trust that we may soon have more from the same pen about his life and literary work. Meanwhile we commend Mr. Mooney's example in this will to all who appreciate the mportance of the Fourth Commandent and who can afford to promote

OUR OTTA LE

SATURDAY, OC

(From Our Own Co

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THE HAND OF DE Hand has been playing amongst the legislator ital. The flag has bee on the central tower days. On Thurs four o'clock, member for Bruce, del quarters of an hour sp House, and then wen some fresh air, as he the hall-way he fell int Mr. Mills, the Postma House of Commons, an a state of collapse. hours he received on a passage, surrounded by tendants and the mem family, and at 10.30 p. fully expired. On Frida a.m. the very unusual witnessed of a hearse b the main entrance and cession going forth from Legislature. This week Legislature. the death of Hon. Sens kini of South Grey, one known and most genera members of either House four Senators and three Parliament who have di session began. The Se Cochrane, of Quebec, Montreal, and Landerkin The members were Fergi Scotia, Martineau, of and Cargill, of Bruce. Government has named 4 Of these six have since di Wood. Mills, Richard. Landerkin. Of those na ors by Mackenzie only fo Scott. Power, Pelletier deau. Of those named ation only two are alive Wark, the latter 100 year There are now 37 Conser ators out of 81. The Se died during the present are Armand, Carmichael Cochrane, Dechesnes, Dic derkin, Gillmour, McCalli O'Brien, O'Donaghue, Prowse, Paquet, Mowat Lieutenant-Governor), an (who died Judge of Supre

THE ARCHBISHOPS .be this week a meeting of dian Archbishops at Otta year, when they met here, ranged that there would meeting held, for the purp sulting about affairs of t in general throughout Ca year Archbishop "Langevin Boniface, cannot attend, respondent will try to sec ial for an additional lette the deliberations of the A when the same is made pu

CHURCH NOTES .- At I on Sunday last, in St. Church, Rev. Father Sherr; a forceful and instructive s the Holy Rosary. During vice Mr. Archambault san in good voice. In the eve ermon was delivered by R J. E. Emery, O.M.I., rect tawa University, his subje "The Forgiveness of Sin." rendered with excellent ef first part of Haydn's pass solo parts were well taken choral parts well sustained way the work of the choir creditable.

Mr. Amedee Tremblay first of his October recitals day afternoon at the Basil much skill and expression I blay played the following ramme of sacred music

1, Hosanna, by Lemmer Gavotte-Martin' - Guilma Marche Nuptiale, by Calls Allegretto, by Grulmont; 3, Paradisum. Th. Dubois; (b) Triomphale, Dubois.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDE Sunday, the feast of St. Tho observed by the Order of Ca Church in Hintonb named after the patronal sa cording to ancient custom, vices on the occasion were co by Dominican priests. Rev. Benoit, of St. Jean Baptiste chanted High Mass, and oth ors from the Dominican m were present. The coremon

REVIEWER.

ANGUAGE.- When we per such as the "Patria which is published here, its language runs along French in construction, in the expressions, that ossessing French well. nd every item of news ould thus be led to supalian was easy to learn, we could only succeed in pronunciation correctly verse with the first Iteet on the street. But ake up some classic te, or Petrarch, we dise know absolutely nothe language - not one han we do of Greek, or hen we go to Italy and converse with the citie, or of Florence, or of Naples, or of any other understood in one place y incomprehensible in lace. It has been said one encounters a new time one crosses a enetian dialect, which ope speaks, is forcibly Italy has over eight bout the most distinct You might know well, and yet be unable or make yourself unthose who speak Venetalian language," is, the language of books We, therefore, con-Italian which we read rgan here is a dialect arranged so as to be to the French-Canaor the Canadian reader ersant with French. If

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OUR **OTTAWA** LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Oct. 5.

THE HAND OF DEATH .- Death's Hand has been playing a fatal deal amongst the legislators at the Cap ital. The flag has been at hafl mast on the central tower for the days. On Thursday afternoon last, at four o'clock, Mr. Cargill, member for Bruce, delivered a three quarters of an hour speech in the House, and then went out to get some fresh air, as he felt weak. In the hall-way he fell into the arms of Mr. Mills, the Postmaster of the House of Commons, and soon was in state of collapse. For several hours he received on a sofath in the passage, surrounded by medical attendants and the members of his family, and at 10.30 p.m. he peacefully expired. On Friday, at 10.30 a.m. the very unusual sight was witnessed of a hearse backed up to the main entrance and a funeral prossion going forth from the Halls of Legislature. This week opened with death of Hon. Senator Landerkini of South Grey, one of the best known and most generally respected members of either House. This makes four Senators and three members of Parliament who have died since the session began. The Senators were Cochrane, of Quebec, O'Brien Montreal, and Landerkin, of Ontario. The members were Ferguson of Nova Scotia, Martineau, of Montmagay, and Cargill, of Bruce. The Laurier Government has named 40 Senators Of these six have since died,-Paquet, Wood, Mills, Richard, Mowat and Landerkin. Of those named Senators by Mackenzie only four remain-Scott, Power, Pelletier and Thibaudeau. Of those named at Confederation only two are alive-Miller and Wark, the latter 100 years of age There are now 37 Conservative Sen ators out of 81. The Senators who died during the present Parliament are Armand, Carmichael, Clemow Cochrane, Dechesnes, Dickey, derkin, Gillmour, McCallum, Ailan O'Brien, O'Donaghue, Primrose Prowse, Paquet, Mowat (who died Lieutenant-Governor), and Mills, (who died Judge of Supreme Court)

THE ARCHBISHOPS .- There will be this week a meeting of the Canadian Archbishops at Ottawa. Last year, when they met here, it was ar ranged that there would be annual meeting held, for the purpose of consulting about affairs of the Church in general throughout Canada. This year Archbishop Langevin, of Sa Boniface, cannot attend, your correspondent will try to secure material for an additional letter based on the deliberations of the Archbishops when the same is made public.

CHURCH NOTES .- At High Mass, Sunday last, in St. Joseph's Church, Rev. Father Sherry preached a forceful and instructive sermon in the Holy Rosary. During the service Mr. Archambault sang a solo in good voice. In the evening the sermon was delivered by Rev. Father J. E. Emery, O.M.I., rector of Otsubject being "The Forgiveness of Sin." The choir under the direction of Mr. E. Tasse rendered with excellent effect first part of Haydn's passion. The solo parts were well taken, and the choral parts well sustained. In every way the work of the choir was most creditable

Mr. Amedee Tremblay gave the first of his October recitals on Sun-day afternoon at the Basilica, with much skill and expression Mr. Tremblay played the following excellent programme of sacred music:

1, Hosanna, by Lemmens; 2, (a) Gavotte-Martin' - Guilmant; (b) Marche Nuptiale, by Callaerts; (c) Allegretto, by Grulmont; 3, (a) In Paradisum. Th. Dubois; (b) Marche, Triomphale, Dubois.

Sunday, the feast of St. Thomas was observed by the Order of Capuchins, whose Church in Hintonburgh is named after the patronal saint. According to ancient gustom, the ser ices on the occasion were conducted by Dominican priests. Rev. Father Benoit, of St. Jean Baptiste Church, chanted High Mass, and other visit ors from the Dominican monastery Brooklyn,

ery impressive, and large congregations attended during the day. At the seven o'clock evening service a on on the saint's life was preached by Rev. Father Bedawneau, Superior of the Marist Order, of the Montreal Road. Special music of an interesting kind was also render-

Four expelled monks from the monasteries of France are expected at the Capuchin monastery this week, which will make nine exiles in the Hintonburgh institution as a result or the suppression of religious orders in Among the arrivals already is Brother Christopher, who was one of the first monks in Hintonburgh, but who went back to France four vears ago.

THE HOLY ROSARY .- On Sunday the feast of the Holy Rosary observed in all the Catholic churches, At St. Jean Baptiste Church the Do minican Fathers celebrated it with great solemnity. Grand High Mass was said by Rev. Father Bourque, O.P., assisted by Rev. Father marche, O.P., and Rev. Father Cote as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. An eloquent sermon on the "Rosary" was preached by Rev. Father Harpin, the newly-appointed prior of the Order. The choir rendered Dubois' Mass in E with effect. under the direction of Rev. Father Miville, O.P. At the Offertory Dietch's "Ave Maria" was sung and several selected numbers were played by Rev. Bro. Doucet, O.P.

In the afternoon there was a pro cession through the convent grounds, which were prettily decorated for the occasion. Rev. Father Jacques preached an appropriate sermon. At even o'clock in the evening compline was sung, after which there was solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament

From Saturday at 3 p.m. till Sunday at sunset there was a stream of people to and from the Church. This was occasioned by the fact that a plenary indulgence could be gained by the faithful each time a visit was made to the altar of the Holy Ros ary and prayers recited for the intention of the Holy Father, with the usual conditions of confession and communion.

THE A-O.H.—It is expected that another Division of the A.O.H. will soon be formed to include the Irish-Catholics of Baywater and the western end of the city. The order in the county consists of two divisions, both of which are in the city. Divisions No. 1 and No. 2, as they are called, each contain over 200 members, and the leading officers are of the opinion that a third branch would be preferable to enlarging the membership to an unweildy size in either of the present organizations. There are a great many eligible young men among the attendants of St. Mary's Church, and some of these would form the nucleus of a new division. The success that has attended the promoters of the local Ladies' Auxiliary has been so pronounced that the Hibernians in the Capital are encouraged to keep up the movement for numerically strengthening the order in clocal circles. A suggestion has also been made to institute a Division in Lower Town.

THE SESSION .- It is now about ecided that this long session come to a close on Wednesday of the coming week. That will be the 14th October, and as the next day will be Thanksgiving Day, it is the desire of all to prorogue before that holiday. ess the Senate is over dilitory and that it places too many obsta cles in the way, by means of amendments to the Grand Trun Pacific Bill, there is no reason why the 15th should not be a real day of Thanksgiving for the weary legislators. If prorogation is reached on that day the House will have been in session exactly seven months and two days. Never before did Canada witness such a session, and rarely has it like taken place in England. course, in the Old Country they have two sessions in each year, and there no necessity for one of months. But this time the slate will be cleaned here, and whenever the next session comes, it will be to commence fresh legislation with no

DAMAGE BY WIND.

During a recent windstorm on the nounting the Church of the Holy N.Y., weighing nearly a ton was blown down and with much of the masonry crashed on the sidewalk in front of the main entrance. The cross was undam-

Pius X, And the Gregorian Chant.

The desire of Pius X. to reform church music and to bring more into fashion the old ecclesiastical music or plain song, used in the Christian Church from its earliest centuries has brought the question of church music into prominence, especially as modern church music has been secking to divorce itself from the old forms and is aspiring at effects that are often more theatrical than religious. The attitude of the present Pope in this matter was revealed when he was Patriarch of Venice Before examining the methods he employed to reform church music, it is interesting to note briefly in what the old music of the church consisted and what were its characteristics.

The origin of plain song, the unisonus vocal music of the early Roman Church, is not known. It is claimed by some to contain elements taken from ancient Greek and Hebrew music. It is often spoken of as Gregorian in view of the fact that Pope Gregory the Great arranged and systematized it. Hence the nan.e, Gregorian chant. He adapted it to every part of the liturgy and to the everal seasons of the Christian year. It is characterized largely by an adherence to mediaeval modes, by independence of rhythmical and metrical structure, and by a limited and aus-

tere use of harmony. The early musical, masters are omposers of the Church based their compositions largely upon the technique of the Gregorian chant, and their music reveals and interprets the purity of plain song- The fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were rich in these men- Josquin de Pres, Felice Anerio, Clemens non Papa, Palestrina, Orlando di Lasso, and Claude Goudinel. Of these, Palestrina was the most cele-

But to-day we see the antithesis of all this. While plain song is the recognized model of the liturgy of the Church, and while it has been revived spasmodically in the ritualistic branch of the Anglican Church, it portance and has been superseded by orchestral music, to a very large extent. To enter the Cathedral of St. Bavon, Ghent, upon a Flemish saint day, as the writer of this article did recently, and to hear a modern orchestra rendering the work of a modern composer, is rather diswith the symbolism of that beauti ful altar piece of the Adoration of the Lamb by Hubert and Jan van Eyck, in the same cathedral.

It is well known that the new Pop is a zealous partisan of the Gregorian chant. When he was Patriarch of Venice he employed all his efforts to reform religious music. He one of the most active supporters of the admirable Abbe Perosi, who has since become musical director of the Sistine Chaper, and who was formerly precentor of St. Mark's. Rome. Perosi has continued and completed the work of Tebaldini, whose efforts were so enthusiastically directed in behalf of the Gregorian

In 1895, Cardinal Sarto wrote a upon church music. Referring to this letter, M. Andre Nede in a recent article in "Le Figaro," declares that the analogy is striking between it and the doctrines set forth in 'Schola Cantorum." In this letter. Cardinal Sarto held that the Fathers of the Church; canons issued by the Councils, Papal bulls, and the disciplinary decrees of the Sa. cred Congregation of Rites, only recognize in religious music that which ends to the honor of God and the edification of the faithful, and such it is potent in arousing and impelling religious devotion. According to Cardinal Sarto, moreover should have three characteristics sanctity, dignity of art and univer Therefore, it is necessary to proscribe all light, trivial, or thea trical music in the churches-profan either in the form of its composition or in the manner in which it is executed. "Sancta, sante!" It is becoming moreover that religious mu sic should be unified and not abandoned to individual fancy. As there is one form of belief, there should be one form of prayer and also one form of religious music, which is one

of the forms of prayer. These diverse and indispensable qualities are found in the purely liturgical chant-the Gregorian chant. The polyphonic music which Pales-

trina raised to such a high degree of perfection is also worthy of being admitted. As Cardinal Sarto declared, it has such a striking character of sanctity and mysticism in its forms that the Church has always declared it proper for its temples and the only one truly worthy of taking

a place with the Gregorian chant. Giovanni Pieriuigi da Palestrina, whose music is held in such esteem, was born at Palestrina about 1524. He was a celebrated Italian composer and was surnamed "princeps musicae." He was at different times chapel master at the Vatican, the Lateran, and St. Maria Maggiore in To hear him sung to-day as he should be sung, you must go to Paris and hear him in the Church of St. Sulpice or at St. Eustache.

far as the theatrical genre of religious music is concerned, it has no other purpose than to please the senses and to charm the ear. It is affected in solos and brilliant in choirs. It is condemnable to take the pleasures of the senses as a criterion in judging sacred things, Does one affirm that these pleasures are necessary in order to attract people to church? Cardinal Sarto replied that the people are more serious and more pious than one would ordinarily believe. The liturgical chant was objected to on the grounds that it was German music. Italian patriotism protested. But was not Gregory the Great a Roman? asks M. Palestrina, Viadana, Lotti and Gabrieli-were they not Ita-

Cardinal Sarto announced in his pastoral letter that he had named a commission charged with the execution of a law which he drew up with severity. This law was as follows In liturgical functions neither the nature nor the order of the texts must be changed. Vesper anthems must be executed in their proper Gregorian chant. The "Tantum Ergo" is not to be sung like a romance, a tina or an adagio, or the "Genitori" like an allegro. Drums, cymbals trombones, bells, or any other light and noisy instruments are prohibited in church orchestras. The prohipition likewise of the "pianoforte" and of instrumental troupes is insisted upon. Women should not sing in the choir. If there be need high voices, boys' voices should be employed, following the ancient custom of the Church. Above all, in sacred functions, liturgy should not be subservient to music, for music ought to be the humble servant of liturgy.

The prohibition of women's voices s of especial interest as they play, such a large part in modern choirs. Leaving aside the question of propriety and of much subtler ones that arise in this connection, it can, b said that the soprano of the woman cannot equal in timbre the soprano of the boy. Wagner recognized this when he wrote Parsifal. The Patriarch of Venice ordered

that no music should be executed in his diocese without its being first submitted to the commission. In this he was perfectly right, as it is necessary that the chant should be as the Church prescribes. Frivolous mu sic offends the majesty of the Church. M. Nede points out the analogy existing between this idea of religious nusic and the impressive and beautiful words of Saint Augustine upor this subject. Saint Augustine desired that a plain distinction should be established between the sensual pleasures of gracious sounds and the mu sical glorification of God. He distrusted the delights of harmony. was afraid of being influenced by the song rather than by the thing sung. He recommended an austere music subservient to its saintly office, and forbade the dangerous harmonics

profane melodies. Having become Pope will the Patriarch of Venice extend to the uni versality of Catholicism the strict and excellent rules which he imposed in his diocese? It is extremely propable, and much to be desired. In this wise he will be the definite reformer of religious music, and he will thus merit the gratitude of those who are solicitous of a noble art and who are conscious of its just destiny .-- F P. Delgado, in Donahoe's Magazine

Franciscan Tertiaries

Time, which changes everything, has just wrought what to many permay seem like a miracle transforming the "House of All Nations," reputed once to be the most luxuriously equipped above of vice in New York city, into a home for poor, unemployed servant girls, says an American contemporary. Since September 1 the house has been in the possession of a group of Franciscan Tertiaries, with Sister Frances at their head, and is called, appropriately, the House of the Transfig-

uration. It appears in large lettering on the covered stoop leading up to the house, which otherwise undergone no outward change. The old lace curtains still cover the windows of the front parlor, and when the whole building is lit up at night, its appearance is deceptive.

The house is the property of Al Adams, the dethroned "policy king," who is now serving a year in Sing Sing. A few years ago he was offered \$450,000 for the Old House All Nations. He refused to seeil for less than \$500,000. Not long after ward the sisters, whose desire to move from their old home was known, were approached with a proposition to take the house, five-year lease was offered to them at a lower rental than they then paying. The offer was quickly accepted.

Several persons interested in the ransaction asserted that it grew out of a desire on the part of Al Adams to make some kind of restitution for iniquities committed in the past. Certainly the conditions of the lease were so favorable to the tenants that some special motive must have dictated them.

A reporter of the New York "Sun" risited the house and was shown through it by Sister Frances. The parlor still serves as parlor. walls and its ceilings are entirely covered with mirrors, checkered with a network of roses and ferns.

On the wall hangs a portrait of Pope Pius X. and images of saints. The rear of the room is turned into a chapel screened by a row of palms and with a picture of the Savior, for the altar piece.

"The parlor will remain a parlor," Sister Frances said. "Well" just tone it down a little by and by. Here the girls, both those that live here and those who come here as visitors, may spend their evenings, If they have male company they will bring the young men right in here. Why, ve have married four girls from ou nouse in the last year. But meetngs on the street corner will be for bidden. They do a let of harm, and we have got the policeman on post to promise to break them up.

The famous umbrella room back of the parlor, which got it's name from the shape of the mirror-covered ceiling, used to be the wine room. Now it has been turned into an oratory, with a group, "The Agony in the Garden," in one corner. ing and working room will be in the rear of the first floor, in the old dining room, which has an eight feet high wainscoting of carved oak. The champagne bottles used for decoration in the old days remain on the shelves that border the wainscoting. The walls are frescoed with drinking scenes, most of the figures represented being Franciscan monks. Between the frescoes are painted sentential couplets in Gorman, such as this:

'Ist das Bier in der Kann, ist die Weisheit in dem Mann." (If there is beer in the mug, there is wisdom in the man).

"I like that," said Sister Frances "It's perfectly true as long as the beer remains in the mug.'

The railings of the stairways are all of carved oak, and the entrance to the stairway is protected by a fine screen of the same kind of work.
On the second floor are the old Egyptian and Turkish parlors, separated by slender pillars. The wood work is painted white, with decorations of lotos flowers in bright red and green: The walls in these, well as in all other rooms in the up per part of the house, are covered with damask.

The dining room and the kitchen will be in the basement, where the restaurant was recently. The front room is known as the log cabin and as walls of undressed logs. rear room, also a hall, is called a wigwam. Its principal feature is the ment floor into which real horseshoes have been sunk so as to form a regular pattern. An immense open grate, with an iron kettle hanging over a pile of logs, occupies nearly

one-half of one of the halls. Sister Frances said that she will nake few changes in the house beyond removing some of the most glaring details and substituting furniture appropirate to its new

CZAR TO VISIT THE POPE.

Among the Poor the Czar will pay a visit to While he is in Rome next month, Pius X. The usual etiquette observ ed in regard to non-Catholics will govern his reception.

REPRESENTATIVE CATHOLICS.

A front seat on the platform public demonstrations of a Catholic character is often misinterprecial as a loyalty to the faith. This is a sethese individuals to the distinction of representative Catholics they must first make their appearance more frequently at the Communion railing.— Church Progress.

A Cardinal's Rebuke lo a Secular Journal.

The "Daily Chronicle" of London recently published a report purporting to give an account of what passed at the meeting of the congregation of propaganda to consider the terna for Westminster, which gave pain to many friends of Dr. Hedley and Abbot Gasquet, for Cardinal Gotti was represented as seriously reflecting on the loyalty to the holy see of these two prelates. No one who knew them, says the "Tablet," of London, and their work for the Church believed for a moment that His Eminence had uttered such words and in any case a formal contradiction was immediately supplied by our own correspondent at Rome. At the same time it was necessary that such a statement should be authoritatively denied by the person to whom it was attributed. Cardinal Gotti lost no time in sending a reply, a full translation of which given below

Rome, September 7, 1903.

Rt. Rev. Father Abbot,-I have received a letter in which your reverence calls my attention to a report which appeared in the "Daily Chronicle" newspaper, and asks me for an explanation. Naturally I confine myself to that part which regards me personally. In the first portion of the speech-which without foundation was attributed to me-there was contained an observation which redounded to the praise of the English Benedictine Congregation. those words, I concur, and, observe moreover, I could say a good deal more than has been ascribed to me in the report. Starting with the words "Nevertheless, the Church in England, etc., etc.," to the end of that portion which concerns me, all is a sheer invention without any foundation. No such expression of opinion, not even such an idea was uttered by me; not a single phrase or statement there reported was used by me. The whole may be denied in the most explicit and absolute man-For the rest, I know the English Benedictine Congregation sufficiently well to have for it the greatest esteem, and I have always spoken of it conscientiously in terms of praise. I have had the pleasure of the acquaintance of yourself and Monsignor Hedley, Bishop of Newport, in Rome, and I believe from my neart that both of you are fully convinced of the respect and esteem in which I hold you and the congrega-tions of which you are the orna-

Willingly do I seize the occasion to new my expressions of particular esteem and consideration for your everence, and am

Your devoted servant.

Fr. G. M. Card. Gotti.

On receiving the foregoing letter Abbot Gasquet wrote to "The Daily Chronicle" announcing that Cardinal Gotti had authorized him to deny the report furnished by their Rome

"In this report," wrote Abbot Gasquet, "the Cardinal prefect of the propaganda was made to reflect most eriously upon the characters of Dr. Hedley, the Bishop of Newport, and myself. His words, as reported, suggested that we were both tainted with liberal Catholicism, and that reliance could not be placed upon our loyalty to the Sovereign Pontiff. Having the honor to know Car dinal Gotti, I could not believe that His Eminence had made use of the expressions attributed to him, and I wrote to him to obtain his repudiation of them. I have to-day received from him an absolute and categorical denial. He declares that the words are a mere fabrication, he never used such expressions or anything at all like them, and he authorizes me to deny the report absolutely and explicitly-"nel modo piu esplicito et piu assoluto." From this it is clear that someone has been practicing upon the credulity of your 'Own Correspondent.'

This letter was published in "The Daily Chronicle." but it was tucked away in smaller type in an obse column, without a word of regret of apology, and without any offer to obtain an explanation how their correspondent had come to send such a fable.

FATHER MCDERMOTT DEAD.



LATE REV. THOMAS E, MCDERMOTT. om a "Pen and Ink," by P. J. Gordon, Photo-artist From a "Pen and Ink,"

this time, taken one of the youngest and most promising of our Irish priests. Last Friday, at the Hotel Dieu, peacefully and in the full enjoyment of all the consolations of our holy religion, passed to his eternal reward, the Rev. Thomas Edward McDermott. In this sad death our archdiocese loses one of its holiest and most hard working priests, and the Irish Catholic section of the community will miss a true friend and guide. He was one of our own young men, being born and we might say educated in Montreal.

The late Father McDermott was son of our highly esteemed fellowcitizen, Mr. Patrick McDermott, the well known contractor.

He was born in St. Ann's parish, on the 26th May, 1872, and therefore, in his thirty-second year. He made his early studies in Christian Brothers' schools of this city, and his classical course was divided between the Montreal College and St. Michael's College, Toronto. He studied philosophy at the Seminary of philosophy near the mountain, and made his theological course at the Grand Seminary on Sher-brooke street. In 1897 he was ordained to the priesthood, and was immediately sent as an assistant to Patrick's, where during his year of labor and ministrations, he deared himself to every one of the large congregation. He then was placed as an assistant priest at St. Mary's the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Young as he was we might say that almost the entire responsibility of that important parish rested upon his shoulders for a time. During the last illness of the late Father O'Donnell, and during the interval between his death and the appointment of his successor, in the person of Father Brady, we find Father McDermott carrying on, with the energy of youth and the experience of age, the difficult task of conducting a large parish and managing all its societies and institutions.

He was exceptionally, endowed, and few of our young men, in the ranks of the priesthood po fully those qualities of mind and heart which go to make the true reentative of God amongst men. He had a special adaptability ss seemed to administration and succe crown his every undertaking. In addition to all his brilliant and useful characteristics he possessed that profound humility which never fails to awaken the admiration of the clergy and the confidence of the people. He was full of zeal, and being young himself he had a great tion to the interests and welfare of the young men. He had ever a kindto accompany a charitable d. He knew not how to speak hershly for his thoughts were never and he could not hurt the most delicate feelings of any one, so delicate were his own sentimts. His last illness was long and lingering and painful. For fully a he carried his cross of suffering the Calvary slopes of the great crifice of life which all must sooner or later make.

Death has again visited our clergy, | dear friend and departed priest, memories of many a warm and friendly greeting, many a pleasant hour, many a happy incident in his life came up to our mind and touched the fountains of sorrow till they welled over. There was the Church of his young heart's love. There the clergy who so cherished him congregated around the good Archbishop whose trusted priest he was; they came from all the city parishes, all the institutions and communities, from the surrounding country, and they were followed by a vast throng of the laity-men, women and children-ail united in one common sentiment of profound sorrow, all bound together in one common union of prayer for the soul of the noble and holy young priest so early in his life snatched from earth.

> We deem it but just that we should note the true sympathy of the kindly rector of old St. Ann's, Rev. Father Caron, C.SS.R., who opened the doors of his presbytery to receive the remains of the young priest, where hundreds of people viewed them, pending the last solemn and sad ceremonies of the Church; of the offer to place the remains in the vault 'neath the sacred edifice where repose many of the former priests; of the expressions sorrow of the parishioners of that grand old Irish parish.

> Rev. Father Caron sang the office for the dead, on Sunday evening, as sisted by Fathers Kiernan and Mc-Donald, and on the morning of the funeral the Requiem Mass was chanted at nine o'clock, by the Very Rev. Abbe Lecoq, S.S., Superior of the Sulpicians, assisted by Rev. Dr. Gerald McShane, Notre Dame, as deacon, and Rev. Thomas O'Reily, chaplain, Hotel Dieu, as sub-deacon. In the sanctuary were His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, attended by his secretary, Rev. J. B. Demers, Rev. A. Caron, P.P., C.SS.R., St. Ann's, and Rev. Father Brady, P. P., St Mary's. The following clergy were also present: Rev. Martin Callaghan, P.P., St. Patrick's; Rev. John E. Donnelly, P.P., St. Anthony J. P. Kiernan, P.P., St. Michael's; Rev. W. O'Meara, P.P., St. Gabriel's: Rev. Fathers Fahey, St. Michael's. R. E. Callaghan, St. Mary's: Rev. Fathers Cullinan. P Heffernan St. Patrick's: Casev P.P., St. Jean Baptiste; Shea, Anthony's; Thos. Heffernan, St. An thony's; Jas. Killoran, St. Pat rick's; Dr. Luke Callaghan, St. Pat. rick's; McGinnis, Verdun; Lamarche chaplain Ville Marie; Brodeur, P.P. Hochelaga; Murphy, secretary to His Lordship the Bishop of Harbour Grace, Newfoundland; Leclair, Notre Dame; Bedard, P.SS., Notre Dame; Condon, C.S.C., St. Laurent lege; Foucher, P.P., C.S.V., Outremont; Rioux, C.SS.R., Superior the Redemptorist Convent, Hoche laga; Flynn, C.S.S.R.; McPhail,

The choir of St. Ann's Church was St. Anthony's, St. Gabriel's and St. Patrick's, all under the direction of As we glanced around St. Ana's Professor P. J. Shea, who presided Church, at the general service of our at the organ. The "Libera" was

SS.R.: Gerard, C.SS.Pe Saucier, C.

SS.R.; Lietard, C.SS.R.; all of St

Ann's Church; Guyllot, C.SS.R.; Ra-bay, C.SS.R.; Hochelaga Convent.

sung by His Grace Archbishop Bruhesi, attended by the entire budy of the clergy present.

It would be no easy task to picthe solemnity, the grandeur, ture the mournfulness of that funeral ser When we recall that it was held in St. Ann's Church - where deceased was baptized, in which had attended Mass in his boyhood, in which he had offered the Holy Sacrifice in presence of parents and friends, in which he had preached the word of God to those who were his companions in school and to others whose hairs were gray when he was but an infant, when we call all these facts, a sense of the deep solemnity of the sad occasion overcomes us, and we find it impossible to adequately picture the scene.

The funeral that followed the ceremonies was one of the largest seen for a long time in St. Ann's parish. The remains were taken to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery where they were interred in family plot beside those of his loving mother who pre-de ceased him by about a year. This was in accordance with a desire expressed by the young priest shortly prior to his demise.

On Tuesday morning, in St. Mary's the people, amongst whom Church, he had labored so long and so suc cessfully, attended a Requiem Mass for the repose of his sung by Rev. R. E. his soul, Callaghan, assisted by Rev. James Killoran, St. Patrick's, and Rev. Dr. Gerald McShane, Notre Dame.

On the evening of the same day the Children of Mary, under the presidency of Rev. A. P. Cullinan, spiritual director, held a meeting, and adopted resolutions of condolence which were ordered to be sent to the family of the deceased.

The "True Witness" offers its sincere sympathy to the members of the clergy, whose bright and exemplary companion, Father McDermott had been, and to the immediate relatives, especially his aged and sorrowing father, and joins with them all in a fervent prayer for the repose of his precious soul with God.

DEATH OF A NUN.

Sister Mary Agnes, known in the world as Miss Anne Kelly, died at St. Joseph's Convent, Flushing, recently, aged 74 years.

The deceased had been associated with the Sisterhood of St. Joseph nearly forty-six years. For several years she held the office of superior of St. Joseph's and St. Vincent de Paul's convents in Brooklyn, and that of assistant superior of St. Jos eph's Convent, Flushing.

Sister Agnes' loyalty to the community, her cordial and hospitable manner, her great interest in everything pertaining to the spiritual and aral welfare of the Sisters and the students of the academy, signalized her as a zealous and most exemplary religious and won for her the esteem and highest regard of all who were brought into contact with

Over sixty years ago Sister Agnes' parents, settled in Jamaica, L. I. They were excellent Catholics and impressed upon their children a reverence for the church and its sacred laws, a characteristic still strongly marked in the second and third gen erations of the family.

Of Sister Agnes' three brothers and three sisters, only one sister sur-Two of her nephews are emin ent lawyers, residing in Manhattan. nieces, three, following Among her the example of their saintly aunt entered the Order of St. Joseph. The eldest died a novice several ago. The others are engaged teachers in two of the Brooklyn asa demies.

Mass of Requiem was celebrated in Flushing by the Very Rev. Dean Donnelly, pastor of St. Michael's Church Flushing. The deacon was the Rev M. Tierney, of Brooklyn; the subdea con, the Rev. John M. Kieley, of Brantford, L.I., and the Rev. Charles McKenna of Flushing, was master of ceremonies.

The Right Rev. Bishop McDonnell presided, and imparted the last bless ng. His deacons of honor were Mgr. Duffy and Very Rev. J. Me-Namee. Beside the officiating clergy there were present a large number

The interment took place at Mount St. Mary's Cemetery, Flushing.

The Week's Anniversaries.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

Apparently these weekly lists of anniversaries are interesting to some of our readers, if we are to judge from the favorable expressions of opinion that come to us. In that case we could not do better than to continue them, although we cannot promise that each week's list will be of equal interest, for the good reason that the events commemorated belong to the past, we have no control over them, and selection is out of the question. We will then commence with Monday last, and events of minor importance we will merely mention, as there are, here and there, others that we may have ox casion to touch upon at greater length. Monday, 5th October, the anniversary of the death of Lord Cornwaliis, who died in 1805. the same date, in 1813, the famous chief, Tecumseh, closed his eventful and noble career. In 1818, on the 5th October, died Jeremiah O'Brien, the heroic commander who won the first naval battle of the American Revolution. On the same date, 1847. Liberia, in Africa, was declared a Republic. In 1852, Dub lin was first lighted with gas. may seem strange; but, while Dublin was the capital, it was not the first city in Ireland to have a gas service. A year earlier, Clonmet was lighted with gas; and as early as 1850, William Davis, Bagwell, Harry ett, and Charles Bianconi (of stagecoach fame) organized the first gas ompany in that town.

Tuesday, the 6th October, was the anniversary of the death of Pope Sylvester II., which event took place in 999. In 1793, on the same date took place the terrible massacre at Lyons, in France. That was one of the most sanguinary results of the Reign of Terror, outside of Paris. In 1798, on the 6th October, the Irish Insurrection Bill passed Parliament in England. The story of that famous "Insurrection Act" is one that could not be told without rehearsing the entire history of Ireland's troubles for half a century. The 6th October, 1821, was the birthday of Jenny Lind, the famous singer, to whom we made a brief reference our last issue. In 1836, on the same date, King Charles X. of France died And on the same day, in the same year, died the great Irish Oriental Scholar, William Marsden.

Wednesday, the 7th October, calls the famous battle of Lepanto fought in 1571. In 1775, the Brit ish destroyed the town of Bristol, R.I., on the 7th October. It was on the 7th October, 1849, that Edgar Allan Poe, the original and quaint American poet died. The mention of Poe brings to mind his most famous pieces and his strange death. though an erratic genius, and one whose days were cut short by his own foolish life, Poe left a few monunents of a literary character that will live as long as the English language is read. Of these "The Raven" is the most fantastic and wonderful both as a dreamy conception and as a weaving together of marvellous verse. Then comes his "Lost Len ore," and after that his imperishable poem on "The Bells." He has suc eeded in this in making English more imitative than it was ever im agine it could be made. His death was premature and sad; a natural conclusion to a life of thoughtlessness and folly. If man could but re flect upon such a life, he would feel the truth of Thomson's graphic words:-

'Then vice, in its high career would stand appalled,

And heedless. rambling, impuls learn to think.

years later Robert Holme died. October 7th, 1859.

Thursday, October the 8th, was th anniversary of the death of Fra Bar the great painter, which tolomeo, took place in 1517. In 1837, on the same date, the great Socialist Fourier died. And on the same date, in 1871, the great fire in Chicago took

Friday, 9th of October, was the anniversary of the death of Pope Clement II., who died in 1047. On he same date, in 1547, Michael Cervantes, the Spanish poet, wit an author was born. The only other anniversary of importance on that day was the sentencing of William Smith O'Brien. Thomas Francie Meagher and Patrick O'Donaghoe, in Clonmel, in 1848. That was the day on which Meagher delivered his fam

ous speech from the dock. Possibly it was second in interest to Emmet's speech, but as a piece of oratory it is second to nothing, in any language, that ever fell from the lips of an impassionate orator, from the days of Demosthenes to the present.

This day is the 10th of October

the great painter Benjamin who was born in 1728. On the 10th October, 1885, Cardinal McCloskey died. This is also the anniversary of the birth of Father Theobald Mathew, the great Irish Apostle of tem-He was born one hundred and thirteen years to-day, on the 10th October, 1790. As the life and work of Father Mathew are ever new, no matter how often told, we have decided to cut short all the other anniversaries of the week, in order to give a fuller account of this one. It was on the 10th April, 1838, that Father Mathew signed 'his famous temperance pledge, and the words with which he did so have become memorable: "Here goes in the name of God." The following brief sketch of that wonderful career may serve to bring to mind the work done and the glorious effects of it on the Irish

"Theobald Mathew was born at Thomastown, County of Tipperary, Oct. 10. 1790. He was of a sweet and engaging disposition, incapable of anger or resentment, free from selfishnessi always anxious to share with others whatever he possessed; these characteristics he carried through life. Having passed through the usual preliminary course of studies for Maynooth College he sent thither in September 1807. Ordained in 1814, he was first stationed in Kilkenny, where he became a Capuchin friar. After a few months he was sent to Cork, the scene of his life's work.

"The twenty-four years during which Father Mathew labored so untiringly among the people of Cork. teaching them, preaching to them helping them in so many ways, and, above all, loving them and under standing them, was a fitting novitiate for the great work he was destined later on to achieve. And during his ministrations, when, with his own hands, he tended them in the terrible cholera outbreak of 1832, superintending night after night the efforts of the hospital nurses, consoling with the aids of religion those to whom recovery was impossible, and providing with inexhaustible charity for the widows and orphans bereft of all means of support, these people grew so to love and venerate him.

"Father Mathew's daily and intimate intercourse with the people among whom he worked gave him ample opportunity for noting the untold misery of which intemperance was the direct cause.

"During Father Mathew's long career in Cork he had, in sermons private admonitions, warned his flock of the risk to body and which they ran when they gave themselves up to intemperance. Full of the tenderness and compassion for erring human nature, which early gained for him the title of the 'Sinner's Friend,' there were none outside the pale of his boundless charity, but his fatherly heart, so especially tender to children, and so rejoicing in their happiness and innocence, was torn with grief in witnessing the sufferings these little ones endured in a home desecrated with drunkenness, where happiness had no foothold, and whence ence soon fled.

"About the year 1830 a new move ment-total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors—had been started in the south of Ireland by Richard Dowden, William Martin the Quaker and several others. The latter gentleman was most zealous in the cause. He was an intimate friend of Father Mathew, and used often say to him: 'Oh, Theobald Mathew, if thou wouldst but join our move ment we would surely succeed.' The young priest deeply reflected on this appeal, and, having finally arrived at the conviction that the cause was a righteous one, determined to give it his support.

"For this purpose he held a meet ing in his own schoolroom, and after indicating in a short speech his intention and convictions he went over to the table, and with the words Here goes in the name of God, signed the pledge on the evening of April 10, 1838. From that hour the movement went on like a stream, gathering strength as it advanced, till in the broad river success it swept all obstacles from its path. Some idea of the progress of the good from the fact that during the nine months after the 'Apostle of Temperance' took up the cause 156,000 persons were enrolled as members of the

"Fother Mathew became famous and thousands flock?d from all parts of the country to receive the pledge from his hands. By January, 1839, there were 200,000 names on the so-ciety's roll. In December of that year he visited Limerick, and in the

shorf space of three days after his arrival 150,000 persons took ledge. In 1842 he visited Glasgow. Not only the Irish people, but great crowds of English Protestants received the pledge from his hands. The Duke of Norfolk, Lords Arundel, Sur-Brougham and other eminent Englishmen joined the movement. It and the anniversary of the birth of is estimated that 600,000 people Great Britain took the piedge. The summer of 1843 saw Father Mathew on a tour through England. He visit?d the principal towns and administered the pledge to thousands. On leaving England, Father Mathew had the satisfaction of knowing that he left 600,000 persons pledged to temperance behind him.

"Through the terrible years of the amine, Father Mathew acted part of ministering angel. He took sole charge of the south depot in Cork when the committee suspended operations, and fed 6,000 starving creatures daily. He was frequently reminded of the heavy responsibility he incurred, and asked what would happen when the funds should fail. He invariably answered that trusted in the goodness of God. His trust was not in vain, for, when nearly at the end of his resources, a vessel arrived from the United States with a cargo of breadstuff, nobly sent from the exiles to their suffering brethren. "When the crisis of the famine had

passed Father Mathew felt free to accept an urgent invitation from his countrymen in America, and in 1849 sailed for the United States. Arriving in New York on July 2, he was presented with an address by the Common Council. He afterward travelled through the principal cities, everywhere receiving a cordial welome and giving the pledge to thousands of citizens of all creeds. One of the most important events in his American tour was his impressive reception in the Capital by the nation's representatives.

"He arrived in Washington Dec. 18, 1849, and immediately there was a motion made in the House of Rapresentatives to admit him to the floor. It was carried unanimously, and Father Mathew made the most of his opportunity to advance the great cause he had at heart. In the United States Senate, Mr. of Wisconsin, proposed the following resolution: 'Resolved, Theobald Mathew be allowed a seat within the Bar of the United States Senate during the period of his sojourn in Washington. The resolucion was carried by thirty-three to eighteen, the dissentients being Southerners, who were offended by Father Mathew's pronouncements in Ireland against negro slavery.

"Thus the great Irish Apostle of Temperance was accorded an honor never granted to a foreigner up to that time, except Lafayette. On 20 President Fillmore enter-Dec. tained Father Mathew at a great dinner, to which were invited fifty of he most prominent Americans in the Capital at that time. Father Mathew returned to Ireland in 1851, and died at Queenstown in 1856, aged sixty-six years."

Thus closes this week's anniversaries with one that can never be forgotten either at home or abroad by Irishmen and by all the friends of

AN INDIAN PRIEST.

An interesting account is giv-

en of the ordination of Rev. Father Negahnquet, who is said to be the first full-blooded Indian to be ordained a priest in the United States. Father Negahnquet when a little boy was a pupil of Father Ketcham, the Director of the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, who took a deep and paternal interest in the young and brilliant Algonquin pupil. Hi education was obtained at the Sacred Heart Mission, Oklahoma, and in Rome, where it was completed. He was quick to learn, even from childhood, and being of a docile disposition and very pious that pathway to the altar was easy for him to travel. His parents were Christian, and his grandmother taught him his first prayers. His father is an educated and his mother a very exemplary Christian woman. The Century" in dealing with the question of this ordination, says:-

"A statement has recently appear ed in several papers to the effect that Father Bechor, the Jesuit, who his time was known as an efficien priest and an orator, was the full blood Indian priest of the University d States. It appears, however, that Father Bechor had white blood in his reins. The fact is, there have I everal priests of mixed white ndian blood. It is probable t Father Negannquet is the first lood Indian priest of the States. We do not contend the here might not have been an ind priest at a very early date in rritory that is now a part

OUR TORO (From Our Own



SATURDAY, C

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MR. JAMES MALLO 40400000000000

The names of Mallo are two of the best k West End of Toronto. century owners of the been familiar in busin circles; they have been with the growth of Ca western parishes, par Helen's and with the outlying suburb whose picturesque white brid ton; with those da events the names of Woods are inseparably these well known fam James Mallon, B.A., L Mr. Mallon is the so

Mailon, J.P., and Elle in 1864, he is the elde of four sons and sev His early education wa the separate schools of at the De La Salle Ins the direction of the thers; following this v of three years at the T School, where in 1882 "head boy," winning the Marquis of Lorne, t General of Canada; Jol now in the Home Savin his brother closely for came out second in the a year spent in busines determined upon a lega came a short time at S College, and then the w for a university career upon. In this he was s he graduated from Ton sity, taking his degree 1890. Two years later al letters of L.L.B. wer his name, and after gr law in 1893 he becam the firm of Anglin and

Mr. Mallon has alread public offices which besp teem of his fellow-citize years he represented th Schools on the Board o to Collegiate Institutes, he had the honor of be chairman of that body.
ago at the request of fr for alderman, and thoug had the gratification the highest number of polled by a new candida asked to enter for aldern in the year following, My clined. In April last he ed inspector of Legal Of tario with headquarters

In the regions of sport is not unknown, and his this direction is shown that he was for some tir of the Sunnyside Boatin fore it became absorbed ronto Rowing Club. In cles he began work early the late Chevalier McDon a branch of the St. Vinc in connection with St. P eighteen years ago, Mr. one of the first members. days it seems the work ciates of the branch was o onerous for only on for assistance turned up initial winter.

Mr. Mallon is president III., of the C.M.B.A., and of the Catholic Order of was chairman of th Fund for St. Helen's Chur member of the committee building of the Church of Family. In political life known as secretary of the Reform Association, vice-the Toronto Reform Asso President of the Carturing 1882. Five years ago M

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OUR TORONTO

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)



MR. JAMES MALLON, BA, L.L.B.

AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

The names of Mallon and Woods are two of the best known in the West End of Toronto. During a half century owners of these names have been familiar in business and civic circles: they have been identified too with the growth of Catholicity in the western parishes, particularly St. Helen's and with the days when the outlying suburb whose centre is the nicturesque white bridge was Brockton; with those days and those events the names of Mallon and Woods are inseparably connected. To these well known families belongs James Mallon, B.A., L.L.B.

Mr. Mallon is the son of Mr. John Mailon, J.P., and Ellen Woods: born in 1864, he is the eldest of a family of four sons and seven daughters. His early education was received at the separate schools of the city and at the De La Salle Institute, under the direction of the Christian Bro-thers; following this was a course of three years at the Toronto Model School, where in 1882 he came out "head boy," winning the medal of the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada; John J. Mallon now in the Home Savings Bank, ran his brother closely for the lead and came out second in the school. After a year spent in business Mr. Mallon determined upon a legal course; then came a short time at St. Michael's College, and then the work necessary for a university career was entered upon. In this he was successful and he graduated from Toronto Univertaking his degree of B.A. in 1890. Two years later the additional letters of L.L.B. were added to his name, and after graduating law in 1893 he became partner the firm of Anglin and Mallon.

Mr. Mallon has already held many public offices which bespeak the esteem of his fellow-citizens. For six years he represented the Separate Schools on the Board of the Toronto Collegiate Institutes, and in 1901 he had the honor of being elected chairman of that body. Two years ago at the request of friends he ran for alderman, and though defeated had the gratification of obtaining the highest number of votes ever polled by a new candidate. Though asked to enter for aldermanic honors in the year following, Mr. Mallon declined. In April last he was appointwith headquarters at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

In the regions of sport Mr. Mallon is not unknown, and his interest in this direction is shown by the fact that he was for some time president of the Sunnyside Boating Club fore it became absorbed in the Toronto Rowing Club. In church circles he began work early, and when the late Chevalier McDonnell started a branch of the St. Vincent de Paul in connection with St. Helen's some eighteen years ago, Mr. Mallon was one of the first members. In those days it seems the work of the associates of the branch was at first non oo onerous for only one applicant for assistance turned up during the

Mr. Mallon is president of Branch III., of the C.M.B.A., and a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters; was chairman of the Building Fund for St. Helen's Church, and a member of the committee for the late building of the Church of the Holy In political life he has been

familiar name in the musical circles of the city. This lady was the winner of the gold medal at the Toronto College of Music, being the sec ond in the history of the institution to obtain the honor of medalist, and for some years connected with its teaching staff; at the time of he marriage she was choir-director at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes The cares of a household and of two little children prevent Mrs. Mallon from taking as large a share as formeriy in musical affairs, but special occasions still see her to the fore a director, harpist or pianist. After summering at the Island Mr. Mrs. Mallon have taken up their residence at their new home on Bruns-

A DOUBLE FEAST.-Yesterday the double feast of St. Michael and the Holy Rosary was celebrated. The diocese is under the protection of the great Archangel, our Cathedral is named in his honor, and his day is His feast was celebrated annually. solemnized at the late Masses. plenary indusgence attached to the feast of the Holy Rosary was the neans of the faithful approaching Holy Communion in large numbers; so great were they that in some cases the fact was commented on with words of commendation and thankfulness from the pulpit.

THE ANNUAL ecclesiastical collection was announced to be taken up on Sunday next. In speaking on this point Rev. Father Walsh, St. Helen's, urged his congregation headed the list of parishes in lately the diocese to keep up the reputation they had won in the past; he also emphasized the dearth of vocations and urged parents and those in charge to do what they could to assist the work, the seed of which was so often sown but so seldom came to harvest.

ST FRANCIS OF ASSISI. - This saint who endears himself to all by his gentle ascetic life and all embracing love for creatures has now a special claim in Toronto, and the Church lately erected and named in his honor, celebrated his feast at the Masses and Vespers on Sunday last. The pastor, Rev. W. McCann, officiated, and the altars were especially decorated for the occasion.

WEDDING BELLS.-The marriage of Miss Anne Long, daughter of Mr. Thomas Long, of Woodlawn, Jarvis street, and Mr. Howard Wheeler, barrister, of St. Paul Minnesota, took place at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes on Thursday morning last. Rev. Father Cruise officiated. During the Mass a hymn to the Sacred Heart and an "Ave Maria" were sung by Toronto's celebrated soprano, Miss Teresa Flannigan.

The bride was attended by her sis ter, Miss Elizabeth Long, and was given away by her father. Little Charlie O'Connor, of Ottawa, carried the bride's train. The Brida gown was of white crepe de chine appliqued in white cloth and pearls. The veil was of tulle and the wreath of orange blossoms; a beautiful bouquet of white roses and lily of the valley was carried by the bride.

The bridesmaid wore a lace dress the white surface of which was adorned with opal sequins; the costume was completed by a sash in pastel shades and white beaver hat garlanded with autumn leaves. The page wore pale blue velvet, finished with a collar of Irish lace.

the groom, was best man, and Mr. Carl Taylor and Mr. Wheelock, of St. Paul, were the ushers. After a reception at Woodlawn, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler left for Detroit en route for their home in St. Paul.

REV. E. J. KIERNAN DEAD. -On Saturday of last week word came by cable of the death of Rev. E. J. Kiernan, a well known priest of this diocese, who died at Manchester, for Canada. Father Kiernan had been absent for some months on account of his health, and though particulars are not yet to hand; it is probable that for a time at least, he was somewhat recovered when he In the churches of the diocese he was prayed for on Sunday, and refer ences to his life and character were made from the pulpits: "His brother priests all loved and esteemed him," were the words of one pastor. known as secretary of the Brockern
Reform Association, vice-president of
the Toronto Reform Association red
president of the Cartwright Club in
1882. Fire years ago Mr. Malica
number of years he had suffered from

a complication of maladies which in the end have proved fatal.

Father Kiernan was a native of Longford, Ireland, and coming to this country as a student finished his course at the Grand Seminary, Montreal. After his ordination he was for a short time at St. Catherne's, Ont., and at St. Mary's in this city. Thence he was sent as chaplain to the Reformatory for boys at Penetanguishene. Having plished two years good work at this institution he was transferred to Stayner, and again to the Reformatory. The last move was to Collingwood, where for the greater part of his priestly service, he was the esned parish priest. To know Father Kiernan was to love him. His disposition was so amiable and tender that all who came to him in sorrow or suffering were met with ready sympathy, and his priestly career held many a secret of gentle and generous gift. An ardent Irishman, he was yet faithful to the land of his adoption in proof of which he was returning to it sick as he was even unto death. It was the privilege of the writer to know Father Kiernan well, and so far as huma knowledge goes it can be said that the summons of the Master found his servant ready, and that the reward of the good steward is even now his The gentle kindly priest whose large frame and genial fair face bespoke the race from which he sprang is at rest where the sea divides him from those he ministered to long and lovingly, but his name and work will not be forgotten, and for the much loved Soggarth aroon many a prayer shall ascend to the throne of the Most High. May he rest in peace.

RELICS FOUND.-Of interest to students of Canadian History and particularly to those who follow the always fascinating story of the work of the Jesuits in North America, is the recent finding of relics at Christian Island in the Georgian Bay. These are a censer used in the old chapel at Fort St. Jose and a roughly fashioned andiron. The censer on analysis proved to have three coats, the outer of brass an inner layer of copper and a lining of pure gold. The discovery was made by Mr. G. Mills McClurg, of 562 Yonge street, and is of historic value as showing that the fort was destroyed by the Iroquois in 1648, and not vojuntarily abandoned, as in the latter case the Jesuits would have taken the censer with them.

EUGENE O'CONNOR BURIED. -Young Mr. O'Connor, of whose sad death near Calgary, I told you last week, was buried on Thursday from St. Paul's Church. A hemorrhage probably brought on by sudden exertion while out shooting was the im mediate cause of death.-R.I.P.

FOREIGN MISSION.-Rev. Father T. J. Cullen, from Manchester, England, was at St. Mary's Church yesterday, and made an eloquent appeal on behalf of the foreign missions. A collection amounting to over two hundred dollars, was taken up, and considering that the congregation was altogether unprepared for the call this was highly creditable.

Wedding Bells.

St. Martin's Church, Martindale, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday, 23rd Sept.

The contracting parties were Mr. Joseph Mulvihill, of Sault St. Marie, and Miss Nellie Hogan, of this par ish. The ceremony was performed by be thankful to us for it. Rev. Father Blondin, P.P. The bride looked charming in a beautiful gown of white silk with a tuile veil, and wreath of orange blossoms. The of orange blossoms. bridesmaids were Miss Mary Hogan and Miss Kennedy, cousins of the bride. Mr. M. J. Mulvihill, brother of the groom, acted as best man.

After the ceremony the wedding party drove to the residence of the bride's mother, where dinner was partaken of by over one hundred guests The presents were numerous and costly, showing the high esteem in son. We wish to preserve for all, which the young couple were held.

LILAC TEA

Archbishop Bruchesi Interdicts "Les Desbats."

The following mandement, prohibiting all Roman Catholics in the archdiocese of Montreal from ing or selling "Les Debats," a French Sunday newspaper, was read on Sunday in all the Roman Catholic churches of the city:-

"In the month of January last, on our return from Rome, in the course of an address made to the faithful, assembled in our cathedral, we proaounced, with regard to one of the newspapers of Montreal, the following words, that the "Semaine Religieuse" published:-

"This paper, that I do not wish yet to name, is doing an evil work It insults bishops, priests and citizens, the most worthy of respect and objects the most sacred. This paper is the panegyrist of condemnable literary works; the panegyrist of a French writer recently dead, whose name cannot even he pronounced from a Christian puipit, nor his works admitted in the midst, I shall not say of Catholics, but not even of honest and respectable peo ple. I have already given to the directors of this sheet a charitable and paternal warning. I also give them this one, which to me also charitable. But, however benevolent may be my disposition, however strong may be my love o peace, and my disinclination to deal harshly, I shall, however, be obliged, if the situation does not prove, to act energetically and with severity. I am a bishop, I am a pastor, and God will demand of me an account of your souls."

"The newspaper to which we made allusion is 'Les Debats.'

"As we have said this solemn warning was preceded by others From Rome even we wrote to the manager, to make him aware of the evil a sheet of that nature was producing in the heart of our popula tion and conjured him to cease publishing articles of that kind.

"We may say we have exhausted, with regard to 'Les Debats,' means of charity and kindness. However, to our great regret, we have noticed no improvement. The work has been continued with perhaps even more fullness.

'Regarding evolution, this paper has put forth doctrines, bordering on eresy, if they are not formally heretical; it has insulted in an ignoble manner the holy and venerated memory of Mgr. Ignace Bourget, even at the time when the diocese was pre paring to erect to him a monument of homage, of admiration, and o thankfulness; it has insulted Pius IX., and has scoffed at the Syllabus. We cannot recall it all here. recently we wrote to the Catholics of one of our dioceses, recalling to them certain laws for the sanctification of Sunday, it found nothing better to do than to turn our letter into ridicule.

"In tolerating any longer such a newspaper, we should be lacking in one of the principal duties of a bishop, and the people, whose keep ing has been entrusted to us, would have the right to ask for protection. This duty, my dear brethren, we shall accomplish to-day, and we feel

"To convince ourselves that we are putting an end to legitimate fears, we have only to recollecte the complexities of many good citizens of our city, and those heard recently in the country districts during our pas-

"Fathers and mothers, will you leave at the hands of your children a poison that would cause them death? A bad book, a bad newspaper, are for the soul as you know, fatal poi-

to us as they are easily exposed to danger-faith, good, morals, religious practices, the love of the Church and respect for its authority. For this reason we raised our cently against bad theatres, which are the cause of so many disorders, for this reason we have endeavored to stop the profanation of or this reason we desire to stop the diffusion of those dangerous capable of consigning irreparable injury to souls.

Therefore, by virtue of our epis copal authority, and by virtue of the rules of the Index, we interdict to all the faithful of our diocese, the seiling, buying, reading, or keep in possession of the newspaper 'Les Debats.'

"In this prohibition, we have in view, as you know, my dear brethren, only your weifare, you will respect it then, as you have respected the regulations and suggestion of your parish pastors.

"This mandement shall be read in all churches, where public services are celebrated, and at the chapter of all the religious communities, on the first Sunday following its inception "Given at Montreal under our ring and seal, and that of our chance! lor, the 24th of September, one thousand nine hundred and three.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

St. Louis de France

(By a Regular Contributor.)

A couple of weeks ago an American traveller asked us why Church on Roy street is called St. Louis de France. We explained to him that one of the Kings of France, named Louis, was a saint and that this Church was dedicated to him. He seemed to find it difficult to reconcile the ideas of a real king and real saint, and of both being one person. We had not time to-tell him the story of the life and grand characteristics of this great saint; but should these few lines ever come under his notice, we will attempt to briefly state the leading events that wonderful life, so that he may learn how rank, and honors, wealth and titles, neither assist nor frustrate a true Christian in becoming a saint of God. This monarch was a brave soldier, a gentle father, a wise judge, and a model king. He was born at the castle of Pois-

sy, on 23rd April, 1215, and was baptized in that town, hence the name which he long carried-Louis of Poissy. His mother was the pious and prudent Queen, Blanche of Castile. It was she who said: "I love my son above all creatures; but I would sooner see him die than to see him commit a mortal sin." His father was a good king and a good parent. The young Louis, at the age of twelve, was crowned at Rheims During his minority his mother, Blanche, governed the kingdom with wisdom and success. He gave several hours of each day to pious devotions; and these practices he carried on through life. He build the ous hospital of the "Quatre-vingts:" he founded abbeys and convents; he distributed great sums in alms. His generosity even extended to the Orient, and, in 1139, the Emperor of Constantinople presented him with the Holy Crown of Thorns. Louis went to meet the Dominican monks who bore the gift to him. When he met them he took the relic, placed it on his shoulders and entered the town in his bare feet.

We said that he was also a brave warrior. He gained two great vicshall accomplish to-day, and we feel sure that all Christian families will tories in his younger days, one at Taillebourg, over his rebellious Vassals, and one at Saintes, over the English. who had come over to aid them. His valor was most conspicuous in his crusade against the Mahometans. On the 12th June, 1248. he had completed all preparations for an expedition against them. He conthe regency to his mother. the feet of the poor on Sunday. he were capable governing his ownsoul he was equally so in governing the kingdom. He made wise laws that banished licentiousness, gambing, blasphemy, luxury in women's Denys, accompanied by his wife, his

brothers and the nobles. There he met the Pope's legate who presented him with the ariflamme, or banner of the pilgrims. He left Paris, intending to stop at Lyons, on the way to Aignes-Mortes, where he was to take ship, in order that the Vicar Christ might there grant him absolution for his sins.

When the Christian fleet reached Damietta, they found the water there very shallow; the king raised his war-cry and leaped, sword in hand, into the sea, and led his followers to the land. Damietta was abandoned, and the Christians entered it the next day, singing the "Te Deum." A plague broke out in his army, and the king displayed as much courage in attending the sick as he had shown on the field of battle. At last the fell malady came to himself, and found in his weakened body an easy prey for its ravages.

A biographer tells thus of his misfortunes at this stage of his career:-

"The Saracens took advantage of this critical state of affairs. returned in greater numbers and with greater boldness. The army, decimated by the plague, was compelled to retreat. At the urgent colicitation of his nobles and almost in spite of himself Louis sent for an emir and told him that he consented to surrender provided the lives of the people and his own were spared. The royal captive was then stripped of his garments and left almost naked after heavy fetters had been placed on his hands and feet. But Louis appeared insensible to suffering. His greatness of soul, his patience and courage in the midst of adversity astonished the Mahometans no less than the bravery he had displayed in battle. Had Louis renounced Christ, they would have chosen him as their king. He paid an immense sum in gold for the ransom of his people and restored the town of Damietta in exchange for his own person, saying that a king of France was not to be ransomed with money."

Although personally set at liberty he tarried five years in the East for the purpose of freeing Christian captives and of instructing converts.

But the news of his mother's death reached him, and he was obliged to return home. Amongst his practises of devotion he recited the canonical hours every day, went to confession every week, and washed dresses, and chicanry in law-suits. He was the first monarch ever to forbid duelling. In his daily walks around Paris, or in the gardens of Vinennes, he decided disputes without the formality of trial. His death, which like his life, was saintly, and is thus described by the writed quoted above:-

"Animated solely by his zeal for the recovery of the holy land, he undertook a fresh crusade, but was attacked by the pestilential fever bred in the army by the unwholesome air and stifling heat. Seeing his end approaching, he sent for his Philip and handed him a paper on which was written:

" 'I recommended you above all, my dear son, to endeavor to love God with all your soul, for he who does not love him cannot be saved. Be careful to do nothing that may displease him and to never commit mortal sin. Endure every hardship and misery rather than fall into such misfortune. Confess frequently choose good confessors who will lead you in the right path. Be sure to restore the property of others. Your chief aim should be to have your subjects live in peace and justice. Be careful to always have good governors and good judges and inquire frequently into their conduct.'

"He exhorted all his officers to be have like true servants of Jesus Christ.

"Then he had himself placed on a small bed covered with ashes, and, after pronouncing these words from the Scriptures: 'I shall enter, Lord. into Thy house and I shall Traise Thy name,' he gave up his soul to God. This was on the 25th August, 1270. Louis lived 56 years, during 44 of which he had sat on the throng of France.

"O great St. Louis, protect France and intercede with God so that all countries may be well governed and may progress in peace and justica." And this invocation is the basis of the devotion that erected one of the Queen Blanche, and proceeded to St. finest churches of our city under the patronage of St. Louis de France

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LIBAC TEA

Old Letters.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

may not have much interest for the general reader; but as it refers es and times not too remote, a few extracts from it may be amus It is quite possible that some of the readers may take more than a passing interest in its contents. The writer of this letter died in 1900; he per Ottawa. He was also an enthusiastic and well educated Irishman. give the letter as it is, save where it has been so badly cut up and handled that I cannot make out the writing.

Dublin, 2nd Feb., 1891.

As this is nomination day with you in Canada. I bethought myself of sending you a few lines. I have been daily promising myself to do so, but the noise of London, a great, big, Babel, drove everything out of my head. As far as Irish po litics go, you know as much as I do about them. It would seem here as if the Parnell storm only cleared the atmosphere, and that in the end the leader will come out on top. I thought of you to-day as I lit cigar at the door of the Imperial Hotel and looked across Sackville street at the Post Office. I wondered how it was that I neglected to use that institution and transmit some news to my friends in Canada. It was only the other day I came over on the Hollyhead steamer the "Munster." I found Dublin in a state of festive gaiety, despite Lent, and despite the many sad scenes that darken the spirit of the nation. The Castle is another Rideau Hall on a large scale; the Lord-Lieutenant is quite popular in certain circles; and it is told abroad that the Prince of Wales is coming over here soon to study the situation for himself. (The present King is here referred to.) There is a little cozy spot called "The Angel," just around from the Four Courts, where I like to go and sip some Guiness' and listen to the political fellows regulating the future of the Empire in general and of Ireland in a special manner. They have a vague idea that England is in great trouble about Canada, and that the United States will take it from Great Britain. Some predict a war, and rejoice in it as a chance for Ireland to rush in any pay up old scores. But their ideas on Canada are a little hazy. Long before you get this your elections will be over. It is the first time for years that 1 have not had a hand in the shindy but I suppose Ottawa will not suffer

by my absence. O'Brien and Dillon were sent to Clonmel and then transferred to Galway. I am going down into Black North in a few days, and I will write you from there. I had intended going to the continent next month, but things are so interesting here that I will remain a while. If you ever feel like sending me a paper, address me to Hearn's Hotel, street. Clonmel, Tipperary, I will be there in a few weeks and may spend some time in the South. For the present I am off to the North. We have regular winter weather. I mean Irish winter. I have not seen much of the country s over; a run to Bray and Killiney and a short excursion into Wicklow where I was taken for a mining-prospector constitute my experiences of Dublin and surroundings. However, I am taking in the city fairly well. It is now growing late; the lights are lit along Capel street, so I will retire and leave the rest of my letter till

> Enniskillen, 5th March, 1891.

Here I am! Since I began my let ter on your nomination day, I will close it on election day. I wonder how Canada is to-night. Who runs the wigwam on the Hill? Is old Sir John still there, or have the Grits ousted him? Ten thousand such questhis morning. I looked out at the clouds of the morning, high over the city of the famed dragoons, and I kept on asking myself all these ques tions. But am I not in Enniskillen? I am at the "White Heart"—and truit is the reverse of a Black Heart -for all seems hospitality and kindness itself. Yonder wends Lough Erne, the picturesque and beautiful; further off the horizon blends with

lank city of almost a single street is situated in a most beautiful position. I noticed this the more as I returned to town yesterday from a nine mile drive to "Florence Court," the residence of Lord Enniskillen. The demaisne is equal to any I have seen in England. In fact, this headquarters of the hydra of Orangism is not so bad a place as notoriety would have you think. The editor of the "Fermanagh Record," Tremble, told me that the Earl of Enniskillen determined to tear down the Catholic Church that was built opposite the Protestant Church, but was found dead in his bed one morn-They have queer stories about religious troubles here: some them true, most of them fiction. could fill a novel for you with all I have heard. I had a boat-row Lough Erne, and passed Capt. Coleman's place—it is called Belleview and I believe it to be superior to 'Florence Court." I had a nice vening with Mr. John Cassidy, at his house-he is a merchant grocer here-and another at Mr. McGuire's who is a wholesale dry goods merchant of great repute. They are known as the McGuire's of the "Diamond," on account of the place where their establishment is situated. I am invited to have dinner with a Mr. Bate of Enniskillen. In fact, I have had such a kind reception on every side since I cam here that I hate to leave. I amused them well with stories about Canadian backwoods' life. One thing I noticed most particularly here, it is the everlasting presence of the soldiers. They are eternally going and coming; parades, reveilles, tattoos, generals, and the infernal twang of the keybugle from grey dawn till after sunset would make you think that the town was under insurrection act. But the girls don't seem to be in any dread of those skinny Highlanders, or red-coated fusilliers. They can tow a gigantic corporal, or a harem-scarem private, about with all the ease of a little tug hauling a big merchantman into the port of Quebec.

the purple heathery hills. The long

I am going in a couple of days to Omagh, about 21 miles from here, but no matter where I go I can never forget Enniskillen and its hospital-

> Omagh, Tyrone, 9th March, 1891.

"Is it possible that I never sent -'s letter yet?'' Such my question as I found it again in my pocket this morning. I am now in too big a hurry to add much to this already long rig-ma-role. I am here in the capital of William O'Brien's constituency. You can never know how great that man is in the eyes of the people who elected him; and whether in prison, or in America, in Tyrone or in Parliament, he is to them the pure, unsullied patriot, the man "without fear and without re-

On Main street here I ran across another "White Heart" hotel. I was so well treated in Enniskillen . that I resolved to try the Heart of Tyrone; and I found it a warm, generous, open and friendly Heart. There is a pretty little river runs past here -in Canada we would call it a creek. Father McNamee, the parish priest, is building a very fine church here; he asked me to go see it and have din-ner with him. His nephew, the curate of the parish, was out in Canada collecting for the Church. He speaks so highly of Canada; Canadians, and their generosity, that the fact of coming from the banks of the St. Lawrence or of the Ottawa is a passport for you to the good and the homes of the people of Tyr-

I fear if I keep on I will make you think I have the writer's itch. The next place from which I hope to be able to write will be Michelstown. Remember me to all those who congregate at the Hall, I mean the "boys." May your shadow With the best wishes to grow less. all my friends in Canada, I subscribe myself, from under the shadow of the historic Round Towers, and the arching sky of old Erin.

Yours very faithfully,

R. N.

In closing I will repeat what I said in the beginning; this letter not have anything of great interest in it for any of the readers-for me it has, because I am always affected by such souvenirs of the good friends who are gone, and their letters servto awaken fond memories that alas! are only dreams of the past.

THE THIEF'S RUSE.

At Cologne recently a thief chased by the police took refuge in a church and kneeling before the altar claimed sanctuary after the medieval fash-The police arrested him all the

Memories Homes.

Here is an extract from a book, by an Irish priest entitled "Scenes and Sketches of an Irish Parish," which may recall to the minds of many of our readers scenes of the past. It runs as follows:-

"When Mrs. Coghlan, after putting the younger children to bed, made usual nightly announce 'To ver knees, to yer knees!' Bryan had already been kneeling a ten minutes, and with all the fervor of his soul had besought the God of Mercy to avert misfortune from his innocent children; adding, however, the invariable ejaculation of the Irish peasant when asking temporal 'Welcome be the will of God!

"In the family circle of Bryan Coghlan, the Rosary after supper vas never omitted. There was a tradition that, in the old homestead of the Coghians, it was said nightly without any break or interruption for three generations; and the sent family would no more think of neglecting it than they would of ab andoning the Faith.

"Mrs. Coghlan 'gave out' the Rosary in a low, sweet voice, and in a manner so deeply reverential that one could not listen to her without being moved to sentiments of greater piety and devotion. As she knelt there, with her mild blue eyes raised heavenward and a holy calm and peace radiating from her gentle, spiitual face, one could not heip comparing her with the statue of Our Lady of Lourdes in the chapel of Doon; or, if influenced by literary as sociations, of thinking of Wordsworth's exquisite sentiment:

The holy time is quiet as a nun, Breathless with adoration.

"Probably about the same hour in housands of humble homes throughout the land the Rosary was being recited just as devoutly as in Bryan Coghlan's; and we can well imagine the Mother of God and the court of heaven nightly bending their earnest gaze on our own little spot of earth, 'our own loved land of sorrow,' and listening with strained and enraptured attention to the full chorus of praise that swells upward from Erin in one grand symphony to the Throne of the Most High.

"Whilst the fourth decade was be ing said a neighbor and kinsman of Bryan's, Mat Coghlan, lifted latch of the door and entered. Finding the family at the Rosary, he quietly dropped on his knees, as was customary in such cases, and joined in the responses. At a silent intimation from Mrs. Coghlan, he even said the fifth decade, a privilege of which he seemed to be proud. As he seldom came for a ceilidh so late, Bryan instinctively associated visit with bad news, and his heart

"The Rosary finished, each spent a onsiderable time in saying they denominated "their own pray-Although Mrs. Coghlan, cording to an invariable custom, now extending back over many years, had already recited the first two parts of the Rosary (in the morning and at mid-day), and had quently completed the fifteen decades, or entire Rosary-her daily -nevertheless, she was the last to rise from her knees after completing her own prayers. compliment to her in particular, the visitor did not arise sooner; and only then did he exchange salutations with the household.

". 'Well, Mat, what's the best news?' Bryan observed, apparently in an indifferent way-though, truth to tell, he was deeply concerned about the reply.

"Bad news-very bad news for all of us, I'm afraid.' Mat answered, as he leisurely lit his pipe with a live coal, and then tried by various audible drawings and puffings to kindle n the obstinate dudeen

"Although all were awaiting in siproceeded, before giving any further information, to 'ready the pipe' with Mrs. Coghlan's knitting needle, and applied another coal to the tobacco with great deliberation and extreme care. In reality all this was a bit of

"The rint-warner was at my house for certain that the new landlord inends to raise the rint on some of the strong tinants next gale-day. He was afraid to come here to tell you himself; he has a mortial dread Tom here since the time he pitched

we the direct descendants of the fam ous owld 'Maw' Coghlan, a member of the Irish Parliament in College Green, who owned in owld times as many as a dozen fortified castles in the barony of Garrycastle? somever, it was not to tell yet family history I came here this late the night. I'm sorry to be the bearer of bad news; but as sure as your name is Bryan Coghlan your rint is going to be ruz on you, and mine too. God help us both blessed and holy night, wid our big, helpless families to support; and we hard set enough to struggle round and make ends meet, wid the bad times that is in it!"

"Mat," says Bryan, "I knew this Before we began the was coming. Rosary I felt that some meeya was over us. Do you know but to-night, while I was having a blast out of the pipe, when I looked at the corner and saw all the bags of meal w prought from the mill the other day. and when I seen all the children God bless them!-around me lookin' so happy and gay, I thought there so brave and hearty, I thought that I didn't deserve to be so comfortable; and that, like Job that Father John preached about last Sunday, God would try me with a touch of poverty and misfortune. But sure if He does, welcome be His holy will Whatever He sinds must be for our good. Mat avic, even though mightn't think so ourselves; for our ways aren't God's ways at all times."

CHRISTIANS IN SYRIA

We have before us a most interest ing letter from the pen of Rev. Father Angeli, S.J., of Syria, in which he gives an account of the Christian institutions in that land. The fearful massacres of the Christians in the East have awakened considerable interest in all that concerns the land of the rising sun. The largest Jesuit college in the world is at Beirut, in which over two thousand pupils are educated. And all over the surrounding country are schools, both male and female. Ar Djounie two silk mills have been established, which give work to a vast number of people. In the Annals of the Propagation of the Faith, Father Angeli tells of the mission that he gave some time ago amongst these ple. The account that the Jesuit Father gives is one calculated to awak en memories of the desert and of the days when the tens of thousands of crusaders left their homes in the West, donned the armor of the Cross, trod the wilds of Taurus, fainted unthe suns of the Orient, and, at last, beheld, set in the emerald meathat line Orontes, the white turrets and brown battlements of the Syrian Antioch. Read his graphic account of the mission:-

"At noon an hour is given the hands for dinner. The women who were making the retreat gave up three-fourths of this time to piety. When their very frugal meal was ended they came to the church for the Stations of the Cross. At 5 o'clock the working day is over. Then, immediately, comes supper. This mean consists' of olives, red onions and a piece of cheese, figs cooked in sugar and unfermented grape juice is the dessert. There may also be large red radishes which are rolled in bread, and at the bottom of the basket some eggs which are saved for Thursday's dinner.

"If you were to pass through the silk mill while the employees are at supper you would find them gathered into groups, some in the building :tseif, others in the yard. Sisters have sought out their brothers, cousing same village, each other. Each group has its own special type of physio-During your passage ye would, I am sure, often be invited to take part in this modest feast. Sad to relate, you would also find orphan girls who have no baskets, nor parents to sit beside during the rethey are not, however, without friends, and the contents of many a basket is gladly shared with them. Seated near the orphans you might see two little girls who have recen ly arrived at the mill. Their well worn clothes and untidy hair not make them at all shy. laugh continually and gaily plunge their beautiful white teeth stalk of sugar cane, careless of the fact that the juice is running down over their dresses. Princesses at a banquet could not be happier,

"The food of the employees these silk mills consists principally of bread and fruits. They and warm, substantial dishes on Sunday when at home; at the fac tory everything is dry and rold. About the end of November grapes become scarce, but oranges and sugar cane take their place. During Lent cucumbers are in season; these him into a bog-hole for calling the are followed by apricots, which

turn are succeeded by the water melon, red and succulent. This fruit is not so well liked as the cucumber, for the reason that the latter may be thrust into a pocket and eaten at odd moments. In summer all fruits give place to grapes and figs.

"Directly after supper the church bell is heard ringing. Soon along the path from the factory come groups of girls whose brilliant cos-tumes blend with the rose tinted twilight. At the church the men and boys take their places in front; the women behind the railing which vides the nave into two parts; the might be called a bustling silence The Rosary is said and at the end of each decade a hymn is sung. "There being no fear, as in the

morning, that the bell on the mill

will suddenly ring out a summons to work, everyone is willing to stay as long as possible to hear the Word of God. I might speak for more than an hour and never lose the attention of my audience; not would fall asleep in spite of the ten hours' work which they had performed during the day. Sometimes, it is true, I would notice the glances of one or two begin to wander here and there in search of distraction. At this I would introduce a story or parable or give a practical application to the words I had been speaking. Then I would enter the routine of daily life unfold the ordinary defects of character, give some advice as to how to correct them and urge my hearers to repentance. My words would bring forth many visible signs of contrition. All knelt at the end of the ser mon, and, after the candles on the altar had been lighted, the litanies of the Blessed Sacrament were recit The Syriac Rite was used, at which the people were greatly pleased. All took part. We had no organ, but those with good voices expended their best efforts and the result was very commendable indeed. Among the boys who attended the mission were the two best singers in Djounie. They sang at the evening services and added greatly to their attractiveness. At nine o'clock th exercises of the day were over The congregation filed out of the church in silence, the boys first, then the girls. On Friday four Fathers heard confessions in preparation for the following day.'

CATHOLIC PRESS

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Catholic Sailors' Club

THE CATHOLIC I the occasion of the re-Catholic Church in Le since, the Rt. Rev. 1 delivered a very asto on the subject of the olicity in England, 1 in 1778, when Rev. was dying at St. Om he had bee hopes there were for would have said that one single ray of hop from that period gives a sketch of a ce lish religious life and

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL. -On the occasion of the re-opening of a Catholic Church in London, not long since, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Robinson delivered a very astonishing sermon on the subject of the revival of Catholicity in England. He said that if, in 1773, when Rev. Alban Butler, was dying at St. Omer's College, in France, he had been asked what hopes there were for England, he would have said that there was "not one single ray of hope." Standing from that period Mgr. Robinson gives a sketch of a century of English religious life and change. His summary is both comprehensive and instructive, and we give it as we find it reported in an American Catholic ntemporary:-

"In the year 1801 many ecclesiastics and laymen were prepared to of-fer concessions to the government as a sort of payment for further repeals of the penal laws. They would have placed the election of the Bishops under the government veto, but God Himself prevented it. What a bondage it would have been if the government had had to confirm the election of the Catholic Bishops! The second Pitt had to resign his office as Prime Minister because he could not pass that act. So that evil was averted, and thank God for it! Go a stage further, and they saw

that through O'Connell's marvelous influence the government was forced into passing a great act of relief for Catholics. In 1829 was passed the great act of Catholic emancipation. That act provoked retaliation on the part of the Established Church, and five years after it was passed they nd the Evangelical Alliance founded, and as a consequence another alliance in opposition to it. This caused a great revival of spiritual life amongst the people.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND movement known as the Great Oxford Movement. Now he would mention the name of Wiseman, who was movement known as the Great Ox- into the houses of the people and always a Catholic to the marrowthat was to say, he was not a convert, but was brought up in rather a narrow point of view, and would Great Oxford Movement. But Wiseman had an enormous breadth sympathy and a marvellous range of view. He was the man raised nurse, guide and direct that great re-Wiseman, then Newman, and vival. then Manning were raised up by God, men head and shoulders above their brethren in the ecclesiastical life of the their labors.

this country, men the like of whom "Might God give them the light to were not seen at the present day.

Let them pass that over, and come to the year 1851, and they saw a marvellous event in the restoration of the Catholic hierarchy. What had happened from that time to this they all knew, but there was a feature of that movement which was not apparent to many. He (the right rev. preacher) supposed there was no one who lived at that time, or had lived since, and who was a student of history, but would say, What a pity Pusey and Keble did not become Catholics.' He (the right rev. preacher) had said it a thousand times himself in his ignorance. But there was another way of reading it. If those men had become Catholics it would have been the death-blow to high churchism and ritualism. Perhaps they would say, 'But surely you desire to see the death of the High Church movement? On the contrary, he would do nothing to hin-der the High Church cause. He did not approve of it, and would say to those who belonged to it, 'Thou art so near and yet so far,' and let them not mistake him. But God was making use of the High Church movement to bring people back to the faith, bringing them back in a way that Catholics could not do to the

taught parents and young children the need of a church, and were kindly received, whereas if a Catholic priest went into those houses he would not be welcomed. Far from it. a narrow point of view, and would not be, as they would suppose, the dust, no doubt Englishmen would see less satisfied with a false coin than more than any one else by God to Therefore, he said let the High the Englishman. Trust him for that. Church movement flourish, because it do, and in the end the Catholic Church would reap abundant fruit

> find the true church. That was his (the right rev. preacher's) interpretation of the extraordinary fact that Almighty God did not give the gift of faith to Keble and Pusey and other great men. They saw what it was in their own day. Every year seemed to bring fresh accession of liberty, and fresh advance of the people towards the realization of the need of a church. An extraordinary

thing was going on. What was the meaning of the memorial services which every one was having? Were they Requiem Masses? If not, were they prayers for the dead? That was what he (the right rev. preacher) wanted to know. Every one had a memorial service now, and that was a distinct advance towards Requiem Masses and prayers for the dead. There were that day with almost all the penal laws removed, and people were rejecting the word 'Protestant,' and thought it an insult if they were called Protestants. He (the right rev. preacher) always called them non-Catholics. Look at this country, with almost all the penal laws removed, and they could with literal truth say that this country was the truth say that this country was the most Catholic country in the world Subscribe to the amongst the people.

Then came that most marvellous church. Ritualistic clergymen went ligion. They were in the country of ligion. They were in the country o

the free. Let any one of their religious rites be infringed, and they had the law, and justice would be done them. Let them thank God for His infinite mercy. One thing there was dust, no doubt Englishmen would see the need of a church, and if they did there was a leakage. What he asked so they would soon begin to see the them to do was to lead holy lives, need of a true church. No man was to show forth the teaching of their religion, to practice what their religion taught, to be children of the cross. Let them be model Catho-lics, and it would not be long before was doing what Catholics could not this country came back to the faith."

LATE SISTER LEFORT.

The Grey Nuns of St. Boniface mourn the loss of one of their most charitable and fervent Sisters. Marie Euphemie Dufresne-Lefort was born in the Province of Quebec fifty years ago, entered the Order of the ters of Charity of the General Hospital of Montreal (Grey Nuns) more than 22 years ago, and came in 1894 to St. Boniface. During religious life she had charge of the pharmacy for fifteen years, part of that time at St. Boniface Hospital. For the past two years she had been suffering from pulmonary catarrh, which ended in consumption. She was always perfectly resigned to God's holy will, and since receiving the last sacraments on July 22nd, she longed to be dissolved and be with Christ. She peacefully expired on the 19th inst. The funeral took place on the 22nd, the Requiem Mass being sung at 8 a.m. by Rev. Father Messier in the presence of representatives of all the orders of Nuns in this neighborhood and of a large number of mourning friends.-R.I.P. -Northwest Review

QUEER STUDY ON BALDNESS.

On all sides we meet with advertisements of remedies for the hair; people have elixirs that will keep the hair from falling, that will make it grow again when it has fallen, that will give it strength, gloss, and every other desirable quality. But falls out, because the blood is kept we have never known any of these much-vaunted remedies to have performed great miracles. We have always been under the impression that preventatives are better than remedies. If people could only be got to use that which will prevent the hair from falking, or prevent anything else of a disagreeable nature occurring, we would say that they should not wait until it would be necessary to purchase restoratives. But every person is not endowed with the foresight necessary in such matters, and they have to suffer the consequences

We were somewhat amused at a very loudly printed warning that appeared in the New York "Evening Journal" of the 26th September last, in which the readers are told of all the dangers arising from the use of the hard felt hat. That organ says that men are most foolish in their hats. The writer sets down the "silk hat," or stove-pipe, as the most unnatural and foolish of all hats. He says that the derby hat is a felt imitation of the human skull, with a brim attached to it. But if the thing is fashionable he craims that the only way to get rid of it is to prove to the wearer that the use of it injures him or her in some manner that affects the natural vanity of the person. Thus he says:-

of all the bald heads."

reasons why men and women should Church.

not indulge in certain kind of headgear. He says:-

"You know that doctors and others who undertake to make the hair grow on a bald head, or to strengthen very thin hair, always try to bring the blood into the scalp. They apply tonics which attract the blood; they always recommend much

face. "The roots of the hair die, the fair away from the scalp.

gentle rubbing of the scaip with the

tonic to bring the blood to the sur-

"Thousands of men get bald early, and thousands of women do not, for the simple reason that women wear loose hats perched on their heads or nailed to their pompadours with hatpins, while men wear tight-fitting hats that prevent the circulation of the blood in the scalp."

And he thus winds up:—
"But if you want to keep what hair remains and grow a fresh supply, give up the foolish derby imita-tion skull. The sensible hat to wear is the ordinary soft hat, which fits comfortably without pinching or interfering with the blood supply."

This may all be very good advice. and we give it for what it is worth. The only little drawback we find is that it has the look of an advertisement for a certain kind of hat. We may be wrong in this; but we do not care so much, even if it does advertise soft hats, provided it be of use in the practical sense.

DANCE PARTIES

At the next meeting of Common Council, of Chester, Pa., an ordinance will be presented regulating the conduct of dance parties where admission fees are charged. The ordinance will provide that such places shall be under the control of the Po-"The tight-fitting derby hat accounts for ninety-nine-one-hundredths fee of \$5 shall be paid. The proposition is the outcome of recent core-And then, in the form of an applaints made by Revs. James and peal, the writer goes on to give the Joseph Timmins, of St. Michael's

OUR WONDERFUL CREATIONS FOR WINTER 1903-1904









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Historic And Eloquent Sermon.

With great pomp and impressive ceremonial the observance in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the first Catholic Church in Boston took place at Cathedral of the Holy Cross. The sacred edifice was crowded as never before. Archbishop Williams celebrated the Pontifical Mass, and within the sanctuary were clergymen from all over the State, and several professional men of Boston and many of other creeds were in attend-The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Denis M. Bradley, Bishop of Manchester, N.H. As this is a remarkable sermon, both from a religious and from an historical point of view, we have decided to give our spoke for about half an hour. He

"The Most Rev. Archbishop, Rt. Rev. Very Rev. and Rev. Fathers: My beloved brethren, it is unneces sary to say that we are assembled this metropolitan church this morning for the purpose of commemorating the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the first Catholic Church edifice erected in this city of This Church, at the time of its dedication, was known as the Church of the Holy Cross, and subsequently as the Cathedral of the Holy Cross. The 100th anniversary of its dedication to the service of God should be a memorial to you and should be kept by you as a feast of the Lord,' because of all that the ceremony implied to your city and yourselves.

"It was on this memorable day, 100 years ago, that Jesus Christ took up his actual, permanent abode in this city of Boston. From that time, and at every moment during the past century, he has been as really present in your city as he had been present in Nazareth and in other portions of Palestine during the 33 years of his life upon this earth. Blessed privilege this! May the time never come, while time is, when the Eucharistic Christ will not find a lodging place within walls. His delight is to be with the children of men.

'One hundred years ago to-day the Church established by this same Je-Sus Christ, in as far as it existed in the United States, was centred in this city of Boston; because there was present as chief authoritative actor, in the function of the occasion, the only legitimate successor of the apostles found within the limits of the republic. As St. Peter had sent St. Mark to Alexandria, as he had sent St. Patrick to Ireland. St. Augustine to England and St. Boniface to Germany, in order that they might establish the Church in these various countries, so he sent John Carroll to the United States in order that he might establish, rule and guide the Church therein. And in September, 1803, this apostolic prelate came to this distant portion of his diocese that he might dedicate to the living God the first Catholic Church erected in your city.

'How the rare ceremony of the dedication of a church must have gladdened the heart of this venerable high priest! His great soul must have rejoiced at the evidence which the existence of your Church of the Holy Cross gave him of the fact that here and now was planted sturdy tree whose branches wou soon extend themselves throughout New England, sheltering under their luxuriant foliage hundreds of thou of children of the Holy Church. On this notable occasion the hands of the patriarch of the Church in the United States were held aloft by the humble, zealous Matignon and by the gentle, learned and chivairous Cheverus, the only priest in Boston in these by-gone days.

Many edifying reflections suggest themselves at the mention of names of these two apostles of New England, but we are reminded that things historical are to be dealt with elsewhere during the period of this celebration. In turn the hands of these saintly priests were sustained by the few hundred Catholics of Boston, whose sacrifice for God's hous made possible the ceremony of the Catholics, day-a few hundred whose sturdy, practical faith went forth to gratify and forof neighboring States. In turn again, and let it b said in grateful acknowledgment, the hands of the few hundred Catholics of Boston were held aloft by the dered by not a few of their towns-

men who were not of the household ly dead, a father to the widow and We wonder if the action of these latter good men has not been visibly rewarded in them and their posterity by that blessed Lord who gives abundantly for the cup of cold water given in his name.

"'Let this day,' the day of the dedication of your first Church, 'be, a memorial day to you; and you shall keep it a feast of the Lord. And when thy son shall ask to-morrow, saying: What is this? thou shalt an swer him: With a strong hand did the Lord bring us forth.' When thy son shall ask thee. The sacred writer uses the word son advisedly, and the term is not inapplicable ob occasions like unto the present. The apostle says: 'The head of every man is Christ, and the head of the woman is man.' Tremendous responsibility, this of the man. It is the duty of the head to lead and to guide. Man is the head: it behooves footsteps of his head, Christ the

"It is, then, entirely in order that on to-morrow thy son should say to thee in reference to the significant religious festivity of to-day: 'What is this?' It is well in these days, when the temporal would supplant the eternal and the natural the supernatural, that Catholic young men should feel it incumbent upon them to ask questions about things supernatural and eternal. It is well they should give expression of their belief in the fact that eternal life consists in knowing the one true God and Jesus Christ whom he has sent When thy son, then, this man, this head, shall ask on to-morrow: 'What is this?' thou shalt answer him: With a strong hand did the Lord bring us forth.' To God's strong hand be the honor of what you are about to tell him. Unless the Lorbuild the house, they labor in vain, who buildeth. Tell thy son of the handful of Catholics of Boston of 100 years ago, who, like the Jews of old, 'rejoiced when they promised their offerings willingly; because they offered them to the Lord with all their heart,' in order that they might build in their midst a temple worthy of the true God. Tell him of the vast immigration to your city, in the early and middle portion of the past century, of the children of that supernatural race who brought with them as their gift to their adopted home a deep, living faith and vigorous, honest manhood.

"Tell this son of yours that because of the generosity of these poor immigrants and their children, the one church of 100 years ago is succeeded by more than 50 magnificent temples, at the head of which is this noble cathedral, in which is throned a successor of the apostles who has witnessed, who has known and who appreciates the great deeds of this sacrifice-making people for God and holy church. Tell him there is no ill-moral or physical-to which human nature is a prey for which the Catholic charity of Boston has not, during the past century, provided a remedy. One finds the hospital for the sick, the shelter for the orphan and the homeless, the refuge for the foundling and the abandoned, abodes of correction for the fallen and of protection for the feeble.

"Tell him, likewise, that Catholic sacrifice and generosity have provided institutions of learning of every grade, from the lowest to the highest, for the Christian education youth. One beholds the seminary for students in philosophy and theology, the college well known for its high standard of education, many academies for the training of young women in the higher studies, together with numerous parish schools, in all which the pupils receive instruction at the feet of Christian Gamalieis, who while they seek to highest secular training, yet insist that as the heart as well as the head is a component part of the human being, this heart must receiv its due attention, if education would be what it should be-a harmonious development of all the faculties of the entire man.

"Tell this son that the few hundred Catholics who assisted at the dedication of Boston's first Church are represented at the ceremonies o to-day by nearly an equal number hundreds of thousands of God-fear ing, law-abiding Catholic citizens Tell him that for the two priests of God who served in the sanctuary of the Church of the Holy Cross a cen tury ago, a couple of hundred are today found within your city limits ministering to the spiritual wants of the children of holy that here as elsewhere these priest constitute the great conservative or der preserving body of the commu ity. Tell him your priests are large of the people who have built Catholicity in Boston. Tell him that having been stamped in God's good providence with the priestly character, they return whence they came, to be an eye to the blind, a staff to the feeble, an ear to deaf, a physician and consoler to the afflicted, a life giver to the spirituai-

the orphan, a protector to the outcast and the homeless, and a preacher of the Gospel to all.

thousands of faithful Catholics and these hundreds of devoted priests are affectionately and loyally united with the venerable Archbishop of the diocese, Boston's devoted high priest. And tell him that for near unto 60 years this apostolic prelate has labored in season and out of season in your midst with but one end in view -the glory and honor of the master whom he so faithfully imitates serves. May God spare him to con tinue his good work!

"Let this anniversary day then brethren, be kept by you as a feast to the Lord. It is well that it should be thus; for God hath 'nor done in like manner to every nation. And in your feasting turn heaven ward; turn to those who are rejoicing with you to-day, to those whose labors have contributed not a little to the accomplishment of the great things which conduce to your your glory or this memorable occasion. A Matignon, a Cheverus, a Thayer, a Fenwick, a Fitzpatrick. Fitton, a McElroy, a Haskins, Healy, a Blenkinsop, a Lyudon, Shahan, and hosts of clergy laity, joyfully praising God, take up your refrain and chant with This day shall be a memorial to us we shall keep it a feast of the Lord, for with a strong hand did he bring us forth."

Knights of Columbus.

Supreme Knight Edward C. Hearn has announced the appointment of new committees of the National Board of Directors for the present term as follows:-

Finance-William A. Prendergast. New York; Joseph C. Pelletier, Boston; Hugh O'Donnell, Providence,

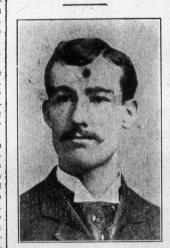
Appeals-James E. McConnell. Fitchburg, Mass.; James A. Flaherty, Philadelphia; George F. Mon-oghan, Detroit; William McNary,

Chair of History-Joseph C. Pelletier, Charles A. Webber, Brooklyn James A. Fiaherty.

Fourth Degree-J. A. Flaherty, John P. Kavanagh, Montreal; James A. Burns, East Orange, N.J.

Indian Schools-P. L. McAedle Chicago; D. J. Callahan, Norfolk; George F. Monaghan:

Catholic Sailors' Club.



MR. JOHN J. BARRY

The concert of this week was un der the auspices of Father Dowd Court, C.O.F., and the attendance was a large one. Members and friends of the organization turned out in force. Mr. John J. Chief Ranger occupied the chair He said that the Club could always rely on the sympathy and support of Father Dowd Court in the good work it was carrying on in this great commercial city.

The following ladies and gentleme took part in the programme: Broderick, who had to respond to several encores, and was with a bouquet; Miss H. Harkins. Miss Josie Harrington, Miss Gowan, Master P. Feeney, and Mas-Wasbroad. phy, J. H. McCaffrey, J. J. Mc-Lean, J. Brown, J. N. O'Brien, R. Foran, Fred. Hogan, and Seamen John Thompson, SS. Mount Royal; Thomas Duncan, SS. Tritonia: Davis, W. Rhodes, J. Malone, Miss Orton was the accompanist.

Next Wednesday's concert will be under the direction of Mrs. S. Mullarkey O'Brien.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC WILL SELL RETURN TICKETS

THANKSGIVING DAY - 1903 At ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE,

October 14th and 15th, good for return until October 19th, 1903.

General Change in Time, October 11th, 1903.

One way Second Class Tickets on Sale unt November 30th, 19.3, from

\$48 90 Montreal to Nelson, Ross land, Vancouver, Victoria Scattle, Tacoma, Wash, and Portland, Ore.
\$46.40 Montreal to Spokane

\$43.90 Montreal to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo Heiena, Butte and Anaconda. Proportionately low rates to other points.

GRAND TRUNK BALLY NEW YORK EXCURSION

FROMIMONTREAL ROUND \$10.65 TRIP FARE,

Going Dates-October 14 and 15. Return limit-October 26, 1903

REDUCEDFARES WESTERN AND PACIFIC POINTS

Until Nev. 30, 1903, Colonist fares from MONTREAL to

MONTREAL to ver, Fortland, Rossland, \$48.90 yer, Portland, Rossland, \$48.90 yer, Portland, Rossland, \$48.90 yer, Puchalle, Helena 48.90 yer, Puchalle, Rossland, Rossl

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 187 St. James Street Telephones Main 460 a 461, and Bonaventure Station

Revolting Scenes In Macedonia

(The following remarkable descripion of the massacres in Macedonia by M. Jesson, correspondent of the 'Nationaltidende' of Copenhagen an eye-witness of what he narrates Practically all of the reports of probably the most atrocious events in the history of the world have been at second hand. This account is by one who actually saw the holocausts).

"Of all that I have seen in Mace donia, nothing has made such an imression on me as the battle Moghila, one of the villages of the immense plain of Monastir. As approached this neighborhood I heard report of cannon followed the less distinct rattle of musketry Without doubt, I thought, the rival forces had come together. Hastening on, I could discern a village whose contours were partly lost in a dense blue cloud that overhung. Columns of smoke were curling up in the air and from the hill that I had reached I could perceive dimly the combatants kneeling and partly protected by a wall from below which they were firing incessantly. The Turkish officers of my escort refused to go any further. I advanced alone, posssed by the horrors that weighed on men and things, and expectant of the horrors that I was to witness Reaching the village I learned that band of twenty comitajiis armed with Mamalicher rifles had arrived three days before in search of provisions. A spy gave the information of them and they were soon surrounded

The twenty patriots took up a position in a house and awaited the at tack. While the Turks were investing the house, the comitajiis know ing their certain fate began a chant of patriotic songs, celebrating death of those who sacrifice lives for their country. Before the song was over a furious battle be gan. To dislodge the insurgents the Turks had mounted a cannon on a height whence they poured live shells into the frail fortress. The latter was soon in flames and the handful of insurgents that were still alive the mountains. They were shot down in their tracks by the soldiers that I had seen the evening entrenched behind the wall.

I visited the scene of this slaughter and saw such sights as I had not thought possible outside of hell Eager for more information I sought the "Pope" or leader of the village His eyes were starting from his head ing, his hands clutched till the nails drew blood, his lips numbling confused words. I saw that I had be fore me a veritable madman made insane by fear. I ran out of the

I saw a church near by- a pretty

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NEW ALASKA SABLE RUFFS, with two heads and four tails. Our

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Felt, triramed with relf color, velvet edging, lined. In colors of navy,
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felt trimming quills on under side, leather sweat band. Regular price
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Ladies' Scotch Wool Vests, high neck, long sleeves Size....... 26.
Price....... 56c,
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 Real Irish Linen 5 O'Clock Tea Cloths, 30 x 30 in., an exceptionally good value

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ST. CATHERINE STREET

little white church surrounded by ac- | that I have mentioned. The young acias in bloom; adjoining was a cemetery, carpeted with jasmine and roses, and for an instant it seemed that I was in my beloved Denmark. But the idea was soon dispelled. A group of women were uttering in rythmic cadence a tragic lament. I drew near the group and saw the body of a young woman stretched upon the grass. Her countenance was disfigured by an enormous blood clot making a hideous contrast with the face. I asked myself if I were dreaming, if I were not in some

place of horrors An old man, his face twitching, his mouth twisting, ran towards me throwing himself upon one of the bodies shrieked, "My Son! My Son!" Accustomed as I was to horrors, this was too much for me, I turned away suddenly, but only to face thing still more heart-rending. was now forced to see what grave diggers were doing. They had dug a large trench and were throwing into it nameless things taken from that frightful heap. Though filled with horror something impelled me to go nearer and look closely at this carnage harvest. The heads of those shattered bodies were specially terrible. I wondered what sort of re fined art or slaughter had produced what I know saw. It must peen that when the insurgents fell into the hands of the Turks they were fastened and blown from the mouth cannon exactly as the infamous English treated the Sepoys in India In contrast with this vague and horrible human debris, I saw, at one Turkish fiends had evidently overlooked. The corpse was intact. was that of a young man, and it had evidently tumbled out of the car

hero had fallen in an admirable attitude, his arm crossed in attitude of supreme invocation. The head was superb, it was a head of civilization and refinement-nay that of an intellectual man and artist. They told me that it was the body of a young professor of music in the Collebe Monastir, and that his name Svetkof. No wound disfigured the s rene beauty of the dead patriot.

What I found on investigation this: These men, numbering on twenty, had fought heroically for berty for thirty-six hours, holding a bay more than three hundred Turks These insurgents were not. world sometimes supposes, bandits criminals or savages. structed, intelligent men represent the more elite of the country in every respect, similar and equ to those who in all ages have gi their lives for a sublime idea. what they accomplished in dev without dreaming of surrender not heroism, then I do not know meaning of the word.

Such are the facts that I have and having seen these things I that to speak of reforms in such country is not only ridiculous, it evolting. I have read in some the Austrian journals that a ment in Macedonia is on the wa My humble opinion is that in all t villages where such butcheries are and where the Turks proj acted. gate slaughter and fire, the exast ated peasants dream of nothing vengeance. The men join the ban in the mountains, while the wom and children hide themselves in forests adjoining the Bulgarian

SATURDAY, OCT A Canadi

Artist And His Work

AN APPRECI

By "CRU

have had several he and true enjoyme aidst of a collecti ings each one of v model and a few of which terpieces. They are all brush of a Canadian ar feel that it is a subject ing of some special con art is a part of the life and when it commences sway over a young and nationality it is proper t ple of that country shou aware of its existence an appreciate its value as a the building up of the fu Before I touch upon the

the special paintings, the which gave rise to my re. will take the liberty of m comments upon Canadian eral. In so doing, I am account of both time and pass over the sculptors, rchitects, and others wl class work comes within of what the world recogn I am obliged to confine i tirely to painting. And a say that the field is limite would be impossible to re soever briefly, the various painting-historical, lands narine and otherwise-eac has its special master, ex young country. For some time past ther

peared a peculiar school o painting that has had which I feel almost incline has been undeserved. I an able to give a name to th but the most expressive or would be "brilliant." The flash of color about it that and surprises and on thes does the artist seem to de his success in creating im And while this style has ha of success, it could not be passing one. Whenever I studying those "brilliant" with their exaggerations and shades, their eccentri coloring, I always felt inc compare them to the tinsel garbs of the actress in a c the incongruities of loud of the shawls and petticoats squaws. Dash and attra without taste or reality. the artists have their merits the writers who appeal to sions and tickle the fevered tions of the masses. There there is novelty, there is be design in this "brilliant" equally are these qualities found in the cromo, which brought to such a point of p that it often baffles the ex to say whether it is an orig But all this not real A man may be a master of and yet not be a painter. possess all the secrets of liv spective and yet be devoid o tessary secret of perspective It is this perspective of cold constitutes the basis of pair am not now dealing with a ranch or department of ar than that of painting, and r ited space forbids any length

even upon that section of the ject. However, I desire to upon the reader's mind the meaning I have in my mind refer to perspective of color. You stand on a clear sum on the slope of the mountain and look southward at Beloe is a cloudless day you will that summit rising and very blue; if the day is mountain-top will be alm ple; if the day is cloudy, vary from grey to almost the sun bursts through a clo ddenly tips a declivity the mountain will assume shape. If it were possible for come down fro and to walk, in a direct line ceil, without losing sight hill-top, you perceive as you vanced the constant shifting huse or shadings of the ob-fore, until finally, or draw clently near, all the colorin mansh and you have the pr

Plain

Artist

His Work.

AN APPRECIATION.

By "CRUX."

T has been my good fortune to

and true enjoyment in the

midst of a collection of paint-

ings each one of which is a

have had several hours of study

model and a few of which are mas-

tornieces. They are all from the

brush of a Canadian artist, and I

feel that it is a subject well deserv

ing of some special comments, for

art is a part of the life of a nation.

and when it commences to hold a

sway over a young and developing

nationality it is proper that the peo-

ple of that country should be made

ware of its existence and taught to

appreciate its value as a factor in

Before I touch upon the subject of

the special paintings, the study of

which gave rise to my reflections, I

will take the liberty of making a few

omments upon Canadian art in gen-

eral. In so doing, I am forced, on

account of both time and space, to

chitects, and others whose high-

nass over the sculptors, designers,

class work comes within the limits

f what the world recognizes as art.

I am obliged to confine myself en-

tirely to painting. And again I may

say that the field is limited, for it

would be impossible to review, how-

soever briefly, the various classes of

painting-historical, landscape, genre

has its special master, even in this

For some time past there has ap-

peared a peculiar school or class of

painting that has had a vogue,

which I feel almost inclined to say,

has been undeserved. I am scarcely

able to give a name to this style,

but the most expressive one I think would be "brilliant." There is a

flash of color about it that dazzles

and surprises and on these results

does the artist seem to depend for

his success in creating impressions.

And while this style has had its day

of success. it could not be but a passing one. Whenever I fell to

studying those "brilliant" paintings,

and shades, their eccentricities of

coloring, I always felt inclined to

compare them to the tinsel on the

garbs of the actress in a circus, or

the incongruities of loud colors in

the shawls and petticoats of the

without taste or reality. Not but

the artists have their merits; so have

the writers who appeal to the pas-

sions and tickle the fevered imagina-

tions of the masses. There 's art,

there is novelty, there is beauty of

design in this "brilliant" style;

t it often baffles the experienced

to say whether it is an original or

not. But all this not real painting.

A man may be a master of design,

and yet not be a painter. He may

spective and yet be devoid of the ne-

It is this perspective of color that

constitutes the basis of painting. I

ranch or department of art other

am not now dealing with any other

than that of painting, and my lim-

ited space forbids any lengthy essay

even upon that section of the sub-

ject. However, I desire to impress

meaning I have in my mind when I

You stand on a clear summer day

and look southward at Beloeil. If it

is a cloudless day you will perceive

and very blue; if the day is hazy,

mountain-top will be almost pur-

ary from grey to almost black; if

the sun bursts through a cloud and

suddenly tips a declivity the entire

mountain will assume a different shape. If it were possible for you

and to walk, in a direct line to. Bel-

oeil, without losing sight of that

nced the constant shifting of the

come down from our mountain

you perceive as you ad-

exact

distinct.

upon the reader's mind the

refer to perspective of color.

on the slope of the mountain

ple; if the day is cloudy, it

that summit rising

ssary secret of perspective of color.

sess all the secrets of linear per-

Dash and attractiveness

their exaggerations of lights

young country.

arine and otherwise-each of which

the building up of the future.

And

EXHIBIT OF

es in Furs ason's business we have tocks and the values to

s and four tails. Our lve mink tails, lined \$6.90 ree for the price ... \$27.00 l, large collar and 25 in Special ... 339.00 skins, coat back s, new model, in all \$54.00

and Suit Purchasers

Untrimmed rst Floor. nade af good quality. In colors of navy, orim and crown with band. Regular price h, brown, navy and nilk and cord, metal

ways vely Good

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as value givers, helps

Linens.

the undernoted :-

re? ds...........\$190 ds \$2.30 eptionally good value 65c

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this season. Our large seurs, and our low prices IS, RUGS, CARPETS. rs in ordering early at

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mentioned. The young en in an admirable atm crossed in attitude o cation. The head was s a head of civilization t—nay that of an intel-and artist. They told as the body of a young music in the Collebe o d that his name was wound disfigured the seof the dead patrio

nd on investigation was

men, numbering only fought heroically for l ty-six hours, holding at n three hundred Turks nes supposes, bandits o savages. They were lligent men representin e of the country -me ect, similar and equa in all ages have giv r a sublime complished in devo death to the last ma ming of surrender then I do not know the

e facts that I have see een these things I sa of reforms in such t only ridiculous, it journals that a mov pinion is that in all t such butcheries are where the Turks prop r and fire, the exaspe dream of nothing been men join the ban ains, while the wom hide themselves in the state of the s ing the Bulgarian

A Canadian

the view, And robes the mountain in it azure hue."

It is the perspective of distance combined with perspective of color that may be said to constitute the secret of true painting. And this is what I discovered to be the characreferred above. Approach any one of them and it is a mere daub. Take the sea-scope, or marine, off the shores of Britanny, and you have, what the tyro said of Turner's masterpieces, "a mass of blue paint and soapsuds." No design, no form, no apparent plan. But draw back; step back again; walk back; and as you increase the distance between you and the picture, as if by magic, the sea rises up before you; no cloud is on the sky, but you know that great wind is abroad over the waters, for you almost imagine you can hear the lash of the waves, the roar of the billows as they coil over each other; then the foam on the crest of the nearer waves seems to be running or trickling down into trough of the breakers. There is life, terrible life, mad, furious, yet ever reguiar life before you. You cannot see the wind, but you can almost feel it and hear it; and yonder is the yel low, very yellow, tops of a mountain range, just above the horizon and glittering in the sun light, where there is a repose and a silence— you cannot help but feel that they are there-in contrast with the unrest and confusion of noises that you are certain you perceive and hear. This is what is called "painting." And was painting of this character that I was privileged to see, to examine closely and critically, with the

aid of the artist whose hand had

produced these masterpieces. I wili

principal one of these paintings-one

that is a "salon picture," and that

has won the recognition, as a master

piece in Europe.

ow turn for a brief space to the

RETURN FROM THE FIELDS. -This great painting is from brush of Mr. Suzor Cote. It is a 'salon picture." It is the largest that Mr. Cote has painted, and it demands long and careful study before all its perfections can be fully taken in. I might remark here that Mr. Cote is yet a young man, not over thirty; he has won his way by force of his own undoubted genius, from the lowest rung on the ladder, up wards, till now he ranks amongst the great painters of the day. Yet he is only a student; so he says. He has spent the last few years in Paris, where, under the best masters of modern art he still studies and takes lessons, just the same if he had not painted some of the real masterpieces of the last decade. In the same studio, where stands his magnificent work, to which I will prosently refer, are a number of others -smaller, but not less perfect their different designs. There is the "Woodsman's Rest;" "Innocence;" "a Flemish domestic scene," a number of marines, and a portrait of his from the galleries of art. Therefore school building and furniture — but equally are these qualities to be own brother. The "Retour equally are these qualities to be own brother. The "Retour des found in the cromo, which has been Champs," however, was exhibited at us. The "Retour des Champs" is authority without getting one penny brought to such a point of perfection the Salon des Artistes this year and Breton; the marines are taken off of cost, rent, or interest was favorably mentioned by all the critics of art in Paris. It is, as I said, a large canvas, and the prodominating quality of tone is golden. The scene represents the ning of twilight, the long and lingering twilight of Europe. Two figures, a man and a woman. They are Bre ton peasants, and are trudging home, after a day's work in the fields. The stubble beneath their feet is yellowish, and the sky above is still yello with the last reflections of a departed sun. The woman carries a sheaf of grain on her back, and the man carries a wooden hay fork, such as the peasants still use in that coun try. They are both weary, thought ful, hungry and apparently glad have closed a day of toil. They return from the fields to their supper and their night's repose, and as the went along the twilight seems to deepen. There does not appear to be any special emotions depicted in their expressions. who have no time for emotions Their lives are contracted within ery narrow horizons and their ambitious and enjoyments are equally -a few hours of repose- and soon another's day's work will begin. Sun day their only holiday; the little cemetery behind the village their own place of undisturbed repose, and a-waiting that rest, they feel a relief for the moment as they plod home-ward in the twilight. Mr. Cote's work speaks for it is full of truth

green herbage, each defined in a most a million different pictures in your distinct manner. Campbell, in his own imagination. I feel unable to say more of this great achievement, and I consider that the only "At summer's eve, when heaven's ner in which such a work can be fully and properly understood, is by Spans with bright arch the glittering seeing it and repeatedly seeing it. In Tis distance lends enchantment to Suzor and his work I find a passage a recent, very recent, critique of Mr. that casts considerable light on the subject before us, and I here reproduce it.

A CRITIC'S WORDS .- "Mr. Cote's love of nature and of agricultural genre comes naturally, as he was teristic of the paintings to which I studied law for a while, but he was Quebec province country boy. He as much a natural painter, as Philippe Hebert was a sculptor, and he became an artist simply because art insisted upon it. For the first few years he was of necessity entirely self-taught, and became acquainted with all the simple joys of the crust. the well, and the garret. About eight years ago some admirable pictures of still life began to attract attention, and we discovered that a promising young painter had come to town. This was followed by scapes, by landscapes with figures, by genre pieces, and by years of hard study in Paris. Every succeeding year marked some improvement, versatility, breadth, insight, the elimination of the unnecessary, and a fresh stride towards the simplicity or economy of means that now marks all work of any consideration. Mr. Cote has now arrived at a period when we may expect him to show us a good deal of our own scenery through his eyes, and to illustrate for us a few of the many pages of our romantic history. He cannot do this, however, unless he receives some official encouragement, and in this connection it is to be deplored that Canadian governments have done little or nothing to encourage our art output, while in Australia, which is poorer than we are, in natural resources and in prospects, much has been done for culture, both in building art galleries and purchasing the work of native artists. It is time that we had a national art gallery worthy of the name, and a representative example of every Canadian painter. Mr. Cote is still a student, fully seized of the philosophy contained in the apothegm, 'n's longa, vita brevis,' but youth and talent are on his side, and an honorable career is before him."

> REFLECTIONS .- The critic, whose name I do not know, from whose ap-preciation of Suzor Cote's work the foregoing is taken, has struck a proper key when he declares that have need in Canada of a National Art Gallery. That we have the artists there can be no doubt; that latent talent, which may never be undeveloped, on account of lack of opportunities, exists in our country very true. But our artists are obliged to go abroad to study. They have no models at home. We have no art gallery wherein they could commence their studies. Take Mr. Cote as an example. Never could be have advanced as he has done had he not Necessarily so. He had to select his scenes from the country in reach of the coasts of France; one of his most thus saving the town many perfect landscapes is a scene along the road from Paris to Villera,, just on the hill that overtops the village his most perfect exhibition of sunof La Bauce; his genre works -or, as the term means scenes in common life-are all French Norman peas ants, or the country people of Picardy. Thus we have the artists; but other lands claim their works. Hence the patriotic need of a Canadian art

THE ROSARY.

If we were asked which is the best form of prayer for daily use, would unhesitatingly answer, the Rosary-for, by its very comprehensive ness and form, it is made for every day use. It is meditation, and that is its highest recommendation. permits one to pray and meditate at the same time. Meditation, we are told, is the necessary daily practice must think, and think deeply, if we are to profit by prayer. not take lip service, for it was on account of this that our Lord rejected the prayers of the Pharisees "These adore me with their lips," He said of them, "but their hearts far from me." We must feel

Talk On Education.

In reply to statements made at a meeting of passive resisters at Nelson, England, the Rev. Father Smith has issued a statement. After say-ing that the primary object of Anglicans, Catholics, Wesleyans, Baptists, Methodists, etc., in building schools was to have taught in them their own religion, Father Smith says that the first to give up the schools for the sake of rate-aid and rent, when the cost of building and maintenance became a burden, these Passive Resisters-and it was a sacrifice of their former conscientious principles. By so doing they became a burden on their neighbors, who had not only their own schools to maintain and build, but also to be taxed for the extravagant expenditure on palatial schools built for those who had closed their own soor er than bear their own burden for their children. Thirty-two years not of Rome, but of the passive conscientious objectors on the rates caused at last the country to pass a law to share out the School Board rate-pie to the children in all public schools, and now, the plump Passive Resister's spoilt child is stamping and shouting and threatening to wreck the British Constitution i anyone else's child is allowed to put a finger in the public rate-pie pull out a plum but itself. Continuing, Father Smith says:-

The Nelson School Board rate for the year ended March last was 11d. in the £, and every child attending Salem and Every street-rented Board schools-cost the ratepayers on the average, not one, but 17 half-crowns. The School Board rate was £5,655, and practically £5,200 of this was due to the passive resist-?rs who had lost their conscientious principle of paying for their. religious and secular education. But what is £5,200 spent on conscientious objectors' schools? They can no see the eaten pie, or think of a neighbor's share, but only of plum that the Catholic child is promised; and what a tumult they are making about it. Men are asked to come in their thousands to put Rome off the rates, or to be sold up, or go to gaol, as a protest. Now, what have the Catholics done wrong? We have built our own schools with our

own money. We have not locked children out in the streets to become a burden the public rates, and to swarm their neighbor's schools, and destroy their religious character. For twelve years our school has been a free school the first free school in Nelson. For six years we have carried school deprived through others of all Government grants. We don't studied for years in Europe. He is entice other people's children into Canadian; but his works are French. our schools to insult them or rob our schools to insult them or rob them of their faith, or them. As the new education law re sands of pounds, but not ourselves We shall in future receive no income from the Board of Education, but will go to the local authority light effect is in the country region who have the sole settlement of the ecular teaching. We have paid our rates, though 10d. in the £ of it went towards the religious and secular instruction of the conscientious objectors' children. And yet we are assailed, our religious teachers' dress is joked about, and the little pass ve resisters' learn apparently from their ministers and followers to sult us, our teachers, and our scholars, as we pass along the streets by shouting at us and sometimes throw-What wrong or injusing things.

tice, may I ask again, have we done to our assailants? Their great grievance is, I hear. that we have got 800 half-crowns from the Nelson Education Commit tee. But we had not got 800 halfcrowns when their big cry was raised, but only 200. The 800 half- of Baltimore, enjoys the possession crowns is only to be paid by instal- of the first Bonaparte's most admirments for cleaning, heating, lighting, and keeping in repair 800 school has, what he did not inherit, a deliplaces for a year. The Board schools cost 3s. 6d. a place for fuel and cleaning, without repairs, probably 5s. with. But do these 800 nalf-crowns come, strictly speaking, from the rates? Are not the local uthorities receiving all the Govern ment annual grant, aid and fee grants from our schools, and are not these to partly meet that expense? Then what is 800 half-crowns? It is

objectors get from the rates. But it prime of life, being only is said we have got too much accommodation. Well, we have paid for it. It is ours. Then we are growing fast, and we want space, as we have in our schools about four times as many scholars as we had eight years ago, and we have not done growing vet. However, this extra accommodation is not an endowment to us could have returned the accommodation at St. George's as for 536 in-

stead of for 98 scholars. Our returns were made without any regard to the present basis of paying for fuel and cleaning. But let us look at the golden times they think we have. St. George's School be allowed 98 half-crowns for year's expenses. This is equal to £12 5s., or 4s. 8½d. a week. Fuel, water, light, and wear and tear will cost at least 2s. 8½d. a week. This will leave 2s, a week for the school cleaner's wages. "Rome's endow ment" from the rates is not as much as the "Carr Road British Defenders from Roman tradition" would make it appear! What will our school leaner do when he sees these gentlemen's homes wrecked on account of his high salary of 2s. a week? We Catholies don't want to capture the rates, or the Board schools, or the Church Schools, or the Wesleyan or Baptist schools, etc., either for relis or secular teaching.

We are quite content with our own We are as conservative and as unchanged in our principles as we were efore the Government or the rates gave a farthing to help our schools. Especially, we do not want a farthing of any conscientious objector's money. We spurn it as much as their nsulting language. Like honest people we pay our way honorably and cheerfully. But as we want our own schools, teachers and scholars want our own money, too-our share of the rates pro rata to our contributions, and nothing more or less To our mind, truth, justice and good manners are the marks of men who possess their conscience in peace, and the opposite are the marks and cause of a disturbed conscience like that essed by the passive resisters.

Is it truthful of them when they get £52 from the rates for our £1 to say that we are getting their money while they are only called upon to pay-not fifty-two times as much as us, but just the same rate? Is it just for them to draw fifty-two times a much from the rates for their religious and secular education as do, and to refuse to pay their share of the rates, while they use our money without any scruples? Were the just in using our money for the last 32 years for their sole benefit?

But what is the final object of all hese insults, falsehoods, and injus tices? Is it not hatred of the Cath olic religion that is at the root all this spite and malice? Have they thrown over their distinctive reeds and are in league with those whose programme is to banish Christianity from the schools altogether? They know that they have shipcrecked themselves for money and to save money, and they want to ship-wreck the Church of England and us. "The Universe," London, Eng.

THE BONAPARTE SPIRIT

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

The world has been familiar

over a century with the extraordin ary daring, the brilliant genius the great Napoleon. He had an ir ventive mind, "bold, independent and decisive, a will despotic in its tates, and an energy that distanced expedition." But he lacked the great and only stable quality of character and force, and this lack, this absence of conscience, or rather this presence of a conscience "pliable to every touch of interest," his downfall. But it would be wonderful if he had not transmitted some of his great and dominating qualities to some one or other of his descendants. Not in the field of military glory, but in an equally important one-a more important one, perhaps-Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte, cate conscience and a robust and noble Catholic faith. And he has bee long since recognized as the leader of the Maryland bar, while he ha been and still is the special counse prosecution of postal thieves and grafters. He is a member of the In-dian Rights Association, of the

the £5,200 that the conscientious League. Mr. Bonaparte is still in the years of age, and he has the distinction of being one of the foremost Catholics of the American Republic. He is a great man, in the proper acceptation of that much-abused word

He has just been selected by Secretary Hitchcock to undertake the investigation of the charges affecting but it will be to the rates, as it will the administration or Indian Terrisave them £4,000 or £5,000 this tory. He is said to be given charge next ten years. Again, if I chose I of the whole business with an abroad of the whole business with an abso lutely free hand. He will simply be looked to for results, without having to account for his methods. There is something that savors of the Napoleonic in this. The sole difference being that Napoleon Bonaparte usurped to himself this irresponsible and unlimited sway, while the same powers and freedom of action are accorded to Charles J. Bonaparte by the people of a great Republic. The former was a ruler despite the nation; the latter is an absolute ruler by the will of the nation. In the Evening Post" a despatch gives a very fine estimate of the character of man with whom we have to do. It says "that it has been from the start Secretary Hitchcock's desire to find a man whose name will command confidence of the country and who will not hesitate to take a scamp by the neck and drag him out, wherever found, regardless of 'influence' behind him; and that Mr. Bonaparte's career as a civil service reformer has proved that he has a keen scent for rascallty, absolute fearlessness, both moral and physical, and no squeamishness about calling a spade a spade when it comes to facing a law-breaker or making a report.

CANADIAN COLLEGES,

(By a Regular Contributor.)

We have heard times numberless and in every key that our Catholic system of education in Quebec is not up to the standard or requirements of modern times. We know of course the source whence comes this method of criticism and the spirit that is behind it; still from all sides, from all over the American continent come papils to our colleges and convents, and these pupils are not always Catholics. In fact, this city in particular has been the educator of hundreds of thousands, and it is still ncreasing its great influence in that noble direction. In one of the leading Catholic organs of the United States, of last week, we find an artcle on Canadian colleges and convents, and there is a passage that nas special reference to the city, of-Montreal. It reads thus:-

"The several Catholic colleges of Montreal and vicinity are crowded. One superior said that his college was full, and that he has now to refuse taking any more. This is all the more remarkable as the college in question was opened only a This is considered the record year for attendance. The private schools and academies as well as the Commissioners' Schools, are well filled and in several cases overcrowded, especially the classes of the junior departments. Should the numbers continue increasing extra teachers will have to be added to the staffs of several schools. Mount St. Louis, Loyola, St. Mary's, Montrsal and St. Laurent Colleges all have their quota, and Ville Marie, Hocheraga, Pointe-aux-Trembles, and Mont Ste. Marie convents are likewise filled."

It may be a vulgar, but it is true saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating;" and if our system be so far inferior to that which has given birth to the prayerless, Godless schools that are cing all idea of Christianity in the minds of a rising generation, then why do the parents; who love their children and tremble for their future, rush to our institutions to secure the only armor that can safeguard them in life?

Truth is not injured by being prov-

Don't talk of being good, when you re not good yourself.

The highest wisdom, consists in giving ourselves up to good works, in having a guard over ourselves, and in meditating on the judgment of God.—St. Francis,

ROOM VACANT

Room to let at St. La healthy place, many trains daily to city. Apply to M. D., care P. O. St. Lambert, Que.

St. Anthony, The Marvelous Protector.

Towards 1840, there occurred at Aleppo, a terrible and bloody riot. troops of Ibrahim-Pasha ran through the streets in every direction, pillaging and devastating the houses, profaning the churches, and cutting down above all the Chris-

At this time there resided at Aleppo a family, which numbered ame its members three priests of the Mar-onite rite. In order to diminish the countless profanations then occurring, these good people had been obliged to conceal within their house the Blessed Sacrament, together with all the church articles, exposing themselves thereby to the greatest dangers. God, as we shall see, did not tarry to recompense this heroic piety by choosing a martyr from among their number.

All the hopes of this pious family at the time were centered in a little child; most dear to them, since he was the only boy left. But how to hide him away in those lays of danger, growing continually more menacing, nobody knew. In the house of these generous people, however, there was a miraculous statue of St. Anthony, which belonged to the XVI. century. Actuated by their never-faltering confidence in the protection the great Thaumaturgus of Padua, the parents took the child and placed it at the foot of the statue, petitioning St. Anthony to watch over "it. While they were praying with this intention, lo! somebody begins to knock at the front door with repeat-In consequence of this, all were filled with fear; the priests encouraging those present to die bravely and exciting them to an act contrition. Since all hesitated to open, the door was shaken with great violence, and a voice heard, saying: "Have not the slightest fear; open for me!" Having quickly opened, they found themselves con fronted by a Turkish soldier, came, as he said, from the Portuguese consul, to get the little boy, Joseph, and conduct him to the cor Since the soldier was a perfect stranger to them, they natural ly feared, lest they should be deceived. Having recommended themselves to St. Anthony once more, they con cluded to confide little Joseph to the stranger, or, to express it more correctly, to entrust him to the keeping of Heaven.

All the streets of the city at the time were ablaze and reeking blood. The distance to the Portu consulate amounted to about three and three-quarter miles. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the frequent discharge of guns, strewing the road with corpses, the little protege of St Anthony arrived there safe and sound. But, remarkable as it was that when the child had reached the door of the consulate, the soldier disappeared, and never afterwards could any trace of him be found. St. Anthony had, indeed, heard the prayers of those Christian parents. It was just in good time, too, that little Joseph reached a place of safety, for on the morrow the doors of house, which in the meantime had been quitted by all save the priests, fell under the blows of the axe. The Turks entered, foaming with rage, and put to death the eldest of the three priests, because he would not reveal the place where he had hid the Blessed Sacrament and church articles.

The boy, Joseph, who was saved became in time the father of a prosperous family, two members of which afterwards consecrated themselves to the service of God one he coming a secular priest of the Maronite rite, the other a Friar Minor of the Province of Aquitaine.

From the above narrative it is more than evident that St. Anthony, the Great Miracle-worker, will shield children against ail spiritual dangers, if parents but ask him to do so; for the life of the soul is immeasurably above that of the To do so is the bounder duty of all parents who have the interes of their children at heart. Now, the eatest danger to which young peo ple at the present day, as experience proves, are exposed, is bad company. Often parents are heard say-"The child was good as long as it was with me at home, but alas! what a change!" Yes, and the Yes, and the change often begins on the way to long and intimately as Canon Ber-

nend them to St. Anthony, that he direct them in such a way that they find companions who will not prove injurious to their morals. Surely, if the Thaumaturgus of Padua protected the bodily life of little Joseph, he will also protect the spiritual life of those whose parents ask him to ac as a guide to their childre,. — St Anthony's Messenger.

THE POPE'S PEN.

A very interesting and characteristic story is told of King Edward VII.'s visit to Ireland. "His Majesty, as every one knows, was received at the great ecclesiastical College of Maynooth by the Archbishop of Dub-lin and the Irish hierarchy. White While conversing with His Grace the King asked, 'Do you know my friend, Father Bernard Vaughan?' bishop replied in the affirmative adding that Father Vaughan had preached in Dublin during the last His Majesty presently indi cated the desire of himself and the Queen of inscribing their names in the visitors' book, and then turning to one of his attendants, he said :-Where is the pen that Vaughan sent me?' A certain quill pen was immediately produced, and turning to the Archbishop and those who were standing near him, the King explained that this pen been used by Leo XIII., from whom Father Vaughan had received it, and had sent it to Ireland in order that he (the King) might use it at May-

Bishop Jolivet Dead.

The death of the Right Reverend Bishop Jolivet, O.M.I., Vicar-Apostolic of Natal, took place at Durban on the 15th inst. The Bishop, says an English Catholic exchange, was in good health and in the active fulfilment of his duties even a few months ago. But a serious illness came upon him suddenly, and as he was 77 years of age it was feared from the first that he could not re cover. Many in Liverpool still remember Father Jolivet, of Holy Cross Church, and they will be sure to be mindful of him in their prayers. Most of the years of his life as a priest were spent in Liverpool, and he had a great deal to do with the building of the fine church at the corner of Great Crosshall and Standish streets, which succeeded the cow-shed in which after the '48 famine, the Irish parishioners of Holy Cross and the Oblate Fathers first had Mass.

Father Jolivet left England in 1867, when elected one of the assistants of the Superior-General of his Order. On September 13th, 1874, he was appointed Titular Bishop of Bellina and Vicar-Apostolic of Natal. He was consecrated by Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, himself an Oblate. When Bishop Jolivet went out to South Africa in 1875 his vicariate covered an immense territory outside the colony of Natal. Portions of this territory have since been made separate ecclesiastical jurisdictionsviz., Kimberley, the Transvaal, and Basutoland. But in all those districts, as well as in Natal itself and Zululand, are to be found monument: of the late Bishop's fruitful labors. The churches at Kimberley, fontein, and Pretoria were at least begun by him, and all the Catholic schools and churches in Pietermarits. burg and Durban are the work chiefly of his hands. When His Lord-ship Bishop MacSherry, of Eastern Cape Colony, was in England last year, he spoke with admiration of Bishop Jolivet's work, describing to us of what materials, in quality or quantity, black or white, the zealous little Bishop had "made a church" Bishop MacSherry had been present

in Natal in 1899 when Bishop Jolivet's flock honored his episcopal jubilee, and Pope Leo XIII. sent him, with the Apostolic blessing, a spe cial letter of congratulation praise. The late Bishop had almost inished his last work when he was called upon to give an account of his stewardship. For nearly two years he and his assistant, Father Murray, O.M.I., have been watching over the building of the fine Church of Emmanuel in Durban, which the popular unfinished, and probably the first great function to take place within its walls is Bishop Jolivet's funeral We are sure that in the prayers for Cross parish but all Liverpool will join. In his few visits to England. Bishop Jolivet was always happy to visit Liverpool and his old friend the late Bishop, whom he had known school, notwithstanding all possible nard O'Reilly, of St. Véncent's.—R. L. P.

Important Decision.

It is well that Catholics should know exactly what the law and practice of the Church is in regard given by the Pope the effects thereof after that Pope dies. A case has just been made pub lic through the American Catholic press that explains the situation fully. The letter, which we here reproduce, is addressed to the Very R Charles H. Colton, Bishop of Buffalo, by Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and reads thus:-

Apostolic Delegation,

Washinton, D.C., Sept. 18, '03. Your Lordship,-Since the death of Leo XIII. I have been asked more than once whether the prayers scribed by him to be said after Low Mass were to be continued or not. Though in each particular case I have answered in the affirmative, yet in order to remove any doubt, I thought it better to apply for a de cision to the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda. His Eminence, nal Gotti, Prefect of the said Sacred Congregation, by a letter of the 7th inst., No. 6691, has been pleased to answer as follows:-

"As a universal law is binding not only during the life of the legislator but as long as said law is not revoked; thus the recitation of said prayers, prescribed by Leo XIII., nust be continued."

With sentiments of highest esteem and profound respect, I beg leave to remain,

Your obedient servant in Christ,

D. FALCONIO.

Archbishop of Larissa, Apostolic Delegate.

There is another point that this impresses upon the Catholic mind, namely that the Pope and not the individual occupant of the Papal throne is the legislator and the infallible guide. This is clearly expressed in the saying that "Simon dies but Peter never dies."

SCENES IN ITALY

So much does Rome absorb the mind, whenever it reflects on Italy, that we are tempted to forget the wealth of natural grandeur and beauty that belongs to the whole of that wonderful land, as it nestles in the arms of the Mediterranean. When we read, at times, of the charms of Naples we are filled with wonder; when we strive to conjure up cenes of human depravity that the degenerate Caesar enacted amidst the captivating luxuries of Capri, our imagination fails us and we have to give up the task of picturing the tableau in our minds. Then when pick up such poems as those Sheiley, written along that majestic shore, such descriptions as those of Lamartine, wherein he paints the sea at Sorrento in all its bewitching loveliness, or when we seek with Bulwer Lytton to walk again the streets of ruined Pompeii. that the coast of Italy furnishes material for a thousand masterpieces, of literature, as well as of art.

In the correspondence of Rowland B. Mahany to the "Catholic Union and Times" there are some very beautiful pictures, or pen-pictures a trip along the Western coast of Italy. From that letter we extract the following, which depict Capri and Pompeii as forcibly as anything that we have read in years:-

"On the morning of the 7th made the trip to the Isle of Capri, stopping at Sorrento on the way The little steamers that ply between Capri and Naples are models of beauty and comfort, and there is hardly a pleasanter excursion anywhere pos sible than this three hours' sail the sea-with the panorama of Na ples. Vesuvius and the isle of Ischia spread out before the traveller's eye Before coming to anchor at town of Capri, we visited the Blue Grotto, which defies even the suggestion of description. . The entrance is very small and permits the passage of only one row-boat at a Then a great chambered cave oper n the vision, dark at first, but suddenly as the boat turns and glance at the water, you seem to be floating on dancing waves of liquid sapphire, clear and transparent and

profound. The blue reflection on the water lights the walls and vaulted ceilings of the cave with the same hue. It is really fairyland.

"Returning to Capri, we landed, and after lunchon at the Alexander we made the ascent by carriage to Anacapri along a winding road which commands magnificent prospects in all directions. At the opposite end of the island loomed the Tiberius Caesar, where that strange and gloomy tyrant is said to have hurled his victims down the preci-pice to the sea. Capri itself is not so beautiful as the views it affords of what is probably as lovely scenery as exists in the world. towns of Capri and Anacapri are pretty places; and the bathing facilities of the smooth beach at Capri are fine. At Anacapri we dismissed our carriage and made the descent by the ancient steps of Tiberius. They are still in good condition and much used by the natives. The ruins of the Emperor's baths are at the foot of this ancient scala."

Then comes the far-famed Pompeii,

"The trip back to Naples, in the afternoon, was ideal. In the evenng we enjoyed the sights of the fiesta which was in full carnival swing. The noise of the tin trumpets was deafening, but the illuminations were beautiful. The whole facade of the Church of Piedigrotta was a mass of sparkling lights. The night was perfect for a festival. The air was mild, neither cool nor warm, and the moon poured a flood of silver radiance over the city.

Next day we visited the ruins of Pompeii, an hour's ride by train from Naples. What thoughts these silent memorials raise, of those who lived and loved and perished within Pompeii's walls over eighteen hundred years ago! Now, in the sunlight, even the ruins themselves are bright and attractive. It must have been a charming city in that elder day. The streets, made of stone flags, are scrupulously clean and there is an air of almost housewifely neatness about all the dwellings, o rather their remains. One idea kept constantly recurring to my mind: what a delightful playground it would be for children! But, after all, archaeologists are only children of a larger growth and very like the smaller ones in many ways. You can see their playthings, but you cannot have them

We walked around Pompeii on the little hills that overlook the city and thus got an excellent general view of the ruins. To reach the part where the princely tombs were erected, we passed through vineyards and fig orchards and had our fill of grapes from the vines and figs What a pleasant land is It-

RELIGION AND WAR

We learn that many very zealous American Protestants were under the impression that the defeat of Spain by the United States would be a fine opportunity for Protestants, especially in spreading what they call the "pure Gospel." It has long been suspected, and even believed, that a great deal of the agitation in favor of the Spanish war was due to this hope which was born in the minds of these people. However, the Spanish war is over; Spain was defeated; America acquired new possession, and these same people are beginning to find out that they had been in error In one of our contemporaries we find the following quotation from Boston "Watchman"-a regular Baptist organ:-

"Looking at the interests of Protestantism in the United States, the outcome of the war with Spain was one of the very worst things that could have happened." Why so? We can assign three reasons. Firstly, it brought the Americans into suffi-ciently close relations with the Spaniards to learn that all the slanders on the Catholic Church that had found currency and credit and that had done service for so many long years, were simply lies. Secondly the result of the war proved the inability of Protestantism to with that which the Catholic Church had been so able, and so easily able to govern and to direct. And thirdly, it accentuated the more the unnappy divisions of Protestantism and the supernatural unity of the Catholic Church. Since the close of that war Protestantism has been visibly on the decline, and Catholicity equal ly in the ascendant in the United States of America

Nothing can be settled until it is settled right.

Converts The Church.

The "Tablet" has some very inter-

esting remarks arising out

conversion of the Rev. R. H. Benson. on of the Anglican Archbishop Canterbury of that name. He is only one of several converts who have come to the fold from the home of Anglican Bishops and their families. For instance, Mr. Algar Thorold during his father's tenure of the See of Westminster became a Catholic, and another Bishop of Winchester, Samuel Wilberforce, encountered the same kind of unintended but inevitable op-position when his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Pye, took that journey to Rome which three of her uncles likewise made. A grandson of Bishop Wilberforce is counted among the English Jesuits, and at Woodchester where he was received, Mr. Benson, son of an Archbishop, is likely enough to have ome very interesting exchanges of thought with Father Bertrand perforce, O.P., the nephew of another Anglican prelate. Again, Archbishop Tait, of Canterbury, had a brother-in-law among converts to the Catholic Church-the Rev. E. B. K. Fortesque himself, Provost of St. Minian's, Perth. Another convert, Father Harper, S.J., had a brother among Anglican Colonial Bishop Ryder, who entered the Catholic Church, and a daughter who became a nun. In Father Ryder, of the Birmingham Oratory, that bishop has a grandson. Miss Mary Stanley, a fervent convert to the Church, which she served diligently by her labor and her fortune, was a daughter of Bishop Stanley, of Norwich, and a sister of the Dean of Westminster Archbishop Whately, Newman's antagonist, supplied a nephew to the Catholic Church, afterwards known as Father Pope. Lady Charles Tynne was a daughter of Bishop Bagot of Bath and Wells. Father Coleridge, S.J., had a brother-in-law in Bishop M'Karness, of Oxford, and Dr. Pusey gave a great nephew to the society and two great nieces to be enrolled among nuns. Another instance given by the "Tablet" is worthy of note It is that of the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, who amid the thousand cares of managing that great engine of social amelioration, the Society the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, may find time to that he has a son in the clergy list of "The Catholic Directory."

Referring to the conversion Catholicity of the late Archbishop Benson's son the London correspond ent of the "Manchester Guardian" says:-"Mr. Hugh Benson is the biggest haul which the Roman fishermen have made for many a day. He is a young man of various and gracea persuasive preacher, and the author of a really thrilling book on the supernatural called 'The Light Beyond.' It is understood that Mr. Benson has been led to secession by his disgust at the time-serving policy of the English bishops and of 'Church reform' is an unworthy his conviction that their pet scheme concession to the secular opinion which it is their business to fight.

Growth of Church In New England

The impressive ceremonial at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross recently commemorated a notable event in the religious history of New England, the dedication of the first Catholic Church edifice in this city. This first church in Franklin street, built on the plans of the Architect James Bulfinch, was used for religious purposes for more than half a century and was succeeded by the present Cathedral in Washington street. But the contrast between the modest brick building in which Fathers Matignon and Cheverus officiated and the great Cathedral of today, is not so marked as the progress of this church in membership and in influence during the century low closed.

In all New England, in 1803, communicants of the Catholic Church numbered only a few thousands. There were mission stations in Maine, and travelling missionaries in other parts of this section. To-day in New England the churches number nearly 900, in which nearly 1,500 clergy men minister to the spiritual needs of more than 1,600,000 members

comprising the counties of Suffolk Essex, Middlesex, Norfolk and Plymouth, contains 650,000 in round numbers, distributed among more than 200 churches. Its colleges, seminaries and schools give instruction to more than 50,000 pupils and stu-Its asylums and hospitals give charitable aid to many

This is the growth of one century, the Catholic Church in New land. Looking back to the small be. itable and educational field marvellous.—Boston Post, Sept. 25,

EMIGRATION AND

Under the heading "The Torrent of Under the heading The Torrent of Emigration," "The Messenger Magazine" publishes in its current number the following notes on the subject which certainly contain much matter for reflection. It says:-

Signor Longhitano in his two me orials on the subject, written after he had been for ten years government inspector at the port of Genoa. Every year, for now nearly a quarter of a century, from 200,000 to 300,000 Italians take the road to exile. In 1890, they numbered 217,in 1895, 293,181; in 1900, 352,244, and in 1901 they went up to 533,245! Admitting that perhaps third return to their native land, we may fairly conclude that there are more than 3,000,000 of Italians in South America and at least 800,-000 in the United States. Nearly all have gone through Naples and Genoa. From the latter port have sailed the northern Italians, drawn to the great labor fields of South America; from Naples have poured forth the multitudes of Sicily and southern Italy, attracted by the various employments and abundant money of the United States, and leavng, according to the statistics of the Italian Government, vast regions of their fatherland half-voided of their opulation. The industry, abstemiousness and

thriftiness of the Italian immigrants in the United States are well known; their family affection and love of nome are not, perhaps, so fully appreciated. The "Civilta Cattolica". informs us, that, from July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902, \$30,000,000 were sent back by the immigrants to their families in Italy. One bank alone in New York sends a large proportion of this money. During the years in which South America has not been abnormally convulsed by revolution. the Italian emigrants there have been accustomed to send home \$16,000,-000 every year, besides paying the passage of their friends who followed them, which would require about \$2,-000,000 annually. The most disgraceful abuses on the part of agents and navigation companies have accompanied the flight of the helpless emigrants, which abuses Italian legislation has not yet succeeded in abolishing. These abuses have driven the poor people to the ports of Marseilles. Havre, Liverpool, etc. The progress of revolutionary Italy has succeeded in scattering its people over the globe, whereas they might have lived, as they did thirty years happily at ho e or might formed thriving cotonies in other countries.

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The archdiocese of Boston alone,

SATURDAY, O

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and it is grandly significant of the energy, patience, perseverance and enterprise of the devoted men who have had in charge the interests of ginnings of a century ago, the re-sults attained in the religious, char-

ITS LESSONS.

Torrent is the word employed by

choose to draw upon the of the family. Before sunset the house ed with blue coats and silks. Several of the gue in groups upon the der young gentlemen, fashio ed might be seen hoveri the ladies, and endeavori havoc of all, by enchant who were near them by the sation, and those at a d the elegance and grace o ticulations. Mrs. Cregan was in the room, among the elder gu worn, and hollow-eyed, be serving the same lofty, and cordial demeanor to by which her manner has ways marked.

The bridegroom, habit splendid suit that seemed on his frame, as the shirt ira upon the shoulders of glided like a spectre thr laughing crowd, the most the most miserable of all

A few of the most intim onnexions of the bride w ted into the garden where self, leaning on the arm of maid, was watching the that was to shine upon her Her dress was a simple white, and her hair, for the dressed in the maiden fashi day, hung loose upon her she glided to and fro an walks, her fair companions ed by every species of rai draw her out of the low-sp anxious mood which had be increasing upon her since t ing. But, as in a disease me, an injurious determi the part afflicted is said to sioned by merely directing tion towards it, so in our of nervous depression, the makes us feel it is observed only to argument its heavi

At a turn in the walk, h round by a pear-tree neatly the lovely friends were sudd and one of them startled, b pearance of a young man at a wedding costume and h but with a pale serenity u features that might have him to sit as a study for (The lady, who started at pearance was the bride; for interesting person she recogn old admirer, Mr. Kyrle Daly It was the first time they each other since the day or their conversation had been with so much pain to be would have little served to the newly acquired tranqui Kyrle Daly, if he had known ten, and with feelings how diocese of Boston g the counties of Suffolk, iddlesex, Norfolk and Plyontains 650,000 in round distributed among more churches. Its colleges, se-and schools give instruction han 50,000 pupils and stus asylums and hospitals itable aid to many

the growth of one century, grandly significant of the tience, perseverance and of the devoted men who in charge the interests of lic, Church in New Eng-king back to the small le. f a century ago, the re-ned in the religious, chareducational field appear -Boston Post, Sept. 25.

ATION AND ITS LESSONS.

heading "The Torrent of "The Messenger Magaznes in its current number ng notes on the subject inly contain much mattion. It says:-

the word employed by ghitano in his two meme subject, written after for ten years governor at the port of Genoa. for now nearly a quarttury, from 200,000 to lians take the road to 90, they numbered 217, 95, 293,181; in in 1901 they went up Admitting that perhaps rn to their native land, ly conclude that there n 3,000,000 of Italians erica and at least 800,-United States. Nearly one through Naples and the latter port have rthern Italians, drawr labor fields of South n Naples have poured ltitudes of Sicily and y, attracted by the va-nents and abundant monited States, and leavto the statistics of the nd half-voided of their

the Italian immigrants States are well known; ffection and love perhaps, so fully apat, from July 1, 1901. the immigrants to their aly. One bank alone oney. During the years America has not been nvulsed by revolution. grants there have been send home \$16,000. r, besides paying the r friends who followed ould require about \$2,on the part of agents companies have flight of the helpless ch abuses Italian legt yet succeeded in ababuses have driven to the ports of Mar-Liverpool, etc. The olutionary Italy has scattering its people whereas they might they did thirty years

mium cribers.

home; or might have cotonies in other

as a premium criber a neatly of the Golden , who will send nd cash for 5 ers to the True

splendid opobtain a most ronicle of the ish Catholics laymen in ring the past

COLLEGIANS.

A TALE OF GARRYOWEN.

Gerald Griffin.

CHAPTER XLIII.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

THE BRIDE WAS STARTLED BY AN UNEXPECTED GUEST.

Invitations, numberless as the sy wil's leaves, had been dispersed throughout the country, on the of the wedding at Castle Chute. Among the rest the Dalys were not forgotten, although certain circumstances in the history of both families, with which the reader is all ready acquainted, made it appear probable that they would be merely received as things of form. It was therefore, with feelings of strong surprise and of secret confusion (though arising from very different causes) the bridal pair understood that Kyrle Daly intended to be am-

The popularity of the bride amongst the tenantry on the estate was pifested by the usual demonstrations of festive enjoyment. Bonfires were lighted on the road before the avenue-gate, and before every public in the neighborhood. The lit tle village was illuminated and bands of rural music, followed by crowds of merry idlers, strolled up and down, playing various lively airs, and often halting to partake of the refreshments which were free to all who choose to draw upon the hospitality of the family.

Before sunset the house was crowded with blue coats and snow-white silks. Several of the guests strayed in groups upon the demesne young gentlemen, fashionably dressmight be seen hovering around the ladies, and endeavoring to make havor of all, by enchanting those who were near them by their conver sation, and those at a distance by the elegance and grace of their ges-

Mrs. Cregan was in the drawingroom, among the elder guests, pale, worn, and hollow-eyed, but still preserving the same lofty, courteous, and cordial demeanor to her friends, by which her manner had been al-

ways marked. The bridegroom, habited in a splendid suit that seemed to sit up on his frame, as the shirt of Dejanira upon the shoulders of Hercules glided like a spectre through the laughing crowd, the most envied and most miserable of all the throng

A few of the most intimate female nnexions of the bride were admitted into the garden where Anne herself, leaning on the arm of a brides was watching the last sun that was to shine upon her freedom. Her dress was a simple robe of white, and her hair, for the last time ressed in the maiden fashion of the day, hung loose upon her neck. As she glided to and fro among the walks, her fair companions endeavored by every species of raillery to

draw her out of the low-spirited and anxious mood which had been hourly increasing upon her since the morn ing. But, as in a disease of the frame, an injurious determination to the part afflicted is said to be occasioned by merely directing the attention towards it, so in our moments of nervous depression, the jest that makes us feel it is observed, serves

only to argument its heaviness. At a turn in the walk, hedged around by a pear-tree neatly trained, the lovely friends were suddenly met, and one of them startled, by the appearance of a young man attired in a wedding costume and handsome but with a pale serenity upon his features that might have qualified him to sit as a study for Camillus. lady, who started at his appearance was the bride; for in this interesting person she recognized her old admirer, Mr. Kyrle Daly.

It was the first time they had seen each other since the day on which their conversation had been attained with so much pain to both. It would have little served to confirm the nawly

sciously altered, his conduct had greater firmness and a more submisen compared by Anne with that of Hardress during the last few months, True, this was a subject of meditation on which she never willfully suffered her mind to repose for an instant. It was a forbidden land, on which her wandering thoughts alone would steal at intervals; but these unlicensed musings had tended to qualify her old opinions in a degree more striking than she herself lieved. Of all this Kyrle Daly, of course, knew nor imagined nothing, and, therefore, was he here. He was secure in the consciousness of a right intention, and believing that his own appearance of quiet and cheerfulness of mind would afford a real satisfaction to his fair, and only poetically cruel friend.

He advanced towards the ladies with an easy cordiality, and that total absence of consciousness in his own demeanor, which was most certain to restore quietness to Anne, for self-possession is often as com tagious as embarrassment. He addressed her in the tone of an interested friend, inquiring for her lath, spoke of her mother, even of Hard-ress, whom he sa,d he had not yet been fortunate enough to meet, then of the weather, of the scene around them, of the company, of every subject that was at the same time amusing and indifferent. The same attentions, and with a tone so studiously similar that the ear of Patriarch only might have found a difference, he addressed to Miss Prendergast, the bridesmaid, who also was an old acquaintance. Finally, he gently contrived to separate the ladies, and giving an arm to each, they continued to tread the garden walks while he divided between them same cheerful conversation on indifferent subjects. His spirits flowed freely, and supported by those of the lively bridesmaid, became too much for Anne's depression, and she be came cheerful almost without perceiving it.

After some time Miss Prendergast beckoned by a fair friend in a neighboring walk, deserted her companons for some moments. Both stopped to await her return, and Kyrle perceiving the embarrassment of the bride, beginning to return, took this opportunity of entering on something alike an explanatory conversation

"You see, Miss Chute," he said with a smile, "you were a better prophetess than I believed you. If you were one that would be vain of your influence, I should not so wisely, perhaps, in making such an admission, but you are not. I have not as you perceive, found it so difficult a task to master my old remem-

The eyes of Anne fell unconsciously upon the worn cheeks and figure of the speaker. He saw the secret suspicion which the glance implied, and he reddened slightly, but he saw likewise that it was involuntary, and he did not seem to have observed it.

"There are some feelings," he continued, "though looked upon as harmless, and even amiable in themselves, which ought to be avoided and repelled with as much vigilance as vice itself. I once thought it harmless thing to turn my eyes on past times, and deliver myself up, on a calm evening, to the memory my younger hours, of sunny days departed, of faces fled or changed, of hearts made cold by death, or by the world, that once beat fervently beside my own; to lean against some my eyes and ears to the lonely murmur of the woods around me, and fancy I heard the whoop of my boy ish friends, or the laugh of my first love along the meadows. But I have learned to think more vigorously. I was young then, and fond; has taught me wisdom, at least in this respect. I shun these feelings now as I would crime. They are the fancies that make our natures effeminate and weak-that unfit us for our duty to Heaven and to our felow-creatures, and render us in soul have meditated long enough to know that even my feelings towards yourself at one time (exalted as they vere by the excellence of the object) were still unworthy, and deserved to be disappointed. I think, and I fear not to let you know, that if I were

sive spirit."

"You will give me credit, then," said Anne, with much relief and real pleasure, "for some knowledge of your character?"

"No, no, it was not in me, then," said Kyrle, with a smile, "or the occasion would have brought it into action. Hardress could tell you what a mournful evening;-but wherefore should he trouble you?" he added, suddenly interrupting himself. " And apropos of Hardress -his health ap-

pears to suffer, does it not?" 'Daily and hourly.'

"And without a cause?" "The physicians can find none," said Anne.

"Aye," returned Kyrle, "it is distemper that is not to be found in their nosology. It is the burning of an honorable mind beneath an undeserved and self-inflicted imputation, He knew of my regard for his fair cousin. I forced a confidence upon him, and he feels this transaction a great deal more acutely than he ought."

Anne started at this disclosure, as if it shed a sudden light upon her mind. Her eyes sparkled, her face glowed, and her whole frame seemed agitated by a solution of her doubts, which appeared so natural, and which elevated the character of Hardress, to that noble standard at which she always loved to contemplate and admire it.

"It must be so!" she said, great animation, "and I have done him wrong. It is like his fine and delicate nature. He is still, then, what I have always thought him. fine-minded, sensitive, and generous as-" she suddenly turned, and extending her hand to Kyrle, said, in an altered tone, "as yourself, my ex-cellent friend!"

Kyrle took the hand which was tendered him, with as little appearance of emotion as he could mand, and resigned it again almost upon the instant.

At this moment Hardress appeared upon the walk. His step was troubled, and rapid, his eye suspicious and vandering, his hair neglected, and his whole appearance that of a person at fearful odds with his own thoughts. He stopped short, as he approached them, and glanced from ne to another with a look of wildness and irresolution.

"I have been looking for you, " he said in a weak voice; Mrs. Chute has been wishing to speak with you about your preparations.

"Do you leave Ireland so soon?" asked Kyrle with some interest.

"To-morrow morning we leave home," replied Anne, trembling and slightly confused.

"Then," said Kyrle, resuming the hand which he had so hastily resigned, "permit me to offer my good wishes. Be assured, Anne," he added accompanying her to a little distance along the walk, and using a tone which Hardress could not overhear, "be assured that I am perfectly, perfectly contented with your happiness. Let me entreat you forget altogether, as I myself will learn to do henceforth, that I have ever proposed to myself any higher or happier destiny. That has fallen asunder, and left no deeper an impression on my reason than of a love dream might upon my heart. I desire only to be remembered as one who imagined himself the warmest of your admirers but who found out, on a little examination, that he was only your friend."

Anne remained silent for a moment deeply penetrated by all the anxiety for her peace of mind, which Kyrle evinced in all his conduct and conversation.

"Mr. Daly," she replied at length, and with some agitation, "it is impossible for me now to say all that I feel with respect to your consider ation of me on every occasion. I am proud of the friendship that you of fer me, and if we meet again, I hope

you will find me worthy of it. She hurried away, and Kyrle re turning on his steps, resumed what the sensualities is in frame. I place before the bridegroom. The pic ture which was formed by the two figures might have challenged the united efforts of a Raphael and an Angelo, to do it justice. Kyrle Daly standing erect, with arms folded, his ity of triumphant virtue; his mouth again to become a suitor, my sentiments should be governed by a higher feeling of duty, and I could bear the trial of a sudden repression with

to look higher than the breast of Kyrle, and his face of the color of burnt Sienna, would have furnished a hint for the sterner genius of Buonarrotti. 'Hardress,'' said Kyrle, with an

air of sudden frankness, "confess the truth, that you did not expect me ere to-day.

Hardress looked up surprised, but nade no answer.

"I am come," continued Kyrle, "to justice to you and to myself. That I have something to complain of, you will not deny-that I have not as much as I imagined, I am compelled to admit. My resentment, Hardress, has been excessive and unjustifiable, and with that admission, I toss it to the winds for ever."

The surprise of Hardress seemed now so great as to master even his remorse and his anxiety. He looked with increasing wonder into the eyes of Daly.

"Knowing as I did," continued the latter, "what passion was, I should have made more charitable allowances for its influences on another; but all charity forsook me at that noment, and I thought it reasonably that my friend should be a cold philosopher where I was a wild enthusiast. I have not even to reproach you with want of confidence, for it now appears, from my unreasonable expectations, that I could not have eserved it. We are both, to blame Let that be a point agreed upon, and let all our explanations resolve themselves into these two words-forgive -forget.

Saying this, he gave his hand to Hardress, who received it with stare of absent wonder and confusion. Some indistinct and unintelligible murmurs arose to his lips, and died in the act of utterance.

"I know not," continued Kyrle, and I shudder to think how far I might have suffered this odious sentiment to grow upon me, if it were not for an occasion of melancholy importance to us all, which arrested the feeling in its very bud. I been sometimes thought, that my unaccomplished sin might possibly have been the cause of that-" Here he shuddered, and stopped speaking for some moments.

Before he could resume, the sound of the dinner-bell broke short the onference. Kyrie, glad of the relief, hastened to the house, while Hardess remained as if rooted to the spot, and gazing after him in ence. When he had disappeared, the bridegroom raised his eyes to the heavens, where already a few stars twinkled in the dying twilight, and said within his own mind:-

"In that world which lies beyond those points of light, is it possible that this man and I should ever fill a place in the same region?"

CHAPTER XLIV.

HOW MORE GUESTS

APPEARED AT THE WEDDING INVITED.

Light and laughter-mirth and music-plenteous fare and pleasant hearts to share it, were mingled in the dining-room on this occasion. Mrs. Chute presided; the "old familiar faces" of Mr. Cregan, Creagh, Mr. Connolly, Doctor Leake, and many others were scattered among the guests, and every eye seemed lighted up, to contribute its portion of gaiety to the domestic jubilee. A cloud of vapor thin and transparent as a peri's sighs, arose from the dishes which adorned the table, and was dissipated in the air above The heavy moreen window-curtains were let down, the servants from place to place like magic, the candles shed a warm and comfortable lustre upon the board, and the clatter of plates, the jingiing of glasses and decanters the disconfiture of provision, and the subdued vigor with which all this was accomplished, considering the respectability of the guests, was really astonishing. Without any appearance of the havoc and carnage which is displayed on such occasions in humbler life, it is a question whether there was not

pleased the eye of the pupil of Peru- a cruel test, by one of those unfeelbut it was not so in its effects upon young lady, who was considered a wit among her country friends, and feared accordingly, put a willow-leaf upon a slice of cream-cheese, and handed it to Kyrle Daly with an unconscious face. Some months before, a jest of this kind would have pur his temper to its severest trial, and even now he felt as if he had been stung by a serpent. He did not, however, betray the least emotion but took revenge by going near the lady as soon as circumstances permitted, and making mock-love to her during the night.

The spirit of the scene produced its effects upon the mind of Hardress himself, who, yielding to its influence, adopted a degree of gaiety that surprised and delighted all who were nterested in his fortunes. It is true, that from time to time, a fear struck at his heart, like the shock of an alarm, and the glassy eyes of a corpse seemed at intervals to stare at him from among the crowd. But he turned his eyes, and his thoughts away to happier objects, and, as if in defiance of the ghastly interruption, became more gay than before. Mrs. Cregan did not smile to see her son so far forget his misery. A feeling of nervous apprehension had lain upon her spirits throughout the and became more oppressive and insupportable according as the

The more certain his escape, the more did her anxiety increase, lest it should, by some unlucky circumstance, be yet prevented.

time approached of Hardress's de-

parture.

While Hardress, in the full fling and zest of his false spirits, was in the act of taking wine with a fair friend, he felt a rustling as of some person passing by his chair, and a low whispered close to his ear 'Arise and fly for your life."

The wine glass fell, untasted, from his hand, and he remained a pale motionless image of terror There was some laughing among the company, who perceived the dent; and many ingenious omens were deduced, not very favorable to the prospects of the lady. But the agitation of the bridegroom was attributed to mere embarrassment.

The cloth, soon after, was removed; some songs were sung, and the ladies rose to depart. Hardress with the mysterious warning still ringing in his ears, was about to follow in their train, when a rough grasp was laid upon his arm, the door with violence, and he beheld Hepton Connolly standing with his finger raised in an attitude of menace and reproach. Hardress felt his heart sink at the thought that this interruption might cost him his life.

me go, my dear Connolly. he said, in an anxious voice. of the last importance to me."

"The last importance!" repeated Connolly, with a suspicious "I'd consider it a disgrace to me, my dear Hardress, if you were to go to bed sober after being in my company to-night, the last that you are to spend in the country. Come come, Hardress, don't look fierce; you will have Miss Chute long enough, but here are a pleasant set of fellows whom, perhaps, you may never see round the same table on earth again."

"But Hardress!" "What's the matter there?" cried a rough voice from the head of the table. "Anybody speaking? Bring him up here by the collar. If any man leaves this room sober to-night, I shall make it personal with him.-

The speaker (who was no other than the culprit's father) added an oath, and the room rang with acclamations. Hardress, faint with fear and anxiety, was compelled to return to the table, and the bowl was shortly circulated with that enthusiasm which was considered appropriate to the occasion. The wine which he drank, and the conversation in which he was compelled to mingle, gradually stole him back in-to his revel mood, and in a little time he became more loud and seem ingly mirthful than ever. The voice which he heard, might be ideal as the visions he had seen. He thought no

He became engaged in a violent dispute with Creagh, as to whether the cascades of Killarney were the better or worse for being without basins. Hardress contended that the want was a defect, inasmuch as it the beholder without that delightful sensation which he might gather from the contrast of those two most perfect images of tumult and repose, a roaring cataract, with clouds of foam and mist, and a is a question whether there was not actually more execution done in a quiet, determined way. It furnished a new instance of the superior advantages of discipline.

Towards the close of the feast, the manifects of Kyrle Daly was put to that on it by accident) that the page of the feast, the manifects of Kyrle Daly was put to the sterile and mist, and a your good works.—Albert Magnus.

God afflicts man for several, reasons: First, to increase his merit second, that he may retain his grace third, to punish his faults; fourth to show forth His glory and His other attributes.—St. Anthony of Padua.

pleased the eye of the pupil of Peru-gino. Hardress, on the other side, with one hand thrust into his bosom, his shoulders gathered and raised, smile at the circumstance as trifling, his feet, still foaming and roaring on, until it was hidden from his view the heart of the forlorn lover. A by the closing thicket below, gave a greater idea to the mind than could be produced by the contrast which Hardress admired.

The latter had his hand raised with a cascade of eloquence just bursting from his lips, when a warm breath came to his ear, and the same voice murmured in a tone still lower than before-"Arise, I tell you! the army is abroad, and your life is in dan-

It could not now be an illusion for, the tresses of the speaker had toucked his cheek, and the dress had brushed his feet. He dashed his chair aside, and standing suddenly, erect, looked round him for the warner. A female dress just glanced on his eye as he stared on the door which led to the hall. He followed it with so much rapidity no one could find time to interfere; but the hall was empty of living figures. He only saw the cloaks and hats of

the visitors hanging against the wall, while the dusky flame of a globe-lamp threw a gloomy and dispiriting light upon the walls and ceiling. On one side the floor shaken by the dangers, and the ear stunned with the music of the bagpipe, violin, and dulcimer; on the other, he heard the bacchanalian uproar of the party he had left. At a distance, in the kitchen, he could distinguish the sound of a solitary bagpipe, playing some air of a more rapid and vulgar character; while the voice of a villager, penetrating in triumph through a two foot wall of stone and mortar, was heard singing some wild and broken melody, which was meant for mirth, but in which a stranger ear might have detected greater depth of pathos and of feeling than the composer probably intended. Snatching his hat and coat, and trembling in every joint, Hardress was about to hurry down a narrow staircase leading to the yard-door, when his mother with a bridesmaid met him on the way.
"Come this way, Hardress," she

said, "I have a partner engaged for you." "Mother," said Hardress, with the

horrid sense of oppression which one feels in a dream of danger and vain resistance, "take your hand from my arm and let me pass." Mrs. Cregan imagined that as, in

compliance with an established perstition, patronised by some of the old people, the bridegroom was not to sleep in the house on night before the bridal, Hardress was thus early preparing to comply with the old custom.

"You must not go so soon," returned Mrs. Cregan.

"Come, Miss Prendergast, that arm prisoner, and lead him to the ball-room."

Hardress, with a beating pulse, resigned himself to his fate, and accompanied the ladies to the dancingroom. Here he remained for some endeavoring, but with a faint spirit, to meet and answer the gaiety of his companions. After dancing a minuet with a good dear of silent approbation, he led his fair partner to her seat, and, taking a chair at his side, began to entertain her as best he could, while other dancers occupied the floor. His chair was placed a few yards distant from an open door, at which a crowd of servants and tenants appeared thrusting their heads, and staring on the dancers for the purposes of admiration or of satire as the occasion might arise.

One of these, a handsame country lad, had encroached so far as to get within a foot or two of Hardress's chair, and to be recognized by him with some appearance of kindness.

"Masther Hardress," he said stooping to his ear, "did Syl Carney tell you anything?"

"No!" said Hardress, turning suddenly round, and neglecting to finish some observation which he was in the act of making to his fair com-

panion. Why then, never welcome her!" said the lad. "I told her to slip in a word to you, some way, to let you know that Danny Mann has given information, and the army are out this

Hardress trembled, as if the hangman's grasp had been laid upon him.

(To be continued.)

Dread the torment suffered by the souls in Purgatory, and have copassion on them. Succor them your prayers and deliver them by your good works .- Albert Magnus

Notes for Farmers.

ture, Mr. Wilson, recently delivered an address on the subject of "Irrigation," from which we take the fol-lowing extracts: Mr. Wilson said:—

husbanding of our waters that go to waste where the snow melts in the mountains, through government agency, is a new deparfor which we may thank President Roosevelt. All other influences combined would have failed to secure the legislation. It was a wise movement. It will result in making homes for millions more people. It will make markets for manufacturers and business for commerce. help to balance off the growth of our cities. It will result in producing the hundred million dollars' worth of sugar we now buy abroad. It will do all this and much more, and still leave large areas that cannot be irrigated.

'After we get what we can from the man who studies the weather and the man who studies the plant, we must turn to the scientist who studies the soil. This is a new line of research that has utterly been neglected by educators and scientists as far as a practical application of facts to everyday life is Our soils are mixtures of original rocks that have been disintegrated by the action of agencies that have operated through long periods time and are still at work. Water has been the carrying system and is still at work above ground and be neath the surface. One of your beautiful valleys seems to have simi lar soils all over it, but it is certain to have as wide a variety as the mountains from which the material came. The schoolmen have neglected inquiry into soil variation, soil moisture and soil composition, from which plants get nutriment. whole field lies fallow and awaits the coming of the student of soils and soil moisture.

"We are studying methods of applying water to crops to determine which are the most economical labor and water, which produce the best results in crops and in the condition of the soil. Our experiments to determine what quantities of water produce the largest returns have already been mentioned.

"Experiments in this country and elsewhere have shown that the stage of the growth of the plant at which water is applied has a great deal to do with the crop produced. The ex periments show that water applied to grain crops at certain stages tend to make them produce a larger rela tive quantity of straw than they otherwise would; water applied at other stages tends, to increase the production of seed. Water applied to root crops at certain stages makes them run to tops, and at other stages it goes to enlarge the roots. The time of applying water to beets affects their sugar contents, and water applied to potatoes at the wrong time may ruin the crop. All things are well known in general way, but they are merely suggestive of the possibilities of a careful, scientific study of the methods and times of applying water to

"It may be possible that regulating the time of applying water to crops and the amounts applied will be found to be one of the greatest agents in eliminating undesirable qualities and perpetuating valuable ones in all our crops raised under irrigation. The possibilities along this line are unlimited, as they are along all lines of agricultural prac-

"Farmers cannot, as a rule, make these experiments for the improve- hensible." He adds: "If I may be ments of the crops themselves. They are dependent upon the returns from their fields for their living, and must therefore stick to methods and to crops which have proven to be sucsful. Progress in agriculture both in the arid region and elsewhere, must depend very largely upon the work of the government in introducing those which prove beneficial

PHILPSOPHICAL.

Since we cannot get what we like let us like what we can get.

SYMINGTON'S

COFFEE ESSENCE



ALCOHOL DRINKS these drinks. Tables give a list of forty-two such preparations contain-

PHYSICAL EFFECTS.-Very in eresting are some of the conclusions arrived at in the recently-published 'Fourth Report of the Committee of Fifty on various aspects of the Liquor Question, covering the 'Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Prob-Edited by John S. Billings Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

The investigations of this committee, which was organized ten years ago, are scientific and thorough and therefore reliable.

The experiments of Dr. Abel lead to the following conclusions. with which the committee agree, viz. Alcohol in moderate quantities does not appreciably affect the action of the heart itself, either in the way of stimulation or depression. (In very large quantities, such as result in helpless intoxication, alcohol is a direct and powerful depressant of the heart.) Nor does it affect the walls arteries and veins, arterial blood-pressure. In large quantities the action is depression upon the nerve centers which control the arteries and the action of the heart. Alcohol stimulates the respiratory functions, highly flavored wines, etc. producing more pronounced action than plain alcohor. The action of alcohol on the nervous system is one of its most important and most unfortunate characteristics. It is this action which leads to the "craving" for drink.

Alcohol stimulates muscular work, but a paralyzing action always succeeds the stimulation, and further doses do not renew the stimulation equally; but some depressing effect also follows the stimulating use of tea, coffee, or kola.

The action of alcohol on the brain is the prime cause of alcoholic consumption. "Elderly people and invalids may receive benefit from moderate drinking, and there are many, in whom the exacting duties and friction of life cause mental tension and overwrought nerves, who find a good estorative in a glass of wine taken with dinner at close of day; but the use of alcohol is not a necessity of social life, and there is no why alcohol should not be abolished from the world, and the craving which it satisfies turned into

AS A FOOD.-Professor Atwater calls attention to the great dangers of excess, moderate drinking leading thereto, but seems to prove that while "not food in the sense that bread and meat are food," alcohol is, nevertheless, a food in the sense that starch is, being of the substances "which, when taken into the body, either build up tissue or yield energy." Alcohol undoubtedly yields energy by furnishing a fuel to the human engine, and to a certain extent preventing the breaking down and wasting of the proteid bodies, human system, but "the preponderance of evil resulting from the excessive use of alcohol had led many to feel that any statement regarding the moderate use of alcohol is reprepermitted the expression of a personal opinion, it is that people in health, and especially young people, act wisely in abstaining from holic beverages; but I cannot believe the cause of temperance in general or the welfare of the individual, is promoted by basing arguments against the use of alcohol on anything less than attested facts."

TEMPERANCE DRINKS .- The paper on "temperance drinks" is inteesting, if not as important as some The statistics show an enormous cou sumption of these beverages; for instance, in Massachusetts at least 300,000 bottles of Ayer's Sarsapur illa are sold annually, "and as this contains over 26 per cent. of alcohel, it is clear that many are partaking pretty freely of an alcoholic drink without perhaps being aware of it." A very large variety of drinks containing a greater percentage of alcohol than ordinary vines and beers are consumed in rigarous otal abstinence circles, one of its premost advocates permitting her picture to be used as an advertise.

ing from 6 per cent. as a minimum to 42 per cent. as a maximum of alcahol. Mentioning a few at ran-dom, we find "Paine's Celery Compound," 21 per cent.; "Hoodand's German Bitters," "entirely free from alcoholic stimulants," 25 per cent alcohol; "Hostetter's Stomach Pit ters," 24 per cent.; "Warner's Tonic Bitters," 35 per cent: "Aver"s Sarsaparilla," 26 per cent.; "Hood's Sarsaparilla," 18 per cent.; "Inebig Company's Beef Tonic," 23 per cent.

ALCOHOL AND DISEASE - Dr Welch's report on the pathological effects of alcohol concludes the second volume. It demonstrates that "alcohol in sufficient quantities is poison to all living organisms, both animal and vegetab,e." The use of concentrated alcohol, or of excessive amounts of alcoholic beverages, produces injurious effects upon the stornach, but in many instances, "even after the prolonged use of diluted aicohol the stomach appears nearly normal, both to the naked eye and under the microscope." "Long continued excessive use of alcoholic drinks is by far the most common and important (though indirect) cause of cirrhosis of the liver in hu man beings." Many diseases of the nervous system are the direct result of excessive alcoholic stimulation. A fatal termination of Bright's dis

ease, apoplexy, paralysis, insanity pneumonia and tuberculosis is predis posed by excessive alcoholic stimula tion. Many persons drink beer, wine and spirits in moderation through out a long life without apparent impairment of health. Others are extremely susceptible. There is questions as to the injurious effects of a continued use of even small quantities of alcoholic liquors.

One of the most important effects of alcoholic indulgence is a lowered ability to resist disease. "Physicians recognize the graver prognosis of pneumonia, cholera, erysipelas, etc. in persons who habitually drink to excess. The belief that those who indulge freely in alcoholic liquors thereby acquire a certain degree of protection from tuberculosis is com pletely discredited.'

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS. - Effects of moderate or occasional of alcoholic drinks differ with individuals, age, occupation, climate, etc.

With the majority of occasional drinkers and moderate drinkers no especial effect upon health seems be observed by themselves or their physicians, but in some such cases drinking is harmful; in a few it is thought to be beneficial.

Eighty per cent, of the leading brain workers of the United States are alcoholic drinkers occasionally or regularly, in moderation. The use of such drinks to stimulate mental effort gives, on the whole, bad results. Even occasional or moderate use is likely to be harmful to young persons, mainly because of the danger of leading to excess. Amor eased or infirm persons over fifty years of age, while sometimes useful alcoholic beverages should be taken if at all, with the last meal of the

The special effects are due to the alcohol contained, and other ingredients are of comparatively small importance. "Fine old whiskies and brandies" are nearly as alike to produce injurious effects as are cheaper grades, if taken in the same

In moderate quantities, beer, wine and diluted whiskey are in a certain sense foods, but they are seldom used for food purposes; mainly for their peculiar effects on the brain. large quantities, and for some pereven in moderate quantities

they are poison Alcoholic drinks in moderate quantities may be useful as restoratives in fatigue after work is done, but often produce depression and a harmful effect when used just during labor, physical or mental They are useless as preventives of infectious or contagious disease the contrary, they appear to less the power of the organism to resist the cause of such disease. They are

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immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets is same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. M. J. Mc.
Kenna, Rev. President; W. P.
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ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev Father Flynn, C.SS.R.; President, R. J. Byrne; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connel; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart,

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXLIARY, Disvision No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meetings are held in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander, on the first Sunday of each month at 2.30 p.m., on the third Thursday at 8 p.m. President, Miss Annie Donovan; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Allen; recording-secretary, Miss Rose Ward, 51 Young street; financial-secretary, Miss Emme Doyle, 776 Palace street; treasurer, Mrs. Charlotte Rermingham chaplain, Rev. Father McGrath.

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NOTES

BROWNSON CENT

bishop Farley, of Nev

ed at a meeting of the in that city, held on 5th October instant, rangements were comp celebration of the cen estes A. Brownson. heen fixed, but we ha learned the date, for t a monument to Browns be erected in Sherman at corner of Seventyand Amsterdam Avenu has been completed, ar exhibition, in the main Catholic Club. The b feet six inches high, an a monument fifteen fee will be placed shortly It is intended that t day shall be important al circles, and the Clu leading clerical a tors of New York to Certainly if ever an A served a monument it Dr. Brownson. But w to have a memorial bronze erected his work as an imperishable mon rarest character. Bro truly great; he was grea dark days when he w about, like a giant lost rinth, for the light a that he needed-the light and the foothold of trut he succeeded in securir towered high above all temporaries in the dor troversy. Brownson's " an encyclopaedia of Ca trine. When the celebra

place we will be happy t

event and to thus revive

Brownson's wonderful life

THE CHURCH IN AME

more wonderful works.

Urbain Gohier, a Frenc just issued a volume in discusses the important the Catholic Church in A gives some very strong fe up by strong statistics to strength of the Church in World. Mr. Gohier must a very careful and exhau of his subject. From his will extract a few passages no comment. Mr. Gohier Roman Church which in States numbered 44,500 ants in 1790, to-day nur 000,000, or more. To thi now add 6,500,000 of Car the Philippines and 1,0 Porto Rico. The territory Republic maintains one seventeen Archbishops, Bishops, almost 11,000 more than 5,000 chapels, 500 officiating priests. Th Catholic seminaries, 163 c boys, 629 colleges for girls included), 8,400 parochial 250 orphanages, and near other various institutions. the United States alone se Peter's pence to Rome that Catholic countries together This would be still strong Gohier taken in Cana added thereto not only our population, but above all t er of our churches, conve leges, universities, and various tutions of charity and n But, as it is, it suffices to

PRIZES FOR BOYS.-It thown fact that much of the dice, and consequently of the between people of different arises from the fact that the

great growth of the Church