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# True Cultures

Vol. LII., No. 41

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 18 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., Limited.

\*\*Busby Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1138.

\*\*SUBSCRIPTION PRIOR—City of Montreal (delivered), \$1.50; other parts of Canada, \$1.00; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundland, \$1.00; Great Britain, Ireland and France, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Terms, payable in All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "True Wirges" P. & F Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

#### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"
If the English-speaking Outhotics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their
best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and
spectful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily biess those who encousage this excellenspectful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily biess those who become age this excellenurk

### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

we clip the following apt criticism:—
"When Archbishop Farley of New York declared the other day that the spirit of New York 'does not tend toward the development of an earnest literary pursuit,' because there is too much commercialism in the city's life, he voiced a criticism which may be made of many another city besides New York. Even Boston, which used to be considered not so much a city as a state of mind, the money-making virus these days. But it is not the mere money-making which deadens high endeavor, litwhose wealth is bran-new When children grow used to a toy they no longer show it off to their fellows. So it is with children of a larger growth and their money."

And we might add that at the bottom of all this tendency to pride

oneself upon the possession of wealth there is an evidence of a hallowness that cannot be regarded with any other feeling than one of pity. can understand a man being proud of his wealth on account of the efforts that he made in securing it, or in the talents that he displayed in making the fortune. In which case it is his talent and his energy, his good conduct and his skill that become the legitimate sources of his pridenot the money itself. But when a man has either inherited that money or has acquired it by questionable means, there is every reason to be ashamed rather than to be proud of its possession. As a medium of commerce, for the purpose of acquiring other things, and of doing good, noney is most useful and necessary but when all needs are amply provided for, and the field of gooddeeds is covered, there is little or no real use for money. It cannot buy you one hour of sleep,, nor one instant of life: it cannot pile more clothes upon you than your body can carry, nor put more meat into you than your stomach can contain. It is simply a fruitful source of bad feeling, envy, strife, and family disyour death. It in no way ennobles you during life. The use ures that ruin body and soul - a

A STATE OF SIEGE. -A Roman correspondent for one of the leading American Catholic papers says:-William of Germany and Nicholas

of Russia are to pay a visit to Victor Emmanuel of Italy as soon as they can muster up courage to face the plots which everybody knows the anarchists are framing against them. largely these days by Russian and German detect ves who are preparing the way for royal visits. detectives on duty round the royal palace, their name is legion. Every evening a military band plays a fe airs in front of the Quirinal. e of the music is of course to light the ears of toyalty, but on of the inevitable results is the fo mation of a crowd, and this crowds always liberally salted with determined in the crowds and the crowds are crowds. tives, eagerly bent on ascertaining the feelings of the people toward the King."

Might we not actually call this a state of siege. It cannot but be hu-miliating for the all-powerful William of Germany and Nicholas of Russia to feel that outside their own pal-

THE EVIL OF MONEY.—From a aces, or, at least, their own domin-the Boston "Sacred Heart Review" ions, they cannot travel in security. And whose the fault? Decidedly the fault lies with their cousin of Italy-Victor Emmanuel—as far as Italy is concerned. He and his government have fostered the hydra of socialism which they now vainly attempt to watch and to crush. It is a monster of many heads. As long as it only showed the head of anti-Clericalism they petted the beast; but the moment it stretches forth another its heads, the one that bites at all s pretty thoroughly infected with authority, human as well as divine, they fear for their own limbs and they seek to master the reptile. They applauded and urged on this evil rary or otherwise, so much as the being, as long as its fangs were divulgar display affected by so many rected against the Vicar of Christ. rected against the Vicar of Christ, but they now take every precaution to draw the dragon's teeth they are liable to snap at human royalty. Under the circumstances it Government now declares that it has is difficult to feel the same for them as we would had they never turned that same power against the supreme authority of God's representative on earth. Even in these mat-ters is there a visible punishment in this world, and the fear they vainly sought to create in breast of the Pontiff, haunts their own bosoms in the hour of their triumph.

> THE ELIZABETH TERCENTEN-ARY .- Three hundred years have gone since Queen Elizabeth died and now there is a section of the world which attempts to commemorate that event by the revival of her name, and the lending to her poor reputation the light borrowed from the stars that shone in the sky of England's literature during a tion of her reign. Nothing could be more exact than the manner in which one of London's leading Catholic papers treats this phase of the subject. It is thus the "glories" of the Elizabetha era are mentioned in connec tion, or rather in disconnection with the monarch herself:-

"Three hundred years have passed since Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn, lay and died on the floor from remorse of conscience. In commemoration we have been told that to the same woman was due the rise in the poetic and dramatic arts and made of it may be praiseworthy, not the thing itself. Then it becomes the means of securing pleaswork down to Richard the Second's wes that ruin body and stage which once reached justifies stage which once reached justifies First's, as Johnson or Spencer's to Elizabeth. Shakespeare, the star of credit, or Pope's to George the all ages after him, owed not much to Elizabeth, nor did the others They were practically outcasts. Their greatness only coincided with Elizabeth's reign.

> as well credit George III. and the Prince Regent with Nelson's and Wellington's fame. Indeed, we believe the Prince Regent, as King George IV., did claim the latter's. greatness of the great captains on with the monarchs named, just as ingland's aggressiveness under Elizabeth did. The living memorials to Elizabeth, the actual and undoubted ruit of her own work, are the work houses and the squabbling of the This is a fair statement of the claims that Elizabeth had, or we should say, had not to the renown that after ages sought to weave a-round her name. She can, at best, remain a memory, and one that is not very savory, even for those who would seek to canonize her.

FINLAND'S FATE. - There

the preservation of their nationality and that which Ireland kept up, during long generations, for both faith and fatherland. The famine which was brought on by the failure of last year's crops in Findland, still makes its effects felt, despite which Findland is struggling bravely against the inroads of the Russian. Russia is determined to destroy every remnant of freedom in that Country Recently when more recruits were wanted for the army and not enough from Finland, punishments were dealt out wholesale. A few provincial governors mildly protested. But they soon lost their positions. And despite all this the Fins -not three million strong-yet hold out against the invader. Lacking Ireland's sustaining faith, the Fins are a brave and perishing race. oom is certainly sealed, but they will apparently struggle on till the

THE CONCORDAT .- The much talked-of Concordat is an agreement that was entered into between Pope Pius VII. and the Emperor Napoleon I., by which the relations between Church and State are regulated in France; and it has worked to perfection all through the century of its existence. By that agreement French Government has a very large voice in the discipline of the clergy, and can always punish any religious attacking existing institutions without the necessity of a long legal promise. As one between the French Government is allowed to nominate to the Pope for vacant bishoprics, and it is this nomination question which is proving the excuse for abrogating the Concordat. The French a right, under the Concordat, to nominate any one, and that the Pope must not refuse his sanction -that, indeed, the whole reference to the Pope is an empty form. In answer to this contention we are told that Even though there were no written proofs for the Pope's conten that he had the power of refusal of nominees, it stands to reason that the Church neither could nor would so give its power of appointing bishops to laymen, often foes of religion, as now. But the written evidence is clear, and no one, except Combes and his fellow-Ministers, disputes it. They, how-

ever, have fixed on a quarrel, and

find one lie as useful as another for

their purpose, and try to bring pa-

triotism (so-called) into the ques

tion. The result will be, except by

go and the Church will be at liberty

to follow its own way untrammeled,

the Government to drive France to

a marvel, that the Concordat

the worst, unchecked by religion." ROMAN APPOINTMENTS .- By Letters of the Secretary of State, His Holiness has nominated Their Eminences Cardinal Vives y Tuto Protector of the Third Order Reguars of San Francisco and San Felice da Cantalice in Cracovia; Cardinal Ferrata, Protector of the Congregation of the Priests of the Blessed Sacrament; Cardinal Pierroti, Protector of the Congregation of the setta, Protector of the Italian Anti-Slavery Society and of the Archcon-are invited to forward their subs fraternity of St. Ivo of the Roman Curia in St. Lucy della Tinta.

A MEAN MAN .- One of our subscribers related an incident which oc curred recently to her five-year-old son that fairly illustrates the calibre of a certain class of traders in this

On Good Friday she gave her lit tle son five cents to buy an Easter ers. The little fellow went to a con fectioners not far distant from his home, and putting his money upo the counter, asked the proprietor for an Easter egg. One was handed to him wrapped in paper. When he left ering and noticed that the figures or arriving home he mentioned the fact that the "boss" must have made a mistake. Later the little chap broke and brother, but found that it was

A trader who will indulge in such mean practises should be brought cause for surprise that some of our young lads are dishonest when such essons are taught them.

### Ecclesiastical Notes and Comments.

NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR. -Rev. Phillipe Perrier, professor of the Seminary of Philosophy of Mont-real, has been appointed to the office of Vice-Chancellor, held for so many years by Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan recently named for St. Patrick's parish, Montreal.

ST. PATRICK'S WARDENS. -In compliance with the terms of the law governing the election of churchwardens, two announcements are required to be made from the pulpit at the parochial Mass before the meeting to appoint the three acting warden can be held. One of the announcements was made last Sunday.

A SILVER JUBILEE.-The citiens of St. Hubert will on the 20th of this month, have a festive celebration that is expected to be long remembered in the parish; it is the silver jubilee of the parish priest, Rev. Abbe Baillarge. The following is the programme as drawn up:-

High Mass will be celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Baillarge himself. The sermon will be preached by Rev. G. Payette, pastor of Longueuil. After the Mass the citizens will present an address accompanied with a purse Then will come the grand banquet. The Mass will be sung at 10.45, after the arrival of the Eastern and Western trains. Rev. Mr. Baillarge was born the 6th January, 1854. He was ordained on the 20th April, 1878, and has been in charge of the parish of St. Hubert since 1899.

Needless to say that we join most heartily with the citizens of flourishing parish, in congratulating their esteemed and beloved pastor, and in wishing him many long years of life and health to carry on the grand work of God to which he has consecrated his existence, and for the accomplishment of which he so eminently fitted in talent and holiness.

THE BOURGET MONUMENT. -His Grace the Archbishop announces, through the "Semaine Religieuse." that the date of the inauguration of the Bourget monument is fixed for the 24th June next. A number of day. It being the French-Canadian intention of being present on that bishops have already signified their national festival, the St. Jean Baptiste Mass will be celebrated in the portico of the Cathedral, immediately before the unveiling of the status of Mgr. Bourget. The statue stand on the piazca, near the ners of Dorchestev and Cathedral streets. The official programme will Dominican Tertiary Sisters Assistants of the Sicks and Cardinal Casare invited to forward their subscriptions to the archiepistopal palace.

> CONFESSION FIRST.-We translate the following from "La Sem aine Religieuse" of last week.

For all those who, at the time of Easter duty, feel any doubt regarding the divine institution of the con essional, we repeat the following necdote:-

During the war between France and Holland, a brilliant officer of our (the French) army, passing through Cambrai, called on the Lentle Fenelon, and said to him: --

'My Lord, I am going to meet the tle I feel a lively desire to tell you ml faults, but I want to hear from your eloquent lips the proofs estab lishing the divine foundation of the confessional."

"I am quite willing," replied the good prelate, "still, as in all things it is natural to take the shortest route, make your confession first, and after you shall have performed

that noble act, you will excise in from acvancing the proofs."

"But this proceeding is strange, timidly muttered the young man "if one must practise confessing in

order to learn the motives 5 om his

"Such may be the case in the-ry," added the pious Archbishop, "but believe me that it has a posi-tive efficacy. Give way then to my age and experience, if you are not convinced, and suppose that afterwards you deem it well to excuse me from all discussion, we shall both have saved two hours for which we have an account to render - you to France, I to the Church.

Conquered by the accents of that golden stongue, the officer knelt down. Between him and the holy prelate began a mystic conversation which God clothed with all the love that He holds for the prodigal child coming back to the home of his father. When the confession was over the penitent was in tears, and the confessor drew him towards bim:
"Well, now," said he, "do you

wish that I prove to you the atility of what you have just done?"
"No, my Lord," was the young

man's answer, "I have done than understand it, I have felt it.'

### Report of Superintendent Of Public Instruction.

The annual report of the superintendent of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, just issued, is one which contains much thought for those who take an interest in the all-important question of the education of the people. As an evidence that a large number are interested in the work, the report

Although progress is not promptly effected as could be desired, the people generally are animat-ed with the desire for instruction and the voluminous correspondence of my department shows that there s an improvement in this sense in the heart of our country. Sometimes great sacrifices are made to erect new schools, and the thinly populated parishes, cut out of the thick forare not the most backward in the diffusion of knowledge,

The total number of schools in the province is 6,078, and these have an attendance of 333,431 children. The average attendance was 74.28 per cent. There is a school for every 271 inhabitants and an average at tendance of 55 pupils per school. The number of pupils in the commercial school which some of the Catholic classical colleges provide tends to increase. It was 2,354 last year, an increase of 184 over the previous year. In the classical course in the same institutions, the number of pupils only decreased by three, having been 3,742. In these educational institutions the average attendance was 93,48 per cent.

In our next issue we will deal more fully with the report.

# Missions to

Those who attended the Lenter nission at St. Patrick's Church will not soon forget the eloquence or the magnetism of Rev. Father Valentine. Last week we published interview with him on the subject of missions to non-Catholics, those interested in this subject will be glad to hear that Father Valentine is devoting this week to his favorite work in the city of mington. Catholics are not admit-ted to these lectures, unless they bring a non-Catholic with them.

The following is the list of subjects which Father Valentine deal with during the mission -L-Religion Presupposes God Does

II.-Why Priests Do Not Marry, Is

it a Vital Question? III .- " Lead Kindly Light." Whi-

IV.—"Emmanuel." Is Christ Still Upon the Earth? V.—Triumph in Defeat:— A Cruci-fied God?

fied God?

VI.—The 'Haunted House' and Some of its "Ghosts."

VII.—Free Love, Human Love, Christian Love:—Marriage and Di-

### Obsequies of Late Mrs. Sadlier

The obsequies of the late Mrs. James Sadlier took place at St. Ignatius Church, Park Avenue, New York. Her remains were accompanied to New York by her daughter, Miss Anna T. Sadlier and her sons in-law, Mr. Charles LeBlanc and Mr. Francis Chadwick, and were met at 42nd street station by representatives of the various branches of the Sadlier family and other relatives. The solemn Mass of Requiem was sung by a life-long friend of the deceased, Rev. David Merrick, S.J., the deacon being Rev. F. Hughes, S. J., who was ordained with Mrs. Sadlier's late Jesuit son, and the sub-deacon, Rev. Father Dillon, S. J., a pupil of Father Sadlier at Holy Cross College. His Grace, Archbishop Farley, of New York, entoned the "Libera," and gave the final absolution. Amongst those present in the sanctuary, were the Pro-vincial of the Jesuits, the rectors of Loyola and St. Francis Xavier Church, and other prominent mem-bers of the Society of Jesus, the Superior of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, and members of other religious orders, with the pastors of all the prominent city churches, Father Doherty, of the Newsboys' Home; Father John Talbot Smith,

the well known author. In the body of the Church, which was filled with relatives, friends and many prominent citizens, who had come to do honor to the dead authoress, were some fifty Sisters of Charity and other religious, the Suerior of the Christian Brothers, with several of his confreres. It was truly a solemn and impressive service, the music being exquisitely rendered, the remains of the universally beloved lady being carried forth to the strains of Chopin's Funeral Hymn. Father Merrick pronounced a short but impressive eulogy on the deceased, whom he described as "the perfect model of a laywoman." A superb wreath of blended white roses and autumn leaves was laid upon the coffin from loving New York relatives, symbolical as may be devoutly hoped of the eternal crown bestowed upon this noble-hearted Christian, in the life to come. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery, where Rev. Father McKinnon, S. J. read the final prayers over the grave in the family plot, with the husband of the deceased, the late James Sadlier, and in the shadow of the monu-ment, which is surmounted by a Celtic Cross, entwined with shamrocks And so has passed away this genial, kindly lady, so richly endowed with all the virtues of her race, so fervent in faith, so assured in hope, so overflowing with charity. Her intel-lectual labors of years were all animated by the spirit of the Church; ly, her prayers unremitting, her voice ever uplifted in the good cause, silent now forever. May she rest in peace, and enjoy the fullness of life in the eternal mansions.

# Non-Catholics, Death of Mother St. Clarissa

We have learned with deep regret of the death of Mother St. Clarisea, one of the most esof the death of Mother teemed and widely know members of the Congregation de Notre Dame The sac event took place at the Mother House in this city, a week ago last Friday. The deceased nun was in her sixty-fourth year of her age, and in the fortieth year of her religious profession. Her name world was Annie Simpson. Surviving of the same admirable community. During several years the late Mother St. Clarissa occupied the responsible position of Superior in various parts of Canada and of the United States. One of her last missions was the St. John Baptiste Convent, New Glasgow, where, as well as in all other of her mission she will be long remembered the deepest affection and will be gretted beyond all expression. In the prayer for the repose of her soul we ask all our renders to join.

If a man is not greater than the greatest things he does, the less said about him and them the better.

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### Father Doherty's Tribute To Ireland's Loyalty to The Faith.

One of the strking features of th last of the series of the Lenten die s at the Gesu, preached by the Rev. Father Doherty, S.J., on Sun day evening last, was his noble words of tribute to Ireland's and daughters for their loyalty to the Faith. Spoken as they were the close and forming as they did s fitting and eloquent peroration his great exposition of the victorie of Faith, they left an impression upon the large congregation presen which will not soon be forgotten.

In opening his discourse Father Doherty summed up rapidly the victories of Faith in the confounding o heresies, in the conquering of the Ro man Empire, in the civilization contains, in the establishment of Christendom, in the battle with the great rebellion of the last four cen-turies, the preacher proceeded to single out the two great victories in general of the Faith; the one the victory of unity, the other the victory

Both are stupendous, both are the most shining marks of the one true Church of Christ. Christe prayed that His own should be one, "as I and the Father are one." Christ's prayer, of necessity, was efficacious Church, by her very nature, must be one in doctrine, from the time of her birth to the consumma tion of age; from the time of he espousals until time shall be more . . . Hearken to the Bridegroom: "One is my dove, my perfect one is but one, she is the only one of her mother, the chosen of her that love Thou art all fair, O my love and there is not a spot in thee. I to beloved, and my beloved to me, till the day break, and the shadows retire. I hold her, and will not let her go. Thou art beautiful, O my sweet and comely as Jerusa terrible as an army set in array. Many waters cannot quench my nor floods crown it." List, in turn to the Bride: "I will seek him whom my soul loveth; I hold and will not let him go, till the day break, and the shadows retire. My beloved is white and ruddy, chosen out of thousands. His head, the finest gold; his locks, branches of palm es, black as raven,...he is all lovely! Such is my beloved and he is my friend, O ye daugdters of Jerusa-I to my beloved, and my be loved to me. Does not the beautiful, old, English, Catholic marriage rite seem to be an echo of the nuptials of the Lamb."

"I, Christ Jesus, Son of the Living God, take thee, my dove, my love, my imculate one, for my Spouse, to have and to hold, this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, until the consummation of ages, unto world without end. This gold and silver I give unto thee, and

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with all my goods I thee en-

Turn over the pages of her an-als. Within her folds are gathered together men of every race and tongue. No section of the great human family is unrepresented, civilized or barbarian, hefrs of the longburied dead who lived in it a thou sand years ago, or neophytes of yes terday, subjects of every form o civil government, from the extreme democracy of the United States to the autocratic rule of the Emperor of China, differing as widely in mental gifts as in acquired knowledge, and subject to every caprice and in firmity in our nature.

It is difficult to conceive a task

ate to human power, a project more hopelessly improbable with only human means of execution than to combine this host of independent wills, unequal intelligence, into one living whole, breathing the breath of life, having one heart and one mind, and proclaiming in unbroken harmony, in every dialect of the earth, an indestructible unity of faith, in all the precepts of the Church and of revelation. Yet this is what the Catholic Church is able

to do and has done.

But how comes this? Let those who refuse to acknowledge the pow-er of the Most High as the sole efficient cause of this prodigy suggest another. They will hardly attribute it to human craft or soperiority of knowledge, since they consider them-selves unrivalled in natural gifts, yet rarely persuade their disciples to be of one mind in any conclusion whatever, religious, philosophical or

If learning or acuteness sufficed to

secure unity of thought, or identity

of conviction, all men of equal capa city would attain it, nor would it ever have been the exclusive privilege of the Catholic Church. We desire, therefore, with reason, a more adequate explanation of a marvel which, in the whole range of h experience, there is nothing parallel. There is the effect—immense and mique, patent to the eye of the world and worthy of the attention of every intelligent being. Let modern thought account for it; outside the Catholic Church it has no existence.

Even in quiet and cultivated house holds, where fanaticism is discouraged, and a certain tranquil sort of moderation held in honor, it is hardly possible to find two members of the same family who believe exactly alike, while the disputes and contra dictions of the clergy, even about the most sacred truths of the Gospel are a jest and a proverb. Yet this incurable discord, which dishonored Christianity in the sight of the unbeliever, and convinced him of its human origin, exists among a people who all speak the same language, are heirs of the same traditions, and indisposed by nature and temperament to the speculative fancies of keener and more impulsive peoples.

to sanctity, the Catholic Church keeps before men the sublim est standards of Christian heroism, and teaches them that such standards ought not to be beyond their aim, and are not necessarily beyond their reach. Her saints are her genuine children, born in her commu-nion, educated in her doctrines, penetrated with her spirit, reflecting in a pre-eminent degree upon the world, and reproducing in it the tenderness gentleness, the spirit of charity, the love of suffering, the poverty, humility, the wisdom, the discernment, the elevation, and the zeal and the sacrifice of Jesus Christ.

If the Catholic Church could indicate no other symptoms of her interior divinity, the fact of having produced and trained such great saints as Francis of Assisi, St. Francis de Sales and St. Francois Xavier, would be more than sufficient to establish her supernatural character

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There is a race, a people, a nation-Christlike - con ceived and born of Mighty Mother, the virginal Spouse of Christ, without the shedding of a single drop martyr blood. A race that in Holy Church has re newed the figure of the Christ, a people that for four hundred years has borne the stigmata of his martyrdom, a nation that has stood in fetters, the Niobe of nations, in her boundless woe.

O Eire, mother Eire! Anch-

ored fast to the Rock, Child Rome as thou art Child of Christ, thy faith has never failed. Never in thee rose up schism to rend and tear the fair vesture of thy Mother! Never, heresy pierce her bosom, sweet as "honey and the honey-comb," "fragrant as the vineyards of Engaddi,"
"flowing with the milk of doctrine without guile."
Lashed and racked, prostrate and downtrodden, thy children hanged, drawn, and quartered, thy mothers reft of their brood, thy brave men butchered or sold in slavery, thy fair virgins deflowered by the flendish oppressor, thy offspring scat-tered in bondage to the ends of the earth! War, famine, pestilence have done their worst on thee, And still thou standest, smiling through thy tears, radiant

through thy tears, radiant with the light celestial beaming on thee, on thee, the martyr nation, from Him, the Martyr Kingl Where'er the English speech is spoken, thy sons and daughters have borne the Torch of Faith; where'er thy martyr blood has 'er thy martyr blood has flowed, there has been sown the seed of Catholicity: "Sanguis martyrum, semen Christianorum."

Christlike thou, in thy con-

eption, birth and p Christlike, too, art thou, in the sweet forgiveness thou extendest to the oppressor! No sooner has his rage be gun to seem to cease, hand been held out to vite reconciling forgiveness, than, straightway, like the than, straightway, like the Christ, with His prayer on thy lips: "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do," hast thou offered thy hand.

The night, at last, seems to be ending, the day about to dawn. Oh, may the glo-rious Sun of Peace arise and shine once more and forever on thee, fair Mother: "Redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled!"

Revilement, thou hast met with blessing; persecution, with endurance; blasphemy, with supplication. And, in the counsels of the Most High, may the day still be in store for thee, when from thy tranquil bosom stream forth as of yore the "guileless milk of doctrine?" to feed the famished: from thy gleaming eyes, the light of Truth "to illumine then that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death:" and not least among the fair daughters of Mother Church mayest thou continue to yield virile help to bring to the one true fold of the one true Shepherd the wandering sheep; to draw to the Rock. magnetic charm the scattered peoples; to restore to the Christ, in his mystical body-"his love, his dove, his sister, his spouse, his fair one, without spot or wrinkle"—the members that have been torn from it.

And, then, O Blessed Consummation! "there shall be one Fold, and one Shep-herd," as there is "one one Fold, and one Shepherd," as there is "one Body, one Spirit, one Hope, one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of all."

### Father York Denounces Pugilism

Referging to the Young Corbett-McGovern fight which took place in San Francisco recently, Rev. Father Yorke, editor of the "Leader," published in that city, says: San Francisco is about to revel in a carnival of pugilism. The coming week, sacred throughout Christendom the Passion of our Lord, will be desecrated by one of these brutal exbitions, and thousands of our "Chris tian" citizens will gather to behold two pugs pummel each other. newspapers are filled with realistic pictures and thrilling descriptions of the brutes. Morning after morning we are treated to lengthy account of these feats. We are told what they weigh and measure, what they eat and drink, how hard they can hit and how many they knocked out.

Their fellows in the ring are carry ing on jawing matches in the East to delude the fool public; and whe their jaw-bones have grown tired, they will swarm to the Mecca of the fraternity to gather in the dollars San Francisco is their only hope and refuge. There seem to be more fools to the square inch in this community than in any city in the country and less sense of public decency Fight after fight has been pron ed fake, but still the patrons of the ring are standing with open mouths and pockets to be fooled again. They pay their good money to see some "cold-foot" lie down rather than

Pugilism is a degrading busine's as the well as a fraud. It appeals only to the brute that is in us. It is on a level with the gladiatorial fights in the Roman amphitheatre. And the record of the pugilists is notorious. They go the way of dirt and dissip-These be the heroes set for the edification of our youth!

The disgrace should stop. No de-

cent man would introduce on these pugilists to his family. Why then should be allow into his home papers reeking with descriptions of them? If the papers are made to feel that their readers don't want such stuff, they will not supply it. The only way to bring the papers to time is in their circulation.

And licenses should be refused for these exhibitions. The supervisors a public duty and they are faithless to it in advertising this city as the hunting ground of pugilism. The minds of our youth are corrupted and certainly the patrons of pugilism are benefitted neither in morals nor in pocket. The whole business is for the private benefit of business is for the private benefit of a few hungry adventurers and a few brutes whose only accomplishment is that they can knock out another brute. The disgrace should stop.

# Topics of The Day

AN IMMORAL PROPOSAL .- In a

most timely letter—and all things said or done by His Grace are timely—Archbishop Bruchesi has for-warded to the Mayor of Montreal an emphatic protest against the clause 36 propo posed to be inserted in the of Montreal, by the Quebec Legislature. In virtue of this new clause, were it to pass into law, the regulate disorderly houses and to locate the places where such houses should exist. We have a vivid recollection of an argument in favor such a clause being advanced, som ten years ago, by a gentleman then in high office in the Police Depart-ment of Montreal. He had taken his cue from reports that he had studied of the system in force in Paris, sense, identical with that of the promoters of this novel amendment the charter. It consisted in the view that, under legal and medical super vision, such places should be dangerous than at present. As the medical phase of the question we need not occupy space with any ana lysis thereof; and for the legal phase, it is an absolute absurdity. To legalize vice, in any form, to is sue licenses to commit mortal sin be it of any kind, must be-to use the words of His Grace-"contrary to the true principles of morals." In the first place, to legalize a vice

cessity of that vice. Thus from the outset it becomes a false inference No vice, no crime, no sin is a neces sary evil. There is nothing in the religious, or moral, or social order that makes it a necessity. That it exists we must admit; but it exists, not in virtue of the law, but in spite of the law. And we are now speaking of God's law, but of the law of the land. The moment the Legislature of the country rec ognizes and sanctions that vice, no goes beyond its own powers; for it sanctions that which its own letter unishes and which its own spirit condemns. Let us suppose a clause a city charter empowering the Council of that city to regulate robpery or murder; or to point out certain limits beyond which these crimes are not to be committed under the severest penalties. The absurdiy is striking. You may say that the evil referred to is not the same category. Nonetheless is it a vice, a sin, a crime, an avenue open to many crimes of various classes. Yet it is to be tolerated in certain places, and to be protected by the arm of the law. The reasoning stands as good in one case as in the other.

is tantamount to recognizing the ne

Let us suppose that the said claus becomes law, and that the City Council establishes a rule that streets A. B. and C. alone may have disorderly houses. What is to prevent other disorderly houses being established on streets D. E. and F. or in any other sections of the city? They tell us that they will not be recognized; no more are those now exist recognized. They tell us that they will be raided; so are so are those of to-day raided. They tell us that the inmates and frequenters will be punished by fine and imprisonment; so are the inmates and frequenters of existing resorts of the class so punished, as the reports of the Recorder's Court daily show. city be? What would be gained? Matters would simply be worse than ever, while vice could come forth from the shades in which it now must lurk, to flaunt its infernal banner in the face of public decency, and to strut the public avenues of life, in the broad glare of day, under the protecting aegis of the law.

Again, we are told that under such a system much human suffering and disease would be avoided for those who vegetate upon that moral dung-hill; we have no sympathy with this mock humanity. If suffering and disease are to be the consequences of the vice, then let those who revel therein undergo the consequence. They will not be driven from their evil ways by a knowledge that the law sanctions their practices, and that the civic authority is prepared to make their pathway of iniquity

we are not treating the subject from the higher standpoint of reiting glon, nor even of morals; we are taking it from the pufely human point of view. To legalize such places would be a crime against vast sections of the city, against citizens belonging to the neighborhoods

to be selected, against real estate owners within the vicinity, against the respectable portions of the community, against the youth of the hour, and against the society in gen eral that constitutes the soul of the city. No human legislator has a right to say, through enacted law, to the perpetrator—or perpetratress—of vice, "here you must not commit your iniquities, but yonder you may wage unfettered your warfare upon the morals, the life, the strength, the future—temporal and eternal—of our rising generation, here I will resist your deeds of moral murder, yonder I will assure every impunity." No more has the right to say to the youth, have removed most of the dangers and inconveniences, so you may go ahead without any risk in the downward career you have comme have cut down the thorns and have bridged the precipices, so that you have a clear track on the highway to Hell; henceforth the law protects you, go on to your destruction."

SAD SCENES IN FRANCE. -

despatch from Brest, France, says:
"On Sunday, the 12th April, Mass was celebrated for a last time in the marine chapel here. Many supe rior officers of the navy and local personages of importance were pre ent. In accordance with the or of M. Pelletan, the Minister of Mar the chapel will be henceforth closed." There is something exceedingly sad in this announcement. Sim ple as it is there is an undercurrent of deep melancholy about it. We have all, some time or other, known the grief of parting from a home to us from childhood, on that had twined around it memories that seemed to make it part of our very lives. Then we can fully appre ciate the sentiments of those hac been for long years accustomed to worship in that chapel, and who destined never again to kneel There within its precincts. have been a feeling akin to that which comes to the son who is leav ing forever the home of his fathers who sees strangers take possession thereof and who knows that again will never enter that door perhaps look upon those or perhaps look upon those familiar walls. It is in the contemplation of such a scene that the heartless, prayerless, morseless cruelty and tyranny of the enemies of religion (and of France) comes upon us in all its force and

Leaving aside all question of faith and of rights, it must not be forgotten that the members of the variods religious orders have their ties their affections, and their ambitions Even, if they have given up the world for the service of God, they have not entirely divested them human feelings. Their cloister, their college, their school, as the case may be, has become for them home, and in its service they have used up their talents, energies and the best part of their lives. love it, as the man of the prospects of prosperity, for the sake of the cause in which it has established. In it they have prayed, and labored, and within its walls hope some day to die, within its sacred lot they trust repose until the trumpet calls the just from their ashes to receive the eternal reward of their lives. To find all ruthlessly snatched away from them by the hand of oppression, and to go forth into a world, long abandoned and for whose tempests they are unprepared, is the height of suffering-it is a veritable martyrdom There are sacrifices that wrench heart far more than death, and there are martyrdoms to which mere death

would be a merciful dispensation. of the situation we are struck with When we contemplate this aspect horror at the fearful misery that the Combes government has inflicted upon hundreds of unoffending men and women, and we instinctively recoil with horror from the monster power whose gorgon-like vindictive ness has wrought so much havoc How can the perpetrators of such outrages against human nature feel any peace or contentment? How can they expect the sympathy of a generous nation? Blind beyond all p er of ever being cured must be the eyes that cannot see these things as they are; and deaf beyond all hope of future remedy must be the ears that cannot hear the cry that goes up from the heart of the people. But have their day of reckoning may be far more closely at hand

### The Fate of the Drunkard.

New York daily newspaper, under the heading "Poverty in a Great City."
They are as follows:—

One day a man came to see me who was desperate and talked of suicide. Whether he meant this or not, he certainly impressed me as being full of remorse and wanting another chance. I started in to diagnose the case by getting at the facts, and as a result of questioning out came in broken statements these: He had been a travelling salesman making lots of money on commission, but had lost his position by going too often on es. Thinking that the regularity of set hours and the watchful guardianship of an employer make it easier for him to straight, he had taken a salaried position as clerk in a large departnent store, but this position he had soon lost by getting drunk. Then he and opened a little commission business of his own in Flushing, into which had gone as a last venture all the money he had saved; but in less than six months he had mortgaged this and drunk the money. Then he pretended to pay the mortgage with more money borrowed from his wife, but instead drank it all up and finally was sold out by the sheriff. At this juncture his wife had left him, and he had come to New York, had taken up life in a furnished room made a precarious living selling odd traps on commission, and had then sunk to the point of living by odd jobs until at last there came the end. That end had been the regulation life in a ten-cent lodging house for which the money had been begged day after day while walking on the streets. The night before for the first time he had failed to get enough even for this, and spent the night on benches in the park. That day he had had his first attack of delirium

I gave him a meal ticket and ticket to a lodging house and sent him there to sleep his stupor off, asking him to report to me next day for work. I then exerted myself to find a job for him and waited. But he did not come. Instead of his coming to me, where work was waiting. I went to him, though unintentional ly; for one evening the next week in walking through Union Square I noticed him among a long line of men standing to be fed at a free coffee wagon. He saw me coming, turned his face away, and would not look at me. That was six months ago. Two months ago he gave my name as reference in a police court where he had been haled for vagrancy, and only recently I received by mail a long complaining wail from him in the almshouse. Such are the steps which mark successively the path of those who sink through their own appetities.

Next are those who have been dragged down because of parental affection. One day an anonymous letter came to tell me that a woman living alone in the same with the writer was sick and dying. Would I come and see her? neighbors had done all they could, but all were poor. The woman had no money, was in instant need and sordid penury. I found her two hours later, and a sorry sight I saw indeed. She lay in a tattered bed in a poor ramshackle apartment, weak with hunger and groaning with pain. All this gruesome by the fact that when I came to look more closely I discovered she was blind. I found the doctor who had been to see her. He assured me she would live and needed only food and medicines. I got these for her, and then tried to get her story from her.

She was eighty years old, feeble In her conversation she repeatedly went out of her way to tell that she lived alone and had not a relative in all the world. I was about to go when I noticed hanging on the wall of a room the door of which open some pieces of the clothing of a man. I accused her of duplicity of some sort and asked for an explana-tion. Then she broke down and told me that she had a son, but that she that it would get him into worse trouble than he was in already. She had been given, the week before, the city's pension for the blind-fifty dollars, which is paid in that amount each year. The wretch had gotten his hands on the money that same each year. The wretch has his hands on the money that same day and spent it all on one terrific spree. He was lying at that moment in the polic station sleeping after his debauch; meanwhile his mother starved at home. And yet affection was so far the master of her judgment that she tried to shield him by sending me away unconscious of his existence, and professing to have plenty of everything in order that I might not make investigation of the case myself or send some one to stay with her who would learn that story about him.

BY "CRUX ise, I will giv of the essay w tional Art. It point when Davis te that "Cork possesses the finest casts in the may seem a peculiar s have, for some the air geration; but it is not Just follow on fe agraphs and you will s

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APRIL 18, 1903.

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BY "CRUX."

HIS week, according to proof the essay which was com-omenced in last issue, on Na etional Art. It will be membered that I closed at that when Davis tells us (1843) that "Cork possesses a gallery of the finest casts in the world." This may seem a peculiar statement and have, for some the air of an exaggeration; but it is nothing of the kind. Just follow on for a few paragraphs and you will soon see that extent is not as important a choice in the formation of a useful art gallery. The essayist thus explains.

These casts are not very many 117 only; but they are perfect, and embrace the greatest works of Greek art. They are placed in a dim and dirty room-more shame to rich men of Cork for leaving them so—but there they are, there studied Force, and Maclise, and the rest, until they learned to draw better than any moderns, cept Cornelius and his living breth-

In the countries where art is permanent there are great collections, Tuscany and Rome for example. But, as we have said before, the highest service done by success in art is not in the possession, but in the creation of great works, the spirit, labor, sagacity, and instruction, reeded by the artists to succeed, and flung out by them on their country like rain from sunny clouds.

Indeed, there is some danger of a traditionary mediocrity following after a great epoch in art. Superstition of style, technical rules in composition, and all the pedantry art, too often fill up the ranks vacated by veteran genius, and of this these are examples enough in Flanders, Spain and even Italy, The schools may, and often do, make men scholastic and ungenial, and art remains as instructor and refner, but creates no more.

Ireland, fortunately or unfortunately, has everything to do yet. We have had great artists—we have not their works-we own the nativity of great living artists-they live on the Tiber and the Thames. Our capital city has no school of art-no facilities for acquiring it. To pe sure there are rooms open in the Dublin Society, and they have not been use less, that is all. But a student here cannot learn anatomy, save at the same expense as a surgical student. He has no great works of art before him, no Pantheon, no Valhalia, not even a good museum or gallery.

We think it may be laid down a

unalterably true, that a student should never draw from a flat surface, He learns nothing by drawing from the lives of another man - h only mimics. Better for him to draw tables, bottles and glasses, rubbish, potatoes, cabins, or kitchen utensils, than draw from Of these forms of nature which the student can originally consult -the sea, the sky, the earth - we would counsel him to draw from them in the first learning; for though aught afterwards analyze and mature his style by study of works of art, yet, by beginning with nature and his own suggestions, he will acquire a genuine and original style, superior to the finest imitation; and it is hard to acquire a master's skill without his manner.

Were all men cast in a divine mould of st!ength, and straightness, and gallant bearing, and all womer proportioned, graceful, and fair, the artist would need no gallery, at least wherewith to begin his studies. would have to persuade or snatch his models in daily life. Even then, as art creates greater and simpler combinations than ever exist pler combinations than ever exist in fact, he should finally study before the superhuman works of his predecessors. But he has about him here an indifferently-made, ordinary, not very clean, nor picture-yuely-clad people; though, doubtless, if they had the feeling, dress, and education (for mind beauties the hody) of the Greeks, they would not be inferier, for the Irien structure is of the noblest order. the noblest order.

To give him a multitude of fine r

ural models, to say nothing of ideal works, it is necessary to make a gallery of statues or casts. The sta-tues will come in good time, and we hope, and are sure, that Ireland, a nation, will have a national gallery, combining the greatest works of the Celtic and Teutonic races. But at present the most that can be done is to form a gallery.

Our readers will be glad to hear that this great boon is about to be given to Irish art. A society for the formation of a gallery of casts in Dublin has been founded. It embraces men of every rank, class, creed, politics, and calling, thus forming another of those sanctuaries, now multiplying in Ireland, where one safe from the polemic and the Fartizan.

Its purpose is to purchase casts of all the greatest works of Greece, Egypt, Etruria, ancient Rome. and Europe in the middle ages. This will embrace a sufficient variety of types both natural and ideal to prevent imitation, and will avoid the debateable ground of modern art. Wherever they can afford it the society will buy moulds, in order to assist provincial galleries, and therefore the provinces are immediately interested in its support. When a few of these casts are got together, and a per gallery procured, the public will be admitted to see, and artists to study them without any charge. The annual subscription is but 10s., the object being to interest as many as possible in its support.

It has been suggested to us by an artist that Trinity College ought to establish a gallery and museum containing casts of all the ancient statues, models of their buildings, civil and military, and a collection of their implements of art, trade, and domestic life. A nobler institution, a more vivid and productive com mentary on the classics could not be. But if the Board will not this of themselves, we trust they will see the propriety of assisting this public gallery, and procuring, therefore, special privileges for the students in using it.

But no matter what persons in authority may do or neglect, we trust the public-for the sake of their own pleasure, their children's profit, and Ireland's honor-will give it their instant and full support.

So much for art and ideas regarding its development. Next week we will have a brief reference to Art Unions and to Illustrations of Irish History. Then we will fall directly into the main current, towards which we have been for months rowing along a score of tributaries - that main current is Ireland's National Language. The reader who has followed us during the past winter will now begin to realize the import and bearing of all the pages we have quoted, from one source or another.

### The Law of Life.

More than a thousand men, most of them prominent in business and social life in New York, made a spiritual retreat two weeks ago at the Church of St. Francis Xavier. Rev. T. J. Sheady, S.J., conducted the exercises. In one of his sermons

"It takes courage to be a man We ask ourselves what we have, not what we are. We calculate our real estate in lands and houses, not in heart and character. We ask ourselves if we know how to make money, not do we know how to be men. Yet the heart is not given to man to rust in him; it is not given to him to be bartered. Give it to the world and it will cheat and deceive you. Give it to yourself and inevitably it disappoints and crushes you. It was created for God and in God alone can it and rest. If this body of men before me would recognize and proclaim fearlessly this law life how they would give to the around them a life in the midst of dead fates, a light to illumine the darkness which men with human souls rush madly along the ways of sin and death to enter. Oh, we need men who will place a check upon this tide, who will form a eaven to this terrible weight, and may the retreat into which we are now entering strengthen them

There are some people who should be accompanied with directions for taking, the same as a bottle of medi-

Time and tide wait for no man; but if they did some men who habi-tually come to Mass after the first Gospel would get there late just the

### OUR **OTTAWA** LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, April 14. Wasn the Easter recess, on the one hand, and the Gamey investigation on the other, it is little wonder that the hush of the present has fallen upon the Parliamentary proceedings at Ottawa. However, there will be a stir this week, but too late for your correspondent to give you any account of it in the present issue. Thursday the Finance Minister will deliver the Budget Speech, an event long and anxiously awaited. not only by Parliament, but also by the entire country. However, at this writing, there is no possibility of giving any information in that connection, nor even of making a forecast of the proposed changes in the tariff. All one can say is that, be they what they may, they sure to cause a protracted and warm debate. No matter whether the tariff be lowered or raised, all along the line, or left as it is, or fixed up according to a sliding scale, there is sure to be ample criticism; and that means an opportunity for every man in the House to have his say upon his own pet subject-no matter what that may be.

The oldest legislator in Canada Senator Wark, of New Brunswick arrived here to-day to attend the session. Senator Wark was ninety-nine years of age last March, and will consequently be one hundred if he lives to see another session. He has been over sixty years in public life, andais now much healthier and stronger looking than many bers of the Senate who are twentyfive years his junior. The Government offered a special car to conve the aged Senator to the scene of his duties, but this he declined saying that he felt perfectly well able to travel as he has always done.

There is a likelihood of much low er telephone rates in Ottawa this summer. The Canadian Telegraph and Telephone Company is asking for incorporation and for city fran chise. It stands to reason that this new company is being opposed by the existing one. But, if it secures what it is asking, there is a tainty that it will prove to be a strong adversary. The men who are in this company have a capital of \$30,000,000 behind them, and they are practical telephone and telegraph men. .Mr. Kidd, their solicitor, speaking to your correspondent the other day said:-

"They own and operate companies in several states now and in Pennsylvania and have cut the rate from \$72 to \$22 a year. They are in the thoroughly. They have fought the Bell Company before, as every independent company has had to do, and I suppose they are ready to fight the Bell again. At any rate it will not be long before the Canadian Telegraph and Telephone Company will be in a position to offer a service to the city of Ottawa on more advantageous terms than with the Bell franchise."

most promising and popular young Catholics in the person of Lieut. J Douglas Graham, of the 43rd regiment. He was only twenty-three years of age. Four weeks ago he was seized with an attack of appendicitis, and after undergoing operation, he sank rapidly and died. He had been, despite his youth, the organizer of more than one military corps in Ottawa. He was first trooper in the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. Then he served in the first contingent in South Africa. He was one of the heroes of Paardaberg. When he returned home he the 43rd, and in 1901 he went a gain to the front. He was in the van of battle at Hart's River. had been married only some months when death came to him, and cut short a most promising career. In Queen City Oil Company. The funeral, a military one, took place from St. Patrick's Church to the Catholic cemetery.—R.I.P.

As an idea of how crowded, and over-crowded have became the departmental buildings at Ottawa, I

take the liberty of reproducing the following account of the condition of the new Langevin Block:

"It is a building which first contained lofty and spacious rooms. The loftiness remains but the spaciousness has vanished as snow before the noonday sun. Rooms that were once imposing in their dimensions have been divided by partitions running nearly to the ceiling and over which run gas pipes, electric wires, speaking tubes or anything else that the fancy or taste of the occupants de-Instead of rooms of fair size and appearance, are seen stalls that are filled with desks, file cases, chairs, dust-covered blue blooks and documents and men and women. some of these stalls desks are so crowded together that if the clerk farthest from the door wishes to leave, there is a disturbance of the lot as in the case of the household where there was but one bed for numerous children who had to turn over at the word of command from

the eldest. "To come to particular . instances, There are two rooms in an upper floor devoted to the money order branch of the post office department In one there is a small space reserv ed for numerous desks and the rest of the room is taken up with cases reaching to the ceiling. In this coom twenty-six people are at work huddled together in the way can make most comfortable. The al leys between the cases are so narrow that in the one in which three people were occupied, there was not room for more than one to work to the best advantage. In another room in this branch, a smaller room there were desks and file cases huddled together and in the interstices sixteen people were working.

One things that appears to have been lost sight of is the fact that Canada was young when the depart mental buildings were erected. The growth of the country necessitates more clerks; more clerks necessitate more desks; the rooms are not elastic and the desks are not small. Then the piling up of records makes file cases necessary. Documents grow in number very rapidly in some branches of the service and tiers or tiers of file cases take up much of the room originally intended for peo-Then the ventilation of the building is not sufficient. If a wir dow is opened there is a draft that some of the occupants cannot bear If it is kept closed there is a breathing over and over again of air that becomes so sedative in its effect that its somnolent properties are notice able even in some of the most hard ened civil servants. The ventilation of the building is a source of con-stant complaint. Whatever may be said of other buildings, there is little doubt that there are more people working in the Langevin block than was ever intended. It is also stated that the over-crowding and bad ventilation causes so much sickness, es pecially among the women, that the country is a sufferer through paying

### S. A. A. A.

The annual meeting of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association will be held on Monday next, in the Young Irishmen's L. and B. A. hall, when the reports of the directors and secretary-treasurer will be submitted for the consideration and approval of the members.

The past year has been a very successful one for the Association. The and the liabilities to be \$17.593.76. Last week Ottawa lost one of its leaving a handsome surplus of \$28,-962.59.

A HINT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We would esteem it a favor if our subscribers would send us the address of one or more of their acquaintances or friends who do not subscribe for the "True Witness."

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for week ending Sunday, 12th April, 1903:—Males 226, males 0. Irish 121, French English 23, Scotch and other na-tionalities 3. Total 226.

SYMINGTON'S COFFEE ESSENCE

By a Regular Contributor.)

From 1846 till 1878 the manager of the Clonmel Gas Works, County Tipperary, Ireland, was a Mr. Kearney. He was an intimate friend of Bianconi, who resided, in later years, outside Clonmel. Mr. Kearney had about a dozen boats, on the Suir, which carried coal, coke, and other requisites for the gas works, from Waterford to Clonmel. Bianconi's coaches connected, for many years with a couple of the above-merktioned boats. The latter carried freight of a light character that was distributed in the interior by the coaches. During the period of the '48 troubles, even when Clonmel was under the "Insurrection Act," these boats had a free passage on the Suir, and a general permit to go unexamined, both at Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir. This short preface is necessary to explain the meaning of the following very innocent-looking letter. It was addressed Kearney, and written by his stepbrother-a gentleman who, in the fif ties, became Governor of the Cashel jail. The latter retained the olden prefix of O', to the family name which had been left aside a generation or so earlier by the former branch. The letter, which is perfectly preserved reads thus:-

> "Waterford, "17th July, 1848.

'Dear Michael:

of the box.

"John Dorney of the boat 'Black Swan' will convey to you a box of 'gas-fittings,' that I trust will be delivered in good condition. I hope they will suit the purposes for which they are intended, and that you may have occasion, at an early date, to test them. Please let me know, by bearer, how you found the contents

"Yours fraternally.

"D. O'K."

John Dorney reached the quay of Clonmel on the 19th July, in evening, and at once proceeded to Hearne's Hotel, in Ann street, to er gage a cart to convey the box to the Gas House. It was a large box, about six feet long by three and a half wide, and correspondingly deep, marked on the cover, "Gas-fittings this side up with care." The box reached the Gas House, on Northumberland street, at dusk, and as the cart passed into the yard, two genlemen were standing, in conversation, at the front door of the office One of these was the manager, Mr. Kearney, the other was Sir Charles O'Donnell, the commander of the Forces, then stationed in Clonnel. As the cart drove in, John Dorney jumped down, came over and handed Kearney the foregoing letter. Mr. and then returned to assist the carter to unload the box in the yard Mr. Kearney open the letter, asking permission of Sir Charles to read it -as a matter of ordinary politeness -saying, "I wondered what that queer cargo could be." He then, as if without any special motive, manded the letter to Sir Charles had a weakness for all subjects afreport of the secretary-treasurer will fecting Irish genealogies-and asked show that the assets are \$46,556.35, him to look at the signature. After reading the short letter, Sir Charles asked him what there was strange in the initials. Mr. Kearney made ply: "They are my step-brother's initials, you see he calls himself O'Kearney, while we are simply Kearneys." This started Sir Charles on his favorite subject; and they crossed Prince Edward Place. and walked down the Mall together, chatting away about "O's" and "Mac's," and such like matters.
Finally, Mr. Kearney left the com-

mander at the main guard, and re-turned home by way of the West Gate; having performed his role in the little drama, to his own satis-

So far the stranger to the circum stances of those times will notice nothing peculiar about all these things. Remember the town was under "Insurrection Act:" no person was allowed abroad after nine in the evening without a permit from the commander; no person was allowed to either import or export any goods without having them fully exgoods without having them fully examined: and suspicton was a sufficient cause for arrest: and arrest meant general penal servitude. They were on the eve of the rebellion, and the law was like the creature of Ezekiel's vision, wheel within wheel, and glistening with eyes.

Yet there had been a very fair or-

ganization on the part of the Rebel Had not circumstances Leaders. peen totally against them, their plans might have been realized. But t is not my business to discuss this phase of the subject. I am only recording a few facts that explain the old letter before. It had been arranged that when all would be readiness for the general uprising and the seizure of the town, with its garrison, a signal light would be lit on the top of Sleivenamon. The mo-ment that light would shoot up, a person at the Gas House would turn of the gas of the city, leaving it in perfect darkness. And as a matter of fact, during three entire nights a lady sat by the retorts, in position from which she could see the mountain-top, and awaited the signal that never came. Had that fire been lit her hand would have plunged Clonmel in darkness, and the "boys from the Wilcerness" would have made short work of Sir Charles and his forces. But the history of that period will tell why the light was never lit on Sleivenamon.

But this is rambling away from our subject. On his return home Mr Kearney proceeded to the yard where Dorney had unloaded the box 'gas-fittings.'' It was carried in and placed in the office. When opened the boxes contained a splendid supply of "Pikes." And that night the same pikes were distributed to those who had need of them. They were of various designs, and as poor Meagher remarked, "their principal recommendation is that one of them is long enough to pin two fellows."

Seated here, to-night, in this year of Our Lord 1903, with this old letter on one side of me, and a despatch published from London telling of Redmond's speech in favor of the projected Land Purchase Bill, or the other side, I cannot but contrast the two dates, the two situations, and marvel at the mighty change that has come over the spir-it and dream of Ireland during those fifty-five years.

There is to me something almost acred about this innocent piece of paper. It tells a wonderful story; it conjures up scenes that can never be repeated; it is a surviving testator to the earnestness and the devotedness of men who were prepared to risk all for the cause that was dear to their hearts, It also might be made the corner stone of a literary edifice, in the form of true Irish historical romance. And, in all the excitement of that fevered time, there was a certain light-heartedness and good fellowship existing, that drove from the mincs of the participators in the work all realization of the dangers that they incurred and the consequences that detection and failure might bright on them

While going over these Old Letters often imagine that were they in the possession of some one with the talents required in historian or novelist, they might become the basis of a very distinct class of Irish literature. At all events they are connecting links that bind the present to the past, the living to the dead, the golden hopes of to-day to the shattered hopes of half a century ago; and, as such, I look upon them as relics well deserving of preservation. And lest they might some day-as some day they will - fade away and crumple in the hand of Time, I am anxious that the public should read them before they and all memory of those who wrote them, shall sink into the vastness of obli-

# Premium Subscribers.

We offer as a premium te each Subscriber a neatly bound copy of the Golden Jubilee Book, who will send the names and [cash for 5 new Subscribers to the True Witness.

Thisais a splendid opportunity to obtain a most interestiry chronicle of the work of glrish Catholics Priests and laymen in Montreal during the past Fifty years. .

### Good Friday At St. Patrick's.

In every parish throughout this ity on Good Friday last the im pressive and soul-inspiring Offices and ceremony of venerating the the saddest of all the sac events in the story of Christianity was dwelt upon in our pulpits. At St. Patrick's Church in the morning thousands of men, women and children assisted at the Holy Offices, and in the evening when Rev. M. J. McKenna preached, the sacred edifice was thronged to

Father McKenna is young in years in the priesthood, but is old in his pulpit utterances were we to judge him, not by his age, but by the effect of his voice, the order of his thought, the purity of his diction and the simplicity of his earnest-

His voice is one of those musica ones which are capable of great depths of sympathetic feeling, or as it might be termed, suppressed emo-tion. It has that undescribable character of seeming to carry conviction by its very resonance, and with all this it has the support of a natural elocutionary gift. His text was:-

"And bowing His head, He gave up the ghost."

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*** 

Words from the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ, according to St

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It is no ordinary, no commonplace ffair that brings me here to-night. My errand is one of sadness. I have come to you with sorrowful news, senger of mournful tidings. I am here to unfold for you, a sad, And, oh! it is a doleful tale to tell. How to begin or where, I am at a loss to know, so pathetic, so pitiable, is it all. Yet, Christian friends, it is my duty to perform, and no feelings of mine or yours shall stand in the way.

To-day at three o'clock the Light Supreme of Life Divine went out. To night we are left alone in darkness Gaze upon our Altar, the Altar Him, of that extinguished Light Divine, that Altar we used to love to look upon, and which ever seemed so and so hopeful to us; behold: it is naked, it is bare and rless, and there is no light there no life, no love, no sacrifice.
lo! the tabernacle, the tabernacle which was our only consola tion, our only earthly hope,

erstwhile residence of Him, the King of Kings, that little heaven where used to reign in all the majesty of His Eucharistic throne, our Eucharistic King, the Christ Himself, surrounded as He was by His myriad adoring angels,—look, that too is and empty. He is no longer They have stolen Him from have dragged our love away. They have crucified Him. They have nailed Him, brethren, nailed our Jesus, hand and foot to the bloody wood. They have killed Him. He is dead!

And so, to-night, the saddest night of all the year, yet be it said, and well for us 'tis so, a night so full of hope, we are here assembled to yes, indeed, most kind, and tried and true, our own, our fond and loving Redeemer, the crucified Son of God.

Yes, to-night, in commemoration of that memorable Friday of the long ago, the Church of God throughout Christendom, grief-stricken she is, oppressed with many an untold sorrow and with gloom, beck ons her children, of every race and clime, to approach and keep her company, while she stands weeping

Friends, we, too, like all the rest, in order to act our little part of gratitude and love, have come to behold Him, the Holy of Holies, our merciful Redeemer, in the midst o insults and humiliations unspeakable gnominies and torments unbear e, the half of which shall never known till we appear before Him te to face on the last dread day of

judgment.

To open this tragic scene, permit me to conduct you in spirit through the three/great stages of our Saviour's Passion, in order that we night form some small idea, at least, of what He endured in the Barden of Olives, in the city of Je-

means least, on that sad and lonely mountain-top, called Calvary, that dismal place of execution where the Son of God completed His sacrifice of love, finished the tremendous work of atonement, and laid down His life for His flock.

Father McKenna then put in review the opening act of the tragedy, beginning with the supper room in Jerusalem. He described vividly the enes of that Last Supper, the stitution of the Eucharist, the tre of the Apostles as they were told that one of them would betray the Lord and Master. The abject cringing of the loathsome Iscariot, on that memorable occasion — even with his crime half accomplish was also cwelt upon. And the Mas ter spoke not in anger, but in mer-He was leaving to his disciple and their successors the last remembrance of Him upon earth. He was leaving them the Bread of Life to the end of time. He was oppre the weight of the world's sins, and he was about to die in atonement, but His every word was mer-cy and His last bequest was the Eucharist, the sacrament of tran-

The preacher next touched upon the sad scenes in the Garden, where, overpowered with the weight of our transgressions, Jesus fell prostrate on the earth and in anguish of soul cried to the Father in Heaven to let. the chalice pass from Him if it were possible. And in His agony He sweat blood. Meanwhile the disciples slept. For not one short hour could they watch and pray, not even after being partakers of the first Euchar ist, Christ, the sinless, spotless one, loaded with the burden of our sins, prone on the earth in anguish, while traitorous feet circled around His Divine person ready to lay violent on Him, to insult, to jibe, to bind, to torture the Son of God And still poor weak humanity slept. Still all was mercy, even to the unutterable renegade who polluted the sacred lips with a kiss of peace. Mercy to the soldier, whom Peter smitten with his sword; mercy to Peter, who, in a few hours, would deny his Master to a maid servant; mercy to all; mercy universal.

Man's inhumanity, man's bloodthirstiness and man's craveness were the lessons evolved from the scenes enacted in the so-called halls of jus tice in Jerusalem where Our Lord was submitted to the most fiendish persecution. In words of denunciation of those scenes, which rang throughout the sacred edifice, Father McKenna closed with a scathing impeachment of the Roman Gov. ernor, Pontius Pilatus had stultified himself; he admitted he could no cause, but his time-serving heart would not let him set free the innocent Jesus; and this man thought he could wash his hands clean of the blood of the Christ.

The scene is again changed to Calvary's tragic heights. After dwelling upon the cruelties of the crucifixion the clash of spears of the soldiers, the shouts of derision and cries of fury of the callous populace, ther McKenna, with a pathos that tender and heart-clearing, picwas tured the two-fold lesson of filial and maternal affection which He on the gibbet and His Immaculate Mo ther at its foot gave to the world. and which has been the theme of his torian, poet and preacher down proceeded to address a plea of sup plication to his auditors to avail themselves of the opportunity forded them to share in the bountiful graces of the day of resurrection as follows:-

Behold Him dead upon the road, dead for love of souls, dead that we might never die. Oh, brethren, it is a terrible sight to look upon the cross and recall the price of our salof hope, we are here assembled to vation. A God suffering, a God mourn anew the loss of one was was bleeding, a God groaning, a God dyus both friend and father,—ah! ing, a God dead, and for what' For sin, and sin alone. Yes, God though he was, and sinless, yet it was sin alone that killed Him. Oh, sinner sinner, what have you done? Behold the foul and bloody work of your murderous hands. Let your eye rest upon the cross and tell me is not your soul stung with remove at the sight of its dead victim. And you, you have caused it all your sins have wrought that Llcody crime. By your evil thought, your wicked words and deeds, you have thrust far deeper than did the soldier, your spear of ingratitude into in your midst to-night whose soul mortal sin? If so, let that poor soul for whom Jesus bled and Jesus died, go to the foot of the cross of his crucified God, where he will hear ounced over him once again the

Remember that when groaning \* what He endured in the from His agonized lips in our beof Olives, in the city of Jeand last of all, but by no forgiveness. Yes, during His latest

dying moments He asked, He begged His Eternal Father's pardon for us, pardon for all. Hideous as may em your sins, and great though e number be, for which He died, mber He will forgive you eve now. He will save you, if in trition you seek His cold and mang led feet, and there with Magdaler confess your crimes. Oh! sinners! sinners, if you are here to-night, and am afraid you are, I speak for you alone, do not I beseech you, I intreat you, I implore you, yes, God's name, I beg of you sake of your poor immortal soul which shall soon appear before the terrible tribunal of Eternal Justice, do not in the name of Him who die for you trample under foot His pre blood was shed for your salvation cleanse you.

If there be a confessional left in the entire world, seek it. If there remain alive a single priest who is able to raise over you his hand to impart the God-given power of absolution, go to him, go in the name of the Crucified God, go and return love for love-go, and confess your sins, become rid of the burder that weighs you down, so that when the Sun of Easter morning shall ap pear in the Heavens, your souls may rise with the risen Christ, con forth from the grave of sin, and live on forever after earthly pilgrimage an uninterrupted life of grace, which by its glorious light and shining, will lead you straightway from your bed of death into the radiant and immortal presence of your Crucified King, into the eternal mansions of His Heaven ly Jerusalem, up there where strang the all-merciful God, we shall all meet, and that ere long, to enjoy during the endless dawn of an eternal Easter morning the con summate bliss, the rapturous vision of His divine face forever more, for

### Grand Council C. M. B. A.

The Board of Trustees of the Grand Council of the C.M.B.A. of Canada held a session in this city this week, when important appointments in connection with the administration were made and routine

The office of Grand Secretary made racant by the death of the late Mr. R. S. Brown, was filled by the appointment of Mr. John A. Murphy barrister of Cayuga, Ont. George V. McInerny, barrister of St. John, N.B., was elected to replace the late Mr. P. J. O'Keefe of that city on the Board.

Speaking to a member of the Board of Trustees, a "True Witness" representative learned that arrange ments had been made for the organization of branches of the Associa tion in British Columbia, and that great progress had been made cently in increasing the membership in the provinces down by the sea, and also in the eastern section of Ontario. Referring to our province, the "True Witness" was that the various branches had slightly increased their membership.

### A Jesuit Painter.

The other day we read of the grea Jesuit astronomer, who is on way to South Africa to superintend the erection of an immense observasome special work being performed by some member of that Order. The latest is in connection with a great artistic work just completed Jesuit. The statement is to the effect that the faculty and students of Y., decided to have the ceiling and last Sunday they saw the worl completed. It was done by Brother Francis C. Schroen, S.J. The report

Y'Brother Schroen is now forty-five years old, and has been a Jesuit for ive years only. When it was announced six weeks ago that the cha-pel was in need of redecoration Brois 48 by 75 feet. Brother Schrocn made, as the central piece on the

ceiling, a painting 10 by 8 feet representing the Baptism of Christ."

There is no doubt that it must be There is no doubt that it must be a word of great value. However, it is not surprising, for, like many other religious orders of the Church, the Jesuits have possessed men fore-aost in every human science and art. The Church, herself, has been the toster-mother of art and science

# Sunday Decorations.

(By One Who Made the Mission.)

Bathed in floods of blessed sur

shine, happy in the harmony of joyous sounds, beautified by weetest flowers, and elevated by the spirit of divine reverence, Easter has been among us for a day, and has passed into memory for a year. True, only a day. The time for re-joicing seems brief when we consider that the creation of the world occupied seven days and its redemption thirty-three years; but Sunday was the Day of the Fulfilment. The sable blackness, which had o'erpalled a wicked world after crucifying its from the face of the earth. The internal convulsions, which had rocked mountains and rent the veil, were stilled. The last seismic tremor had passed away. The promise of the prophet had been fulfilled, and the work of redemption was completed. At Christ's birth glad tidings of great joy were proclaimed by angels; at His resurrection the glad tidings were carried from the seraphic guardians of the tomb to the disciples by the holy women; for the new future had been opened to men, and men now rejoiced, decking the outward and visible signs of great joy, so that all might know source of their happiness

The music of many bells broke clearly, the crisp morning air clarifying and giving distance to their tones, and the sounds of mourning were lost but to the memory; the self-sacrifices of Lent were over: men tried to keep pace with nature, so the pentitential garb was laid away and gave place to new habiliments music of love and thanksgiving was udible everywhere; and visible everywhere were flowers that raised their neads in willing tribute, the simplicity of the lily vieing with the modesty of the violet and the blushing of the rose

At all the churches the floral dec orations and lighting were in excellent harmony and good taste. In the ormer the factor predominant was the potted palm. They swayed gently and bowed their graceful leaves in harmony with the when Christ and His Holy Church are all triumphant.

In keeping with the season in the floral decoration the prevailing tone was white: (Easter lilies are a story, set in white, of Jesus' love." The chaste and stately lily had fitting companions in the feathery spirea, the beautiful hydrangea and the generous azalia. In many Catholic churches there were large vases of cut flowers, which made the air redolent with their perfume, and in some the rose was much in evidence. In all the Catholic churches the lighting was paid much attention to, and the results were beautiful. At High Mass the altars burst forth into a blaze of light almost dazzling in its intensity, and it took no great effort of the imagination to recall what must have happened to the Roman soldiery when they were stricken and stunned as the great stone rolled away from the mouth of the tomb and Christ's glorifled instant

AT ST. PATRICK'S .- The sanctuary and high altar in St. rick's Church were literally de Patin their effulgence of light. From th communion rail to the foot of the altar were tastefully arranged myriad lamps intermingled with sple did specimens of the lily and the humbler spirea, while graceful palrangement of the lights and flowers on the altar itself might be called a confection in decoration, so harmo-nious and pleasing to the eye was it. ing of St. Patrick's have every re son to feel a pardonable pride in the result of their efforts.

AT THE GESU the decorations were of a most elaborate character, the sanctuary being filled with alms, lilies and sptrea, white every niche and vacant space on the altar nad its quota of white blooms, the outlines being brought out by bord-ers of electric lights. Beside the pernament illuminants there were can-alabra, holding a multitude of vari-

munion rail were surrounded by lilies, palms, and spirea, while the intervals in the s intervals in the sanctuary were re lieved by roses and heavy foliage plants. All the statues had votive offerings of cut flowers placed before them, and the altar was literally one blaze of light.

AT ST. GABRIEL CHURCH the decorations were very tasteful in their arrangement. They consisted chiefly of palms and lilies and fresh flowering plants were placed I the statues of Our Saviour and His ed Mother

AT ST. ANTHONY'S the decore tions were in the most tasteful style and while not perhaps as profuse as in some of the other churches, lack ed nothing in the way of beauty There were the usual lilies and spi rea, and a plenitude of cut blooms at the side altars and niches, which raciated a delicious perfume.

AT ST. BRIDGET'S, where Irish Catholics of the East End, pending the re-building of old St, Mary's, are worshipping, much taste was dis played in the decoration of the al-tars and the sanctuary. Gentle hands and kindly hearts, left in abundance striking evidence of their zeal decorating God's House in this par

### Czar Nicholas' Ukase.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

Not long since we had occasion to treat briefly the subject of the famous decree of "liberty of worship" recently issued by the Czar of Rus-We are perfectly willing to admit that we are at too great a distance from Russia to be able to fully or duly appreciate the meaning and effect of that exceptional ukase. But we know that, amongst other things, it means freedom of worship and of the practice of their religion for over twelve million of Catholics within the bounds of the Russian Empire. This is sufficient of a change, in itself, to warrant our desire to learn more regarding the in-ward workings of that vast national and political institution, and to be willing to grant to the ruler of Russia every merit which his acts have deserved. We know that for reason of an international and political character a certain section of Europe, especially central Europe, has been only too glad to paint the Czar and his system of government, in hues that shock the more sensitive's orbs of western civilization therefore, take, with pleasure some extracts from a contribution signed "Ex-Attache," which recently appeared in the New York "Tri-We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this writer's statements but on the face of it, the correspondence seems to bear the impress sincerity and honesty. We all know that Alexander III.,

the predecessor of the present Czar, had the reputation of being an intolerant tyrant. Yet his secretary was a Lutheran, and his bosom friend a Catholic priest. "Ex-Attache" tells us that "in an unfortuned his old tutor, Pobledonostseff, to the post of Procurator-General of the Holy Synod, knowing him to be a man of the most sterling integrity, with the idea that he would, as the alter ego of the crown in acclesiastical matters, inaugurate an era of greater discipline among the clergy, as well as introduce some urman imbued with a fanaticism matters of religion that was totally out of keeping with the present age, and this, together with his de not only to make use of his position to foster the doctrine among all classes of officialdom that orthog was indispensable to loyalty, and that religious dissent spelled treason, but also to exert all his authority as perhaps the most infl tial member of the Council of Ministers and of the Senate of the Em pire to persecute by administrative means all the non-orthodox subjects of the Czar into joining the est ished church. That constitutes the may be said to have prevailed dur-ing the reign of Alexander III., and in a milder form until recently, a tyranny the existence of which it is impossible to deny, since it led to the expatriation not merely of hun-

amous and useful universities and seats of learning in the dominions the autocrat."

Thus we see what evil can be wrought by one man, especially if that man is out of touch with the spirit of the age. The writer thus "Emperor Nicholas, however, is a

nan of broader views and progressive mind than was ther. He has enjoyed the sive mind than was his fatages of more extensive foreign trav-el than had ever fallen to the lot of his predecessor on the throne, eing an omniforous reader, has and in touch with foreign ideas and with the spirit of the age. fully appreciating the integrity and the devotion of M. Pobiedo he entertained but little of Alexander III.'s sympathy and affection for the man, and after repeatedly renonstrating with him as he has at length asked for and received his resignation. And, in order that there shall be no mistake, either at home or abroad, about his complete disapproval of the Procurator-General's policy, he has issued this decree in which, after having called attention to the principles of religious tolerance laid down by the fundamental laws of the Russian Empire,' that is to say, the laws established by Peter the Great and by Catherine the Great, he demands 'undeviating observance' thereof, and the assurance 'to all our subjects of other religions (than the orthodox church), and to all foreign persuasions, freedom of creed and of worship in accordance with their respective rights." This means that the 12,-000,000 Roman Catholics, the 7,-000,000 Protestants, the 4,000,000 Jews and the 12,000,000 or more dissenters of one kind and another in the European moiety of Russia will be free to practise their religion without let or hindrance, and will be no longer persecuted and treated as disloyal and as rebels merely because they refuse to join the orthodox church and to regard the Czar not alone as their temporal ruler, but as their ecclesiastical Pontifex Maximus."

Referring to the personal disposition and character of Nicholas, and to the probability of the permanency of the reform inaugurated by him, the writer says:-

"That Nicholas should have selected precisely his father's birthday for the issue of this decree may be taken to mean that he wished to bear a public tribute to the fact that his father, contrary to popular belief both at home and abroad, was the most tolerant of men in matters of religion. He wished, in one word, to dissociate Alexander III. from all the religious persecutions carried on in his name, and usually without his knowledge or consent, and, in one word, to identify his predecessor or the throne in the minds of the people with one of the most ukases that has ever been promulgated by any Autocrat of All Russias since the days of Peter the Great. It may also be taken to imply that the decree has the ap proval of his mother, the widowed Czarina, who, at any rate, as long as Nicholas remains without a sor to inherit his crown, remains a power in the land-a power that has untill now been regarded as reactionary by reason of the circumstance that, passionately devoted to the memory of her late husband, she is believed to regard any departure from his policy as implous."

One more passage regarding the Parliamentary system of Russiewe may so call it-is of great portance, and casts a vivid light up on the situation. He says:-

"There are the contonal, or trict, assemblies, also elected, gently needed reforms. The Pro-curator-General, however, was a in which 64 per cent. of the votes a in which 64 per cent. of the votes belong to the peasantry, 12 per cent to the nobility, 4 per cent. to the artisans, 5 per cent. to the clergy, and 10 per cent. to the merchants. All these various local parliaments are constituted by means of popular elections, and the zemstovs, which have a very large voice in the administration of justice and in indeed, infinitely more power than the departmental councils general in France. In one word, Russia joys a far greater amount of government than foreigners imagine. Only it is local, and it is not national in the sense that there is no Imperial Parliament at St. Peterssented and are able to check and di-rectly control the administration of the Imperial Government. Russia, in one word, has local self-government. throughout the empire, subject, not to a national legislature, but to Nicholas II., the most humane, well neaning and enlightened of European

Shat

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* ANNUAL MEETING. present our readers with of the directors and t statements which will be to the annual meeting of rock Amateur Athletic to be held in the Young L. and B. hall, on Mon

SATURDAY, APRIL 18,

The past year has been

The report to be read is

REPOR!

To the Members of the

Gentlemen:-A decade of your Association, and enting you with a summ ing the term just crosed, nthusiastic and practical fested in all matters con-

The financial position laced on a more solid fo This result cannot be other awaken in your ranks a s sible effort during the com now resting on the central

The success attained by exceeded that of previous Club which, in addition to associated, has been, as in

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In the football departm

years ago there was a lack said on the subject. There achieve the same measure in lacrosse and hockey. You year will behold a greater uccessors in office to put i our organization.

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There was a slight increa but your directors have no h greater influx of members co tion with membership ticke oduce one new member t cing. If such were done the your directors in establishin which, they, and their prede

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to check and diministration of ment. Russia, in self-government re, subject, not ture, but to at humane, well led of European thoroughly realconstitutional people must be only divested allem two cen-

rd, Russia

is predec

respective eans that the 12,-

of worship in

'undeviating ob-

by Catherine

M. Pobied

# Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association

esent our readers with the report the directors and the financial nts which will be submitted tne annual meeting of the Sham-k Amateur Athletic Association L. and B. hall, on Monday evening

The report to be read is as follows:

successful one, one of which ever-lover of the colors of the Associa tion may justly feel proud. The ad-ministration and the members of the various teams, and last though by no means least, the enthusiastic members and supporters who flocked to the various events in which the The past year has been, in the field to be congratulated on the result.

## REPORT OF DIRECTORS,

To the Members of the Association:-

Gentlemen:-A decade has been completed in the years of active work of your Association, and in approaching the very pleasant task of presenting you with a summary of the undertakings of your directors during the term just crosed, permit me to express my appreciation of the athusiastic and practical evidences of co-operation which you have manifested in all matters concerning our organization.

The financial position of your Association, during the year, has been placed on a more solid foundation, by the fact that its liabilities have been reduced from \$20,717.89 to \$17,593.76, a reduction of \$3,124.13. This result cannot be otherwise than encouraging to you and ought to awaken in your ranks a spirit that will urge you to make every posawaken in your rather as the coming years, until every dollar of indebtedness now resting on the central Home of your Association shall have been

The success attained by your affiliated clubs has in some instances exceeded that of previous years, not ably that of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club which, in addition to its victories in the league with which it is associated, has been, as in the past, the most important contributor to

The hockey section did not make much progress during its season in the league championship; in this your directors were in no sense disappointed as they realized that the process of building up a new team, conpointed as they realized that the process of building up a new team, consequent upon the retirement of the players who constituted the champion team of two years ago, was an undertaking which required much time and enthusiastic work. That some progress has been made in the direction of securing players who will ere long attain championship rank has been demonstrated during the latter portion of the season.

In the football department which your Association organized a few years ago there was a lack of interest, and in consequence little can be said on the subject. There is no reason why your Association should not achieve the same measure of success in this department that it has won in lacrosse and hockey. Your directors are yet confident that the coming year will behold a greater interest in the Football Club and enable their cessors in office to put into the field a feam that will be worthy of

The Young Shamrock Lacrosse Club, as may be seen by a glance at the report of its secretary to be found on another page, is ranked amongst affiliated clubs showing a deficit, owing to various causes which

There was a slight increase in the membership roll during the year, but your directors have no hesitation in saying that they expected a greater influx of members considering the advantages offered in connection with membership tickets. With a little effort each member should fatroduce one new member to our ranks during the year now commen-cing. If such were done the member ship revenue would then warrant your directors in establishing suitable quarters in the city, a project which, they, and their predecessors have had in view for many years.

The annual repairs to the permanent equipment at the grounds have been made at a reasonable outlay.

#### STATEMENT

Shewing Revenue and Expenditure for Term Commencing April 1st, 1902, and Ending March 31st. 1903.

#### REVE NUE.

Mambership Fees	\$852.00
Rental of Ground	500.00
Shamrock Lacrosse Club	4,868.18
Hockey Club	25.15

#### EXPENDITURE

Interest on Mr.	
Interest on Mortgage Debt and Notes  Insurance  Fuel and Light	\$968.70
Fuel and Light Repairs, Grand Stand, Fences and Clark Way	65.00
Repairs Grand Ct.	98.62
School and att	92.87
Telephone Somi-	123.32
wages	70.00
Fees C.A A A	1,171.78
Frinting and Gr.	15.00
Mowen	92.18
- iumbine	132.43
Plumbing Sundries	41.18
the same arms arms arms and an arms arms arms are are	110.85

DEMOITS	AND	SPECIAL	EXPENI	TURE.		
Deficit Football Deficit Young Shamrock		******	\$18.	50		
- Suamrock	***	****** ***** ***	175.	08 1	88.58	8,17

### Tenth Annual Statement

### SHAMROCK AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,

Presented at the Annual Meeting, 20th April, 1903.

#### ASSETS

Real Estate comprising Land, Club House, Grand Stand, open stands and other permanent equipments at grounds, St. Louis de Mile End	• \$42,923.98
End and accrued interest.	2,750.20
Furniture, etc	743.29
Open account	86.50
Cash on hand	1.00
Cash on hand	51.43
	\$46.556

#### LIABILITIES

The Trust and Loan Company of Canada Mortgage.	\$15,000.00
months interest due 1st May 1909	
St. Denis Land Company, Mortgage held against lots	145.00
at main entrance	484.86

ORDIN	ARY CLAIMS.
Open accounts	
Net capital April 1st, 1903	\$28.962.5
Certified correct M. R. CUDDIHY, P. MURPHY, Auditors.	W. P. LUNNY,
Montreal, 21st March, 1903.	Secretary Treasurer.

#### Paying Members of the Association.

Coughlin, T. F. Cote, J.

Corcoran, J. J.

Cleary, J. K., Dr.

Crowe, W. J.

Cox, W. Carpenter, Geo. A.

	Ahearn, T.	
	Barry, R.	
	Bartley, P. H.	
ĕ	Belanger, R.	
	Brady, C.	
ě	Brady, H.	
	Bennet, Jos.	
1	Bishop, John	
1	Brown, Geo.	
ı	Brown, J. P.	
1	Brown, S. G., Dr.	
ı		
1	Brennan, W. John Brennan, W. J.	
ı	Brennan, Jos.	
	Blanchfield, J. A.	
ı	Brown, W. H.	
ı	Boudreau, P. A.	
	Burke, R.	
	Bussiere, F.	
ı	Byrne, D. J. Cahill, Jno.	
	Carrick, E. J.	
ı	Carroll, P. J.	
ı	Carroll, P. J. Carroll, M. D.	
ı	Caron, Chas.	
	Castonguay, J.	
k	Cavanagh, Edward	
k	Casey, M. E.	
	Conroy, C. J.	
ĸ	Cotter, F. J.	
(	Cotter, F. J. Collins, T. M.	
(	Collins, T. M. Collins, S.	
(	Coffin. T.	
(	Connors, J. Coutlee, J. L., jr.	
(	Coutlee, J. L., jr.	
(	Frant, J. W.	
I	Halliday, F. Hart, C. M.	
F	lart, C. M.	
Ŀ	Iart, J.	
E	iart, F. L.	
	lart, T. E.	
H	Iamilton, Geo.	
H	Ialpin, John Icelan, P. J. Icicks, M. J.	
ě	Gelan, P. J.	
告	ileks, M. J.	
 	icks, J. M. icks, P. J.	
H	icks, M. F.	
	ooper, B.	
ET	ooper, G.	
	ooper, G. ughes, Jno.	
	ughes, M.	
	unt, E. J.	
J	ohnston, Jas. avanagh, John C.	
Ç,	avanagh, John C.	
Ce	earney, W. H.	
Ce	earney, J. C.	
G	earney, J. C. earney, W. P.	
C	nsella, W.	Core
\$	egan, John	
	ennedy, E.	
a	vers, W.	
,B	mont, J. J.	
70	nny, W. P. nch, F.	
¥	A TALL STREET AND CONTRACTOR STREET, S	
90		
a	touche, A. M.	

Cuddihy, M. R. Cullin, P. J. Curran, F. J. Cussins, M. Davis, R. Delaney, J. F. Deegan, J. De Granpre, F. X. Dobby, J. A. Donnelly, Thos., jr. Doherty, Mr. Justice, C. J. Driscoll, F. E. Duggan, John J. Doherty, T. D. Dunn. W. H. Forgarty, P. W. Farrell, M. F. Ferns, P. W. Gallagher, F. J. Green, F. Gunning, E. R. Graham, W. J. Grace, C. E. Grace, G. A. Goodman, J. E. Grangel, P. Murphy, P. Murphy, M. J. Murphy, Miles Mines, Thos. Meagher, F. J. Mullins. J. McNally, J. McNally, Geo. McNally, Wm. McGolderick, M. P. McCrory, W. J. McDonnell, D.
McDonnell, L. A. McNulty, T. W. McBrearty, T. M. McCarrey, J. J., D.D.S. McCarrey, C. M. McCall, John J. McGarr, Alex. McMahon, L. McGee, W. J. McShane, J. A. McGurn, P.

Manning, J. E. Mahony, Jas. Martin, P. Meehan, Jos. Maguire. F. Maddigan, M. Morley, Jas. Milloy, J. J. Morning, E. Mullin, P., jr. Phelan, M. A. Power, N. W. Penfold, J. Prendergast, W. J., Dr. Quirk, Thos. J. Quinn, E. J. Quinn, A. W. Quinlan, John Reid. J. G. Robertson, F. S. Robertson, A. Riley, F. Rinehan, J. Ryan, J. J. Reach, M. Rogers, Jas. T. Rowan, Jno. E. Ryan, Thos. J. Savage, J. M. Scanlan, H., Dr.

O'Connell, M. O'Grady, E. O'Gorman, J. O'Connell, A. O'Brien, Jos. O'Neill, John J. O'Neill, T. J. Patterson, C. D. Pilon, E. A. Prendergast, P. J. Price, W. Scanlan, Jas. Shannon, P. C. Slattery, T. F. Smith, C. F. Smith, Chas. F. Stewart, D. J. Stewart, P. Sullivan, Jno. Tansey, T. D., Pr. Turner, W. H. Ulley, C. J. Wall, N. J. Wall, Thos. White, Jno. D. White, J. Wright, T. W. Waddell, T. H. Waite, Jno Walsh, J. E.

#### Life Members of the Association.

Ahern, Jno. Brown, Jas.	Lally, F. Moore, T.
Butler, Tobias. Brennan, T. Brennan, J. Connolly, Jno. Cregan, M.	Madigan, Jas. Morton, John Meehan, Thos. Maguire, C. J. McKenna, Jas.
Devine, T. Daley, T.	McKenna, W. J.
Daley, T. Dwyer, T. Dwyer, T. Duggan, Wm. Plynn, J. B. I. Sinlayson, R. Ballery, Ald. D., M.P. Hirton, A. Hyland, J. Hoobin, H. Geough, T. Gelly, R. S. Hynch, J. Hobinson, E.	McVey, Jas. McKeown, P. McLaughlin, Jas. McHugh, C. McHugh, J. McHugh, Thos. McMahon, Thos. Neville, C. A. O'Reilly, F. O'Connell, T. O'Brien, P. J. Polan, M. J. Reddy, John Tansey, M. J.
ord Strathcone and Mount Royal tinson, Jno. helly, Thos.	Tansey, D. Tucker, John. Wall, R. J.

#### Life Members of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club and Paying Members of the Association.

Boudreau, L. Z.	
Brennan, P. J.	
Clarke, J. P.	
Donavan, F. E.	
Farrell, A.	
Hinphy, W. J.	
McCaffery, P. F.	
Mallow W T	

McLaughlin, Henry E. Quinn, P. J. Snow, W. Tansey, B., sr. Tansey, F. Tribey, T. F.

\*Players on Lacrosse and Hockey teams.

### Irish National Convention in form the Mass. The deep prayerful

#### Dublin.

Land Bill in the British House of indulged in regarding the attitude of arrangement, and entitles the the United Irish League.

The first day of the session of the convention has been held in the Mansion House this week, Space will not permit us to enter into an appreciation of the cabled reports to the daily press at this hour. It may be said, however, that the keynote to the speeches was given by Mr. John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, when after having been escorted to the chair to preside, he gave expression to the words which will be enshrined on the pages of Ireland's history when some future historian pens the record of events now happening, Mr. Redmond said:-

ham's bill has, and I am inclined to minimize them, its object is the complete final abolition of landlordism in all its essentials. Ireland is united as she never was before."

### A Beautiful New Mass

Mr. Charles F. Feast, of Baltimore, is the author of a very beautiful Mass just published by the firm Geo. Willig & Co., of Baltimore. The composition is written with great talent and with an ideal appreciation of the different parts that

strains of the "Kyrie Eleison" are followed by a very grand burst of triumphal chant in the "Gloria." 'The Gratias Agimus,' a bass solo, is full of reverent expression, and so Since the introduction of the Irish is the "Qui Tollis," a soprano soloa The Fuge of the "Cum Sancto Spir-Commons much speculation has been itu" and "Amen" is faultless in its the national convention called by to be ranked as a student of mony of no mean order. The "Et in Unum," in the "Credo," is a charming bit of choral work, without accompaniment. "Et Incarnatus Est," soprano recitative, afforces soprano recitative, afforcis much scope for the prayerful and tender expression with which those sacred words should be interpreted; so does the melody in "Passus et Sepultus Est." The "Sanctus," "Benedictus" and the "Agnus" marked by exquisite taste, the bass solo of the "Agnus Dei" deserving special mention

This Mass will rank with the best sacred composition, and will be a very welcome one to the Organists and Choir-Masters of Catholic

The price is one dollar. It is published in a very convenient form, and the letter press is of the best kind. Whaley, Royce & Co., of Toronto, Ont., are the agents for Canada.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Father Ryan, who has been one of the assistant priests at St. Patrick's Church, this city, for several months, having been recalled by the Bishop of the diocese to which he helonged, left Montreal on Good Friday svening. Father Ryan made many friends during his brief stay in the mother Irish parish.

On Travellers.

sist on having his seat; he could

easily go back to wherever he had been all that time and leave the lady

case that she is only going a short

his seat back. But there is no real

rule, and politeness does not anways

THE ROUGH AND VULGAR .- As

said I have generally succeeded by

seat, I have made it a rule never to

take up more than one place, so that

I would not be subjected to the hu-

miliation or inconvenience of being

obliged to make way for others. In

one of my recent journeys I had gone

about one huncred miles, without

stirring from my little corner. I had

an umbrella, a satchel, an overcoat

and three or four papers with me

papers I looked around and saw tha

there were about four vacant seats

in my neighborhood. Right across

the passage sat a friend of mine and

place. No sooner had I commenced

vacant seat. There were two vacant

seats behind it and one in front o

coat and flung it over the back of

the front seat, shoved my umbrella

Seeing that he had squashed the hat

he coolly took the remains of my

ead-gear and threw after the coat

of it, and set the two down on the

coat. My friend and I watched the

whole proceedings without a word

When this last performance was over

I calmly remarked to him that

when you are tired abusing that

hat, would be so good as to turn

your attention to the satchel there

and burst it open-and you might

then tear up those newspapers, they

You would have been astonished

ent and of marked confusion or

had you seen the look of blank am-

his face. The fact is that I do not

believe that the man fancied he was

doing anything out of the way until

his attention was thus drawn to his

peculiar conduct. He did not ever

excuse himself, but simply sat back

and stared at the lamp over his head, and remained so for the rest

of the journey. I believe he was to

confused to look around him. I think

sert, that as long as he did not se

events, he succeeded in making a per-fect ass of himself, and perfect mes-

of my hat. This simply shows that

sense of propriety, no care for the

conveniences of others, and no inag-

ment in selecting his place when in

the man was a boor: he had

he imagine, like the bird of the

anyone, nobody saw him.

are all mine, and I have no object

ion provided it amuses you."

where he had cast the ove!

rolled

mine. He unceremoniously took

hat-making a pan-cake out of

to exchange a greeting with

friend; than a fellow came in,

And I left my hat with my

As I completed the reading of

being on hand early, in securing

distance and eventually he will

carry the day.

sion. It is generally

time past I have

obliged to make odd ex cursions out of town, and I und that, as a rule, I happened to travel by trains were fairly well crowded. Whe ther this is due to the Easter holiexcursions or otherwise I can not say, but the fact remains that I have had to go early in order to se a seat in the first class car. found that on starting the train was generally packed, but as we passed the first, second, third, and ever and fifth stations the car gradually became less occupied, a few getting off at each station. Then came within four or five en we stations of the next large city the seats began to fill up and the room to become scarce. As I said, I made it a rule to go early, to be on board fully twenty minutes before the hour of departure, in order to secure a guiet place from which I would not likely be disturbed. While, I gener ally amuse myself watching the counscenery through which we pass or in reading the daily papers, I always find time and opportunity to the seat beside him was vacant, I the people around me, and slipped over to shake hands with am even now at loss whether a fair ly crowded car on a railway, or coat and other traps in my curbstone on a leading street, is the better stand to take for observations. It would not be possible to go through the long list of the difhad got on at a way-station), and ferent kinds of people you meet with looking around his eye fell upon my on a train; much less would it be easy to analyze each category and a pen picture of individuals. But I will, for the present moment, it; but he seemed to decide upon divide a certain number of railway travellers into two classes-and they are the two extremes. One consists into a corner, and sat down on my of the sensitively polite, the other of the boorishly vulgar. You will meet samples of both on almost every train. But to notice them the train must be crowded; otherwise the representatives of these with an air of offended dignity, as i the hat had been in fault. It classes have not an opportunity of upon the seat in front and exhibiting their respective characterunto the floor; he pulled out the umbrella, picked up the had on the en-

THE SENSITIVELY POLITE. You are quietly seated in your place seats around you become gradually filled. Persons with untold boxes and satchels try to squeeze themselves and their belongings into spaces that are entirely too limited. and as a result they have to pile up things upon seats intended for trav A polite and bashful person comes in, goes up and down the aisle half a dozen times, looks to right and to left, and fails to find a vacant spot. There are many seats unoccupied, in one is a coat, in another a satchel, in a third an brella, and so forth. These articles indicate that some other persons have been in, and like the squatters of the North-West, have "staked out" or taken possession of their space of ground. One has gone out to say good-bye to a friend, another has gone to the smoking room. a third has gone to buy a paper ; and, for one cause or another, have all left their seats. The polite person does not wish to intrude, he is timid, he stands in the passage. and possibly remains standing long the train is in motion, while of the seats still continue vacant. If there is aught world to make a bashful person more bashful still it is a consciousness that he is becoming conspicuous and that his every move is being watch- the presence of strangers, I did not sibly criticized by others. attach any blame to him and I feld The poor fellow puts in half an hour of torture, and then, unable to ished—provided the lesson benefits stanc it any longer, he ventures to him hereafter it will be worth haif a sit down in a vacant seat. Ten to dozen hats, the moment he has done so the original occupant turns up and inhim that he is in the wrong

CONCLUSIONS .- My conclusions from all these common place observ seat and obliges him to get up and a second exibition of himself ations are very brief, and they confor the benefit of an unsympathetic sist in the simple lesson, that Predica-public as in private, in all circum-Yet I stances, a due consideration for the tt when feelings and for the conveniences of public. A very unpleasant predicaam under the impression, that when numbers are on a car there others should regulate our conduct. It is a rule that accords should be no such rule as retaining truest definition of a gentleman, and tend to fully occupy throughout the which also accords with that univerjourney. And if a man has taken sally applicable principle of doing commended these and other heroes possession, especially if it be a lady unto others as would have others do unto ourselves.

point reached by the Trans-Caspian Railroad in the heart of central Asia between the two great rivers Syr-Daria and Amu-Daria, which water n Turkestan. It was a to Russia with the large district of Ferghana by the celebrated Skobelef in 1881.

In recent years the town has rise to great importance because it beand exports. The richness of the soil of Ferghana and its large agricultural population contributed to the rapid economic development of

The Russian newspapers are now printing detailed accounts arthquake, which utterly destroyed 9,000 houses, 4,000 persons perish the ruins. All the that could be procured were for days devoted to carrying the more seriwounded to the neighboring town of Margelhan, where they might be sheltered from the cold and rain. About 9 o'clock in the morning a tremor, slightly jarring the buildings, occurred. This lasted two or three seconds only, and as no damage was done the inhabitants were not greatly alarmed. A half hou later the same phenomenon was re peated, and was immediately by a terrific shock, which lowed swayed the buildings to and fro and overthrew many walls,

The city was at once in wild dis may. Every one who could get out of doors rushed to the streets and open spaces and awaited in terror what might yet occur.

The sound of falling walls everywhere heard for the next half hour, for the ruin of many buildings which had not been overthrown was completed by their own weight, that could not be supported on the now unstable foundations.

Half an hour later came anothe terrible shock that completed the ruin of the city. Almost all buildings that had sheltered 46,000 souls and the fine structures that had been erected by Russians in the business districts were now nothing but heaps of ruins.

The beautiful stone buildings occu pied by the Russian Chinese Bank, the railroad station, the barracks of the Russian garrison and all the conspicuous structures were reduced to heaps of ruins.

Many of the steel rails of the rail road track were twisted as though they were nothing but wire. The motion was vertical and terribly vere. Wagons, timbers and stone were projected into the air and many of the vehicles were thus broken to

For about fifteen minutes after the second shock many other shocks of almost equal severity occurred, destroying the few buildings that had still kept erect on their foundations. The whole catastrophe about an hour, and while it continued a most unearthly subterranean rumbling noise accompanied the convulsions of the surface. A torrential rain beat down upon the scene of desolation and a furious rain-storm swept bits of the ruins and thing it could move before it.

A number of acts of heroism ong the officers and soldiers of the Russian garrison were Capt. Toutchkof and Lieut. Ghert. soline refused to leave their ruined barracks until the last of wounded soldiers had been removed They were in the barracks when th second shock occurred, and the Cap-

A sentinel named Saschouk was guarding the flag and strongbox of the military, was uninjured by the first shocks, but refused to leave his post until he was relieved by his superior officer, and was so badly hurt later that he had to be carried from the ruins. Subaltern Khaline remained at the risk of his life to save the wounded soldiers and prisoners. He found an opening in one of the walls, through which by means of a lacder, the wounded nen were passed one by one outsid the ruins.

Another soldier succeeded in pro viding guns for the military patrol, that was needed to keep order after the calamity, by rushing into a building that threatened every mo ment to fall and throwing sixty through a window into the street The Czor of Russia has specially

It was the most terrible earthquake that is known to have ever af flicted this part of central Asia. The Russians had taken particular pride in beautifying the town with admir-able buildings. It will probably be a long time before Andidjan is re-stored to anything like its past pro-

The poor man's dreams of wealth not half so pathetic as are the rich man's nightmares of poverty.

### Leprosy and Cancer Laid to Poor Food

Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S., has returned to England after a tour of investigation in India as to the and prevention of leprosy, especially in reference to the hypothest posisis which assigns the forem tion among the causes of the disease to the use of unwholesome food. food. Twelve years ago the Prince India rejected this hypothesis, but Hutchinson's latest investiga-Dr. tions have convinced him that the committee, if it had pursued its rewould not have rejected it.

Dr. Hutchinson's general conclusion is that the facts do not controvert the hypothesis while some of them afford unassailable support, of it, the truth of which his inquiries South Africa last year convinced him. Dr. Hutchinson's tour of dia included visits to Colombo, Madras, Lahore, Calcutta, and Bombay, where he held public meetings and discussions, and also visits the leper asylums at Colombo, Ma-Calcutta, Purulla, Asonsal dras, Agra, Tartaran, Julluncur, Bombay.

He visited in Ceylon all the lepers who had been fish eaters. In Madra and Calcutta each ol the lepers, with the single exception of a high caste Brahmin, denied that he had eaten fish. In Bombay there one doubtful exception. In Agra, Tartaran, and Julundur there were several exceptions.

Of the 500 inmates of the Purulia asylum all had habitually eaten of fish, and many believed that this had caused the disease. Some had left off eating it on that account. The majority of those who had not eaten fish were patients who contracted the disease in early life.

In accounting for these, Dr. Hut chinson suggests "commensal communication" spreads the disease to a slight extent in a community where it has once been originated, without it becoming contagious the ordinary sense of the word. Comnensal or mouth communication conveyed the disease by eating food directly from the hands of a otherwise receiving the bacillus

by the mouth. The prevalence of the disease in the whole population of India is not greater than five in 10,000, which is about the same percentage as in Norway, but not a single district is entirely free from the disease. It is always more prevalent in and near fisning places. In Ceylon, where the fisheries are so unproductive that the great portion of fish consumed must be imported, the incidence leprosy is less than two per 10,000.

In Minicoy, the adjacent fish ex porting island, where the inhabitants eat fish four times a day, percentage is 150 in 10,000. In the Bombay asylum there are 400 inmates, the majority of whom from the great fishing district of Konkan. During eight years there have been no Jains and only Parsee patient. The Jains are strict vegetarians. During the same riod the island of Salsette, which has a population of 50,000, was the only Christian community which sent patients to the asylum. The Salset ters are all Roman Catholics, who observe all fast days, and the ma jority of them are actually engaged in the fish trade.

The report of the registrar general for Ireland on the prevalence distribution of cancer shows that there has been a steady increase in the disease in that country. The number of ceaths in Ireland in 1871 from that cause was 32 per 100,000 of the population; during 1891, 46 per 100,000, and during 1901, 65 for the same approximate figures. In England and Wales the ceath rate between 1871 and 1900 rose from 42 to 83 per 100,000, and in Scotland from 44 to.80.

The returns from Bavaria, Holland, Norway, Austria, and Prussia show a distinct increase in the death rate for the ten years ending in 1900. The returns from the United States tell the same story, but the percent age in that country goes up much more slowly.

In Ireland the County Kerry suffers the least, the deaths being less than 30 per 100,000. The west of Ireland generally, from Sligo Limerick to the east, almost halfway across the island, comes next.
The strip of country from Londonderry to Dublin averages from 70 to 90 per 100,000. The Carlow-Loughall district exceeds 160 per 100, 000, as does also the Crossmagle district in the extreme southwest physical features on the geography, except, possibly, the damp climate and the cold, clayey soil. The registrar points out certain facts which have been substantiated by the infor-

ation he has collected. He says "Cancer is spread or generated by nwholesome food in dwellings which dition. Wounds and injuries ometimes provocative of the dis-ase, as is irritation of the lips by sive smoking, but cancer ge ally seems to be a constitutional disease. Where one member of a famothers often suffer with tuberculosis lunacy, and idiocy. In many it is hereditary, and also to a tain infectious

"It has been contracted through the lips by using the pipes of suf-ferers. More than one case has been observed to occur in diverent families living in the same house, o among those who go from one occu pation to another, so I seem to be justified in concluding that the ase is, to some extent, contagious and infectious."

Many English doctors are now convinced that the eating of pig's flesh in different forms is greatly responsible for the increase of the disease, pointing out that it is common among the poor, whose chief meat is that of pigs, which is also the case in Ireland, while the disease is extremely rare among the

### WATERWORKS SCHEME IN ENGLAND.

Frank W. Mahin, United States Consul at Nottingham, England, writes as follows of a waterworks cheme to supply Sheffield at a dis tance of ten miles, Derby, thirty miles; Nottingham, thirty-five miles and Leicester, fifty miles: "The Der went Water Board, representing the four cities, has acquired the water rights of fifty square miles in upper Derbyshire, and has already spen nearly \$500,000 in preliminary sur veys, and the total cost of the plan is estimated at \$50,000,000. The water resources to be brought to the service of these towns are practically inexhaustible. The gathering ground has an elevation above level varying from 500 to 2,070 feet The annual rainfell is copious. An estimate based on dry-year averages shows that a minimum of fifty inches per annum may be relied upon. This will yield for storage 50,000,000 gallons per day. The whole of this gigantic volume of water will, course, not be available for consumption: one-third must be restored to the Derwent, at a point below the reservoir system, to prevent injury to the vested interests in and along the stream. The cost of the works will be borne proportionately to the amount of water used by the four towns.

There will be five reservoirs. o respective dimensions as follows: Storage capacity of 1,886,000,000 gallons, with a dam 114 feet high and 1,080 feet long; (2) capacity of 2,495,000,000 gallons, with a dam 113 feet high, and 1,080 feet long (3) capacity, 2,495,000,000 gallons, with a dam 95 feet high and 1,950 feet long; (4) capacity of 1,472,000. 000 gallons, with a dam 103 high and 840 feet long: (5) capacity of 2,160,000,000 gallons, dam 136 feet high and 980 feet. long. All the water collected these reservoirs must be filtered, and filtering beds covering an area of fourteen acres will be made. The five dams will need 2.000,000 tons two acres have been bought in the neighborhood. The machinery can deal with masses weighing up to six tons, and many blocks put into

"It has been necessary to construct a railroad seven miles long for both present and future use in connection been built with almost as much care and expense as if intended for passenger traffic. Several lofty via-ducts were necessary. On the work, will be employed for a dozen years or more. A town has been built especially to house them. The houses are of galvanized iron, lined with match board. Dwellings are provided for married men and their families, as well as for single men. Sanitation and sewage are carefully provided for. A school, a hospital, concert hall, and a church have been established. Stores of all necessary kinds, a post-office, and a police force complete the equipment of the town. Its present population is 600, which will be much increased when work is fully under way."

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### Regulating the Price of Labor.

From Indianapolis, Ind., comes the report of the minimum wage law, providing that unskilled labor shall not be employed for less than twenty cents an hour by counties, cities and towns, and providing a fine or imprisonment for any person or poration doing public work to en ploy unskilled labor for less than that wage, has been held to be un-constitutional by the Supreme-Court. In an opinion written by Judge Dowling it was held that the law interferes with the freedom contract, and that the Legislaturecan no more fix the price of labor than it can the price of bricks

Judges Jordan and Gillett concur in the facts, but not in the reaso ing. The appeal grew out of a suit of a laborer named Frank Street, who, in the Wayne Circuit Court sued the Varney Electrical Companyfor twenty cents an hour.

In the opinion Judge Dowling

"No sufficient reason has been assigned why the wages of the unskilled laborer should be fixed by law and maintained at an unalterable rate, regardless of their actual value, and that all other laborers should be left to secure to themselves such compensation for their work as the conditions of supply and demand, competition, personal qualities, energy, skill and experience may able them to do.'

"While the counties, cities and towns are political and municipal subduvisions of the state," says the court, "they are not governmental agencies in such sense as to subject. the management of their local affairs, involving the making of contracts for labor and materials to be used upon local improvements and the payment for the same out of the of the county, city or town, to the arbitrary and unlimited control of the Legislature.

"They are corporations, as well as governmental subdivisions and agencies and as such corporations they have the power to make contracts by which the rate of compensation for property sold to them is fixed

"With regard to such contracts for the purchase of property or the em ployment of labor, counties, cities and towns stand much upon the same footing as private corporations, and they can not be compelled by, an act of the Legislature to pay for any species of property mor than it is worth or more than its market value at the time and in the place where it was contracted for.

"The power to confiscate the property of the citizens and taxpayers of a county, city or town by forcing them to pay for any commodity, whether it be merchandise or labor, an arbitrary price in excess of the market value, is not one of powers of the Legislature over nicipal corporations, nor the legitimate use of such corporations agencies of the state.

"For the same reason," the court continues, "an act fixing the price of unskilled labor at all public works at not less than twenty cents an hour is a legislative interference with the liberty of contract by coun ties, cities and towns, which finds no sanction or authority in the doctrine that counties, cities and towns are municipal subdivisions of the

The court finds the act deprives a citizen of property without aue pros of law in the case of labor public improvements for which asments are made. Citizens are entitled to have such work rates the municipal subdivisions are able to secure.

Lastly, the court finds it to be class legislation, for "unskilled la-bor" is a classification "unnatural and unconstitutional."

"The laboring men of the state," "may, for son says the opinion, "may, for some purposes, constitute a class concer-ing which particular legislation may be proper, and this classification has been recognized and sustained statutes requiring the payment of wages in lawful money of the Unit-ed States; forbidding the assignment of future and uncarned wages, and in similar acts."

The law was enacted at the request of labor interests. Since its enactment the demand for unskilled labor has increased, and it is said that there is very little labor that does not receive twenty cents an hour or more to-day.

QUES By

(From Benziger's

SATURDAY, AI

Father Maurice sat window of the rectory bright daylight outsic treacherous March, bu sunshine, and lay now in great yello dark-red floor. A glo was, indeed, with enou frost in it-just barel set the blood tingling joy of being alive.
But Father Maurice

sunshine nor the glory given day. The blue not appeal to him, no air, whiffs of which the window as if to ter of nature out into the bar of the yellow ligh ed his eyes, and rested closely-waving hair, br purple tints in it. He was a noble-looki

and strong and finel forehead was that of broad, thoughtful, whit marble. His eyes looke manity with faith of a depths; the large mousquare chin settled the enance into one of dete man of whom a mothe proud as she sent him battle of God against A man to whom the ol up as the incarnation of ness, and children cling carnation of all strengt His books—he was a mean attainments-lay heap at his elbow. His in orderly precision, pefore him. But he tous

His abstracted gaze opposite wall, and even the rectory parlor fade sight, and before him c of the past.

It is a tiny room-kit

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ously clean floor is laid carpet. Old-fashioned r framed upon the walls, mantel is a cheap pictu Sacred Heart. Muslin cu back by bright red ribb the windows, and in the blossom the flowers loves. She is a little w shrewd, gentle, kindly soft gray eyes—eyes that beams of charity on all world. She is a widow child, a boy, her idol. S velous dreams for that b and in his most restless ments, the thought of helps to curb the untame anxious to outrun bound mischief as any other lac and healthy activity. Sh ed for him since his fath left him with only her to and take care of him. L the mother of Samuel. sh him to the Lord, and in were bound up all the si ons of her life—all her hopes. No grand wishes longings for things no craving for material on the knees of prayer st besought the grace that child of hers might be ca

to reap the spiritual har The prayer was heard. blood of a long line of cestors in him, even if of igin; the free air of Ameri ed in at every pore, made clear and his brain sharp said the good to the delighted mother. healthy stock-we need hi bat agnsticism and the w

She did not understand meant-but she felt sure boy was destined for some derful by those very words and thrived in health of soul and body. From high college; from college to Daily the sweet face gravinkled and more holy. F was God's.

"A poor old woman, so wrote him, in her cramped, ing hand, "a poor old ign man, dear—but who, than man, dear—but who, than man, dear—but who, than won't be ashamed to face and what those words. And what those words have been as her offering, dare he dear as her offering, dare he gave?

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Asia's Great Rarthquake

Until recently only the most meagre information has come from Russian central Asia with regard to the large scale of Andidsan in raths in a single hour on the morning of Dec. 16 last. The

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By GRACE KEON. 00000000000000000000

(From Benziger's Magazine.)

Father Maurice sat in the big bay indow of the rectory parlor. It was bright daylight outside—a day in treacherous March, but full of warm sunshine, and this sunshine now in great yellow bars on the dark-red floor. A glorious day it was, indeed, with enough of winter's frost in it-just barely enough -to the blood tingling with the very

joy of being alive.
But Father Maurice heeded not the sunshine nor the glory of the Godgiven day. The blue sky outside did ot appeal to him, nor the bracing r, whifis of which came through the window as if to tempt this lover of nature out into the open. A wide bar of the yellow light barely passed his eyes, and rested on his black, closely-waving hair, bringing out the purple tints in it.

was a noble-looking priest, tall and strong and finely built. His forehead was that of the thinker broad, thoughtful, white as polished marble. His eyes looked out on humanity with faith of a child in their depths; the large mouth and the square chin settled the whole countenance into one of determination. A man of whom a mother might be proud as she sent him to fight the battle of God against all the world. A man to whom the old might look up as the incarnation of all gentleness, and children cling to as the in-

carnation of all strength. His books-he was a scholar of no mean attainments—lay piled in a heap at his elbow. His papers, too, in orderly precision, were stacked before him. But he touched nothing. His abstracted gaze rested on the opposite wall, and even as he gazed the rectory parlor faded from sight, and before him came a vision of the past.

...

It is a tiny room-kitchen and sitting-room combined. On the scrupulously clean floor is laid a gay rag carpet. Old-fashioned mottoes are framed upon the walls, and over the mantel is a cheap picture of the Sacred Heart, Muslin curtains, held back by bright red ribbons, are on the windows, and in these windows ossom the flowers their owner loves. She is a little woman, with a shrewd, gentle, kindly face soft gray eyes—eyes that send forth beams of charity on all her little world. She is a widow, her only child, a boy, her idol. She has mar dreams for that boy of hers, and in his most restless, turbulent noments, the thought of his mother helps to curb the untamed spirit, as anxious to outrun bounds and seek mischief as any other lad of his age and healthy activity. She has worked for him since his father's death left him with only her to guide him and take care of him. Like Anna, the mother of Samuel, she dedicated him to the Lord, and in his future were bound up all the simple ambitions of her life-all her desires and hopes. No grand wishes were hers, longings for things of comfort no craving for material good. But on the knees of prayer she humbly ought the grace that this one child of hers might be called of God

The prayer was heard. He had the blood of a long line of fighting ancestors in him, even if of humble origin; the free air of America, breathed in at every pore, made his eyes clear and his brain sharp. "We nee his kind," said the good old pastor to the delighted mother. "Vigorous, ealthy stock—we need him to com bat agnsticism and the worship of

She did not understand what he meant—but she felt sure that her boy was destined for something won derful by those very words. He grew and thrived in health of mind and soul and body. From high school to college: from college to seminary.
Daily the sweet face grew more
wrinkled and more holy. For her boy "A poor old woman, sonny,"

"A poor old woman, sonny," she wrote him, in her cramped, painstaking hand, "a poor old ignorant woman, dear—but who, thanks to you, man, dear—but who, thanks to you, won't be ashamed to face God."

And what those words meant to Pather Maurice only he knew. For if she were to bring him to her God as her offering, dare he detract by single unworthy thought from the single unworthy thought from the too high a sense of the fitness of things not to long to perfect himself to lead the highest life attainable

The great day of his ordination came--a happy day for both, bringing with it the wondrous ceremony that set her boy apart from the world of men. On that glorious and wonderful day his face shone upon him with the peace of heaven. She had wept tears of joy, and her lips were trembling. She kissed his hands. his anointed hands, and when he gathered her shrunken figure into his strong young arms she put her gray head on his shoulder and sobbed aloud in very excess of delight. And after that- silence.

Where she went he did not know. Through what mistaken idea she had managed to efface herself he never discovered. But search for her as h might, from that day forward until this he had never seen his mother's face again, nor heard her voice.

This was the memory that sha dowed Father Maurice's eyes and made heavy his heart. Before him on the table lay his bishop's lettera kindly, tender letter written from a spiritual father to his well-beloved son. In it he spoke of what he knew to be the young priest's earnest longing-a post on the missionary frontier-but also of the faring of hi quest, and what chances there seem ed to be for its success. For the bishop knew the anxiety of mind, the pain he suffered, in consequence of this sudden void in his life

Father Maurice lifted his head from his hand with a sigh now, folded the letter carefully, and put it in his breast pocket. Another letter, still nopened, lay at his elbow. He turned it over carelessly, not recognizing the chirography. When he finally tore the envelope and perused his contents, a momentary gleam of pleasure lit up his countenance.
"From Max Ramsey of all fel-

lows!" he said in a delightful tone. 'Well!"

He skimmed through it, still smiling, then settled back in his chair for a slower reading. It was a breezy epistle and humorous, to judge by the manner in which the smile broad ened and settled on his lips. It told briefly of the writer's return from the continent, asked him if he ever regretted old college days, and add ed in a brief postscript that he had een the error of his mode of living in England, having fallen under the influence of the English Jesuits.

"So there isn't any chance for you to try your powers after all, fight ing Parson Maurice—as we used to call you," it ended. "You remember I told you once you could never con vert me? See what a prophet I am -though it profiteth you nothing Mother is still as calmly pagan as she brought me up to be. Come and see us, Father Maurice, before she goes again to the land of the idols If you can upset her easy-going philosophy, her monumental don't-care-ism, you will be entitled to my candid astonishment. It shall be laid your feet to do with as you

The whole letter, written in this nonsensical style touching lightly upon things which Father Maurice k must have turned into widely different channels the current of an unusually gifted mind, aroused a certain curiosity in the young priest. He replied at once, and the following afternoon found him seated in Mrs. Ramsey's drawing-room, listening to the sweet-faced, stately lady relating some of the incidents of her continental trip. Max Ramsey, hig bluff blonde young man, with a oright, engaging countenance, put in a word now and then that served to give his mother's more serious tale a tinge of the ludicrous.

At last they came to the point concerning which Father Maurice was most anxious to hear.

'Mother doesn't understand it," he said, laughing at the suddenly thoughtful face of the still beautiful woman opposite. "She can't understand it, she won't understand it—" "Pray try to look at it with my yes," said the mother. "He left the treakfast table in the morning—this an honest fact—laughing heartily t some preposterous dogma of the saturation of the satu

some time, and it's come at last.' 'His tone was so solem unlike himself-that he frightened me

"'Got what, got what?' I cried "The Catholic religion,' he an-

swered." "And she said, 'For heaven's sake is that all? You scared me so,' put in Max.

Father Maurice was shaking with laughter. The way in which Mrs Ramsey mimicked her son's solemn voice, his very actions, was so true to life that he was forced to laugh at her and with her.

"And now that he has found out the why of it," she went on, as if it were a personal grievance, "he won't explain it-I can't get a word out of nim to satisfy me."

"My dear mother, it is impossible." said Max, an unusually thoughtful expression coming over his sunny face. "I went out that morning as veritable a pagan as-as you are now. I came back willing to believe anything they told Father McIntosh was talking to me -he was very kind, and much interested in both of us. He had often expended his breath in finer language and I knew it. Suddenly, just like a flash, the whole thing dawned on

"And I went the next day along the same route. Took particular pains to pass by the same houses even. And when I got to St. bert's I made Fatner McIntosh come out and stand on the very same spot that he had been standing with Max the day before. I was willing to try the experiment," she ended, with light laugh, "but the spirit didn't move me.

The laugh, the last words, jarred on Father Maurice. He almost shiv-ered at this airy touching on the most solemn of subjects.

"You weere willing to try the experiment?" he repeated, in his grave, oft voice. "I should hardly call the ransom of a soul an experiment. It must be more than an experimen when a blind man, for the first time, comes from the chrysalis of his shadowed existence into God's own sunlight. I can imagine him exulting in it with an almost heartbreaking joy, bathing in it, putting out his hands to grasp some of its beauty, holding up objects to it, so that this new and wonderful light may transfigure into loveliness-glowing, irridescent, wonderful-those things he has but known by the poor sense of touch when he walked in the ways of darkness."

The feeling of an intensely spiritual nature vibrated in his tone. leaned forward, and Father Maurice scarcely recognized the debonair friend he had known so well and loved, in this grave-eyed man

"That's it, that's it, that's it! Everything, even the most trivial, is transfigured by the golden glow of faith. Maurice, you've explained it wonderfully-mother, can't you understand?'

"Each person has his own stumb. ling block-a mountain which would be but a molehill in the path of another man," said Father Maurice, smiling. "I should hardly like try my powers after Father McIntosh-I know of him, he is a wonderful theologian. But what is the difficulty in your case, Mrs. Ram-

sey?' 'That is a hard question-I have so many," she said. The levity had left her face. It was well to jest indeed, but those few earnest words of his had sunk deeply into her heart and the grave thoughtfulness of his mien when he said it added to the impression. She shook herself a little, as if trying by that movement to get rid of the feeling that perhans she was one of those hind ones who had not yet opened her eyes. 'My very first and my very, very worst is non-belief in the power of

prayer.

Father Maurice looked interested. 'You see," she went on, eager now to qualify her position before this splendidly grave young priest, and speaking with an amount of earnestness that made her son look at her in surprise. "You see, I can't conceive of any Being-supreme otherwise, whatever He is - wanting one of His or its creatures to bow down before it. Then again, the Creator knows the mind He gave you. He knows also its workings and its wishes, doesn't He? Of what use is prayer in that case? He is aware of all you would say before you speak. And as to praying to the saints-why, it's ridiculous-I can't see that at all. Show me first the reason why of prayer. The rest will come."

"The 'reason why,' " said Max, "has been demonstrated to this lady by no less learned priests than Fa-thers Dupree and Schurman—to say nothing of Father McIntosh, who simply overwhelmed her with dog-ma—"

'Oh, dogma!" with a laugh. "I want practical proof. Show me the answering of one prayer. Then you

it. I've always known I'd get it can quote all the Fathers of the Church to me.

She spoke very warmly. The picture of a blind man groping in the dark, knowing things only by the sense of touch, annoyed her. Father Maurice, at those last words of hers, caught his breath sharply. His brown eyes grew velvet soft. He leaned forward. His intense face, over which some emotion rippled, disturbing its calm, astonished her. She listened.

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"I am a priest four years," he said. "I had a mother once— a mother, Mrs. Ramsey, who never in all her precious life tasted the luxury you know. Her back was bent with work and age, her hands were horny and wrinkled - oh, God in heaven bless those horny hands wherever they may be to-day!" Emotior choked him-he paused. "Her face was seamed and wrinkled and lined," he went on, "Humble she was and poor and a widow-and I-her only son-her only child. She gave me to God, proud of the giving, glad of it, yielding me back to Him who gave me. She prayed for me, Mrs. Ramsey. I was no wiser or better or more talented than the average lad of my years-heedless, indeed, and careless and clined to levity. But she prayed for me. And prayers must have touched the Heart of the God she loved in her pure way -for they made me what I am. After Christ, I am His priest by virtue of my mother's prayers.

"Well, on my ordination day she disappeared. There is but one explanation-she was afraid to hamper my career -she was so proud of me. My poor talents were so many sources of joy to her. She thought, maybe, the son she toiled for would be ashamed of the mother who had eaten bitter bread for his sake, and was bent with much toiling up and down another's stairs. Mrs. Ramsey, when you spoke just now I felt suddenly that here was a way-that God meant you for His instrument. Through your prayers He will give me back the one to whom I owe my life. my vocation. It must be an inspiration, mustn't it? How could you, wealthy, aristocratic, moving in the circles that you do-how could you come in contact with a poor little old woman? And I do not ask you to seek her. Just pray-pray that I may find her. God will, in His mercy, give to you what He has not given to me."

He had touched the woman's heart ceneath her cold exterior. The tears were streaming down her face-tears he did not check or wipe away, though generally any emotion seemed an insult to the classic calm on which she prided herself. Max put his hand out to meet his friend's and their fingers clasped warmly. His eyes, too, were moist. Father Maurice looked suddenly ashamed.

"Pray forgive me—for—for making you feel so badly," he said. "I do not know why I spoke so-it must surely have been an inspiration Mrs Ramsey, for-"

"Father Maurice, I have never prayed in my life. I shall do so now for your-for your wishes. There is another way ol saying it in Catholic parlance—for your intention, I think it is." She paused a moment, adding a little wistfully: "Maybe if, in return, you -pray for me"- she frowned, for she was wedded to he fetish, and hated to yield her net to God's sunshine," she ended with a laugh.

It was fully two months afterward.
The May sunshine was warm and serene, and even the busy city appeared glad of the breath of coming summer. A touch of the warmth our material bodies crave was in the air, without a hint of the summer's torwithout a hint of the summer's torridness on its gauzy wings. Father
Maurice, walking briskly along the
street, found himself hailed by glad,
familiar tones. He glanced up to
find Mrs. Ramsey's face smiling a
greeting. He had seen very little of
her this past eight weeks—and even
Max managed to call on him only
occasionally. The latter sat beside

his mother in the open carriage. There was a blockade just at this point, and at Mrs. Ramsey's order the coachman drew up to the curl and halted, while Father Maurice, his handsome head bared, stood be side her. After the first few words the lady plunged immediately the subject nearest her heart, her bright eyes on his face.

"Have you heard anything lately?" she asked.

"Concerning my mother?" he ques tioned, divining at once what she "No; I have not. Did you meant. keep your promise?"

She looked at him without a shadow of her former raillery. Her eyes were earnest, her lips grave.

"I am keeping it faithfully, faithfully-and what is more, shall consider any answer you receive cirectly due to my prayers. Does that sound presumptuous? I can't help it. It is the queerest feeling, but it is true; I have never been so earnest about anything in my life as I am about this. I think you have bewitched

"I think you have been souldumb," he answered. "Now that the language of the spirit is finding vent at last in rightful speech, it craves for its true food."

"Thank you-there is a good deal of meaning in that. Perhaps you are right. I read somewhere about storming the citadels of heaven well, if there is such a thing, I must have weakened a few of the outer ramparts. I-I want more than an she finished somewhat ab ruptly. "I, who am in darkness, seek the light." She turned her eyes on her son,

who smiled affectionately. The understanding that existed between these two was beautiful. On the son's part the love he entertained for his mother broadened a disposition inclined overmuch to estheticism. made him manly, as an absorbing affection for another makes the parrowest masculine soul. It softened the woman's somewhat imperious disposition, prone slightly to the arrogance her sheltered, luxurious existence engendered. To Father Mauiice the mere sight of them was a keen joy-so perfect was the sympathy between them. He looked from one face to the other, smiling now boyishly.

"I am glad to hear you talk so," "Very glad. he said. You are a few steps further on the great road. Two months ago you would not have said that."

"Maybe not," she answered, adding less gravely: "Will you get in and crive with us a way? Perhaps, too, I can persuade you to have dinner? There is much I should like to ask you."

"Thank you," he answered heartily. "But I am on duty for the evening. Next week-let us say Thursday? Father Carroll may not need me-

"Father Maurice, Father Maurice,

An excited voice called his name, and an excited face met his gaze as e turned quickly at the call. A man had halted in a hasty run past him, and now stood in front of him, hat in hand

"Thank God, Father, I met you here-I was just going to the rectory. There's a poor woman been rur over up the street and she's leen carried into the drugstore. They rung up an ambulance, but he wants the priest, quick, too, Father Maurice. I'm afraid she's pretty bad. sir-'

It was the call no servant of God has ever heard in vain. Without a word Father Maurice turned and left his friends, and was soon lost to sight in the throng. As they went along, the man, who attended the church with which Father Maurice was connected, gave him hasty but graphic details of the accident. The crowd around the drugstore fell away as they saw the priest, and hats were lifted as he passed inside. Two chairs had been drawn toge

ther hastily, and on this they had placed the poor creature. A police-man stood inside the door to keep back the curious crowd, some gaping coldly, others sympathetic, but all filled with the gruesome sentiment that animates a crowd anywhere anxiety to see. A kindly woman who had witnessed the occurrence had been permitted to remain with her. She was a young woman, and ten-der-hearted, and her eyes were full of tears now. She had removed the little old-fashioned bonnet and the neatly darned gloves, and had made a pillow for the gray head by folding up her own jacket and placing it underneath her. The poor old face was ghastly white—the eyes closed, and the woman who was kneeling he-side her on the floor looked up— gladly—when she saw the priest.

"Oh," she murmurec. "Father-"

She fell back to allow him to perform his priestly duties.

Why did Father Maurice suddenly grow rigid, and why did that strange mist swim before his eyes? Why did his face grow pale, and his nostrils dilate?

"God, my God!" he whispered. "Any way but this-give her back to me in any way but this-"

He fell on his knees. The startled watchers saw him put one arm under her head and with the clasp her to him. They did not understand, but the pathos of the group touched them. The biliceman at the door felt his The big pohardened by much gazing on sorrow, grow moist. He turned his head away. The woman heard his broken tones, saw the old eyes open, and the wrinkled face grow suddenly into beauty under the rush of motherlove that trensfigured it.

"My son, my little boy!" she murmured

"Mother," he whispered back, in a choking voice. "My mother!"

There was silence a moment. The tears were streaming down his face, and the sight worried her. She put up her wrinkled, toil-worn hand and wiped them away with faltering, weak fingers.

"Oh, mother, mother, my mother," he whispered again. "You have almost broken my heart. Where " You did you go-what have you done. and why, oh, why-"

"Ah, now, sonny-don't. Would it be me to stand in your way, childie, with the light of God shining on your big white forehead that day? 'Twas the day of my life, my boy. And 'twas little to do to take myself out of yours then. God has been good to me, sonny dear. He made you Father Maurice, and then - my boy a priest! Praises be to His holy name forever and forever!"

"Amen," he answered solemnly. Nature, striving in his heart, took second place, as the instinct of the priest asserted itself.

"I have prayed God to give you back to me, my mother," 'I have loved you better than you thought I did, but if He gives you to me-only to lose you, dear -His holy will-be done."

It cost him an effort to say the words, for his heart was breaking. But dropping his voice to a whisper, he listened to her faltering confession. He had the holy oils in his pocket, and he found time to anoint her before the enc, and, still with his arms about her, he repeated over and over the simple prayers for the dying-the prayers she loved. The ambulance surgeon came, but Father Maurice simply motioned him aside. She was going fast then, and one glance at the glazing eyes told the young doctor so. He looked in the young doctor so. He some surprise at the white face bent so tenderly above the dying woman -at the strong arms that held the shaking old form in their tender clasp.

"She is my mother!" said the priest, in answer to this curious look, and at that the man fell back, touched to the heart at the grief expressed in those simple words. The Catholic woman was on her knees, sobbing audibly.

Outsice Mrs. Ramsey saw the crowd, now thinning rapidly away from the drugstore, for excitement in the city is but ephemeral. She called the coachman to halt.

"Father Maurice must be in there, yet," she said. "Go, Max, and see. Perhaps we can help the poor creature, whoever she is."

Max obeyed. He entered the store afterward and approaching the beautiful woman who awaited him. Her somewhat languid expression gave way to a look of anxiety when she saw his face. She sat up quickly.

"What is it, Max? Something has happened?

"Your prayer has been answered, mother dear. I shall stay here-perhaps I can be of some use to Maur-

"Maxl"

"He has found her, mother, he has found her at last." "And she is-"

"Dead, dear. Go home without I shall come as soon as possible and tell you all about it."

Three months later Father Maurice was sent on his longed-for mission work. Two things he likes to remem ber of his last few days' stay in New York. One is the reception into the York. One is the reception into a fold of Mrs. Ramsey, who found fait the day his quest ended, and who now among the humblest children Mother Church. The other is h

men of the state," "may, for some ute a class concernular legislation may his classification has and sustained in g the payment of money of the Unitding the assignment earned wages, and

enacted at the renacted at the renterests. Since its
emand for unskilled
sed, and it is said
ry little labor that twenty cents and

city and fown in In-

it only means that it shall be given to him to understand that he is chief of police, and that his duty lies to a greater extent in upholding his men in the performance of their duty than in catering to the desires

Catholic Societies

The Federation of

In another page of this issue,

refer to the recent action of Arch-

bishop Farley of New York in connection with the American Federa

Although New York has been the

last State to enter the federation,

its founder, Bishop McFaul of Tren

ton, is closely allied with the New

York archdiocese. In outlining the

history of the American federation,

Bishod McFaul made the following

"Since the Columbian exposition

States have been moving toward a

national federation. At the Chicago

convention there were four states al-

ready organized and ten more in

ing every year so fast that it is ex-

represented at the convention in At

lantic City in July and that it is

not too much to predict that all the

leading societies will send delegates

to the convention, which will prob-

ably be held at the Louisiana Pur-

chase Exposition in St. Louis in

1904.

tion of Catholic societies.

statement last week:

SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1903.

St. James Street

## Theatres and Their Programmes

(By An Occasional Correspondent.)

Now that the Lenten season over, and the theatrical season as the saying is, in full blast might be well to give a moment's thought to the theatre generally and its influences, as judged from a Catholic view-point strictly. That on-Catholics may see beauty art in theatrical representations various kinds is a matter of interest only to themselves. the Catholic mind the generality of theatrical entertainments does not make for good not because Catholics are less liberal in their appreciation of art or music, or literature but rather because, under the strict teachings of the Church, the laws of morality and the temptation to break them are looked at more seriously perhaps by Catholics than by It is not for a moment intended to assert that all plays are had in their tendency. It is only the general latter day productions that specially referred to here.

A passing word may, however, be said in regard to what are known as the classics and other high class performances, for to deal with the theatre in a just mood, the higher elements should be taken into consideration as well as the lower. One must run the gamut down from its subblimity of some grand opera to the filth of the cheap vaudeville. Even in opera we see the grandest music degraded to a libretto the argument which is worse than indecent. Listen to the music of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" if you will; but will you go home and tell your daughters the story on which it is based?

The class of entertainment the the atrical managers are forced to offer the public nowadays may be classified under the heads-legitimate, society, comedy, melodrama, opera or musical sketch. vaudeville and burlesque. There is comparatively little danger to Catholic sus ceptibility in the first named; but it doubtless will also be noticed that it is very selcom offered to the public. The so-called society drama, as it is later named, problem play, is the most insinuating, dangerous and debasing in the whole catalogue In recent years developments in the divorce courts and elsewhere have shown us all what a rotten fabric in the make-up of the world this ¿'society' is.

Comedy, requiring less thought and being in a lighter vein, is not dangerous generally, although in many a substratum of thinly cloaked obscenity. There are some few comedies, however, which can possibly do no harm and which leave a good impression behind after the play is over. Such a one is "A Pair of Spectacles." Unfortunately these are rare as diamonds and just valuable.

The great danger of melodrama is the temptation to youth. On the young mind a seat in the gallery of a cheap theatre is liable to leave a more vivid impression than reading half a dozen yellow backed novels of the old slenth type. In later years the impossibility of the situations seen ; but in the meantime, there may be mischief done in at tempting to imitate "Billy Birdthe Boy Burglar," and getting locked up for stealing.

In the musical comedy way the that the charges brought against Quarter-Master Keogh and a number tendency lately is to cleanliness as well as sprightliness. Few questionable lines are permitted to pass. The objection is to the costuming, which in nearly all cases is immodest to say the least of it

Lastly-burlesque. Under no circumstances should a Cathonic - attend burlesque performances. The poor creatures bepainted are to be pitied and prayed for. The lines they have to say or sing are frein the following terms: ently unft for Catholic ears: heir stumes are as indecent as possible without the wearer being subject to arrest .- A glance at the gaudy bill boards will give an idea as to the

quality of the entertainment offered Taking it altogether it looks as if the good Catholic would not miss much by staying away from the the-atre altogether. There are some things he can see without danger few that will profit him anything, and many that are positively injurious in their tendency.

FRSONAL

Sir Millian Hingston arrived in London, Eng., on Thursday.

### Mr. Justice Curran's Report on Police Charges.

The investigation into the police charges which took place before Hon. Mr. Justice Curran during the early part of this month, has now been brought to a close. It is very much charges were placed before the Chief Justice, twelve in number, six of these were so formulated as to force His Lordship to throw them out for lack of precision. The were directed against certain aldermen, but the names were as the Hon. Sir Melbourne Tait said 'although it was not stated those names were not within the reach of the Council, and that was not in any way impossible for them to furnish them to the court. investigation Therefore, the charges against the aldermen had to be dropped. This was the part which concerned the public in the highest The stood was directed against the Chief of Police and a certain number police captains. The report of the Mr. Justice Curran censured Chief Legault and Captain Mallette. This was to have been expected. Chief Legault admitted that he had allowed saloon-keepers to keep their places open after night, because they had private wires in their establishments whereby their customers were duly inform ed of the progress of the prize-fight

"To account for this rapid proin the United States between gress, it must be observed that fedpugilists, Jeffries and Fitzsimmons eration has met with no serious op-One of the excuses given by the Chief position. Its promoters have never was that this practice had been tolattempted to constrain any society erated in former years not only by to take part in the movement, and the city police, but by the Inland from the first they have insisted Revenue officers of this province. It that epery organization thus federwas proved that such had been the ated should maintain its freedom of case, and nothing more deplorable action. By deed, rather than by ascan be conceived. Our law regarding sertion, they have lived down the licensing of places for the sale of charge that they were seeking intoxicating liquors by retail are form a political union. In their pubnot by any means severe, but lic actions they have avoided everyproperly enforced would enable the thing that could savor of politics, police to have full control, and I.renotably in their Cincinnati and Chithe ravages that are being cago conventions, held at a time made amongst old and young in this when Catholics considered they had city, by the abuse of intoxicants. just provocation for adopting poli-Chief has to bear the blame with regard to the charge above referred to, but it was brought out in the investigation that as regards other places that were allowed to keep open on Sundays, and after

midnight on week days, the Chief

did not prosecute the proprietors,

because aldermanic influences were

how is it to be expected that the

Chief of Police will effectually per-

form his duty, if those in authority

above him are the first to induce

him to extend clemency where none

should be given. The fact is, that

brought out in his report, the laws

lations of the police have been a

dead letter. The circumstances nar

rating the seizure of liquor in broth-

els must have been startling to the

public. The liquor was seized, but

according to law, they should be im-

mediately handed over to the col-

lector of the Inland Revenue of the

province to await the judgment of

not a single instance for years and

years has the law been complied

tain Mallette seem to have been in

ignorance of the very existence of

the Chief and Captain Mallette were

censured for not having handed over

the liquor in at least a half dozen

seizures. It is pleasing to notice

of police clothing, etc., utterly failed.

The press of the city is unanimou

in approving the report of His Lord

ship Mr. Justice Curran. The Mont-

real "Gazette" closes an editorial in

which it states that "the findings o

the report will undoubtedly meet

with general approbation from those

who followed the evidence closely,'

The findings of Mr. Justice Curran

may be taken as indicative that the

Chief has been content to accept

things as he found them. The most

serious finding is that of suppressing

proceedings against certain offend-

ers. It is a comparatively small matter that the alleged offenders

were allowed to escape; the evil i found in the fact that officers en-

gaged in the prosecution of their duty had their efforts set at naught

titled to look for the most earnest support. This is something which

cannot be allowed to exist in a pol

ice force without working great dani-

It is what the City Council is

The Chief of Police and Cap-

a legislation. In the report,

In

the court as to their disposal.

the province as well as the regu-

brought to bear upon them.

"When the entire Catholic body was aroused last summer by what seemed at the time to be detriment al to the interests of the church in the Philippines, the dignified loyal attitude of the Federation's delegates in Chicago did much to inspire confidence in the administration, and to inform the public of the true state of affairs in he islands. In this way the movement has been benefited rather than hurt by the accusation that it is po litical and against the administra

"The framers of the constitution of the American Federation of Catholic societies acted wisely in declaring

" 'Nonpartisan politics shall not be discussed in any of the meetings of the convention of the federation or subordinate body of the federation nor shall this body or any subordinate body thereof indorse any candidate for public office.

"From the start this enactment precluded the possibility of utilizing to advance party measures, or to control votes or political patronage for any party or personal advantage and has lifted the whole movement to the high plane befitting a with such exalted religious, sicial and civil aims."

Father John Wynne, S.J., editor of the "Sacred Heart," who has worked actively to bring New York into the federation, supplements Bishop McFaul's expression by this statement:

'The object of the American Federation of Catholic societies is to enable the Catholic laymen throughout the United States and its depende cies to co-operate together in relisocial, and civil enterprises. and to endeavor, along with other Ca'holic, to promote morality and patriotism

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC

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#### Tuesday, 5th May Next. At 12 O'Clock Noon,

ports and Statements, and the elec-

Montreal, March 31st, 1903.

-two in particular, labor, implying the proper organization of the prevention and settlement of strikes; and legislation af-fecting marriage and divorce. Other social interests, such as Sunday observance, temperance, purification of ling, important though they be in themselves, are in comparison with the two just mentioned really insig nificant.

"Solve the labor problem and civil peace is assured; stop divorce and we avert national suicide. Catholic workingmen are numerous enough, if rightly directed, to influence the sentiment of all labor unions land, and the Catholic position on divorce and on marriage generally is one of which all conservative minds look for a solution of the divorce

federation for developing and "With the opportunities afforded by pressing sound Catholic sentiment, there never will be any need of Catholic party, nor will it ever be to repeat in this country the outrages heaped on the church

There is nothing so attractive to

poet's native land:

not to be useless, and the honest de sire to help other people, will, in the quickest and most delicate ways, al-"Among the social interests of fed- so improve yourself.

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hound to see does not occur in the future. It does not necessarily mean that the Chief shall lose his position:

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for the reception of the Annual Re-

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A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

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in France."

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Boys' 2-piece Black Venetian Cloth Suits, neatly pleated coat, with round collar or lapels, farmer's satin lining, sizes 25 to 29 inches chest measure, Special price..... Boys' 3 piece Black Cloth Suits, coat and vest and pants, sewn with silk good lining. Special price......\$4.75.

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BATURDAY, APRIL 18

An Infallib

Last week we had oc the Rev. Dr. Hackett were willing to accept t ar asothe sun, upon of the Church changing ings, or adding new doo already accepted dogma no need, now, to repeat his statement that the infallible teacher is Scripture, to history an We claim, and without fear of contradiction, th teaching is in perfect a all three-Scripture, hist

with the first of the thr for another article the the third. As it is custo those who enter upon c subjects to start out wi we will accept those tha gentleman has himself that is to say: In St. Matthew, xvi., 1 said, "Thou art Peter a rock I will build My Chu

Luke xxii., 31-32, He sai Simon . . . when thou verted, strengthen thy and in St. John xxi., 15 gave the triple comman My sheep." Then in addition we wil

that Christ, speaking to I ever I have commanded v I am with you until the tion of the world." He p send them the "Holy Gho lighten and guide them successors. He established called a Church—and left necessary powers for the of its mission. It is beyond all ques

Christ, being God, could things by halves; He co leave an institution in equipped to perform the w He had prescribed for it: not leave a representative who would be devoid of ce his actions. If there is a that body is living, it mu soul. The soul is God, i Himself, is the Holy Spiri enlighten and to sanctify t But the soul of man is not more is the soul of the Ch members and parts of the all visible. And the first s tial one is the Head. It r more than one limb, more arm, more than one eye to the horizon around and be but it can have only one I only one tongue in that He Head of that body is Peter successor; the tongue of the when speaking as a teacher ters pertaining to faith and is the tongue of Peter or o

Christ did not tell Peter disciples to go forth and down doctrines, to read for tions of the earth that wh been written. He ordered preach, and by preaching wh He had comma anded, to tea world. And He promised to them for all time—that is t be with them when preachi they all should take their t from the Head, or from the representative of the Invisib sequently, when Christ's own name, and fr throne of Peter, it would b lute blasphemy to suppose t sible for him to be mis could in turn mislead others say that Christ left a Chu earth that could, under any stance, mislead men, would ply to deny the Divinity of

When dealing with this subj the standpoint of reason and tory we will have occasion these statements to their conclusion; but, for the pres vill suffice to point out that did confide to Peter the care flock, and did command him. His faithful—that is to fee sheep. It cannot be supposed moment that Peter was not lible, in all matters that pe the doctrine which Christ co. him. Nor do we think that cere Christian has a doubt regard. But the argume eter's successors are not y possessed of the same

BATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1908.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

the Rev. Dr. Hackett right, if

Scripture, to history and to reason

We claim, and without the slightest

fear of contradiction, that the sam

teaching is in perfect accord with

all three-Scripture, history and rea-

For the present we will only deal

with the first of the three -leaving

for another article the second and

the third. As it is customary with

those who enter upon controversial

subjects to start out with a text.

we will accept those that the Rev.

gentleman has himself indicated -

In St. Matthew, xvi., 18, our Lord

rock I will build My Church;" in St.

Luke xxii., 31-32, He said: "Simon.

Simon . . . when thou art con-

and in St. John xxi., 15 to 18, He

gave the triple command, "Feed

Then in addition we will remembe

that Christ, speaking to Peter, said: "Teach all nations \* \* \*, whatso-

ever I have commanded you, and lo!

I am with you until the consumma-

tion of the world." He promised to

send them the "Holy Ghost" to en-

essors. He established a body-

essary powers for the fulfilment

It is beyond all question that

Christ, being God, could not do things by halves; He could not

leave an institution insufficiently

equipped to perform the work that

He had prescribed for it; He could

not leave a representative on earth

who would be devoid of certainty in

his actions. If there is a body, and

that body is living, it must have a

soul. The soul is God, is Christ Himself, is the Holy Spirit come to

enlighten and to sanctify that body

But the soul of man is not visible, r.

more is the soul of the Church. The

members and parts of the body are

all visible. And the first and essen

tial one is the Head. It may have

more than one limb, more than one

arm, more than one eye to take in

but it can have only one Head, and

only one tongue in that Head. The

Head of that body is Peter, or his

successor; the tongue of that body-

when speaking as a teacher on mat-

Christ did not tell Peter and his

disciples to go forth and to write

down doctrines, to read for the na-tions of the earth that which had

e tongue of Peter or of his suc-

ters pertaining to faith and morals-

orizon around and before it

called a Church-and left it all the

lighten and guide them and

"Thou art Peter and on this

strengthen thy brethren,"

that is to say:

sheep."

of its mission.

An Infallible

### twear.

de on a new last, bo ers, very comfortab ..... \$115 Slippers, suitable for rned soles, expressly ......\$1.25 with toe cap, turned .....\$1.25 .....\$1 50

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a large variety in ad pink.

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ll's Best Sweeper PRIZE."

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been written. He ordered them to reach, and by preaching whatsoever anded, to teach the world. And He promised to be with them for all time—that is to say to be with them when preaching. And they all should take their teachings from the Head, or from the visible representative of the Invisible Head. consequently, when speaking in Christ's own name, and from the throne of Peter, it would be absolute blasphemy to suppose that the visible Head could err. If it were ssible for him to be misled, he

could in turn mislead others; and to say that Christ left a Church on earth that could, under any circum stance, mislead men, would be simply to deny the Divinity of Christ. When dealing with this subject from the standpoint of reason and of history we will have occasion to carry these statements to their logical conclusion; but, for the present, it will suffice to point out that Christ did confide to Peter the care of His lock, and did command him to teach His faithful—that is to feed His sheep. It cannot be supposed for a moment that Peter was not infal-

lible, in all matters that pertain to the doctrine which Christ confided to him. Nor do we think that any sin-cere Christian has a doubt in that regard. But the argument is that regard. But the argument is that Peter's successors are not necessarily possessed of the same qualities and privileges as was the prince of the Apostles. It suffices to pause for a moment, to reflect in order to be the above the abov

here would have been the necessity of granting perpetual life in this world to the first Vicar of Christ. If it were the desire of Christ that His Teacher. words said to Peter should not produce any effect beyond that one indi-vidual, as head of the Church, it would have followed that either Peter should have lived on through the ages, or else that Christ had no meaning, or worse still, a meaning in what He had said. It is clear that the aim of Christ was to Last week we had occasion to set perpetuate the life of His Church, but not that of any particular mem-ber thereof—be He the Head or a were willing to accept that which as clear aso the sun, upon the question mere organ of lesser consequence.
The only conclusion to be drawn, is of the Church changing her teachings, or adding new doctrines to her that the powers conferred on Peter already accepted dogmas. There is passed to his immediate successor no need, now, to repeat those arguments. We wish to come directly to and thence down through the ages his statement that the idea of an from Pope to Pope, until the sent Pontiff was reached; and that, infallible teacher is contrary to when the present one dies, the same powers will go on from successor to

> first coming to earth. Scripture sufficiently established these potent facts; reason demands that the conclusions flow from the premises, and history confirms erpetuation of those powers and the unbroken chain that binds the present Pontiff to the first Vicar of

successor, until the last Pope hands back to Christ, at His second com-

ing, the same keys that He gave to

St. Peter, on the occasion of His

Christ on earth. But there is a perpetually misunderstood phase to the question of infallibility. Be it misunderstood purposely, or otherwise, it is nevertheless a difficult in the minds of those who do not study carefully the subject. This is the confounding in the non-Catholic mind of infallibility and impeccability. The former means that the one possessing it cannot err -under certain given circumstances. of course; the latter means that he cannot sin. The difference is an abyss that cannot be bridged. two are absolutely apart - as far apart as any two things can be. The former is enjoyed by the Pope, in a restricted manner, and accompanied by certain well-defined circumstances; the latter he does not enjoy any more than does any other mortal.

Impeccability belongs to no man The Pope can sin, and popes have sinned; but he is nonetheless infallible for all that. The Pope may even have grave temptations in matters of faith, and succumb to such temptations, and accept doctrines that are not in accordance with truth, and be heretical; and yet he is infallible all the same. This may sound strange; but this will all be made clear when next week, we lay before our readers the conditions that must exist in order that infallibility should exist. If the Pope errs, it is as an individual man, sins, it is as a human being with a free will and free action. But the moment he speaks, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, and declares as Head of the Church, the decisions of the Church's councils, he cannot err. He then speaks in the name the entire body of which he is the Head, of Christ who is the soul of that body, and he is shielded from error by the very Spirit of Truth presiding over the councils of the infallible Church. He is no longer the exponent of individual views longer the expression of private judgments; he is the mouth-piece pure and simple of the Son of God. Nor has his learning or other qualities aught to do with his infallibility. Peter was originally an unlettered fisherman, and yet, the moment he became filled with the Holy Ghost, the gift of languages came to him, and in the fires of Pentecost he received the boon of infallibility. The Pope that reigns to-day is statesman, a scientist, a philosoph er, a poet, a genius—as far as hu man gifts are concerned-but he is not one whit more infallible as teacher of dogma, when speaking ex cathedra, for all that. And were not possessed of any one of all these grand gifts, he would not be one whit the less infallible. Thus infallibility does not mean what some non-Catholics pretend-a power avoid error in all matters. On the contrary it is confined within very restricted lines, and with this we will deal in a coming issue.

JUBILEE CEREMONIES.

CARDINAL MORAN celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood on March 19. The event was honored with much enthusiasm in Sydney.

SISTER MARY ROSE, of Nenagh Convent, celebrated her golden jubice, she having entered the Birr conont in 1852. When the convent
chools were opened in Nenagh, 48
cars ago, she was one of the nuns
the took charge. The Reverend Moier, who is now past her 96th year,

### The Protestant Position on Religious Education.

While the views expressed herein represent the convictions of the leadng Protestant divines in the national capital only, they reflect, without question, the sentiment of the educated and thinking body of Protest ants in the country. For some time they have looked with sadness apprehension at the terrible havon the secular schools and universities are playing with their young men and the conviction is slowly being forced upon them that the Sunday school, good as far as it goes, is not a force strong enough to inculcate faith that will save the average child from infidelity in his maturer years Judging from the earnestness with

which some of the ministers expressed themselves, one can not help coming to the conclusion that Protestants, when they once see the neces sity of daily religious training for their children, will make even greater sacrifices than Catholics to attain this end. And these sacrifices have to be vastly greater if they are to be made for denominational schools, for they have no Orders of Religious. Besides, in many places they would have to maintain union schools, supported by several churches, where individual churches are not strong enough to support a school. In such cases an agreement would have to be reached as to the religious matter to be used in the school. This would require the greatest sacrifice of all, a concession matter of belief. Even this almost insurmountable difficulty could met and one Bantist minister Dr. Meador, thought it quite an matter to arrange a Bible history that would be acceptable to all. It is quite certain that if the principal Protestant denominations would a gree to demand that a half hour be devoted to religious instruction ever day in the public schools, that such a demand would be heeded, especial ly if the attendance at such gious instruction is not compulsory

Protestants love their children as much as Catholics, but on this ject of religious education they have been careless. Dr. McKim, rector of Ephiphany Episcopal Church, and of the men of influence and weight in this city, is a strong advocate of religious teaching in the public schools, believing that means could be and should be devised to give the children who attend the public schools daily religious in struction. In his sermon last Sunday he alluded to this subject, taking practically the Catholic view of this question. In connection with the Episcopal Cathedral a school, called the cathedral school, and in some respects, like one of our parochial schools, is in operation and is attended to its full capacity by the children of different Protestant deno minations, Episcopalians predomin ating. Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of the President, goes to

The Quakers also conduct a large and well-attended school in the fash-ionable part of the city, but the religious feature of the institution not as strongly developed as at the Episcopal School. Rev. Dr. Geeene, the pastor of the largest Baptist church in Washington, and a man of culture and mental breadth said that the Baptists were alive to the dangers of a godless education, and that they would gladly join in any movement tending to preface the daily secular course with some religious exercises and instructions, provided it did not conflict with the established policy of the Baptist Church to keep the functions

Church and State separate. The Lutherans who have a large parochial school in this city have taken strong ground on this question, and are in full sympathy with this movement. It would seem, in deed, that with a few earnest in charge of this movement the dif ferent Protestant bodies would cheerfully fall in line and attain the right to open the daily public school course with some form of religious nstruction agreed upon among them selves, with the same right granted to the Catholic Church. This would take up only thirty minutes ever norning and would be the most in portant and the most valuable half hour of the day. The attendance would not be compulsory, of course, and the State would give no more recognition to religion in this than it does when it exempts churches from taxation, or employs chaptains to care for the spiritual welfare of its soldiers and sailors, and inmates of its asylums, and to pray at the spening of its legislative sessions; or then it sets aside officially a

nual thanks to God for the blessings

received during the year. There is no doubt that the won derful growth and success of the Catholic parochial schools have had the effect of opening the eyes of the thinking Protestants, pointing the way to true education, and demor strating what can be accomplished in the face of tremendous obstacles and difficulties .- Catholic News Ag-

### DEATH OF FATHER McGUCKIN

The death, at Vancouver, B.C., of Rev, Father McGuckin, O.M.I., D.D. has been announced. The reverend priest had been in failing health for some time back, and the end was not totally unexpected. All over Canada Father McGuckin was well known, and during the years that he was rector of the University of Ottawa, he had won for himself a fine reputation as an educationalist. He was a native of Cookstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born sixty-eight years ago. He came to Canada in 1863, shortly after he had been ordained, as a member of the Oblate Order of Mary Immaculate. He commenced his priestly labors in the Northwest, where he spent several years working in the cause of religion and education, as a mission-During his stay there he was in charge of several colleges, and came prominently before the public owing to the part he took in pacifying the miners during the Cariboo gold fever in the early sixties. was transferred to Ottawa in 1889, being appointed rector of the University, which office he held until 1898, when he returned to the West. In 1890 he was made the recipient of the degree of Doctor in Theology During his residence in Vancouver Father McGuckin was connected with everal houses of the Oblate Order and was instrumental in eregting the finest church in the West, that of the Holy Rosary, which was built at cost of two hundred thousand dollars. He was principally noted wherever he went as a spiritual director, and in Ottawa, he will long be remembered by hundreds who sought his direction and advice. He was of a kindly, warm-hearted disposition and a great lover of the young, the poor, and the unfortunate-and thes loves are his crown to-day. May his soul rest in peace.

### Pastoral of Admistrator of Manila

For some weeks past we have published extracts from the masterly Pastoral Letter of Bishop Alcocer Apostolic Administrator of Manila, being extracts from the New York 'Freeman's Journal's" translation. This week we give our readers another eloquent passage as follows:-

Chastity and purity of manners are also excellent means for the preservation in our souls of the Catholic faith. The Gospel proclaims as blessed "the pure in heart, for they shall see God" (St. Matthew v., v. 8). This purity of soul and cleanness of heart cannot be obtained except by the means of faith Spirit (Acts of the Apostles, chap. xv., v. 9). We read in Ecclesiastes that women and wine have made apostates even of the wise (Eccles., chap, xix., v. 2). Solomon, the wisest of men, furnishes us with a sad proof of the truth of this statement (Eccles., chap. xix., v. 47). Ample confirmation of it will also be found in the lives of almost all heretics, from Simon Magus to the heretics of our own days. The heart is the mirror of the supernatural; if it be clean, all is seen clearly but if it be dominated by sensual passions, it is impossible for it to perceive supernatural truths (I. Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, chap.

Humble and constant prayer is the nost ordinary and efficacious means of keeping alive the flame of faith in our souls and of rekindling it if, unfortunately for us, it should have at any time gone out. By prayer and meditation one calls to mind the meditation one calls to mind the mysteries and maxims of religion; with them we induce the paternal heart of God to concede all the graces and, among them, that of a lively faith which is the first and principal of all. The Apostles well knew this truth when they humbly said to their divine Master, "Increase our faith" (St. Luke, chap. xvii., v. 5). An afflicted father one day asked our Lord to drive from his son a devil which possessed him, saying: "If Thou canst do apprint the contract of the contract o

him, said: "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth" (St. Mark ix., v. 21-26). And immediately the poor father, bathed in tears, exclaimed: "Lord, I believe; help Thou my unbelief. The Lord heard his supplication and the father became a faithful believer and his son was delivered from the enemy. The example of this good father should inspire confidence all who are wavering in the faith.

But to believe and practice truths and maxims of the Christian doctrine it is necessary to know and study them well. All true Christians are, in conscience, obliged to know well the Catechism, that golden book which is an abridgment of the Holy Scriptures, and a divine code. All languages and dialects of the word have their catechism or short manual of the truth. All Christian should have this small resume of wisdom not only on their bookshelves, also in their memory, understanding and heart. The knowledge of Catechism is the safeguard of 'religion, just as ignorance of it is for all a proximate occasion of falling

into heresy. Fathers of families, tutors, and those intrusted with the care of children, masters and preceptors, all idults, and especially those who hold influential positions where they exercise authority, should remember that justice and charity impose upon them the obligation of instructing, educating and bringing up the youth according to the teachings and holy morals of the Catechism. We beg of them in the name of God and for the good of their souls that they leave nothing undone that our youth may enjoy the knowledge and the holy fear of God. Let them see it that the young of both sexes attend Catholic schools and the temples of the Lord, in order 'that by neans of teaching and preaching they may learn the Catechism, the true text of the science of salvation, which is the most necessary of all

#### IN THE SPRING

#### Nature Teaches a Lesson That Tired Exhausted Men and Women Should Follow.

The spring is the season when na ture prepares for summer. All toe trees and plants are filled with new sap to build and brace them up to withstand the coming hot sea Without new sap in the spring a plant would wither and die beneatr the midsummer sun. It is the same with men and women. All physicians are agreed that everyone needs a fresh supply of new blood in the spring. Without the new blood you would be as helpless in the summer is a tree without new sap.

What you need at this season is a tonic to give you new blood, and the very best tonic medical science has discovered is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every pill makes new, rich, red blood, braces the nerves and overcomes all weakness, head a nes, backaches, indigestion, loss of appetite, skin eruptions and other trou bles so common in spring. This is an established fact, proved by thou-

Miss A. M. Tuckey, Oxdrift, Ont , says: "I do not know what would have become of me had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pils. My blood seemed to have turned to water and I was troubled with dizziness headaches and nervous prostration. I got so weak that I could hardly go about, and notwithstan: g that I that the veneration of relics of the was constantly doctoring ! got ro relief until I began using Dr. liams' Pink Pills. They completely cured me and have given me back all my old-time health and strength

What these pills have done for Miss Tuckey and thousands others they will do for you. They will make you bright, vigorous and strong. Don't take a substitute no any of the "just as good as" medicines which some dealers push tecause of a larger profit. See the full name "Dr. Wilkiams' link Pills for Pale People" is found the wrapper around every box. If in doubt send direct to the Dr. Wiiliams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

#### CATHOLIC POET WINS.

Harry B. Tierney of St. Joseph, Mo., a student for the priesthood at Kenrick Seminary, St. Louis, re-cently won the prize in the poem centry won the prize in the poem contest conducted by the King of Denmark, and in which all European countries were represented by men of letters. The subject of the poem was the recent visit of the Czarina of Russia to her father, the Danish

### Bits of the True Cross.

That well-authenticated relics of the true cross of Nazareth are treasured in New York is not generally known, says "The Sun." It is, however, a fact. The Cathedral authorities have long possessed one of the largest pieces of the true cross in this country. It is a mere splintnot much larger than a cambric needle.

In speaking of the matter, Rev. Dr. Lavelle, pastor of the Cathedral, said:-

"When Mark Twain, in his "Innoents Abroad' made the assertion that he had found enough relics of the true cross to build a ship, he made a most ridiculous blunder and betrayed an almost unpardonable ignorance.

The reliquary which holds these sacred relics is usually from twelve to eighteen inches high. The precious specimen is rarely more than a mere thread of the wood. It is placed in a large ostensorium in order that the multitude may, on occasions when the relic is displayed, be able to distinguish its position upon the

The relic which the Cathedral chershes was brought to this country by Cardinal McCloskey. Before this one of the other priests had as his private possession a small relic of the cross. Archbishop Hughes also posone of these tiny treasures. The relic at the Cathedral is encased in a costly jewel-studded reliquary standing about fourteen inches high. It shows ancient Roman repousse work in gold and silver. It is brilliant with diamonds and sapphires.

In the centre of this ostensorium s a small medallion, covered with bevelled crystal and showing beneath an ivory cross of exquisite orkmanship. Set in the centre this is the relic of the cross of Naz-

Cardinal Gibbons has a piece of the true cross in his pectoral cross, Upon being requested to give his opinion as to the authenticity of these relics of the Passion, he replied

"As far as we can judge, we have every reason to believe in the genuineness of the relics which are preserved in Rome, particles of which have been distributed in almost every part of the Christian world. Archbishop Ryan, who has gone more deeply into the study of this subject than any other prelate in this country, has said:

"Every Christian of no matter what creed, can appreciate the veneration in which we hold the relics of the Saviour. Even as the patriot preserves souvenirs of heroes, have the Christians in all centuries held in reverence relics of the Nazar-

"The true cross has been an object of especial veneration ever since its discovery in the year 326 by the Empress Helena. Many pieces of it have been distributed among the faithful. but these have not been larger than small strand of hair. Thus a small piece of the wood affords thousands of relics.

" It is evident from history and monuments of antiquity, Saviour and the saints dates back to the dawn of Christianity. No relic which is not authenticated can be exposed to public veneration.

"There is a congregation of canons appointed to investigate sacred relics and authenticate them. It is one of the most difficult things in the world to obtain such authentication. The seal of the Church is never given to doubtful relics. There are, however, a great many duly authenticated relics."

Archbishop Ryan has a small portion of the true cross. The Franciscans in New York have a relic of the cross in a small silver case, which is kept in the part of the monastery reserved to the monks.

A relic of the true cross will be Church at three o'clock on Good Friday, after the service in memory of the three honrs' agony and death of Christ. At several other Catholic churches, a like relic will be used in giving the blessing of the cross and afterward will be venerated, laid up-on the communion rail and kissed by the thousands who attend these ser-

The Abbey of Gethsemane in Ke The Abbey of Getheemane in Kentucky treasures as its most valued possession a relic of the cross. Two-splinters are laid in cruciform on an every disk. This is covered with a crystal and placed in the head of a rocter. This pastoral staff was the

## Our Boys And Girls.

SIGNS OF VOCATION.-Rev. Father Klasen contributed the following interesting study of the signs of vocation for the priesthood to a recent number of "The New World."

He writes:—
"Father," says many a boy, "I want to be a priest.' my boy; but do you think you are really called to the priesthood." E'Well, I don't exactly know; but I think I am. Father, how am I find out for certain whether God has called me to the priesthood or not? Now, listen, my dear boy, and will point out to you some of the more prominent signs which general ly indicate a vocation to the priest hood. To-day I will explain only on

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The first sign which a boy must look for when he thinks God has selected him for the priesthood is piety Piety means a devotion things concerning God, a love for Him and His ser-

Piety shows itself first of all in a special love for prayer. When a boy loves to pray, it is a very favorable sign indicating that perhaps he is called to the priesthood. Whereas on the contrary, if a boy does care much for prayer, he can take it for certain that he is not called to be a priest. A priest and prayer go together. The very office of a priest makes it necessary that he pray much. The duties of a priest can be well performed only when assisted by his Lord and Master, whose help must be implored through prayer The burdens of a priest's life must be borne by a strong and patient heart, which again can be made so only through prayer. A priest mus pray for himself, pray for his people, pray for the good and the bad pray for all, the living and the dead. How could he do that if he did not have a natural inclination for prayer? A boy therefore who has no love for prayer should give up all thoughts of ever becoming a priest.

Piety shows itself also in a ition to the service of God. A box who is called to the priesthood therefore who loves to go to church, who loves to attend, to Mass, to attend Vespers or to take part in other services of the church. Some boys do not care very much to attend church services. They do not feel at home in church; everything tasts too long for them. Such boys are by no means called to be priests 'A priest's life is one which must be spent entirely in the service of God, and the greater part of it is spent in church, in the house of God. Just as a boy who wishes to make progress in his studies must also to go to school, so also a priest who is to be a good servant of his Master must never tire and grow weary His service, but must be eve ready and willing. The church is his where he loves to dwell. Boys who do not feel at hom church and to whom divine service is tiresome, are not called to

happy whenever he can go to church, whether to serve Mass, to take part in the services at the altar, or to sing, or pray, then he can see in that he is perhaps called to be a priest, all other things of course being in order. For this reason most of our candidates for the priesthood one from that little company called the Mass-servers. Most every priest was a Mass-server when a boy. And why so? Whom God has boy. And why so? Whom God has selected for His service He calls to it in time. A boy who is called for the priesthood will ordinarily also be a Mass-server, if the chance is open to him. The desire of being a st at the altar some future day,

is to a certain degree satisfied by his being allowed to serve at the altar steps. He is as it were for the present fully contented, nay, over-jjoyed, to be able to come so near to the altar. And for this reason he will try to be a server as soon as he can, he will do everything to merit that honor and keep it.

This love for divine service will be so great in him that he will repeat at home the ceremonies gone through in church. How often don't parnuts, prompted by a feeling of just pride, tell us, 'Yes, my boy reads Mass at home, has processions around the house, even preaches, plays church at home.' I can assure you, dear boys, that is a very favorable

sign of a vocation for the priest-hood. Is it not said of St. Charles Borromeo that he, when a little boy, used to read Mass at home and make his sisters serve for him? You ee, therefore, what it means to be Mass-server, and what a grand privilege you are enjoying or have enjoyed before all other boys, if you are a Mass-server or if you have ever been one whom God has selected for His service, for the altar. He calls to it in time.

And, again, a boy who thinks he is called for the priesthood must also be one ligion well, who loves to about God and holy things. 

He will first of all endeavor to learn his catechism thoroughly. A boy who never knows his catechism lazy to learn it, is not called to the boy who does not care to listen to religious instructhe priesthood. A boy who has no desire to find out more and more about God and holy things is not called to the priesthood. A boy who at all times would enjoy reading a story book more than a book of religious instruction is not called to the priesthood. Tell me the books a boy delights to read and the pictures he loves to look at and the convertell you whether that boy is called to be a priest or not.

Piety, therefore, my dear boys piety for all those who think themselves called for the priesthood. It is a most necessary quality.

### A REGIMENT OF YOUNG TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

Out in San Francisco, California the League of the Cross Cadets is a most attractive organization young Catholic total abstainers. earn from the "Monitor" that, the cadet regiment since January tiated in a body on a recent evening. A description of the ceremony of initiation is not without interest

all, the regiment was First of formed in a hollow square, under the command of Colonel James Power The candidates came in, marching details from companies to which

At the word of command they were drawn up in a solid phalanx, filling the entire centre of the hollow square. Adjutant Power then faced the platform, and formally introduc ed the stalwart young candidates to the President of the League of the Cross, Dr. Richard J. Dowdall. Dr. Dowdall at once delivered to the formal charge, in which he laid stress on the importance of the step the candidates were about to tak in the cause of temperance.

Adjutant Power then introduced the spiritual dicretor of the League Rev. Father Philip O'Ryan, who administered the temperance pledge Then came the presentation of didates to Colonel Power. The Col onel said that by their pledge candidates had become soldiers temperance, and he reminded that the League demanded of ther not alone loyalty to the cause, exemplary conduct, strict obedience to orders and zeal. The colonel fursaid that military discipline would be required, and their conduct must be that of Christian gentlen The occasion was marked by the presence of Archbishop Montgomery. Boston Sacred Heart Review.

#### THE STAGE IRISHMAN.

"We can hardly condemn Irish peo ple for resenting the travesties up on the race presented by some stage characters. They are false and en sentially villifying and slandere Holding the mirror up to nature within proper limits is not objectionable, even though it may bring out the inconsistencies and foibles of out the inconsistencies and foibles of a race and cause a laugh at its ex-pense. The typical Irishman can en-joy a joke even when it is on him-self. But when the object of the caricature is the reckless or deliber-ate holding of a race up to derision, the bounds of fun have been over-

### A Home for Working Girls.

The city of Troy abounds in reli-gious and charitable works, says the 'Vatican and Catholic Star' that place, but it may be doubted in whole city than that directed by the Sisters of Charity on River street, north of Hoosick. The institution is known as the Seton House, deriving the name from the saintly Mother Seton, foundress of the Sisters Charity in this country and who, no doubt, on account of her sanctified altars of the Church. It is a home for respectable young women working girls, where they can find a comfortable and safe retreat from the many dangers and temptations lurking in the pathway of the innocent and unwary.

During its short existence the Se ton House has accomplished untold good under the kind and gentle swar of the spiritual Daughters of Vincent de Paul. Scores of women have found the institution a most desirable temporary boarding place, and many girls away from un the parental roof, looking fo employment or from other causes and strangers in Troy, chose the Se ton House as a safe abiding place and contentment reigns supreme and where everything possible is done for the comfort and happiness of

The idea prevails among many young people that in order to be a boarder at the institution one must necessarily be a sort of a nun or recluse. Far from it. It is true there must be rules in any well regulated home in order to insure order and success, but the rules prevailing at the Seton House are extremely easy and liberal.

A young woman boarder is free to go and come at her will as long as she does not infringe on the rules of the institution. She may extend her evening visits to 10.30 o'clock and company may be received and entertained at the House up to that same nour. A piano is included in the parlor furnishings and this is used for the entertainment of the board ers and their visiting friends. Games are also indulged in by the young people and many an enjoyable even ing is spent by them in this man

There are prayers said in con each evening after supper, but there is no compulsion on the part of the boarders to attend; however, to the great happiness and gratification of he good Sisters who desire so much the glory of God, not one absents herself from the chapel unnecessarily, but all attend and join in the beau tiful religious services.

Scores of young women from collar shops in the vicinity of the House take their noon day meal there instead of going to their home in distant parts of the city.

Besides receiving a warm meal the oung women are brought into the happy and chaste companionship of the gentle and self.sacrificing Sisters whose sole purpose in life is to folow in the footsteps of the Bles Master by doing good and letting peace and sunshine into the hearts and homes of God's destitute and lonely children.

In connection with the Seton House it is the intention of the Sisters, at an early date, to establish a Home for children where mothers compelled to work out for a liveligood may leave their little ones during their absence under the watchful and devoted care of the Sisters Both the Seton House and

tions, have the hearty approval of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burke and many pastors who know of their real value in the city of Troy.

### Some Aspects of Home Training

The contributor of "Hom Thoughts" to the New York "Even ing Post," offers some advice to parents in regard to training of children with a view of achieving nuccess in temporal concerns which eaders to possess. He says:— E turance and fortitude are no long durance and fortitude are no lon-easily imparted to our childr Everything is made so easy to the If the demand of some systema performance of little acts which quired the self-denial needed to true to a trust was to distress shadow their young lives, we mig shrink from insisting upon a po-tive adherence to rule, even thou they were the losers eventually.

a passing fret, and the result is a very valuable aid to the attainment of noble character. Not to have learned how to endure any restrain is to be left to the hard teaching of the buffeting of life's severest blows. We send our children out into the world cruelly open to suffering, when they have never learned how to do a duty under adverse circumstances, or while pleasure and self-indulgence equired to be repress

The acquiescence to the call strain than leaving play at the fixed hour for study, or the positive requirement that, tired or not, all the ments of play and sport shall be put in place and properly protectcating a man's nature and building up character, but they are like th delicate blows of the sculptor's chisel and they steadily work towards the

An adult may not be able to grasp obey instantly and cheerfully the call of a striking clock, which says: "Drop everything, even if your next stroke gave you the victory; it is study hour." And a maternal heart feels it a cruelty to insist, but the man is hidden in the boy, and the day is near when duty will call him from a wider field to greater duties, and as the boy is, so will be the man. Endurance, adherence, nial and self-control are all involved in his quiet obedience.

This use of small things to enforce great principles requires no little force of character and tenderness also in a parent; half the lesson is lost if the child does not understand that his mother or father realize that his renunciation is a serio trial to him. He must comprehend that they know what he is giving up to do his duty, and that there some important thing involved or he would not be required to do it.

There is a curious and most inter esting connection between self-denial and self-restraint, and unselfishness Almost without exception a youth ful nature under this sort of education and influence is ready to serve others even at the cost of some in convenience and personal effort. It has become habitual to put pleasur and the desire for indulgence into s econdary place; the young eyes have learned to see necessities outside of their own gratifications.

If the natural surroundings of child's life permit a parent to ask of it some little daily sacrifice to cheer an aged relative, or do some petty service for an invalid, it puts the in the ranks of "ministering chil dren," who are indeed near of to "ministering angels," and capable of adding much to the joy of all mankind, while unconsciously they are being prepared to

And in families where there more work to do than can be done without distress to the mother and her aids, she cannot do a more un selfish thing than to teach her dren how to be useful in There is scarcely a beautiful sight in the world than young mother whose little daughters re her hand-maidens and coadjutors And in their own homes some years hence the order and comfort with which they rule their households will tell the story of their early train

To be responsible does not kill fun or dampen the ardor of pleasure, and the boy whom his mother can trust to transact little matters of business for her accurately, is sure to be found to be the leader in the group of lads with whom he plays.

### ALSATIANS IN GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Some time ago a news item went the rounds of the Catholic press to the effect that the Alsatian members of the German Parliament had join-ed the Centre, that is the Catholic party. Whatever the motives were that were ascribed to them for this move, it now transpires, according to private advices from Strassburg, that disgust with the insane, anti-Catholic attitude of the French Gov-Catholic attitude of the French Gevernment had more to do with this step than anything else. For it must be remembered that the Alsatians, although well treated by Germany, have down in the inmost recesses of thir hearts, a warm feeling in France, which their union of thirty years with Germany has not yet been able to eradicate. The Alsatians are devout Catholics, and when their representatives in the Reichstag decided to take an ective part in German politics they naturally altied themselves with the Catholic party, materially increasing its strength.

## Archbishop Ryan's Golden Jubilee.

lic churches of Philadelphia olic High School to begin prepara-tions for the celebration of the golden jubilee of His Grace Archbishop P. J. Ryan. Rt. Rev. E. F. Pren dergast, D.D., auxiliary bishop, pre sided, and Rev. James P. Turner chancellor of the archdiocese, was secretary. At the outset the former read a letter from the Archbishop,

My Dear Bishop: I see by morning's papers that there is to be a meeting in the hall of the High School this evening of representa-tives of the churches of the city to arrange for the celebration of golden jubilee of my priesthood. As you are to preside at the meeting, may I ask you to state to those pre sent that whilst profoundly gratefu for the intended honor, I must preinsist that there shall be no other sume on the friendly feelings of my spiritual children to permit me than the religious celebration of the event, and that the money would be spent on any secular cele bration, with as much more as the faithful of this archdiocese wish to offer on occasion of the jubilee, given to some one of our charitable institutions to be designated by yourself.

Yours affectionately in Christ, P. J. HYAN,

Archbishop.

In accordance with the wish of the archbishop that there should be imposing secular display, that idea was abandoned. Then it was decided that a quarter of a million dollars should be presented to him as a mark of esteem on the occasion his half century in the priesthood.

In less than half an hour \$50,000

was subscribed to the fund. Congressman Edward Morrell gave \$7, 000; Martin Moloney, Daniel Egan and "cash," \$5,000 each; William F. Harrity, James P. McNicholl and "cash" each \$2,500.

### The Lack of Lay Influence.

(From The New Century.)

The attitude of Catholic laymen in the United States toward the Church is both encouraging and depressing Nowhere is there such intelligent the churches so devoutly and simply as they do in this country. On the other hand, laymen seem to have no real interest or fixed place in intellectual work of the Church. Whe ther they are not encouraged, who they are not prepared, conditions are against them, or whe ther they prefer to remain intellectu ally inactive are questions which it is worth while to consider. On Catholic school boards, at the annua meeting of college professors, in the nagazines offered to Catholics, cleric predominates. For instance in Catholic Quarterly Review." as contributors, in the prospectus of the summer schools, the layman as a And, in the list of professors Catholic colleges or teachers in Catholic schools, the lay element scarcely appears at all. A religious vocation, per se, seems to make a man or woman a teacher, in the esman or woman a teacher, in the timation of those who compile the year books. There is no doubt that this condition militates against the success of our schools and colleges. success of our schools and colleges.

It can only be explained on the ground of poverty. In part, the appearance of some of the religious societies in the field of education can pearance of some of the religious societies in the field of education can
only be explained by the need they
have to support themselves. If poverty be the cause of the absence of
lay Catholics in the work of education—if our schools and colleges are
too poor to avail themselves of the
best talent wherever it can be found,
it is time that all Catholics, lay and
clerical, gave grave consideration to
a state of affairs, whitch is not
healthy. "I should like to devote
myself to the work of higher education in a Catholic College, but II can
not unless I enter the religious life,
and that is impossible," writes a
young man who asks "The New Century" for advice as to his prospects
for the future, abould be enter the
Catholic University. "I shall have
to live," he adds, "and I am informed that there is no Catholic col-lege than can offer me an opportun-

ty."
This is no doubt true. And the This is no doubt true. And the cause of it is that, without state endowments, without any endowments except the heart and hands of self-sacrificing religious, our colleges are poor. If lay co-operation in their management were asked might they not be richer? Or are there too many of them? Do the important important ones suffer because there are many unimportant ones? These are questions which, in the present condition of Catholic education, ought to be answered. Some of the probems that confront the Church this country can be solved only by the co-operation of intellectual Cath-

### Old Irish Proverbs

It is no new assertion that the ancient kings, Brehons and Fieas, of the Milesian Irish, were men of great intelligence and wisdom, and that the sayings of "Allamh foehla," Fethil the Wise, Moran and Cormac Mac-Art were so many terse lessons of human wisdom; but it may be information to the majority of the Irish public of the present day to state that many of our proverbs in present use are nearly paraphrases of the old Milesian sayings. Annexed we give a list of genuine Irish proverbs, principally translated, and literally from Hardman's Irish Minstrelsy, which will show the similar ity between them and modern English proverbs: Cat after kind.

Lay up in time.

Mild to the meek

Enough is a feast.

Look before you leap.

Hurry without haste.

Even a fool has luck. Sunshine follows rain. Wisdom exceeds riches. Hope overcomes justice. A hungry man is angry. Force overcomes justice. A foolish word is folly. Wisdom exceeds strength. Wine pours out the truth. A cat can look at a king Sleep is the image of death No man is wise at all times. Hope consoles the persecuted. Every flatterer is not a friend. There is no one without fault. Wine to-day; water to-morrow. The historian's food is truth. He who is out, his supper cools. Everything is revealed by time. It is difficult to tame the proud. Fame is more lasting than life. Idleness is the desire of a fool. Never too old to learn wisdom. Gold is the idol of the covetous. The satisfied forget the hungry. Character is better than wealth. There is often, anger in a laugh. Long sleep renders a child inert. Satire wounds a great character. The rare jewel is the most prized. A mouth of ivy, a heart of holly. A blind man is no judge of colors. An ignorant king is a crowned ass. When the cat is out the mice dance. Learning is the desire of the wise. Death is the physician of the poor. There is no nobility without virtue. An empty vessel makes most noise. is half the work; Wine is sweet; to pay for it bitter. Without treasure, without friends. A good dress often hides a deceiv-

Hope is the physician of each mis-

Every dear article is woman's de-The memory of an old child is

Drunkenness is the brother of rob-Present good is better than past

Fierceness is often hidden under

Patience is the cure of an inveter-te disease. The church that has no music is

A wren in the hand is better than crane out of it.

That weather is bad which is not good for some person.

The end of a feast is better that the beginning of a quarre.

SATURDAY, AP

CHAPTER XIII.-

By one of those incour nature on which speculate, Kyrle Daly culty in getting into ct on which, a few sistance. Hardress ap in high, noisy, and e ringly and harsh upon disappointed lover. Ti his happy heart offende of his young companion the bustle of the city strange and unfamilian man's hearing. Neither, perhaps, is t ject to which young m pretensions have a gre

than that of love-con with another. If the te past and unhappy atta arisome and annoying relate to a present ar passion, a sentiment of er, while he is made plate a picture of happ perhaps, the sterness of stiny has allowed him plate as a picture only test could scarcely be ad tinguish a sincere and friendship from one of n a topic. It is true, inde son to believe that Hard was not one of those fo who are made "to love, loved again;" but it nevertheless, that when first mentioned his havir the race-course, his man

"The longer I live," K manner-"the longer I li luckless condition, and the think of that excellent more deep and settled is which she has taken of n ition. I wonder, Hardress can be so indifferent to he ance. Placing my own can scarcely imagine an more desirable than that ing the society of so ami

Here he drew a long sig plenished the void thus by having recourse to the

Kyrle," said Hardress; ". is, unquestionably, a very but she is too highly ed

mine. Yes, Kyrle, I hold system of polishing girls, um, is likely to be the des all that is sincere, and no unaffected in the sex. It the mind unwholesome pre over the heart, occasioning astronomer would call a tion of feeling, by the in

son can ever become exce there are sneerers under Hardress, who will tell you danger is least of all to h hended among the lovely

whom you are speaking."
"I think otherwise. A
the works of nature to the man, the fresh river breeze dusty and smoky zephyr street, the bloom on a cot street, the bloom on a cott to the cromsin japan that the Earl of Buckinghamshing-rooms; as I love a pl steak before a grilled atto excellent whisky punch befor ther's confounded currant taything else that is pure ral before anything else the ulterated and artificial; so the wild hedge flower, simple fore the cold and saples fashion; so do I love the affection and nature, before the total transfer the cold and saples the c

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it haste. has luck. ows rain. ds riches. nes justice. n is angry. mes justice.

rd is folly. ds strength. ut the truth. ok at a king. image of death. se at all times. the persecuted. r is not a friend. ne without fault. water to-morrow.

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nat has no music is hand is better than

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# COLLEGIANS.

CHAPTER XIII.-Continued.

By one of those inconsistencies in

our nature on which it is idle to

speculate, Kyrle Daly found a diffi-

culty in getting into conversation

he had longed for his advice and as-

of his young companion's mind, as

the bustle of the city noon sounds

Neither, perhaps, is there any sub

ject to which young men of equal pretensions have a greater distaste

with another. If the tale be of a

past and unhappy attachment, it is

relate to a present and successful

passion, a sentiment of jealousy is

ener, while he is made to contem-

plate a picture of happiness which,

stiny has allowed him to contem-

plate as a picture only. A better

test could scarcely be adopted to dis-

tinguish a sincere and disinterested

friendship from one of mere conveni-

ence than a trial of patience on such

incidents lately recorded afford rea-

son to believe that Hardress Cregan

was not one of those forlorn beinge

who are made "to love, and not be

loved again:" but it is certain.

nevertheless, that when Kyrle Daly

first mentioned his having been at Castle Chute, and driving Anne to

the race-course, his manner was ra-

ther reserved and discouraging than

length, with some hesitation in his

luckless condition, and the oftener I

think of that excellent girl, the

more deep and settled is the hold

which she has taken of my imagina-

tion. I wonder, Hardress, how you

can be so indifferent to her acquaint-

ance. Placing my own unfortunate

affection altogether out of view, I

can scarcely imagine an enjoyment

more desirable than that of cultivat-

ing the society of so amiable a cre-

Here he drew a long sigh, and re

by having recourse to the bowl and

'I am not of the same opinion,

Kyrle," said Hardress; "Anne Chute

is, unquestionably, a very fine girl.

but she is too highly educated for

"Echo me not. The words are mine. Yes, Kyrle, I hold that this

system of polishing girls, ad unge-um, is likely to be the destruction of

unaffected in the sex. It is giving

the mind unwholesome preponderance over the heart, occasioning what an

astronomer would call an occulta-

"I cannot imagine a case," said

Kyrle, "in which the exercise of rea-

son can ever become excessive; and there are sneerers under the sun,

Hardress, who will tell you that this

danger is least of all to be appre-hended among the lovely beings of whom you are speaking."

"I think otherwise. As I prefer the works of nature to the works of

man, the fresh river breeze to the

dusty and smoky zephyr of Capel

to the cromsin japan that blazes at the Earl of Buckinghamshire's draw-

the Earl of Ruckingnamshire's draw ing-rooms; as I love a plain beef steak before a grilled attorney, this excellent whisky punch before my mo-ther's confounded currant wine, and

ther's confounded currant wine, and anything else that is pure and natural before anything else that is adulterated and artificial; so do I love the wild hedge flower, simplicity, before the cold and sapless exotic fashion; so do I love the voice of affection and nature, before that of finesse and affectation."

"Your terms are a little too hard I think," said Kyrle; "elegance of manner is not finesse, nor at all the opposite of simplicity; it is merely simplicity made perfect. I grant you

street, the bloom on a cottage cl

Too highly educated!"

plenished the void thus occasioned

"The longer I live," Kyrle said at

ner-"the longer I live in this

topic. It is true, indeed, that the

ome and annoying, and if it

the sterness of his own de

strange and unfamiliar on a

than that of love-confidences

man's hearing

nce. Hardress appeared to be

the sound of which rang jar-

exulting

with his friend upon the very

in high, noisy, and even

BY Gerald Griffin.

affectation better than vulgarity, after all."
"Vulgarity of manner," said Hard-

ress, "is more tolerable than vulgar-ity of mind."

"One is only offensive as the in-

dication of the other, and I think it not more tolerable, because I preject on which, a few minutes before, fer ugliness masked to ugliness exposed." "Why, now, Daly, I will meet you

on tangible ground. There is our friend Anne Chute, acknowledged to ringly and harsh upon the ear of the be the loveliest girl in her circle, disappointed lover. The uproar of ano one whom I remember a charm-his happy heart offended the languor ing, good-natured little hoyden in her childhood. And see what high education has done for her. She is cold and distant, even to absolute frigidity, merely because she has been taught that insensibility is added to elegance. What was habit has become nature with her; the frost which she suffered to lie so long upon the surface has at length pene trated to her affections, and killed every germ of mirth, and love, and kindness, that might have made her a treasure to her friends and an orant to invade the heart of the list- nament to society."

"Believe me, Hardress, believe me my dear Hardress, you do her wrong," exclaimed Kyrle with exceeding warmth. "It is not that I love Anne Chute, I speak; but because I know and esteem her. If you knew for three days, instead of one hour, you never would again e so harsh a sentence. All that is virtuous, all that is tender and ectionate, all that is amiable and high-principled, may be met with in that admirable woman. Take the pains to know her, visit her, speak of her to her friends—her dependents -to her aged mother-to any one that has observed her conduct, you will be undeceived. Why will you not strive to know her better?

'Why, you must consider that it is not many months since I returned from Dublin; and, to say a truth, the single visit I paid at Castle Chute was not calculated to tempt me to a second. Considering that I was an old play-fellow and a kind of cousin, I thought Anne Chute need not have received me as were a tax-gatherer, or a travelling

"Why, what would you have her do? Throw her arms about your neck, and kiss you, I suppose?"

"Not exactly. You know the class people of whom little Flaccus said, Quum vitia vitant in contraria current, and, after all, I think Anne Chute is not one of these. Her education is little worth if it could not enable her to see a medium between two courses so much at variance.

"But you will allow a friend to remind you, Hardress, that you are a little overapt to take exception in matters of this kind. And, notwithstanding all you have been saying against the polite world, I will venture to prophesy this, that when circumstances shall more frequently thrust you forward on the stage. the slight and formal insincerities that grieve you at present, your ideas on fashion, and elegance, and education will undergo a change. I know you, Hardress; you are not yet of age. The shadow of a re-pulse is now to you a sentence of anishment from any circle in which ou suppose it is offered; but when ou shall be courted, when mothers all dress their daughters at you, nd daughters shall shower miles upon your path; when fathers thall praise your drinking, and sons se as loud and talkative before the shole world, as now in presence of your humble friend. You will smile, and smile a hundred times at your

Og, 'never shall sun that to-morsee,' " cried Hardress, throwing
sself back in his chair, and raishis hands in seeming deprecah. "I perceive what you are hitf at, Kyrle?" he continued, reding a little; you allude to my-myidity-bashfulnese-what you will
ly social cowardice. But I disim the petty, paltry failing. The
ling that unnerves me in society
as widely different from that base
sociousness of inferiority, or ser-"Og, 'never shall sun that to-mor

ventional in all classes, and I like | the world after leaving college (where you know I studied pretty hard) the customs of society appeared to wear a strangeness in sight, that made me a perfect and competent judge of their value. Their hollowness disgusted, and their insipidity provoked me. I could no join with any ease in the solemn folly of bows, and becks, and wreathed niles, that can be put on or off at pleasure. The motive of the simplest forms of society stared me ir the face when I saw them acted before me, and if I attempted to play a part among the hypocrites my self, I supposed that every eye a round me was equally clear-sighted, saw through the hollow assumption, and despised it as sincerely in me as I done in others. The consciousness of guilt was evident in my man ner, and I received the mortification which ensued as the just punishment of my meanness and hypocrisy."

ATALE

OF

GARRYOWEN.

"You do express yourself in suffi ciently forcible terms when you go about it," said Daly, smiling. "What great hypocrisy or meanness there can be in remarking that it is a fine day, or asking after the family of ar acquaintance, even though he should know that the first was merely intended to draw on a conversation and the second to show him a mark of regard."

"Which I did not feel."

"Granted. Let him perceive that ever so clearly, there is still an attention implied in your putting the question at all with which he cannot be disobliged. It is flattering to acknowledge the necessity of ich a deference. And, my dear Hardress, if you never to admit of eremony as the deputy of natural and real feeling, what would become of the whole social system? How soon the mighty vessel would come a wreck! how silent would be the rich man's banquet! how solitary the great man's chambers! how fev would bow before the throne! how lonely and how desolate would be the temples of religion"

"You are the more bitter satirist of the two," said Hardress.

"No, no," exclaimed Kyrle. "I merely remind you of an acknowledged fact, that when you your name on the social list, you pledge yourself to endure as well as to enjoy. As long as ever you live, Hardress, take my word for it, you will never make nor look upon a perfect world. It is such philosophy as yours that goes to the making of misanthropes. The next time you go into society, resolve to accept any mortifications you shall endur as a punishment for your sins, and so think no more of them. The in-difference will become habitual, and while it does so, those necessary hy pocricies of which you speak will grow familiar and inoffensive."

"I see no occasion." said Hard "to make the trial. Plain human life is enough for me. If I were to choose a companion for life, ] should rather hope to cull the sweet fruit of conjugal happiness in the wild orchard of nature than from the bark-beds and hot walls of so-

"I advise you, nowever," said Kyrle, "not to make the choice until you have greater opportunities of observing both sides of the question. Trust not to the permanence of your present feelings, nor to the practical correctness of your curious theories. It would be too late, after you had linked yourself to-to-simplicity, I

inked yourself to—to—simplicity. I shall call it, to discover that elegance was a good thing after all."
Hardress did not appear to relish this speech, and the conversation, in consequence, was discontinued for some minutes. Young Cregan was indeed as incapable of calculating on his future character as Kyrle Daly asserted. He was in that period (the most critical—perhaps of all) when the energies of the mind, as well as of the frame, begin to develop themselves and exhibit in irregular outbreaks, the approaching vigor of manhood. A host of new ideas at this time crowd in upon the reason, distinguished rather by their originality and genius than by that correctness and good order which is derivable from instruction or experience alone; and it depends upon the circumstances in which the young

osophical works before the age of re-and-twenty.

Hardress, however, although, very ensitive, was not one of those who can brood a long time over evil feel-ing. "Well, Daly," he exclaimed, starting from a reverie, " we will each of us pursue our inclinations on this subject. Leave me to the indulgence of my theories, and I will wish you joy of your Anne Chute."

"My Anne Chute!" echoed Daly, sipping his punch with a sad face "I have no lien upon that lady, as the counsellors say. She may sue as a feme sole for me in any court in Christendom.

Hardress turned on him a look of extreme surprise, in answer to which Kyrle Daly furnished him with an account of his unsuccessful suit to Anne, as also with his suspicious as to another attachment. The deep feeling of disappointment under which he labored became apparent, as he proceeded in his discourse, the warmth and eagerness of his manner, the frequent compression of his lips, and clenching of his trembling hands, the dampness of his forehead, and the sparkling of his moist ened eye-balls. The sight of his friend in suffering, turned the stream of Hardress Cregan's sympathies into another channel, and he employed all his eloquence and genuity in combating the dangerous dejection which was hourly gaining upon his spirit. He declared his disbelief in the idea of another attachment, and recommended perseverance by every argument in his power.

"But the state of her mind," he continued, "shall not remain long a secret to you. They have been both (Anne and her mother) invited to spend a part of the winter with at Dinis cottage. My mother is a great secret-hunter, and I need only cell her where the game lies, to make certain that it will be hunted down. Trust everything to me-for your sake I will take some pains to become better known to this extraordinary girl; and you may depend upon it, if she will suffer me to mount above zero, you shall not suffer in my good report."

When the conversation had reached this juncture, the silence which prevailed in the cottage showed tha the night was already far advanced The punch had descended so low as to leave the bowl of the ladle more than half visible; the candles seemed to meditate suicide, while the neg lected snuff, gathering to a pall over the flame, threw a gloomy and flick ering shadow on the ceiling; the turf fire was little more than a heap of pale ashes, before which the drows household cat, in her sphynx-like at titude, sat winking and purring her nonotonous song of pleasure; abated storm (like a true Irish storm) seemed to mourn with pentent howlings over the desolating effects of its recent fury; the dog lay dreaming on the hearth; the adjoin ing farm vard was silent, all but the fowl-house, where some garrulous dame partlet, with female pertina city, still maintained a kind of drow sy clucking on her roost; the natu ral hour of repose seemed to have produced its effect upon the battling elements themselves; the tempest had folded his black wings upon the ocean and the waters broke upon the shore with a murmur of expiring passion. Within doors, or without, there was no sight nor sound that did not convey a hint of bed-time to the watchers.

To make this hint the stronger, Mrs. Frawley showed the disk of her full-blown countenance at the door, as round as the autumnal moon, and like that satellite, illuminated by a green fat of a Gallipagos turtle, he wed light, namely, the last inch of a dipped candle which burned in her hand. "Masther Kyrle, darlin'," she exclaimed, in a tone of tender 'won't you go to bed to-night, child? 'Tis near mornin', dear knows.

..."Is Lowry Looby in bed?"

"No. sir, he's waitin' to know have you any commands to Cork; he's go-ing to guide the car in the mornin' with the firkins."

Lowry here introduced his person that of the dairy causing, however a transit than an eclipse of the moon of womanhood. "Or Misther Cregan?" he exclaimed; "it may be he'd have some com-mands westwards? Because if he had, I could lave 'em at the forge at

the cross, above, with directions to have 'em send down to the house.'
"I have no commands," said Hardress, "except to say that I will be at home on next Friday."

"And I have none whatever," said Kyrle Daly, rising and taking one of the candles. "Hardress, mind you don't give me the counterfeit, the

CHAPTER XIV.

000000000000000000

HOW LOWRY

BECOMES PHILOSOPHICAL.

As Lowry Looby returned to the kitchen, he was met by Nelly, the housemaid, who reminded him that he would be obliged to start before the potatoes could be boiled in the morning, and recommended, as a preparatory measure, that he should take his breakfast over night. Secure of his indulging in so reason able a request, she had already under Mrs. Frawley's favor, faid on little table before the kitchen fire the remains of the cucks (so often commemorated in this narrative) a plate of "re-heaters" (such was Nelly's term for potatoes?, suffered to cool, and warmed again in the turf-ashes) as also a piece of pork, four inches in depth, and containing no lean that was visible on a cur sory inspection. This last was a dish for which Nelly knew Lowry Looby to entertain a fondness worthy of his ancient Irish descent. Indeed, on all occasions, Nelly was observed to take an interest in consulting the inclinations of this long-legged person -a kindness upon her part which the ungrateful Lowry seemed little inclined to appreciate.

The present proposal, however,

harmonized so sweetly with his own

feelings at the moment, that he sig nified a speedy compliance and followed the nymph into her culinary retreat. The kitchen presented a scene no less drowsy than the parlor. Mrs. Frawley was saying prayers by the fireside, with a string of beads that hung down to the ground, now and then venting a deep sigh, then, "running her godly race, through a fit of yawning, and anon casting a glance over her shoulder at the proceedings of the two domes while tics, every new distraction was followed by a succession of more audible groans and more vehement assaults with the closed hand upon the bosom. Danny Mann was sleeping heavily on the other side of the fire with his red woollen comforter drying on his knees. In order avoid disturbing either the slumbers of the one of the devotions of the other. Nelly and her swain were obliged to carry on their conversation in a low whispering voice, which gave additional effect to the sleepy tone of the entire scene. The sha dows of the whole party. like the fame of genius magnified by distance were thrown in gigantic similitude pon the surrounding walls. Mrs. Frawley dilated to the dimen sions of an ogre's wife, and here Danny Mann's hunch became to the original as Ossa to Knock Patrick Lowry's expanded mouth showed like the opening to Avernus, and the tight little Nelly, herself, as she sat opposite, assumed the stature of Mr. Salt's black breccia Hemmon, which any reader, who is curious about Nelly's personal outline, may behold in the ninth room of the British

While Lowry consoled himself with the greasy pork, swallowing it with as lively a relish as if it were the gave Nelly a history of the day's adventures, not forgetting his own tri-umph at the staggeen race and the disappearance of Eily O'Connor. Nel ly was the better pleased with his account of these transactions, as he thought fit to abstain in the first instance from all mention of Syl Carney; and, in speaking of the rope maker's daughter, to omit those cus tomary culogies which he dealt forth whenever her name was brought in question. Emboldened by this cumstance Nelly did not hesitate to throw out some plain insinuations as to the probable cause of the mystery, which did not much redound to the honor of the charming fugitive and she became still more impassionley had relieved them from the restraint of her presence, and retired

"Often an' often I told you, Low-ry, that it wasn't for you to be lookin' afther a girl o' that kind, that thought herself as good as a lady. Great business, indeed, a poor man o' your kind would have of one like her, that would be too grand to put a leg in a skeegh to wash the

"What a show the house would be with ye," continued Nelly, still following up the matrimonial picture, 'an' you a hard-workin' boy, obleest to be up early an' late at other people's bidden'. I'll be bound that isn't the girl that would be up with the lark, an' have a fire made, an a griddle o' bread down in the mornin' before you, an' you goin' a long road; or have the hearth ewep an' your supper ready, an' every-thin' nate about the place for you, when you'd be comin' back at night. But I believe there's a chimaera be fore the boys' eyes, that they don't know what's good for 'em."

"Look!" exclaimed Lowry, while he broke a potato between his fingers, swallowed one half a mouthful and tossed the crisped peel upon the table; "that I may be happy, if she was offered to me this minute, if I'd take her. Sure I know I'd have no more business of such a girl upon my floore, than I would of Miss Chute herself. But there's no reason, for all, why I wouldn't be sorry for ould Mihil's throuble. He's gone westwards, Foxy Dunat the hair-cutter tells me, to Castle Island, to his brother, Father Ned, I suppose, to get him to publish her from the altar, or somethin'. They think westwards she went.

Happening, at this moment to cast his eyes upon Danny Mann, Lowry perceived, with a sensation of disagreeable surprise, that he was apeering curiously upon wake, and him from below the half-raised lids The red fire-light which gleamed on the eye-balls gave them a peculiar and equivocal lustre, which force to their native sharpness of expression. Danny felt the ill effect he had produced, and carried it off with a fit yawning and stretching, asking Lowry at the same time, with a crowsy air, if he meant to go to bed at all.

(To be continued.)

#### REST FOR TIRED MOTHERS.

How many babies wake up about the mothers bedtime and keep her busy for a good part of the night. The mother may not see anything apparently the matter with the child, but she may depend upon it that when baby is cross and sleepless there is something wrong, and the little one is taking the means he has of telling it. Baby's Own Tablets will make him well and cheerful right away. There are no opiates in this medicine- they send paby to sleep simply because remove the cause of his sleepless ness and make him feel good and comfortable. The Tablets are good for children of all ages, and they cure all the minor troubles of children. If you know a neighbor who is using the Tablets for her dren, ask what she thinks of them, and we are sure she will tell you they are the best medicine in world for little ones. Mrs. James Levere, Spencerville, Ont., says: 'I believe Baby's Own Tablets my baby's life, and I would not be without them."

Sold by druggists at 25 cents a box or sent by mail post paid on receipt of price by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR METH-ODISTS

The Methodists are to have a daily paper. At a Methodist ministers meeting in Philadelphia the plans for a morning paper to be published six days in the week were explained and discussed. The paper is to be called 'The Penn Square Gazette." capital stock is \$600,000, and \$250,-000 of this is to be preferred. The paper is to have no sporting news It is to be smaller in size than the present daily sheets, and printed in large type. No advertise-ments are to be admitted on the first and editorial pages, and certain advertisements are not to be admitted

From the foregoing our readers may glean some idea of what capital is required to conduct a successful daily newspaper which it is the intention to conduct on strictly independent lines.

#### GIFTS TO THE POPE.

The Pope received during his jubi-lee year 32,000 gifts, valued at a low estimate at \$2,000,000. One thousand of the gifts are very costly. Among them is the Emperor of
Austria's present, a statue of solid
gold, nearly seven feet high, representing the Good Shepherd. It is
now in the Pope's private library.
At the Christmas and New Year's
receptions the Pontiff received the
splendid gold snuff box. incrusted
with diamonds, together with a
marke of gold, from the Noble guard.
Other valuable gifts cause the ousand of the gifts are very co



A PATIENT'S ROOM .- People who are not disturbed by disorder when well are often disturbed by the least confusion in the arrangement of a room when ill. Everything in the room should be carefully adjusted to the best advantage, for a sick person's fancy is most capricious. Nothing should be allowed to lie round carelessly. The table sh not be littered with books and The table should Flowers should be kept pers. Flowers should be keel longer than absolutely fresh.

Medicine and water glasses should be carefully washed and kept the sight of the patient. The sight of medicine is not only trying to an invalid, but often nauseating. No food should ever be prepared in the sick-room. If only a small bowl of broth, it should be served as invitingly as possible.

Nor should a bowl of broth or gruel or a cup of tea be carried to the sick person in your hand. Place it on a tray covered with a clean napkin. Bring but a little quantity at a time, for a large quantity is apt to take away the patient's appetite. If possible, always serve too little, rving a supply until asked for

HEALTH.-The requirements health can be counted on the fingers of one hand. They are good air, good food, suitable clothing, cleanliness and exercise and rest. The first two requirements affect the blood, and as the blood circulates all over the body, including the brain, every part is affected. Fresh air affects the purity of the blood. The freshest air is out of doors, and it is the duty of every one who wishes to be in good health to spend a certain amount of time in the open air. Good food is not necessarily expensive food. Exercise and rest should alternate and balance each other. It is quite possible to take too much exercise, and this side of the question must be guarded against as carefully as the other. Women, as a rule, do not rest sufficiently. Every woman should try during the day to get a few minutes rest, even if it interferes with her regular work. It is impossible for her to attend to the health and welfare of her family if her own health suffers from overwork and lack of rest. She should follow her husband's example. Although he is busy all day long, he generally makes it a hard and fast rule to rest during the evening in the best way, namely, by change of employ-

AIRING BEDS .- The directions for airing beds given in a domestic training school are worth noting. Place two chairs with seats together near an open window. Fold the counterpane neatly the long way, and lay over the tops of the chairs, allowing the middle to sag down to the Fold the blankets next and place over the counterpane, allowing a between each for the circulation of air. Proceed in the way with the rest of the bed cloth-Beat up the pillows and place them where they will get the air.

A SIMPLE REMEDY .- A reputable medical journal makes the ment that any one who eats fresh lettuce daily will be made absolute immune from smallpox. Small-x is a typical scorbutic disease, like scurvy, and rages in the winter eason when poor people are deprived of fresh vegetable food. Onions and celery are as good perhaps as lettuce, but they are eaten some time after being gathered and thus lose most of their anti-scorbutic properties. Lettuce, on the other eaving the garden, and hence con-ains the properties which are claim-t to prevent smallpox.

main is the talking other people best you say

# Household Notes. | Notes for Farmers.

William T. Macoun, horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, states that he will plant fifty new varieties of apples for experiment this year. These new trees are specimens which have been introduced into Canada and United States and if they prove profitable varieties their cultivation should be encouraged The horticulturist is making the test to ascertain the merit of the new sorts so popular seeds. It is a very busy period in the horticultural de partment, chiefly on account of the large forest apple trees under super vision of Mr. Macoun. In a practica talk on apple culture the Dominion horticulturist says:

Farmers will find it as a rule the most convenient plan to buy trees from the professional nursery man. Whoever propagates apple trees by root, grafting, crown grafting, buding should have a nursery which to grow them until they ready for the orchard. A sandy loam soil which does not bake and is well drained is best and will grow strong healthy trees planted about twelv apart in rows from 21 to 3 feet apart. Cultivation whould be thorough up to about the middle of July when it should cease, as in colder climates, especially is it desirable that the wood ripen well. Late cultivation would encourage late will be necessary the first year the grafted or budded trees are in the nursery to cut out shoots from the stocks and to reduce the graft to one stem. If branches grow, they should be left intact. In small nurseries it is sometimes advisable to tie the young trees to stakes first season. This will make then straighter and will help to protect them. These trees may be planted in the orchard the following spring if one year old trees are to be used By the end of the second year after the branches have been pruned to th proper height and the tops shaped the trees will be in the best position for planting in the orchard. The farmer's orchard is as a rule

near his house. There are many ad-

vantages in having it there. "The man who makes fruit growing his main business." Mr. Macoun says, 'should consider well where plants trees. There has been much debate in recent years as to what slope is best suited for the tree. The trees planted on southern or southwest are much subject sunscald. On the other hand it has been proven that in a very severe climate trees suffer more from root killing on a northern slope. scalding probably causes the death of more trees than root killing and as root killing can be prevented to a large extent by growing cover crops a northern or eastern would generally be best. It is necessary to have the orchard on slope, but sloping land is usually freer from early frosts and is better drained than level land. Good drain-body. Similarly we age is one of the chief essentials to made upon Catholics accessful apple growing. Good natural drainage is best. If this can not be had the soil should be thoroughly drained either with tiles or ne other way. Trees growing in wet soil will become stunted, dis eased; short lived and will rarely prove profitable. All practical farm ers and fruit growers, know that spring frosts are often very local, of the occurring at only one part farm. Frosts means much loss they occur at the blossoming period. It is very important to choose site where they are liable to do no injury. Natural protection is an inportant factor in successful orcharding. The orchard can, however be protected by planting wind break.

Apple trees grow well in almost my kind of soil. It is this adaptability of the apple which causes tree to be planted frequently on poo land, but the better the soil the bet ter the results. A soil should be ab indantly supplied with plant food in a form that may be made easily available. It should be rich in humus easily worked and of limestone foundation. Sandy soil is as a rule not rich in available plant food and is also lacking in humus. Plant food is also lacking in humus.

applied in the form of barn yard nanure and artificial fertilizers is easily leached away. In colder parts of the country root killing is also more prevalent. Clay land on the other hand is too stiff and hard to work, the soil baking easily, making it difficult to cultivate. Where the ground is not cultivated and the fer-tility maintained by top dressing, trees are grown very successfully on this kind of land. Less growth made on this account, more, fruit buds developed on light soils. Sandy and clay soils are, as a rule, suitable and probably clay loam soils are the best in a apple growing dis-tricts. Sandy loam soils are better north as they are warme Land exhausted of its plant food by growing other crops is not suitabl for orchard purposes.

The horticulturist strongly proves early sowing where crops will not be endangered by frosts. early and the late sowers are gener ally on equal footing about the middle of May. This is a good time to judge results from the different meth-It will then be apparent that the early sown crop has gained a start that it will keep till the fruits of the harvest are collected in the fall .- Agricola, in the Ottawa Fre

### New York Catholic Societies.

Archbishop Farley presided las week at a meeting which he called of representative members of all the Catholic organizations in the New York archdiocese for the purpose of discussing the national federation of Catholic societies. The member were invited that they might hear the Archbishop's views on this sub ject, as well as those of several interested in furthering the federation that they might learn some and thing of the plan, scope and purpose, and thus be enabled to discus the matter with their organizations At the meeting delegates were named to attend the national conven-

tion of Catholic societies in Atlantic City in the last week of this month A membership of more than 1,000, 000 will be represented at this con It is said that either Cardinal Gibbons or Mgr. Falconio, both of whom have indorsed the movenent, will preside at the meeting.

Measures had been taken to have the Catholic organizations New York province indorse the move ment to federate all American Catholic societies, when the unexpected of Archbishop Corrigan brought the project to a standstill. It is the intention of Archbishop Farley to take up the work and fur ther it in every possible way. It was said at Tuesday night's meeting that every Catholic organization in the State of New York will be sented at the convention, prepared to enter the federation.

## Anti-Catholic Prejudice

It is a remarkable testimony the attractive power of the Catholic religion that it excites far more bitter opposition than any other creed. On a recent Sunday at many of the churches throughout the country petition was signed by Catholics gainst the King's Declaration with regard to the Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist. The King is not asked to make a pronouncement against the tenets of any other religious body. Similarly we find attacks never trouble about what non-Catholics believe-whether they are bers of the Church of England, Dissenters, Unitarians, or Agnostics The other day a case came the Court of Appeal, from which appeared that Lady Llanover directed the trustees of her Welsh property to appoint agents and servants subject to the condition that they did not profess the Catholic Faith But Lady Llanover's daughter, Mrs. Herbert, is a Catholic. The power of the Catholic religion is not to be overcome by persecution. Now, in the days of Our Lord, all who truly understand its spirit do good to those that hate them; and carry ing out such a Gospel their strengtl is invincible.-Liverpool Catholic

What nonsense it is to say that s man is inclined to be bald! When man is becoming bald it is quite against his inclination.

Many a man who congratulties himself he is able to paddle his own cance, fails to discover until tate i life that he forgot to unfast n i from its moorings.

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CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

Dame Elmina Camirand, of the city and the District of Montreal.

ommon as to property, of Desire Houle, contractor, of the same place duly authorized to the present, Plaintiff

The said Desire Houle,

Derendant An action in separation as to property has been instituted in case, the 28th of February, 1903.

> LEBLANC & BROSSARD. Attorneys for Plain

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A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3, meets eathe first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1868 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery, M.P., President; M. McGarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin, Rec.-Secretary, 1528F Ontario street, L. Brephy. Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee: John O'Donnell, Marshal.

T. ANN'S T. A. & B. SUGIETY. established 1868.—Rev. Director. Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street: M. J. Ryan, treasurer 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every menth, in St. Ann'e Hall, corner Young and Ottaws, streets, at 3.30 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXLIARY, DIvision No. 5. Organised Oct. 10th, 1901. Meetings are held in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander on the first Sunday of each month at 2.80 p.m., on the third Thursday at 8 p.m. President, Miss An nie Donovan; vice-president, Mra Sarah Allen; recording secretary, Miss Rose Ward; financial-secretary, Miss Emma Doyle, 68 Anderson street; treasurer, Mrs. Charlotte Bermingham; chaplain, Rev. Fa ther McGrath.

ST. PATETOK'S SOCIETY.—Estab-lished March 6th, 1856, incorpor-sted 1863, revised 1864. Meets in. St. Patrick's Fall, 92 St. Alexan-der street, first Monday of the menth. Committee meets last Wed-nesday. Officers: Rev. Direster, nesday. Officers: Rev. Director. Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Deherty 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.: Treas. Frank J. Green, Correspon-In Secretary, John Cahill, Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

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.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. C. F., meets on the second and fourth Friday of every month in this hall, corner Seigneurs and Notre Dame streets, H. C. McCallum, C. R., T. W. Kane, secretary.

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EPI u If the English-speak interests, they would s roul Catholic papers in

A TERRIBLE DISA

was a sad piece of ne from St. Paul de Joli day morning last. Th ous the old presbytery stroyed by fire, and i the aged pastor, Rev. was cremated. For so the good priest had be only other occupant was an aged servant. tion of the priest's re evident that he was get through the door came overcome by the perished. On Tuesday emn obsequies of the toov place, and to sa reigned in all the pari express the matter mi was one of the oldest, est in the parish. It mark that had stood 1783. In all those or twenty years it was f eration after generati appearance sadly coin of the priest who, for years, had made it whose paternal solicit tended to the entire Dupont was born at V years ago-in 1841transferred to the pa kindly, pious, exempl one whose heart was ligion. Under any cir would have been grea his departure deplore death came to him in iorm the consternation ily understood, and t easily pictured. May peace is the prayer t

LESSONS FOR There are lessons and sons of good and less sons that instruct an efface true knowledge elevate and amuse, a debase without contri joyment. Of this latt illustrated lessons wh ity of present-cay gr ments. As a French of an anti-patriotic i we say of these pictur be very amusing if the not so deplorable."

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the practice of the cated by these colores pliments, and the codeplorable in many Now we have not thy for the parents become practical jok destructive kind, but the trouble to give lessons persesure to