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Vol. LIII., No. 30

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1904.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

w If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent "†PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal." with

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE PEN BLESSED .- A Roman despatch of this week tells of a little incident that is calculated to give us fair idea of the importance attached by the Holy Father to the great work of Catholic journalism. On the 23rd January, a journalist was received in audience by His Holiness, In the course of the interview Pius X. took the fountain-pen that the journalist held in his hand and blessed it, and returned it to him saying: "No one in the world has a m tian princes, while I have the pleas-ure, on the other hand, of blessing the pens of Christian journalists.' This simple incident does not require comment; it should be the end agement of all who have to do with Catholic journalism.

THE NEWMAN MEMORIAL.-During a special meeting held at Nor-folk House, last week, it was reported that £14,000 had been raised towands the £26,000 needed to complete the Cardinal Newman Memorial Church, at Bermingham. The Duke of Norfolk presided at the meeting. For a long time past the erection of this Church has been in contemplation. It be a most unique building. It will be the only church in all England of purely Roman design. It is contemplated making an appeal to all the Catholics throughout the British Empire to aid in the worthy object. It is surely befitting that the Church intended to commemorate the life and works of Newman should be entirely Roman in design as his spiritual character was absolutely Roman in formation. It is propen that it should be unique as a churchman and as a writer; he was one of the brightest lights that ever shone on the sky English letters, and one of th greatest minds that adorned the century in which he lived. We can almost say that his conversion and his great life of immaculate beauty, in all its details, may be looked on as the most powerful auxiliaries that the advancement of the Catholic cause, in England, has ever enjoyed. His life and character stand out such wonderful contrast to the lives and characters of the majority those perverts from Catholicity, his motives and aims appear so luminous in comparison with theirs, that it suffices for the true Catholic to men tion his name, to close the lips of calumny, and to draw the sting from the worst class of bigotry. The Bermingham memorial Church will not only be a monument to Newman, but also a beacon-light along the pathway of Catholicity in England.

IDEALS IN ART .- At the Reading Circle of the Rideau street convent, in Ottawa, on last Wednesday, Rev. Father McGuiness, of New York, delivered a most able and timely lec-ture on "The Ideals of Sanctity." ture on "The Ideals of Sanctity."
We are in hopes to receive, for next issue, a synopsis and appreciation of that admirable lecture. Meanwhile, we have before us something very practical concerning "Ideals in Art," as they exist at the present time. The speaker was the well known Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of New York. It is remarkable that this famous Protestant divine, and the equally renowned Catholic New York priest, above mentioned, should both have been struck by the growing lack of "Ideals," especially in that great whirlpool of activity and social class —the city of New York. Father McGuiness contemplates the subject

from the purely religious standpoint -that of sanctity, while Dr. Abbott, studies it from the more worldly standpoint-that of art. But they both have the same foundations for their arguments, and both tend to show a drifting away from the grander ideals of the past.

Amongst other things Dr. Abbott

said: "The tendency of this age is the lowering of ideals. It is the age

of democracy-the rule of the major-

ity-neither the rule of the top nor nalist. I bless the symbol of your age. This is also a commercial age, The question always is: 'What will it bring?' The tendency in the tendency in the commercial age. the bottom, but a rule of the averamount of truth in these few lines. The days of Mammon-worshippers are with us, fiercer than in times of old. The Dollar is the standard, and even religion is weighed and measured by that same standard. Dr. Abbott explains his meaning by adding: "The best novel is that which sells the most editions. The best newspaper is which prints the most copies. The foreman of the pressroom will furnish you with an affidavit of the number of copies printed, and never say a word about the number returned unsold. And so with our departmental stores, our colleges, our churches." Then, after picturing, by means of example the degenerating tendencies of the age, in almost every sphere, Dr. Abbott says: " Better than quantity or bigness is it to measure all things by the ideals toward which they are tending. We need here in America to place a higher value on art." It is not our intention to enter into an analysis of Dr. Abbott's treatment of "Ideals in Art"-the subject is very vast - but we draw attention to it for the purpose of showing how the thinking and serious minds of the day perceiv the falling away from those grand ideals which were the inspiration of the past ages and the sources of all the greatness achieved at any time in the world's histony. The achievements of the ancients in art, science, architecture, and literature, survive simply on account of the ideals which they aimed to attain. We hope to have Father McGuiness' "Ideals of

> CHICAGO'S CONDITION.-In the appears an article that by no means helps to place that great overgrown city in a very favorable light. One extract will suffice to give our neaders a picture of Chicago, as it is, That organ says:-

Sanctity" for next issue.

"Consider our packed house of cor-rection. Consider our crammed jail. Consider our clogged criminal court docket. Consider our general prac-tice of carrying concealed weapons tice of carrying concealed weapons.

Consider our 100 murders every year nparison with London's twenty What is the explanation of this) Irreverence, wilfulness, disrespect for law, tack of discipline, and childish insistence upon the 'right' to do what one pleases, irrespective of par-ents or of state—these things form an attitude of mind which prevails in Chicago, and which cannot be shaken except by long years of struggle on the part of individual Chicagoans to bring individual souls to a nobler conception of individual life."

This is an appeal for individual ef-ort to stem the tide of corruption, fort to stem the tide of corruption, crime and lawlessness that prevail in that one city. But the conditions thus pictured and the causes assigned for their existence may find application throughout the entire social structure, in all parts of the United States. No doubt the disregard for all authority is the basic cause of the evil. And something more than

mere individual endeavor is needed to stem the ever increasing current. It is true that individual action is needed; but it must be in a sane and direction. To commence, there must be a general coming back to that system of authority, derived from God, which the Church has always upheld, insisted on; and inculcated. This sad condition of affairs is but the logical nesult of a drifting away from the Church and from the principles for which she stands. The of all religion from the school; the unfamiliarizing child with things spiritual; the disassociating of youth from the idea of God, His supreme authority, and the delegated authority which is in the world; these are a few of the causes of this unhappy state. To remove these it is necessary to commence at the very foundation. Times numberless we have pointed out that socie-ty—and with it the State—is drifting into a state of chaos; that to save itself from ultimate and utter destruction it will have to return to the principles of the Church, will have to accept her moral (if not her dogmatic) rule, and will be obliged to adopt her teachings-which are justified by her perpetual practice. No other institution on earth to day, be it religious, political, or national, is able to withstand the lava tide of license and criminal lawlessness that is engulfing society.

EPISCOPAL INTERDICTION.-On IN OTHER DISTRICTS Sunday last a letter, from His Grace the Archbishop, was read in all the churches of the city. It is brief; it explains itself; and we consider that the publication of it should be sufficient for the purposes in view, without the necessity of any comment The object of this circular is to renew the interdiction launched months ago, against a French Sunday paper called "Les Debats." This organ apparently accepted the decision of His Grace, and, bowing to the authority of the Church, disappeared from the field of publication; but it immediately reappeared under the new title and name of "Le Combat." It thus continued its vexatious bat." Hence this second condemnation. The circular letter reads as follows:-

"Archbishop Palace, Montreal,

20th January, 1904. 'Dear Fellow-workers:

"On the 29th September, 1903, I and happy married life. found myself obliged to interdict the reading of the newspaper called 'Les Debats.'

"Since then that paper has continued to appear under a new name, but with the same spirit.

"It announces that it is in the fifth year of its existence and the numbers of each issue constitute the succession of the former numbers. As you may understand, it was a dangerous sheet that had prohibited; it was not the name only.

"In consequence, the sheet that was interdicted on the 29th September, 1903, remains interdicted in all the diocese, no matter what title may be given to it; and as long as there will be no submission and change on th part of its directors, so long shall the interdiction remain, and it is forbidden to sell, to buy, to read or to keep it.

"In giving this decision I make an swer to a question that has

asked me by several amongst you.

"Kindly communicate the same to the faithful. For them it is a duty of conscience, and they will understand that it affects their most sacred in-

"Accept, dear co-workers, the as surance of my most devout senti-ments in Our Lord.

PAUL. Arch, of Montreal."

It may not affect the readers of our It may not affect the readers of our organ as it does those who are accustomed to take and read papers published in the French tanguage, Still, amongst our people, there are very many who read French and who make it a practice to secure the Sunday papers that are published in that language. It is, therefore, for their benefit that we seek to give as wide a circulation as our circumstances will permit, to this very important statement of the Chief Pastor of our diocese.

COL. LYNCH LIBERATED.-Col-

ed to life imprisonment for high treason, for having fought with the Boers in the Transvaal, against the British, and who, prior to his arrest, was elected member for Galway, in the Imperial House of Commons, has been released from prison. He had just completed a year's imprisonment. It is not a royal pardon that he has received, but has been liber

onel Arthur Lynch, who was sentence

ated on a license which gives him full personal liberty. He may leave the country, but he is disqualified from sitting in Parliament and from being elected to any position of trust. When Col. Lynch became disqualified by his anrest, and his Galway seat became vacant, it was Mr. C. R. Devlin who succeeded him as member for Galway.

It has been asserted the King showed all the more readiness comply with the request, on account of his hearty reception in Ireland and his great desire to do away with the stain of holding political prison ers in government prisons. Now there is not a single Irish political prison er behind the bars. Col. Lynch's case is certainly one that will help greatly in the onward movement towards a better feeling and a clearer understanding between England and Ireland; and we trust that the bene-

Irish cause.

fits to flow from it will materially

affect for good the prospects of the

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

Mayo, Jan 21st, 1904. St. Malachy's Church here was the scene of a happy event on Tuesday morning, Jan. 12th, when Miss Bridget McDonnell and Mr. Patrick Murphy were united in Holy Bonds of Matrimony. Miss Mary McDonnell acted as bridesmaid, and the groom was assisted by Mr. Ed. Maloney. Rev ... ther Cavanagh officiated. After the nuptial ceremony the bridal party drove to the home of the bride's parents, where a sumptuous repast was laid. And in the evening all drove to the young couple's future home where a number of well wishers awaited them singing and dancing were the features of the evening. The presents were numerous and costly. May they enjoy a long long

The Gaelic League here have sumed their meetings, and the members are making good progress.

Mr. Jas. McCoy, of Duluth, Minn. who spent the last few weeks with his parents, left for his home in Duluth on the 11th inst.

MISSION WORK.

The busiest Mission House in the United States, says the "Catholic Star," of Albany, N.Y., we do not hesistate to say, is St. Cleme College Saratoga Springs, in the diocese of Albany. There are attached to this house fifteen Redemptorist Fathers exclusively devoted to mission work. Their field of labors extends from Halifax to the Carolinas, their territory is known as the Baltimore province. They make a specialty of giving missions and rene als to the people, retreats to the laity, to the clergy and religious communities, as well as non-Catholic missions. This college of apostolic men was established in Saratoga some twenty years ago; its fame and isefulness have continued to increa each year of its existence, and to-day in the east and middle south.

The year just passed is the climax work thanks to local pastors who so kindly called upon the Fathers to as-sist them in their parish labors. Through the Divine assistance missionaries labors have always effected great good and brought down an abundance of spiritual favors up-on the people. The reverend clergy were never slow to recognize this fact, and hence the great demand for the some of St. Liguori. To give an

idea of the zeal of these missionaries let it suffice to say that during the year of 1903 they conducted 82 missions, 22 renewals, 18 Sisters retreats and 14 parish retreats, besides work of a similar kind to non-Catholics, priests retreats, triduums, 40 hours devotions, retreats to colleges and seminaries are found in the cate gory of their labors.

When we stop to consider each mis sioner spends from one to four weeks in each place; that the total number of such exercises this year is 165 and that 15 Redemptorists were the divine instruments of this work, their eal must necessarily astonish us; we behold here the finger of God. His power must be the moving force

BRITISH POLITICS.

A kind of chaos reigns in the poli-

cical arena to-day in Great Britain The fact is that the Irish Party is the only one in the Imperial arena that has any solidity, that can be called united, and that has any real power to sway the issues of the coming session. There does not appear to be any compact or unified Opposition, and the Government is in state of "sixes and sevens." The Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain wrecked Gladstone's Home Rule schemes by turning from in a critic al moment and forming their Union ist Party. Now that Balfour is clearly a Chamberlainite, and that his po sition of Premier alone keeps him from joining the ex-Secretary for the Colonies in this new campaign, the Duke has dnifted away from moorings. He has left the minister ialists and forever, and he refuses to accept Chamberlainism at any cost The two recent bye-elections, Gateshead and Nonwich, have decidedly against this Chamberlainism. Mr. Balfour has done his very best to keep the Duke in the harness but the first landed lord of England is not to be thus conciliated.

On the 8th February the Duke of Devonshire will start a free trade campaign in the London Guildhall, where Chamberlain was welcomed few days ago. The end of Liberal-Unionism has come and English politicians shall in future be divided into Free Traders and Protectionists.

Two other elements in this politic al pot must be taken into consider ation. One is that Mr. Austin Chamberlain as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has not only been compelled to give up all hope of any remission of taxes in the next budget, but warns the public of imperative expenditure on the army and navy.

The other is the scheme to be laid before Panliament by the new War Minister. This we find described as follows in a letter to one of our American contemporaries by a London correspondent:-

"The navy will be left as Engand's bulwark against invasion. The business of the negular army will be to fight on the frontiers of the empire, and it will be kept at full strength for foreign service, independently of the reserves. What support the navy needs in warding off invaders is to come from the revivified militia and the volunteers, who reorganization probably will include some form of semi-compulsory service of all males in home defence such service being, however, arranged so as to impose the least possible dislocation of the personal and business habits of the people."

The same writer thus concludes his letter:-

"Concurrently with these drastic changes will proceed the improvement of the officering of the home and foreign services, which is already vigorous progress, and a radical overhauling of the War Office machinery from within by Lord Esher's committee. This army reform is to be the great Balfour Parliamentary dish for 1904, while Mr. Chamber lain fills in the electoral background with his outside propaganda. Who will deny that the English political ship is surely steering for heavy

The "heavy seas" thus alluded to The "heavy seas" thus alluded to are exactly the waters that suit the vessel of the Irish Parliamentary Party. It is safe in such waters and with such counter-winds blowing: it is under like conditions that it is certain to reach the port for which it is steering—Home Rule.

LOCAL NOTES.

ST. PATRICK'S CHARITY CON-CERT.-St. Patrick's annual charity concert will take place on Wednesday, February the 10th, in the Windsor Hall. The plan for reserved seats opens next Monday at nine o'clock, a.m., at L. W. Shaw & Co.'s music store, 2274 St. Catherine stneet. The holders of tickets must exchange them for a reserved seat coupon on or after that date. As all the seats are the same pnice, the first come first served. The whole of the seats are at the disposal of tickets holders, except the three front rows which are kept for the Clergy and other invited guests.

The programme this year will consists chiefly of a musical representation with scene in Ireland in the sixteenth century. Beautiful costumes and tableaux and Irish songs will be rendered in a manner seldom heard at previous concerts. The efforts of the members of St. Patrick's choir to organize such fine entertainments every year for the poor and the good works of the parish deserve great praise. Our people have always appreciated the work of the choir by attending in very large numbers. It is to be hoped that this year again audience will fill the Windsor Hall the night of the con-

A SILVER JUBILEE .-- Mr. and Mrs. M. Fitzgibbon, of this city. celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage this week, The esteemed jubilarians, accompanied by the members of their family, assisted at a Mass of Thanksgiving in St. Patrick's, at which the pastor, Rev. Martin Callaghan, officiated. The "True Witness" wishes Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon health and happiness that they may kneel in the old mother Irish parish twenty five years hence, and commemorate the golden jubilee of their union.

TWO IRISH MUSICIANS .- At the eight o'clock Mass last Sunday, in St. Patrick's Church, two talented young ladies, Miss McDonald and Miss Gertrude O'Brien, contributed selections during Mass. Miss Mc-Donald, who is a most talented musician, executed in an exquisite manner an "Andante Religiso," on the violincello. Miss Gertrude O'Brien sang an "Ave Maria" with artistic taste. Her voice is a pure soprano of a large compass. Miss O'Brien is certain to occupy a place of prominence in musical circles if she avails herself of the advantages which she now enjoys. She is a former pupil of St. Agnes' Academy, under the direction of the Congregation de Notre Dame, St. Anthony's parish. In that institution under the guidange of one of the nuns in charge of the music department of which there are many brilliant musicians in the Order of Mother Bourgeoys, Miss O'Brien laid the foundation of her musical train-

CIVIC ELECTIONS.

ST. GABRIEL WARD .- Mr. Patrick O'Brien is, according to reports, making a gallant struggle in this dis He has an excellent committee of workers, and they are ready to do effective work on polling day. O'Brien's friends are confident that he will lead in the polls.

ST. JOSEPH'S WARD.-There are rumors in various quarters that Ald. Kinsella will defeat his opponent in all his time to calling on electors in various part of the district. He has also a very enthusiastic number of known electors who are ably seconding his efforts. If the reat this writing, are to be relied upon, Mr. Kinsella will be elected large majority.

A PRESENTATION.

Mr. James P. Coughlin, a popular member of the local staff of the Cus-toms, whose marriage to Miss Ellen Agnes Kelly, took place at St. Pat-rick's, this week, was the recipient of a testimonial from his associates in the Customs. The presentation was made by Mr. Henry McLaughlin. *****************************

Under this caption, the "Irish

At the meeting of the National Directory on Monday Mr. John Redwas unanimously re-elected chairman . for the ensuing year. like honor awaits Mr. Rehmond at the hands of his colleagues of the Irish Parliamentary Party. In capacity as chairman of the Party and chairman of the National Directory, Mr. Redmond has had to reconcile no conflicting interests, and he has performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of the men who are most qualified to pass judgment upon his action and polacy. Mr. Red mond has been fortunate in his colwho, in their turn, have been fortunate in their chairman. At ments of peril, when calmness was an essential quality, he has kept his head cool, his temper even, and his judgment well balanced. In Parlia ment last year he enhanced the high reputation he had won as a statesman and a leader of men. The other appointments of the Directory are such as will command the favorable verdict of the people, and consist of Nationalists of tried integrity and proved devotion to the Nationalist

HOME RULE.-The first resolution

dealt with the question which remain ioremost in the minds of Irishmen. Home Rule holds the field to the exclusion of all other questions. Protection or Free Trade may or may not possess a burning interest for Englishmen. For 1rishmen Free Trade or Protection possesses an academic interest, or, at the best, an interest in this sense, that either may be a powerful lever in the interests of Home Rule. The Irish Parliament ary Party is not pledged to either Free Trade or Protection. Its attitude in regard to each question is a benevolent neutrality. If Mr. Chamberlain comes to recognize the full constitutional right of the Irish people to rule themselves through a Parliament and Executive responsible to them, he may find eighty Nationalist votes indispensable to the achieve-ment of his fiscal ideals. The Directory, recognizing the paramount influence the Irish Party may attain in the next Parliament, call upon the branches of the United Irish League devote all their energies to spreading and perfecting the National organization in preparing for the holding of a National Convention and the return of a pledge-bound, united, and disciplined Parliamentary Party, and declare the conviction that 'the return of such a Party at the approaching election would, in the sent condition of English politics, make the restoration of our Irish Parliament in the near future a practical certainty.

LAND QUESTION .- On the proposition of the veteran Very Rev. Canon Quinn. P.P., a strong and clear ession was given to the indignation of Nationalists at the unreasonableness of the majority of landlords in demanding excessive and impossible prices for their interests, thereby obstructing the smooth and working of the Land Act, and creating a situation of the great-The farmers in general est gravity. have offered to buy land at reasonable prices, but the stubbornness of many landlords has proved an effective barrier to successful negotiations When any body of tenants are unable to effect a fair and honest bargain the Directory advise them to apply at once to have fair rents fixed where they are in a position to do so Sooner rather than later the obstinate gang of landlords will recognize egregious folly, but the ever been blunderers blind to their best interests and deaf to the counsels of their best friends. landlord class never learn or profit by the teaching of history.

Mr. M'Hugh, M.P., proposed a resolution relating to the possible exof the untenanted grazing lands in Connaught from the opera tion of the Act. If such proves to essential and indisp sable preliminary to a settlement of agrarian difficulty in the West will be shattered. The policy of Paration to bring these lands ithin the province of the Act. Now, seems that the clear intention of ent is to be defeated. Such is orted opinion of the very Law ng the Act. In these lament-

THE NATIONAL SITUATION. - cruel breach of faith by the Govern ment with the Irish Party, the duty of the Party is on the opening of Parliament to move for an amending Act providing for the compulsory sale of untenanted lands, or making such other provision as may be ne cessary for bringing these lands into the market. The fate of the evicted tenants seems also to hang in the balance. The Government made the most explicit promises that the Act would help the wounded soldiers of the agrarian war to "a fain start." If the Act fails in their regard, im mediate legislative steps must be talk en to furnish an ample remedy for this most suffering class.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION .-

The Earl of Dunraven has addresse

to the "Freeman's Journal" lengthy and important letter advocating a solution of the University question on lines fair to all and ac eptable to the Catholic Bishops, priests, and laity of Ireland. points out that the report of the recent Royal Commission makes it clear that the existing condition o things is bad, and he declares that it is incumbent upon Irishmen to do what in them lies to assist a settlement. Continuing, he says it may be argued that all this pother about higher education is really groundless and that existing institutions are adequate to the occasion, if only rishmen would be sensible and avail themselves of them. Let us deal with facts, with a condition which is actual, and not with a condition such as some of us may think ought to exist. Trinity College is open to all. That is true, and true also that nany distinguished Roman Catholics have been educated there; but it is also true that such an educational process is strongly objected to by those who are responsible for the faith and morals of Roman Catholics, and that, as a consequence, but few Roman Catholics avail themselves of Trinity College. Is the objection rea-

Well, in the first place, let us of

the reformed religion try and consider the question fairly. Let us endeavor to look at it as if the position were entirely reversed. The doors of Trinity College are wide open. A chapel for the use of Roman Catholic students could, we are told, be erected. Roman Catholic tutors can lecture and teach. Instruction is non-sectarian. All are welcome without favor for or prejudice against any man. Be it so. But is that sufhas a splendid record, a great past, and, if it is wise, a brilliant future before it. But it never has been, is not, and cannot pretend to be a national institution. It was founded, grew, and has become venerable as enting a section of the nation only. Its walls are saturated with racial distinctions; its atmosphere redolent with religious ascendency, and try as it will it cannot at once and wholly divest itself of its inherited environments. It cannot with the best intentions become immediately colorless. Is the sentiment against it quite so unreasonable under these conditions? If the circumstances were reversed should we, who are Protestants, be free from prejudice? Imagine an active dominant Roman Catholic minority in a community mainly Protestant and largely of a different race, would the Protestants feel quite easy in their minds at sending their young men at the most malleable age to a college which for centuries had represented the dominant minority? know, but I think not. However have got to deal with facts, and the fact is that rightly or wrongly, wise ly or foolishly, the pastors of the great majority of the people have set their face against Trinity College.

Granting, for the sake of argu ment, that their attitude is quite un reasonable is it wise or just that the laity should suffer? Is it right to put their consciences to so severe strain? Is it patriotic of us, minority, to see them, the majority of our fellow-countrymen, impaled or the horns of so painful a dilemma Those who cannot tolerate the pre judices of the priest might, at least, be tolerant towards the principles of the laity. Laymen should not be forced to do what they honestly think to be wrong in order to give the best possible educational equip-ment to their children. A grave re sponsibility rests upon the Protest ants of Ireland, for their views will naturally, to a considerable extent color public opinion in Great Britain. stances, tantamount to a I wish they would look at this gues-

tion not from a provincial or from sectarian, but purely and solely from a national point of view. Is not Ireworthy of a National Univer sity? Ought not the highest form be within the grasp of all her peo-ple? Is not suitable endowment of the colleges within a National University desirable? Are we not broadminded enough to sink differences. prejudices, and traditions for great an object? Is not united action possible? These are the tions before us. I plead for the na tion, for her right to provide herself with such an educational system as will give full scope to her powers and genius. If Ineland wants a National University why should not Irish mo ney be utilized for the purpose? Such scheme as I have sketched inflicts no hardship upon a minority, volves no violation of conscientious scruples, does no injustice man. In conclusion, Lord Dunraven says-What Ireland requires is a uni versity instinct with national learning, national spirit, and national life, and satisfying in its colleges needs and necessities of all sections of the people.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS .- Mr. T. P O'Connor, M.P., reviewing Mr. Mc-Donagh's repently published book on "Daniel O'Connell," gives the follow ing very interesting description of the mous Clare Election, which resulted in the freedom of the people fron erfdom, and the granting of Catho lic Emancipation:-

"The climax came in the famous Clare Election. Even in my boyhood more than a quarter of a century after that election, I could feel around me-among my elders-the echoing thrill of that mighty epoch in the life of Ireland. A vacancy was created in County Clare by the appointment of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald to the Presidency of the Board of Trade. Mr. Fitzgerald had always been a friend of the Catholic cause: he was a popular landlord, and was supposed to be one of those men, powerful in high places, who could do much to make or mar the success of the movement. Moreover, it was doubtful whethen anybody could stand against him who was not a member of the Protestant creed; but O'Connell was called upon to put the question to the test, and to finally convince the House of Commons of the reality and universality, and even passion, of the demand for Catholic Emancipation, by having one of the proscribed creed returned to Parliament.

The moment O'Connell had been persuaded to enter on the contest all Catholic and Liberal was thrilled to the core, and gave back a mighty answer to the call. Elections were expensive in those days; before a week £14,000 had been already raised to pay O'Connell's expenses. The scenes which took place at the Clare Elec tion are no longer possible; they to-day strangely and picturesquely old-world. O'Connell, for instance, started out for the scene of the conflict, not by railway train, as he would do to-day, but in a coach and four, seated on the box seat, as he always was during those popular progresses. A huge crowd had gathered round the Foun Courts, whence his briefs up to the final moment The party travelled all through the everywhere met by crowds, night who cheered them on their way; at Roscrea, the procession which escorted them numbered nearly three thousand horsemen. Bonfires were lit on the hills; candles burned in the small windows of thatched cottages. At two o'clock in the morning Ennis, capital of Clare, was reached, and even then the people, with banners and bands, were in the streets, States. Where are they? Gone. ready to give the popular champion

On the nomination day there was a huge and excited crowd in the and among them was O'Gorman that old friend of mine, ready to hurl defiance everybody, and burning to go out and face a personal or political en emy with his oft-used pistols. He was hero of a great historic altercation because he wore a broad green sociation, and there was an exchange High Sheriff, which have something mock-heroic, that recalls some The French Revolution is also recallmasses. The Forty shilling Freeates-walked to the poll with their wives and children, to the music of concertinas, headed by priests on

ers. They were serfs because they est Peotestant may well laugh and weep with them in this hour when their creed was going to be emancipated from the hateful oppression by-laws and governments, every true lover of man and of man's rights hates with the same burning

O'Connell was elected at the end of five days' poll, and Catholic Eman cipation was won.

Catholic Donations

St. Joseph's Church, a new \$50,-000 edifice, just given by Adrian Iselin to the Italian colony of New consecrated Sunday, Jan. 3, Rochelle, N.Y., and its vicinity, was Archbishop Farley. The weather wa too cold for the aged banker to attend the ceremony, but he sent mem bers of the family, consisting of Mr Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Colonel and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Miss Georgiana Iselin and Adrian Iselin, Jr., to meet the Archbishop and hand over the key and the deed to the building. Besides the church, the banker gives a newly furnished rectory for the priest, Father Manzello and all the vestments, gold vessels and other symbols used in the ser-

The new edifice is the fifth place of worship which the Iselin family has given to the Church. Besides St. Gariel and St. Joseph churches in New Rochelle, they gave St. Catherine Church in Pelham and a church for the miners working in their big colleries near Kittanning, Pa. They also have given schools, homes and other accommodations aggregating about \$1,000,000.

RELIGION IN CUBA.

Lac

\$5.

Dra

"A recent interview of a newspaper correspondent with President Palma, of Cuba," says a Catholic American contemporary, "in which the latter is quoted as criticising the laxity of the Church in the Island. has been widely quoted in this country, and lends special interest to an article on 'Protestantism in Cuba, which appeared in the Boston 'Transcript' (October 3) from the pen of Frederick M. Noa." This Mr. Noa. represented the American Unitarian Association in Cuba during the last two winters, and, at the request of this body, undertook an investigation of the religious conditions of the

country. We will simply quote from the same: "Protestantism in Cuba? Why? What good it will do there? If the good it has done elsewhere, Heaven help the Cubans? Protestantism is nothing but a disorganizer and a pathway to infidelity and Atheism. This is the only reason of its existence. As a positive moral force, it is a farce. It has never convented single nation, but it has unconverted Protestants themselves with a holy vengeance. Berlin has 75,000 Church goers out of 2,000,000 people; don 400,000 out of 6,000,000, and so on. 'Without Baptism you cannot enter heaven,' says the Scripture and lo, thanks to Protestantism, ne 60,000,000 people in the United States are not baptized. A nice sys-Unified tem (for the Devil) that produces such results—results as fatal heathen as to the Christian, Protestantism found the Sandwich Islands with 400,000 people. Where are they now? Gone. A million Maoris in New Zealand, where are they? Gone. Seven million Indians in the United

the other hand, the Friars found three million natives in the Philippines four hundred years ago. there are nine millions n twelve million Indians south of the Rio Grande, and there are fifty millions now. 'By their fruits you shall we think that Protestantism should confine their proselytizing to unfortunates nearer is just as well worth saving as Cubar, or a Chinaman any day

These are facts that certainly speal

drawn essay upon the great missio ary work done and to be done by all those associations to which milli are contributed by the over-wealthy inhabitants of Protestant Americ It is well that, from time to time such evidences of the practical result of Protestantism, as a missionary power, or influence, should be brought forth and presented to the world. concertinas, headed by priests on horseback.

Let it be remembered that for the moment many of these poor peasants were fighting for the dearest of all rights to all men of all creeds—the right to exercise their religion without fear or favor from earthly pow-

GREAT ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE

MEN'S HATS, Etc.

1 lot of Black Hard and Soft Felt Hats, English and American nanufacture, best fur felt and silk trimmings; all new fall

CLOCKS-Entire Stock of Clocks

Consisting of fancy Gilt Clocks, Marble Clocks, Enamelled clocks, Cuckoo Clocks, Office and Kitchen Clocks, French Gilt Clocks, Carriage Clocks, less 25 per cent.

Special Table of Bronze Clocks, less 33 1-3 per cent.

All Clocks warranted for one year. Experienced watchmaker in connection with this department.

HALF PRICE TABLE OF WAISTS. \$5.50 Flannel Waists for ... 2.75 \$8.00 Taffeta Silk Waists for 5.00 \$4.75 Pongee Silk Waists for 2.38 \$10.00 Taffeta Silk Waists for 5.00 \$8.00 Taffeta Silk Waists for 5.00 \$4.26 Black Moire Waists for 2.13 \$12.00 Taffeta Silk Wais BLACK LAWN WAISTS FOR MOURNING. \$12.00 Taffeta Silk Waists for 6.00

\$2.50 Tucks and Fagotting \$4.25 Tucked all over ... for \$1.25 \$2.50 White and Black Muslin 3.00 Tucked and Hemstitch-\$2.50 Black and White Mused yoke 1.50 lin

HAT TRIMMINGS AT HALF PRICE. Ostrich Feathers, Ostrich Tips, French Flowers, Hat Ornaments, Hat

Maids' Aprons, English make (London), prices 35c, 55c, 65c, 85c, 90c, \$1, \$1.05, \$1.25 and \$1.40; all at sale prices.

Maids' Caps, 3 for 25c and upwards, all at sale prices. 2000

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### Section	Ladies' Flannelette Pyjama Suits \$2.10 Suits for \$1.68. Children's Flannelette Gownsizes 1 to 13 years, prices 60 to \$1.35, less 20 per cent. Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, white pink, blue and stripes, trimme lace and embroidery: \$1.00 Gowns for
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MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

1 lot of English Silk Derby (4-in-hand) Ties, new patterns, fine quality; a special price, 15c.

1 lot of Children's Windsor Silk Ti es, pretty patterns, regular 25c and 40c; special price 15c.

1 lot of fine English Silk Flowing End Ties, new patterns, large variety to choose from; regular 85c and \$1, 35c each, 3 for \$1.

1 lot of Padded Mufflers, silk and satin, something new; regular \$1.50 and \$1.75, for 75c.

10 dozen Colored Cambric Shirts, warranted good fit; all sizes

stock, \$1.50, less 33 1-3 per cent.

20 dozen of Winter Gloves, fur and fleece fined, nearly all sizes in stock, regular prices \$1.25 to \$2.75, less 33 1-3 per cent.

MEN'S TAILORING.

100 only Suit Lengths, in Worsted and Scotch Tweed, made to measure, \$22.

6 pieces fine Scotch Tweed, medium and dark grey; made to measure,

Fine Worsted Trousering, made to measure, \$5 a pair.

CLOAKING DEPARTMENT,

5 pieces fine All-Wool Scotch Tweed, 58 inches wide, \$2.50, less 50 per cent. One piece only All-Wool Black and Narrow White Stripe, for ladies

skirts, \$2, less 50 per cent.

One piece Black and White Striped Wool Tweed, \$1, less 50 per cent.

All Mantle Cloth, winter weight, less 20 per cent.

All remnants, less 50 pen cent.

DRESSING GOWNS.

One lot Dressing Gowns, assorted sizes. 20 to 33 per cent. Smoking Jackets, odd sizes, 50 per cent. Bath Robes, Turkish and Eiderdown, 20 per cent

FLANNELS.

A choice lot of Fine French Opera Flannels, for blouses, wrappers and kimonas, at 50c, less 33 1-3 per cent. 1 lot of very Fine French Cashmere Flannels, for blouses and wrap-

pers, for 50c, less 38 1-8 per cent.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Choice lot of light weight goods, consisting of Silk and Wool Material, Etamines, Voiles, etc., etc., less 20 per cent. other fine lot of Dress Goods, less 20 per cent.

Best All-Wool Challies (a fine lot), at 45c, less 33 1-3 per cent. Choice Dress Muslirs, less 20 per cent. Embroidered Chiffon, in black and ivory, 46 inches wide, less 33 1-3

Embroidered Chiffon, black, with colored spots, half price

STATIONARY DEPARTMENT.

Boxes of Note Paper and Envelopes; a number of odd lines; to clear at

Clearing lines of Packets Note Pap er and Envelopes, at half price.

A large assortment of Chatelaine Bags. Purses, Card Cases, Whist Bags, at 50 per cent.

Entire stock of Leather Goods, con sisting of the finest and latest nov-

elties, at 20 per cent., in Dress ing and Toilet Cases, Tourist Writing Cases, Wrist Bags and Satchels, Purses, Pocket Books,
PECIAL ATTENTION CALLED to HALF PRICE TABLE of SUNDRIES

5 p.c. for Cash in addition to all other Discounts and Reductions SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MURGAN & CO., - - Montreal

SATURDAY, JAN

FEAST OF THE HOL The Feast of the Holy bserved with due solem the churches of the city. ly erected difice which be of the Feast, and interes structive sermon was pre pastor, Rev. Father Coy ual collection in aid o f Providence was taken the Masses. Due notice approach of the Feast of cation and the duty incu of supplying themselves candles to be blessed on was also given from the

A GOOD EXAMPLE .the late Mr. P. J. G Griffin Hair Curling Co nishes a lesson which follow with profit. By poor and the parish chur he was a memben are ben hundred dollars are left Vincent de Paul Society. dred to the building fund en's Church, and one h lars for Masses for the own soul.

DEATH OF FREDERI The home of Mn. Thomas the Toronto Cabinet Co. subjected to a visitation Angel of Death, who cla own, Frederick, a belove household. Fred, as he ly known by his comp only nineteen years of a ful illness of four mon with exemplary patience, ed him for the final end. trying period he was suj consolations of Rev. Father Williams, of being most assiduous in tion to the sick youth. and other Christi evinced by the patient painful preparation for ened the admiration of hi the many friends who and drew forth the assur his spiritual director, th tainty his eternal happin sured. Frederick was bo ed in St. Mary's parish, his education with the Brothers; only a year and ed into business with his Dundas street. There and modest disposition v the liking and esteem o with whom business relat him in contact. His deat ed by a large circle of fr al of whom came from a pay a last tribute to ! Besides his parents, fo and a sister are left to I ing presence and mourn mise. To these many fr sincere sympathy. Deceas grand.nephew of Mr. Ma nor, of this city.

The funeral took place last from St. Marv's Ch lebrant of the Mass of ing Rev. Father Kelly: th were: F. Smith, C Wm. Lambert, Clair de I die Kelly, and Ed. Brenz al resting place will be Hope Cemetery. May

PROUD OF MARGARE -Speaking of Miss Marg Mr. Perley who has just talented actress for a te years, is reported as have as much respect for personally as I have for sional attainments. She a clever woman, she is praise possible and when we feel proud of the daug ronto, who has won for high a place in histrionic at the same time drawin who has opportunity to what he speaks, so high nanliness and goodness of Mary Anderson, anoth the Church, has fallen in than one upon Margaret

TIME IS PAS

"The Importance of Tir theme of an instructive Rev. F. McCarthy, recen

A man who knows how time well, said the Rev. a wise man. He knows a gift given him by God his salvation. To look

FEAST OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

-The Feast of the Holy Family was

observed with due solemnity in all

the churches of the city. At the late

ly erected difice which bears the name

of the Feast, and interesting and in

structive sermon was preached by the

pastor, Rev. Father Coyle. The an-

nual collection in aid of the House

of Providence was taken up during the Masses. Due notice of the near

approach of the Feast of the Purifi-

ation and the duty incumbent on all

of supplying themselves with wax candles to be blessed on the occasion

was also given from the different pul-

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The will of

the late Mr. P. J. Griffin, of the

Griffin Hair Curling Company, fur-

nishes a lesson which many might follow with profit. By it both the

poor and the parish church of which he was a member are benefftted. Two

hundred dollars are left to the St.

Vincent de Paul Society. Three hun-

dred to the building fund of St. Hel-

en's Church, and one hundred dol-

lars for Masses for the repose of his

DEATH OF FREDERICK SHEA.

The home of Mn. Thomas Shea, of the Toronto Cabinet Co., was lately subjected to a visitation from the Angel of Death, who claimed as his

own, Frederick, a beloved son of the

household. Fred, as he was familiar-

ly known by his companions, was

only nineteen years of age. A pain-

ful illness of four months, endured

with exemplary patience, had prepar

ed him for the final end. During this

trying period he was supported by

all the consolations of the Church

Rev. Father Williams, of St. Mary's

being most assiduous in his atten-

tion to the sick youth. The lively

faith and other Christian virtues evinced by the patient during the

painful preparation for death awak-

the many friends who visited him,

and drew forth the assurance from

his spiritual director, that of a cer-

tainty his eternal happiness was as-

sured. Frederick was born and rear

ed in St. Mary's parish, and received his education with the Christian

Brothers; only a year ago he enter-

ed into business with his father or

Dundas street. There his amiable

and modest disposition won for him

the liking and esteem of the many

with whom business relations brought

him in contact. His death is mourn-

ed by a large circle of friends, sever-

al of whom came from a distance to

pay a last tribute to his memory.

and a sister are left to miss his lov-

ing presence and mourn his early de

mise. To these many friends extend

sincere sympathy. Deceased was a

grand.nephew of Mr. Mathew O'Con-

The funeral took place on Tuesday

last from St. Mary's Church, the celebrant of the Mass of Requiem be-

ing Rev. Father Kelly; the pall-bear-

Wm. Lambert, Clair de Roucher, Ed-

ie Kelly, and Ed. Brennan. The fin-

al resting place will be at Mount

PROUD OF MARGARET ANGLIN.

—Speaking of Miss Margaret Anglin, Mr. Perley who has just engaged the

talented actress for a term of five

years, is reported as saying:-"I

have as much respect for Miss Anglin

personally as I have for her profes-

sional attainments. She is not only

a clever woman, she is a noble and

praise possible and when we hear it we feel proud of the daughter of To-

the Church, has fallen in more ways than one upon Margaret Anglin.

TIME IS PASSING.

This is the highest

Hope Cemetery. May he rest in

were: F. Smith, Chas. Moore

nor, of this city.

des his parents, four brothers

ened the admiration of his nurses and

own soul.

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

FIRE DRILL.-The decision made

at the last meeting of the Separate

taught throughout the schools, will

surely receive unqualified approval.

The opposition made by a trustee in

on the ground that such drill subject

the children to the danger of catch

ing cold, and other disastrous conse

little credit for prudence or judgmen

in the matter of caring for those un-der their charge. Teachers would not

have the drill on days when such con-

sequences would be at all possible

this being so, the only objection pos

THE HOUSE IN SESSION .- Like

a number of big school boys, looked

the members of the Ontario Legisla-

ture as they sat in the House on an

afternoon of last week. The glitter

and glamour of the opening had dis-

appeared and they had settled down

to the routine work of the session.

The chief thing in their appearance

was perhaps their business-like air.

The Speaker seated on the chair on

white gloves, the Clerk of the House,

and the Sergeant-at-arms, each with

the signs of office about him were

the only ones that gave any indica-

tion that the assemblage was not

that of an ordinary gathering of

dress suits sat on the steps of the throne when not otherwise engaged,

for a light snap of the fingers or a

shower of letters flying across the

floor of the Chamber, to be picked

up and placed in the box for posting

ever and anon brought them to their

feet each trying to outdo his neigh-bor. Many of the seats on both

sides were vacant, but the galleries

above were filled with an apparently

Davis and Mr. Downey, M.P.P. Each

spoke effectively, and a non-politician

right. Mr. Davis lauded his leader

would be puzzled to know which was

as the only man able to hold the

reins of government, while Mr. Dow-

the Opposition, did the same for Mr.

Whitney. During the debate the Pre-

down over his brows kept his face in

shadow, but when his hat was lifted

and laid beside him on the desk, the

high full forehead, pent brows, and

beard turning grey was one to attract the visitor. It is always a

pleasant face, and though usually

composed at times a dry smile creeps

over it, as some remark of a col-

league strikes him as being a good

"hit," at other times his encourag-

"here! here," punctuates

even

points of the different speakers. The

when rising to address the House, if

anyone of the Opposition seems anx-

ious to speak he invariably gives

way. An all-round speaker he is ac

knowledge to be without peer in the Legislature, and his clear voice with

its characteristic Scotch modulations

and the distinct enunciation for which

things to hear. Mr. Davis read his

speech, a method not conducive to commanding interest, yet the sevenal

Mr. Downey, one of our very few

Catholic representatives, received

rousing ovation as he rose to speak

and the members of the Opposition settled themselves in their chairs and faced their colleague with looks

which said plainly "now we'll hear something worth while." Mr. Downey

tentive hearing.

at the same time drawing from one who has opportunity to know of what he speaks, so high on her womanliness and goodness. The mantle of Mary Anderson, another child of the Church, has fallen in more work. Howney has many native gifts that point him out as an orator, a full and sonorous voice marked dramatic instinct, a good presence of which a fine head with a covering of thick wavy hair is not the least factor, are amongst nature's givings to this child.

noted are always pleasant

Premier is always courteous,

sat an interested listener at

lower face, with its short

ney to the satisfaction at least

times his soft felt hat pulled

The speakers were the Hon.

interested audience.

mier

business men. Little pages in

the raised dais in black gown

sible falls to the ground.

ces is one which gives teacher

Hamilton to a similar proposition

Board to have Fire Drill

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OUSE NT SALE

all new fall\$1.50 varm and neat r at 500

00000000000 Clocks , Enamelled Iron French Gilt Clocks,

watchmaker in con-

Ik Waists for \$2.25 Silk Waists for 3.25 ilk Waists for 3.75 ilk Waists for 5.00 ilk Waists for 5.00 lille Waists for 6.00 NING.

all over\$2.13 nd Black Mus-..... 1.35 nd White Mus-

...... 4.25 F PRICE. at Ornaments, Hat

55c, 65c, 85c, 90c.

lette Pyjama Suits, for \$1.68.

lannelette Gowns, B years, prices 600 s 20 per cent. d stripes, trimmed roidery: for 80c

for for \$1.08 for 1.40 for 1.60 for 1.80 for 2.00 for 2.12 for 2.28 for 2.40 for . 0000000000 78.

patterns, fine quals, regular 25c and atterns, large vaach, 3 for \$1 new; regular \$1.50

fit; all sizes m arly all sizes in 3 per cent.

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ENT, e, \$2.50, less 50 Stripe, for ladies'

less 50 per cent.

00000000000 per cent.

00000000000 ises, wrappers and

louses and wrap-DDS.

and Wool Mater-1-3 per cent.

wide, less 33 1-3

price. MENT. l lines; to clear at

at half price ard Cases, W

st and latest nov

ses, Tourist Writ-tet Books.

Montreal

A man who knows how to pass his time well, said the Rev. Father, is a wise man. He knows that time is a gift given him by God to work out his salvation.

any other standpoint is a mistake. It is the greatest gift God gives us, and there is nothing so important. Looked at from a distance time seems to us tedious and wearisome, yet there is nothing more important as there is nothing shorter.

nature's givings to this child of the Emerald Isle. Mr. Downey was still speaking when the House rose.

"The Importance of Time" was the theme of an instructive address by Rev. F. McCarthy, recently. He said as there is nothing shorter.

Time is made up of past, present and future. Past time bulks largely in our eyes. We have known the past, seen it, lived in it, and our mind and memory naturally brings it back to us, as if it was still with us. But it is to those of us who take any account of it, as far as it con-

us at the end of life: "The night has come when no man can work.' We cannot work in the past. We have no influence over it, and if we have made mistakes in it we cannot change them. We may take more care in the future, but we have no power to alter the past. Therefore, in estimating the length to the present, Father McCarthy said

cerns us, dead. We can say of the

of time he should take no account of the past, for it is no more. Coming that there was nothing shorter than it. The length of time between past and future was but a moment. Thene was nothing shorter than the present, and as for the future, it was deceiving. We all seemed to think that there was an endless future stretching out before us, but practically there was no future, as it might be at an end any moment as far as we are concerned.

Summing up, the rev. gentleman arged his hearers to live in the present, and do all in their power work their salvation in it, and not put off the work which they were sent here to perform by dallying on delay. Then they might expect Lord to say to them: "Because thou hast been faithful over a few things I shall place you over many. Enter into the joy of the Lord."

New Westminster Cathedral.

The New Westminster Cathedral has been made the subject of many descriptive articles in the English press. The latest contribution is from the pen of Mr. H. H. Statham, and is published in the "Graphic." From the article we take the fol-

lowing:-

No building erected in Lendon for many years past has aroused so much admiration and enthusiasm among architects as the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster-an enthusiasm not confined to English architects, for it is more than shared by the profession in the United

States. It is undoubtedly the most remarkable architectural creation, on a large scale, in this country since the Houses of Parliament. Yet outside the artistic world there seem to be very few people who care much about it, or who understand why it should be admired; and it has even been the object of angry denunciation and sneers in conversation and in print. Why is this?

. . . The fact seems to be that the public mostly judge of modern architecture by its resemblance or reference to types which are familiar to them. St. Paul's is a cathedral in orthodox Re naissance style, with the classic columns, pilasters, and capitals which are familiar to every one in buildings and in books; and though at the present day a church in classic style is seldom seen, and qua church would probably be resented (since the influence of the Gothic revival is still strong among us), there would be nothing in it architecturally to puzzle any one. Our cathedrals, and aforesaid Gothic revival, have familiarized people also with the English mediaeval type of church, at present popularly accepted as the orthodox type, But the Westminster Catho dral has no affinity with either of

these. It is based on Byzantine architecture, but it is not Byzantine architecture pure and simple, except in some of its details. As a whole it is a combination of what may called secondary elements of Byzantine architecture, as they appear in the North of Italy and in some districts' in the South of France, in buildings which were erected under more or less of Byzantine influence. It is an original conception, based on suggestions from various sources. but not a copy of any one recognized type of building.

Mn. Statham then proceeds to describe the characteristics of Santa Sophia, "the central type of Byzantine architecture," the central area roofed by a large dome buttressed by semi-domes; the nearly square plan; the rich decoration of the interior.
Then the application of Byzantine orent to the Latin plan of a long nave in certain churches in Italy and South of France is described. Mr. Statham then proceeds:-

If the reader has taken the trouble If the reader has taken the trouble to follow the foregoing remarks, he will be in a position to understand what it was that Mr. Bentley was aiming at in the plan and design of his remarkable building. He has adopted the Byzantina domed rofing along with the long Latin church plan. He has adopted the system of internal buttresses, those immense masses of brickworls rising up on each hand in the interior, and which

seem to be even more impressive in their stern mass and simplicity than they will be when veneered with colored marble; these are the counterforts which resist the thrust of the great arches that carry the domes But the influence of Byzantine architecture also made itself felt in Lom bardy, and this connection seems to have suggested to Mr. Bentley the employment of a form of tower which, not in itself Byzantine, has nevertheless, been associated in another country with a Byzantine ele ment in architecture. The tower is not a copy of anything; it is quite original; but it is the Lombardic type. It is because this is not recognized. I suppose, that people go about complaining that the tower is "too thin." They are companing it in their minds with the shorter and wider towers of our English churches and cathedrals; as if there could only be one possible type of tower! Westminster Mower is a totally different type of structure from the English cathedral tower, with a aifferent character; it is perfectly well proportioned according to its character, and is, in fact, one of the most remarkable additions to the archi tectural scenery of London. Attention may be called to one refinemen in it, which every architect would notice at once, but which the lay spectator might overlook, viz., the fact that the wall surface is carried up not in a straight line, but in a very long delicate curve, only just perceptible to the eye, but which much to the effect of the structure.

I believe that the original inter tion was that the Westminster Cathedral should reproduce the style the classic Italian Basilica. As before observed, a church in classic style is at present an anomaly to the Anglican Churchman; it is not, to his eyes, "like a church," tecause his idea of a church is based on the mediaeval Gothic style; but to the Roman Catholic to whom Italy is the birthplace of his Church, the Ita lian style is ecclesiastical by long association, and goes back to an ear lier tradition. It was probably for purely architectural reasons that Mr Bentley abandoned this in favor of a treatment based on Byzantine architecture. The Italian style is little suited to a northern climate; and the Byzantine style gives opportunity moreover, for a rich interior treat ment in color, so much neglected in England.

The exterior of the cathedral is

perhaps, a little deficient in grandeur and unity of design, rather too much broken up in grouping and in detail It is full, however, of interesting bits of work, notably the charming little turrets, which form finials at differ ent points, and which are quite original in design; and every detail gives evidence of that careful consideration which can only be attained when an architect of genius gives his whole mind to the perfecting of one great building. Internally there car be no complaing of want of unity the intenior is a grand one both in design and in construction, and may be said to be the only modern build ing in this country which, in the immense masses of walling which it dis plays, recalls the spirit of early Romanesque and Gothic building, when material was not skimped and pared down to come within a competition contract price-a system which has done more than anything else weaken and degrade modern archi-

Very little of the final decoration of the interior is yet done, and it will presumably be many years before it is in this sense completed. In the small polished marble columns and carved capitals in front of the char els between the great buttresses may be seen almost the only detail which is purely a copy of Byzantine work and which serves, with other work in the galleries on each side of the choir, to indicate what will be the effect when the whole interior has been decorated in a similar manner It may be doubted, however, whether it is not more really impressive as it now stands.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOSEPH R. McLAUGHLIN .-This well known member of St-Pat-rick's parish, succumbed this week to an attack of pneumonia. Mr. Mc-Laughlin for more than a decade, prior to his death held an important position in the Sheriff's office of this city, and was a general favorite with the public and court house officials. He was a member of the C.M.B.A.

He was a member of the C.M.B.A. and Knights of Columbus.

The funeral service took place at St. Patrick's Church, the Rev. Dr. Luis Callaghan officiating. The chief mohrners were a brother, brother-inlaw, and nephews. Many members of the Knights of Columbus and C. M. B. A. were present, besides other friends. The remains were placed in the vault at the Cote des Neiges cemetery—R.I.P.

In the political field all is very] quiet. The storm centre has shifted from Ottawa to the different constituencies in which bye-elections are to be held within the next few weeks. On Monday last, what is likely to be the final meeting of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, was held, and it continued its sittings during the first days of the week. The purpose of the meeting was the application of the Westminster and Yukon Railway Company, for crossings and minning rights over the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks at New Westminster. Those present were Sir Richard Cartwright, Chairman: Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick and Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Mr. Brodeur was only sworn in as member of the committee a few days ago, to replace Mr. Bernier, resigned. His stay will be short in that capacity, for the committee goes out of exist ence on the first of February, and will be replaced in its functions by the new Railway Commission, which Mr. Blair is chairman.

Letters patent have been granted by the Secretary of State, under the great seal, incorporating a certain number of newspaper men into a society under the title of the "Canadian Associated Press, Limited." This company has for object the facilitating and rendering less expensive and more certain the procuring of all telegraphic news and other news useful to the press in general. The incorporators are Messrs, J. S. Brier-Smeaton, White, A. MacNab, Montreal: John Ross Robertson, Wm. James Douglas, James Alexander Macdonald, Joseph E. Atlenson, John S. Willison, W. F. Maclean, Toronto: John Wesley Dafoe, and W. Sanford Evan. Winnipeg: James H. Kellaher, Wm. Dennis, Halifax; Philip D. Ross, Wilson Mills Southam. and Alfred Wood, Ottawa.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.)

The building reserved for animal exhibits that was being built at Lansdowne Park, fell in on last Monday, causing a damage to the extent of \$6,000. Five men were seriously injured by the accident. They James MacKay, contractor: Hill, Simon Lalonde and his son, and Joseph Delorme. The building was to have cost \$20,000.

On Wednesday the old post office was ready for the reception of its occupants, so that all the trouble and inconvenience caused to the House of Commons, on account of the fire that drove the post office to seek quarters there, is now oven, and regular work for the preparations for the session, in March next, can be proceeded with at once.

The d'Youville Reading Circle, of the Rideau street convent, is becoming one of the most popular and useful institutions of the city. In fact, it has of late been giving a series of public entertainments that take the form of lectures, and these have been delivered by most prominent men in the educational world. They are attended by the "elite" of Ottawa's Catholic society, and the refining and ennobling influence that they are exercising is beyond all calculation. Last Wednesday, the ordinary monthly meeting was adjourned for the purpose of allowing Rev. Dr. Wm, F. McGinnis, of Brooklyn, N.Y., an opportunity of delivering his splendid lecture on "Ideals of Sanctity." This was under the auspices of the Alumnae Library Association, a branch of the society above mentioned. It was an education in itself to hear that masterly lecturer, and the Grey Nuns deserve great praise for the success that attends their favorite organiza-

DEATH ROLL IN CATHOLIC RANKS

That death has entered thousands of Catholic homes in this city during the past year and left vacant places strikingly brought before our minds after a glance at the following statement taken from the official records of the Cote de Neiges Cemetery the term of one year beginning 1st January, and ending December 31, 1903.

Our Irish parishes, St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, St. Mary's, St. Gabriel's, St. Anthony's and St. Michael's have contributed to the roll 456 adults and 330 children.

The following are the complete returns by parishes, and showing the number of adults and children for each parish:-

Parish	Adults.	Chile	dren
Notre Dame		268	276
St. James	5	207	246
St. Patrick's	1	173	93
Sacred Heart	:	209	370
St. Bridget		108	244
St. Peter		88	131
St. Jean Baptiste	,	194	313
St. Joseph		105	184
St. Ann's		115	74
Ste. Helen		38	. 57
St. Henri		116	241
Ste. Elizabeth		55	117
Ste. Cunegonde		116	208
St. Vincent		74	182
St. Eusebe		48	77
Nativite (Hochelaga)	76	166
Maisonneuve		26	84
St. Clement (Viauvi		5	5
St. Louis de France		116	125
St. Gregoire		71	177
Enfant Jesus		80	185
St. Denis		52	103
St. Edouard		21	72
St. Michael		14	13
St. Jean de la Croi:		9	26
Villeray (N. D. du I	Ros-		
aire)		7	12
St. Viateur (Outreme		3	8
St. Mary's		47	87
St. Anthony's		61	48
St. Leon (Westmoun		5	5
St. Charles		87	227
St. Gabriel		46	71
St. Paul		15	40
Verdun (N. D. des S	Sept		
Douleurs)		7	23
N. D. de Grace		4	10
St. Pierre aux Liens		0	5
N. D. des Neiges		9	25
General Hospital		40	0
General Hospital Hospice Gamelin		34	0
Little Sisters of	the		
Poor		35	0
Strangers		132	709
(A)			

A JUDGE IN A NEW ROLE.

The writer was a witness at Donchester on Monday last to what city people would be inclined to regard as a most unusual incident. There had been a great snow storm the day before, and those who were about early on Monday were able to notice a large man, enveloped in fur clothing, and driving a team of horses, attached to a home made snow plough with a small packing case as a seat. He broke the roads in all directions, and then ploughed out the snow from the entrances of the different churches and school buildings-the whole work occupying some hours. The writer learned that that was no unusual wonk for the teamster, who was no other than His Honor Mr. Justice Hanington of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick. Is it any wonder that he is so near to the hearts of the people of Dorchester? Perhaps there is a suggestion in the snow ploughing work of Judge Hanington for His Honor Chief Justice Tuck, Mr. Justice Barker or Mr. Justice McLeod in St. John, or for Mr. Justice Gregory in Fredericton. perhaps Mr. Justice Landry might be able to make an arrangement with Judge Hanington whereby the both Dorchester members of the might have a monopoly of the snow ploughing business in their section of the province.—New Freeman, St. John, N.B.

In Kitchen and Parlor

In America women have not the same recognized place as workers as they have in France. The typical American husband still feels that it is his duty to make, and his wife's duty to spend the money. But, nevertheless, American women are, rule, very energetic. That terrible question of servants, which vexes the housekeeper in all lands, is an even more difficult problem in America, and this has had the result of mak-ing the American housekeeper much more self-helpful than the housekeepmore self-helpful than the housekeeper of England. Many a time one is greeted in country districts by a housekeeper who has evidently been brushing her own floor, and who in a few moments is transformed into the smart and graceful hostess ready to receive with ease and dignity any visitor.—M. A. P.

THE DISPERSED RELIGIOUS.

General intention for February named and blessed by the Sovereign Pontiff.

Still is the Church preoccupied with the lot of the religious who are unthe stroke of persecution in France, as when a member is afflicted the whole body feels the blow. Ten thousand institutions broken up, as many under the axe! one-third who that has seen at work one such house or school, academy or college, hospital or orphanage, but is appallat the ravage, the destruction, the moral havoc thus wrought among a whole people, but especially in the ranks of its youth! Not many months since we mentioned the motives which instigate perverse governments and "rulers of the world of this darkness" to pensecute those who bind themselves by vow to the service of God. But a deeper mystery remains for enquiry: Why the Providence of God permits this de-" the struction? The sage tells us "the souls of the just are in the hand of God and the torment of death shall not touch them." They are the object of His special care. Whence therefore the nuin?

WHY GOD PERMITS IT .- Let us go over to Bethlehem. The Word Incarnate, object of the Father's Infinite complacency, is just born. The suspicions of a jealous and cruel ruler are aroused, and forthwith the Saviour might meet death in their midst. Miraculously the new-born King is carried out of the reach of Herod's satellites. His hour was not yet come, and "He that dwelt in heaven laughed at them." Nevertheless the Holy Family had to leave their home, take the tedious journey across the desert and dwell long years in a dark, pagan land. As for the innocent babes, they were mercl-lessly slaughtered, their only crime being they were near the Redeemer and about His age. No heed was given to the loud, bitter lamenta-tions of the mothers, Rachel bewailing her children because they are not. great martyrdom, a cruel spectacle! exclaims St. Augustine, and yet their enemy could not have profited them by his homage so much as he has by his hate; for, greater than the iniquity perpetrated was the blessing conferred on infants and mothers. The massacred Innocents were made the bosom companions of the Divine Infant to be raised on the altars of God's Church, and to shine foreven in the glorious Hierarchy of the Incarnation.

BLESSING TO THEMSELVES. Christ is even renewing in His Church, especially in its just members, the life of His Three and Thirty Years and still makes use of the iniquity of men to carry out His de signs for the glorification of the elect. Those in particular whose lives are destined to approach his own life, who are called to keep before the world the example of His virtues. must expect occasions, trials and vicissitudes akin to which occurred in His own lifetime and supplied the material facts His mysteries. "The servant is not greater than his Lord. If you know these things you shall be blessed if you do them. If they have perse-Me they will also persecute cuted That very Providence of God which

watches in a very special manner over religious communities subjects them to persecution that they may exercise the perfect detachment from all that is perishable which they profess. The good angel said to Tobias: thou wast acceptable to God, it was necessary that temptation should prove thee." God's fa therly Providence governs His children to their blessedness, sends them graces and trials, according to their of life. To them who serve Him in a worldly calling are allot-ted "the tribulation of the flesh," the struggle for existence, sickness in home, and not unfrequently death in the family, that they may be weaned from the pleasures of earth and become possessed of an everlast-ing heritage. But those who have up all for His sake, broken ties and panted with this ambitions, have another order of trials whereby they may reach a higher detachment. The very joys ich they find in the service of God, ess and fruitfulness of their stry, in the harvests which they

reap in souls, are snatched from then as if by an invisible hand. Contradic tions arise and obstacles are thrown in their path. They are ousted from monastery and chapel, wherein they had tasted such peace and consola tion, from the colleges and institutions which were the busy scenes o their fruitful labors. Sent on the noad of exile amongst people cannot appreciate their character or qualities, understand their language or recognize their services, they must forsooth begin life over again in order to adapt themselves to a new en vironment and submit to another or der of circumstances. Thus they learn to lean on God alone and put their trust solely in His help, as the Dis when they returned rejoicing on the miracles they had worked an the devils they had cast out, heard from their Master that they were to rejoice not because the spirits were subject to them, but "that their names were written in heaven." Joseph and Mary, warned by the angel, rose at night and leaving behind the shelter and comforts Bethlehem afforded, betook themselves to the land of Egypt and remained there long years of exile. Saint Ignatius having founded his society, written volumes of constitutions and secured their approval at Rome, would have taken only a quarter hour of prayer to be completely reconciled to the destruction of his life-work, if God so willed. He prayed, too, that his So ciety might never be free from persecution-a prayer which has proved se efficacious that there has never been a time since when some province mission has not been under the ben of expulsion or suppression. The blow dealt in one part of the world to one province is an object-lesson to all the rest. Mine to-day thine to-morrow

and all reap the benefit. A BENEDICTION -Another profound reason why God's Providence permits the dispersal of those conse crated to Him in the work of the Apostleship is the greater welfare of souls and the wider spread of the fruits of the Redemption. It is one of the ordinary means He uses to bring this great end about. "When you are persecuted in one city flee to Notwithstanding the ap another.' parent advantages of laboring amongst one's own, of having an intimknowledge of their ways and customs, of being the living embodiment, as it were, of the national traditionsi it is a broad principle, which the Savior exemplified in His own public life and handed to the Disciples that one is not a prophet in his own country. The more willingly will men receive him as an ambassa dor from heaven and accept the message, as they recognize in him the leading features of the typical High Priest, without fathen or mother or genealogy, lifted above the common plane of men's lives and ways. Be sides, it is this highest kind of actual detachment from all that is of earth which renders the missionary an instrument in the hands of God for the accomplishment of His greatest works. Such achieve the greatest results in the apostleship of souls The rain-cloud that hangs closely to the mountain peaks despite the favor able winds will not empty in refreshing showers upon the parched descri lands. Since the days of the Apostle down to our own times, from Jerusa lem to the farthest limits of the earth, and nowhere more than on our own continent, it is men born in distant countries, of strange tongue, or foreign accent who have been the pioneers of faith and Catholicity. The modern movement in the Church England, which has brought and continues to bring yearly, so many strayed sheep into the fold, may be traced in some measure to the good example, the patience and other virexiled clergy and religious of the first French revolution who found refuge on England's hos pitable shores. Is not France to-day ending forth her noblest and best the elite of the nation, to convey to all lands, even the most distant, showers of heavenly benedictions heavenly benedictions? Not only their prayers and good example, but their labors for the welfare of the peoples among whom their lot shall be cast—the cultivation vaste lands, the education of youth the care of the sick, to say nothing of the ministry of souls, will amply repay the benefits of hospitality. W be assured that it is not without a deep design of Providence that, at the beginning of a new century such a store of rich and seed, garnered up since the days of the first revolution, shall be flung to the four winds and borne to every quarter of the universe

Yet dispersion like all other tribulations has its dangers. Religious, though secularized before the world, still carry the obligations of their yows before God. Having put their hand to the plough they cannot look back remaining fit for the Kingdom of God. Many are deprived of the safeguards and consolations of community rule and in some measure of the direction of supeniors, while they

are cast, unprepared as if, into the tht.:k of the world's struggles and temptations. Not a few, robbed of their houses and every means of support have been cast penniless on the highways; and a large number have had to expose themselves to the perils of long journeys by sea and by land. Hence the solicitude of the Sovereign Pontiff and Superiors-General, shared doubtless by the body of the faithful, for the dispersed religious congregations.

Surely we can offer no more acceptable prayer to the Divine Heart during the month of February than that the innocent victims of cruel persecution may find in that same Heart an asylum of refuge, with all the light, strength and consolation which their trying circumstances demand.—Rev. J. J. C., in the Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND

Glasgow Catholics, are mentioned by a correspondent of the "Catholic Times." We gather together, writes, in this paragraph some interconcerning Glasgow esting facts concerning Glasgow Catholics which were made known at the various parochial reunions last week. St. Mary's parish enjoys the unique position of being in no debt and having several thousand pounds to the good. Referring to the extensive alterations shortly to take place on the church and the school which we understand will cost \$35. 000, the Very Rev. Canon Dyer, the rector, mentioned that no special effort would have to be made to meet the expense, as they had already the money in hand. Rejoicing over the spiritual and material prosperity of St. Aloysius' congregation, Springburn, the rector, Father J. L. Mur phy, alluded to the \$20,000 spent on the new parochial schools as an indication of their sound financial footing in the district. The Rev. Daniel Stewart, the pastor of Kelvinside declared with pardonable pride that during the past year he had not only been able to meet all the expenses o the mission, but to reduce the debt by \$2,000, besides paying the interest on the original debt. He looked forward to further reducing the debt by \$4,000, with God-s blessing, during the present year, if spared, and also managing for the building of a new church. Perhaps the statements made by the Rev. Dr. Mullin are the most noteworthy of all. His congre gation, St. Patrick's, Anderson, ing so very large, the St. Andrew's Halls, the most spacious and commodious in the kity, had to be cured for their social gathering. In opening the proceedings, Dr. Mullin, in addressing the enormous multitude, remarked that he was proud of St. Patrick's. Some little time ago, the Archbishop of Glasgow, standing on the same platform, expressed his gratification at noting that the Catholics of the city could fill such a great hall. But that night, Dr. Mullin was proud to proclaim, St. Pat congregation alone, without of other parishes, accom the aid plished the feat. Proceeding, Dr. Mullin stated that from a financia point of view the parish was in a most satisfactory condition. \$5,000 of the debt had been paid. Two beautiful side-altars had been added to the church, one the gift of Mr. Quigley, the other from th local Sacred Heart Association. And, referring to the late Canon Condor Memorial Fund, he mentioned that at one meeting \$3,500 was subscrib-ed fon same, and that in less than a the present moment they had already on hand in hard cash—the result of a few weeks' work—the sum of \$5,500 Truly a splendid record. The Very Rev. Canon Macluskey, speaking St. John's festival, S.S., pointed out that if the Catholics of this city were to make any progress, and to exercise the healthy influence they ought to possess, they must support in practical way the League of Cross. The stamp of failure was put upon many projects by the curse of

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Two additional changes in political circles are announced. Hon. H. G. Carroll, Solicitor-General, has been elevated to the Bench for the district of Gaspe. Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, the member for Gaspe, takes the vacant position of Solicitor-General.

MGR. EMARD.

His Lordship the Bishop of Valleyfield, presided at an ordination at the Cathedral this week. During his visit to the city he visited several of our institutions.

THE EDUCATION RATTLE

(From the Liverpool Catholic Times)
With rumors of war and heated dis-

cussion of fiscal problems to occupy

men's minds, the public may be par doned for paying less attention than it deserves to the line of action adopted by the recalcitrant County Councils of Wales. Yet that action is of great moment, and deserves the careful study of all defenders of denominational education. It is merely a passing event; it is a mighty movement determined, persistent, per manent. At first, superficial observers smiled at the resolve of Welsh Nonconformist oppon the Government's Education Bill refuse to act upon, that is, to put in force, all the powers which it conferred upon their representatives the County Councils. These superficial observers contented themselve with believing that the Government would very soon see to it that were obeyed; and when Board of Education notified that, in certain localities, it intended to defer the introduction of the Act, they were jubilant at thos exhibition o spiritedness, and began to think that the game of the County. Councils was at an end. Others, however, viewed with alarm the Welsh Nonconform ists' attitude, fearing that it was little cloud heralding a big storm. Events have proved the accuracy of their forecast, and will most, prob ably justify their fears. For, on Frilast, the Consultative Commission of the Welsh County Councils a meeting at the National Liberal Club, with Mr. Lloyd George M.P., in the chair, to consider what course of action should be adopted in view of the Board of Education's attitude towards such public bodies as had declined to carry out the provisions of the law. The resolutions come to by the

committee are serious, so serious as

to be not unfairly characterized

passive rebellion against the law of the land. Unanimously, report says the committee advised all Welsh Councils in autonomous districts to maintain rigidly the attitude they have taken up, and to await calmly any further step the Board of Educa tion may choose to make. Believing that the Board would not dare to in stitute legal proceedings against all the recalcitrant Councils, the Committee advised that, if one were singled out for prosecution, all the others should come to its help. And the it not unnaturally saw in Boand's postponement of the introduction of the Act into certain local areas an escape for the Councils o such areas; for unless and until the Act is introduced, who can be held guilty of infringing any provisions of Various other resolutions come to, among them being; that the sanitary and fabrical state of the non-provided schools should be care fully investigated, and where neces sary, full improvements insisted on that until these improvements were effected, even the Government grants should be withheld: that wherever denominational education was given in non-provided schools, the tables should be so arranged that i would come at the end of the ordin ary school lessons; and finally that all Welsh representatives in Parlia ment should give their united support to any motions defending what Nonconformists consider to be their rights. Now, what is all this but a rebellion to the law, and a challenge to the Government to enforce the law if it can? Nor is there here any sion; it is foreseen and welcomed. The position which thus arises is grave. Government repression a fire in Wales as would quickly spread elsewhere, and once our neigh bor's house is on fire, it is high ting But will the Government venture or drastic proceedings against the volting County Councils? He is sanguine hoper who thinks so! With troubles in the Near and Far East, with fiscal proposals of an unspeak ably momentous character at on which it must soon decide, our whole national system of land tenure looming up more and more distinctly every day—a natural inevitable emergence from any dis-cussion on trade and the comparative prosperity of industries -Government will have heart to throw itself over the Niagara Falls of edu itself over the Niagara Falis of education into the rapids of embittered religious dissensions further down? The fancy may be dismissed off-hand. What solution, then, will be found? It is hard to foresee. Certainly, the action of individuals, or of collective bodies, in Wales, refusing to pay or levy rates, none of which are to be spent on denominational schools, will be as futile as it is just. For the denominationalists are in a minority in the Principality, and were they even in a majority would scarcely make head against their opponents, practical and practised politicians to a man. The outlook is serious from any point of view. If a Conservative

Government can provide no help, a Liberal Government would simply in-jure us. Perhaps we can help our-selves? His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster recognizes the gravity of the situation, and is resolved spare no pains to safeguard the rights of our Catholic schools, which, even under the Act, are by no means free from burdens. The Churchmen are not so determined, perhaps be cause they are less united than we. And they have not, as we have, the assurance that a party like the Nationalist Party will solidly support any action which is needed to main tain their rights. Consequently, they must make their own bargain, and apparently, if we may judge by the Durham Concordat, they are quite ready to do so. But this again will us less strong, because more unfriended. Everywhere the prospects are drear, so drear, that the Episcopate are wisely determined to seek security and safety, when the educational matters of Scotland come up for settlement, in a demand for separate treatment of the Catholic schools. Perhaps, for us in England and Wales, the day for obtaining that boon is gone. If so, then we can rely upon nothing but our strength . . . at the polls. We are not an insignificant voting power, especially during a general election, when not a seat, but a party, is trembling in the balance Were we organized, were we united,

neither Liberal nor Tory programme makers and election managers would hesitate to recognize the value of our support. If neither party gave us a promise of separate should have lost nothing; we should be where we are. If either promised should have a chance of winning salvation where now only ruin stares us in the face. If both promised, then salvation would be won, and we could vote according to our science. But sitting down and waiting till the river has flowed past? It will ovenflow, and sweep us down the current. The three-and-thirty years since 1870 have much in them for us to think on, and many lessons may be drawn thence. One of those lessons surely is that, whatever else we have gained, we have not gained an enlargement of facilities for religious instruction in the schools we built. If we note carefully and judge accurately passing events, we may not unreasonably fear a still further curtailment of what is to us not simply a matter of highest conscience but a matter of life and death the Church in this land. Should the undenominational party win the bat-tle in Wales, they will carry their victorious march elsewhere, and in England itself the great conflict will be fought out to the finish.

AN APPROACHING MARRIAGE

Commenting on the approaching marriage of Miss Josephine Drexel, of the famous Drexel family, of Philadelphia, to R. Duncan Emmet, son of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York, which is to be celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral on February 9, a correspondent of the Boston "Herald" writes:

"The marriage ceremony, as ordinarily celebrated in the Catholic Church, occupies only a few minutes, and is very simple. The ceremony, as it will be celebrated in its entirety for Miss Drexel, will take something more than two hours."

The essential marriage ceremony in Miss Drexel's case will not take a minute longer than in the case of anyone else. But Miss Drexel will be Miss Drexel's case will not take church desires for all Catholic maidens. It is an ordinary thing for Catholics thus to be married. Seemingly, however, the good custom was beginning to be neglected among the millionaire Catholics of New York, and the high standing of the bride and groom in the Drexel-Emmet wedding puts a fine point on the rebuke of their good example. Miss Drexel is a member of the new Catholic Socie "The Daughters of the Faith," who have pledged themselves to car-ry the strictest Catholic moral principles into social life. She is a daughter of the late Joseph Dre of Philadelphia, and a cousin of Mother Katherine Drexel, Foundress of the Sisterhood of the Blessed Sacrament, for work among the Negroes and Indians. Dr. Duncan Emn worthy of their splendid religious and patrictic traditions is an event of more than local interest and in appy contrast to the international marniages, in which the American bride too often barters herself and her fortune for the doubtful privilege of rehabilitating some decayed estate and decadent lording on the other

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The topics which have mainly occupied the attention of the public, in Chicago and elsewhere, during the four weeks preceding this issue of our "Review" are the following:—(1) The disaster at the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago; (2) the threatened war between Russia and Japan; and (3) the course pursued by the government of this country in regard to recent events in Panama, as bearing on the prospect of an inter-oceanic canal. Of these in their order:

The terrible disaster at the Iroquois Theatre has drawn upon Chicago the attention of the civilized world. It is needless for us to join in the expressions of sorrow and sympathy which have poured in from all the great cities of the world. All that we propose to do here is to emphasize the leading lessons which this terrible event ought to teach us. From all sides comes the question—Why did this thing happen? And from all sides also comes the answer, with practical unanimity—Because the law was not enforced.

There is one respect in which the practice of some of the leading nations of Europe is decidedly superior to the practice in this country. They enforce the law, as they find it; we do not. With them the question is—What is the law? With us the question is—Is it entirely convenient that the law should be enforced? When shall we learn the lesson that, good or bad, expedient or inexpedient, the law is the law, and that the law, so long as it is the law, must be enforced at any cost?

forced at any cost?

It has been truly said that the best way to repeal a bad law is to enforce it. Our State Legislatures and our City Councils have contracted an evil habit of passing drastic and unreasonable laws and ordinances for the purpose of winning popular favor, or of pandering to a pharisaical sense of self-rectitude, without there being the least intention that such laws or ordinances shall ever be enforced. 'Tis a custom more honored in the breach than in the observance, and the sooner it is abandoned the better fon all concerned.

When the habitual violation of law leads to some horrible calamity, like that at the Iroquois Theatre, there becomes immediately manifest a disposition to go to the opposite extreme, and to insist upon the severest punishment for those who have been led to violate the law by the culpable indifference of the public itself. Do the owners of the Iroquois Theatre deserve to be punished any more than the owners of a dozen other theatres in this city.

Has not the evidence taken so far abundantly shown that there are at least a dozen theatres in Chicago which are worse death-traps than was the Iroquois? Because the disaster happened to take place at the Iroquois, is that any reason why its owners are more guilty and more deserving of severe punishment than the owners of other theatres whose escape from similar disaster was only due to a higher measure of good luck?

One reflection is forced upon the mind that dwells upon the tragedy of the Iroquois: In what concerns most closely "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" the progress world is open to question. A children until the streets of cities possibility in modern times. The Asiatic chief who built his ghastly tower of human skulls would not be tolerated to-day, even within the fines of the Ottoman Empire. precisely the same results as those human monsters effected in a former age. Our railroad wrecks, our losses erveless life led by the submerged tenth in our great cities are m disastrous to the essential aims and functions of human existence than the ruthless atrocities of the barbarian tyrants of formen times. In one word, the spirit of lawlessmess which is abroad in the land is more rumous to the true spirit of civilization than the worst forms of despotism. And this lawlessness, be it observed, is characteristic not merely or even chiefly of those who are called the criminal classes, but even of our millionaires who refuse to pay their legitimate share of the public taxes, who are ever ready to encourage graft and boodle, and even of our school boards, and, worse than all perhaps, of the public press. — The Suppression of French Congre

SATURDAY, JAN.

(From The Messenger

The decision of the Fre

nent to nominate bishop cant sees in France, now ber, without submitting approval of the Pope, is sion of failure thus far the patience of the Ron ities and to force them in tion of appearing to give the abrogation of the The Radical Socialists w way with the Concordat, as the Minister of Foreign Delcasse, and the better the French Government n maintain it, they may ha wentually, and for obvio they strive to make it a the Vatican is guilty of its provisions for the nom canonical institution of b Concordat of 1802, between and Napoleon I., as Fiprovides that: "His Holi confer canonical institut ing to the forms establ France before the change

The change of governme ferred to was the Nationa which, in the year 1790, civil constitution of the c established forms prevaili that time were those agr ween Leo X. and Francis Concordat of 1516, which proved in the Lateran Cou nineteenth of December, registered by the French (on the twenty-second of M Its provisions were as fol King nominates to the P tor in Theology or Law, least twenty-seven years has the necessary qualific episcopal office. Th tion has to be made months after the See has cant. If the candidate p does not answer the requi tions, the King may p within the three months. If this second fails on account of some defect in the candiate, the self will make the appoint out listening to any furt mendation.

For more than a year t Government has been tryi sist that the Pope should the candidates it chooses and now seeks to enforce by proceeding to put its r charge of the vacant Sees, of the likelihood of breach Vatican. France has more the Vatican, and, conse the Concordat, than the France. What the would like to obtain as a the Radical Socialist agit not a breach of the Concemuch as a restriction of its far as they are favorable Church. Should the Vatio to recognize the State non bishoprics, no one in unio Church could accept the n nor could any bishop processerate the schismatic accept it. The situation cant, not because it implie mediate abolition of the but because it accentuate motive of the laws agains gious associations of Fran

Many reasons have been passing the Associations I there is one to which it and supporters of the law every other reason fails the indicated by M. Brisson which measure as far back as again as late as 1899, in all to declare null and voitions whose members, their inalienable rights," it right to own property, and to do as one pleases which are sacrificed though ated by religious vows.

This clause was actually in the bill introduced by in the bill introduced by tot in 1900, but it was et that the law might not be the Internationale, the Jewish Alliance and the cent. In his speech, Jan 1900, Waldeck-Rouseau sp vows as "the vice of the tions," and M. Valle, in the law to the Senate, deen religious yow as a criminal last month M. Girard offer endment to the Chaumle E

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respect in which the e of the leading nais decidedly superior in this country. They as they find it; we seem the question is—? With us the questionis—!? With us the questirely convenient that be enforced? When he lesson that, good to rinexpedient, the and that the law, so he law, must be enst?

ally said that the best a bad law is to entate Legislatures and is have contracted an ssing drastic and unand ordinances for winning popular favring to a pharisaical titude, without there intention that such cess shall ever be enustom more honored an in the observance, it is abandoned the neerned.

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is forced upon the upon the tragedy of what concerns most erty and the pursuit e progress of the puestion. A Crommassacre women and the streets of cities their blood is an important times. The Asiquit his ghastly townlts would not be tolven within the concoman Empire. But of modern life effect me results as those effected in a former and wrecks, our losses of the anaemic and by the submerged reat cities are more essential aims and an existence than the es of the barbarian times. In one word, wlessricss which is and is more rutmous to of civilization than of despottsm. And be to observed, is not progress.

the anaemic and y the submerged to cities are more sential aims and existence than the of the barbarian mes. In one word, safess which is as more rumous to invilization than despotism. And is it observed, is merely or even to are called the teven of our milito pay their legione public taxes, and to encourage and even of our the public taxes, and to encourage and even of our the public taxes, and to encourage and even of our the public taxes, and the public taxes.

Suppression of French Congregations

(From The Messenger Magazine,)

The decision of the French Govern ment to nominate bishops to the va cant sees in France, now five in num ber, without submitting them for the approval of the Pope, is an admission of failure thus far to wear out the patience of the Roman authorities and to force them into the position of appearing to give cause for the abrogation of the Concordat The Radical Socialists would do a way with the Concordat, and much s the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, and the better element the French Government may wish to maintain it, they may have to yield ventually, and for obvious real they strive to make it appear that Vatican is guilty of a breach of its provisions for the nomination and canonical institution of bishops. The Concordat of 1802, between Pius VII and Napoleon I., as First Consul, provides that: "His Holiness will confer canonical institution accordng to the forms established France before the change of govern-

The change of government here re ferred to was the National Assembly, which, in the year 1790, decreed civil constitution of the clergy. The stablished forms prevailing before that time were those agreed on be tween Leo X. and Francis I. in the Concordat of 1516, which was proved in the Lateran Council on the nineteenth of December, 1516, and registered by the French Government n the twenty-second of March, 1518 Its provisions were as follows: "The King nominates to the Pope a Doctor in Theology or Law, who is at east twenty-seven years of age, and has the necessary qualifications for the episcopal office. This nomination has to be made within six months after the See has fallen vacant. If the candidate put forward does not answer the required conditions, the King may propose anfollowing within the three months. If this second nomination fails on account of some canonical defect in the candiate, the Pope himself will make the appointment without listening to any further recom-

For more than a year the French Government has been trying to insist that the Pope should consecrate the candidates it chooses to appoint, and now seeks to enforce its designs by proceeding to put its nominees in charge of the vacant Sees, regardless e likelihood of breach with th Vatican. France has more need the Vatican, and, consequently, of the Concordat, than the Church has the government would like to obtain as a result of the Radical Socialist agitation, not a breach of the Concordat much as a restriction of its terms, so Church. Should the Vatican decline bishoprics, no one in union with the Church could accept the nomination, nor could any bishop presume to consecrate the schismatic who would accept it. The situation is signifimediate abolition of the Concordat but because it accentuates the real motive of the laws against the reli gious associations of France.

Many reasons have been alleged for passing the Associations Law. But there is one to which the framers and supporters of the law cling when every other reason fails them. It was indicated by M. Brisson when urging the measure as far back as 1882, and again as late as 1899, in his proposal to declare null and void associations whose members, "renounce their inalienable rights," that is, the right to own property, to marry, and to do as one pleases — rights which are sacrificed though not alienated by religious vows.

This clause was actually contained in the bill introduced by M. Trouil in the bill introduced by M. Trouil into in 1900, but it was excised so that the law might not be applied to the Internationale, the Universa Jewish Alliance and the Grand Orient. In his speech, January 21 ent. In his speech, January 21 ent. In his speech, January 21 ent. In his speech, January 21 in 1900, Waldeck-Rousseau spoke of the vows as "the vice of the Congregations," and M. Valle, in reporting the law to the Senate, denounced the religious vow as a criminal act. Only last month M. Girard offered an amendment to the Chaumie Educations

Bill, excluding from teaching all who made vows of celibacy or obedience, and M. Combes, though deprecating this phraseology as not strictly legal, accepted the amendment which was, however, defeated. The persistence with which this clause is inserted in every measure against the French religious shows that the real cause or motive of the legislation which penalizes and discriminates against them, without seeking to regulate other associations, is hostility to their religious life itself, and to the religion of which this life is a most emphatic expression.

The other reasons alleged for this legislation were never seriously en-tertained, either by the extreme Re whom chiefly MM Waldeck-Rous and Combes have looked for support. Thus the abnormal wealth, the liard of francs (\$200,000,000) attributed to the religious, was soon dis covered to be about one-fifth that amount (\$40,000,000) or \$235 property for each of the 170,000 religious in France. The alarm which M Rousseau excited about the evils of mortmain, arising from the perpetual ownership of the religious, ceased when it became known that they had been subjected, since 1893, to personal, income and inheritance taxes eight times as great as the members of other corporations. The Bishops of France, with scarcely an exception, and the clergy also, repu diate M. Rousseau's assertions that the religious were antagonizing and supplanting the secular clergy as oreachers and confessors. The charge that the religious were indoctrinat ing the youth in their schools with unpatriotic and reactionary senti-ments, meant simply that they were only opposing, as they had the right to oppose, the extremely radical sentiments of an administration like the present; and Frenchmen could not be blind to the inconsistency of depriving them of the right to educate at while encouraging their schools in the colonies

Except in the case of the Assumptionists, no proof has been offered of the accusation that they have been maintaining a secret political propaganda, and the press propaganada of the Assumptionists, if political, was in no wise secret. Finally, the complaint of such journalists as Yves Guyot, Gohier and Conybeare that the religious were popularizing a gross miracle-mongering, substituting a facile devotion fon genuine faith, and menacing the industrial progress of the country, are too ridiculous for serious consideration.

As the movement against the reli-

gious advances, it is clear that the Radicals, without whose aid the present Government could not last, are having their way, that the Associa-tions Law, as M. Viviani declared when it was first under debate in 1900, "was only a shirmish in the series of battles of the past and ture," and as the "Temps" observed: 'Not only the first blow of the pick the structure of the Concordat, but the first step in the radical extirpation of the religious spirit, as it is said, in the dechristianiza-tion of France.' "As disguise is thnown off, and as pretext becomes unnecessary, the Republican and Radical majority is showing more clearly the purpose not merely to separate Church and State by a breach of the Concordat-which many churchmen would welcome in the circumstances but to effect this breach in such a way as to deprive the church of its rightful resources and necessary independence. Already M. Combes has begun to exercise against the bishops and clergy a coercion which is equivalent to a breach of this treaty between Church and State in France. by depriving at least eight bishops of their stipends for presuming to express their political sentiments publicly, and withholding 300,000 francs (\$60,000) in salaries from the cler gy. For the past few years, dioceses and parishes have been left vacant, the government refusing to sanction episcopal appointments In fact, the Minister of Public Worship is actually disputing the right of the Holy See to appoint bishops to three vacan ies, or to exercise any jurisdiction in such appointments, except to con the government to designate.

movement against the religious in France is but a part of a general attack on the Catholic Church in that country, and it has succeeded thus far chiefly because it has been well planned by the well onganized Radical party, and because Catholics, though the vast majority in France, have failed to protect their rights, partly because of dissensions among themselves, but chiefly because their natural leaders in religious matters, the bishops and clergy, have been prevented by despotic applications of the Concordat, from training the people in such elementary principles as their rights and duties as citizens and the proper use of the franchise.

It is plain therefore, that

JOAN OF ARC.

On Jan. 6 at eleven o'clock the first stage in the process of the beatification of Joan of Arc was brought to a successful close in the Vatican by the Holy Father. A plenary session of the Sacred Congregation of Rites was held in the Hall of the Consistory in the presence of His Holiness, and Mgr. Touchet, Arch-bishop of Orleans, the Maid's native se, delivered an eloquent address in which he dwelt on the phases of the process. The Holy Father made a touching address, concluding with the words: "It is espe cially through the intercession of the Maid of Orleans that we implore the return of peace to the noble French nation, for the consolation of all To-day's ceremony signaled the definite intervention Pope in the Process-for it was crowned by the reading of his decree proclaiming that the Maid of Orleans practiced the theological virlues of faith, hope and charity in a heroic

But it is a mistake to suppose that

the Process of Beatification ends here. Before the Church admits anybody to the honors of her altars she subjects their lives to a crucible from which nothing but the finest gold of vintue can issue. When some Catholic dies 'in the odor of sanctity," a diocesan tribunal is constituted to gather and examine all the facts that might be calculated to afford a basis for the process of canonization. These are then sent to Rome with a formal request from the Bishop of the diocese the introduction of the cause. The Congregation of Rites makes a preliminary examination before examining the evidence. If the subsequent examination of the evidence is found to result satisfactorily, leave is given to open formally the process beatification, a postulator and advocate and defender of the faith are appointed. The last named, known commonly as "the devil's advocate, is charged to scrutinize the life character of the "Servant of God and to emphasize any valid reasons he may be able to discover in them for the quashing of the process. The advocate, on the other hand, endeavors to prove that the subject of the the three theological virtues and to reply to all the difficulties raised by the defender of the faith. If his presentation of the case is judged convincing, the postulant formally asks the Congregation of Rites to permit the Introduction of the Cause of Canonization. If the Congregation consents, the opinion of the Holy Father is taken, and not until this is given affirmatively can the cause be opened. At this stage the "Servant of God" becomes "Venerable," cannot yet be made the subject of

After the introduction of the cause begin the "apostolic processes" called because they are made in the name of the Pope. The first of them s concerned with the heroicity of the virtues of the Venerable Servant of God; and the second with the miracles which have been wrought through his or her intercession, and which are indispensable before the decree of beatification can be issued. Each of these processes takes up three sessions of the Congregation of Rites; the first is held in the residence of the Cardinal-proponent and is called the it is attended only by the consulters of the Congregation of Rites and by the Auditors of the Rota. The sec ond, or "preparatory," is held in the Vatican in the presence of all the Cardinals belonging to the Congregation, and here the consulters record their votes, affirming or denying that the virtues have been practiced in a heroic degree. The third meeting is held in the Vatican in the presence of the Holy Father, and now both Cardinals and consulters give their votes. The Pope, after having listened to the opinions of all, confine God to enlighten him, and, shortly afterwards, if the votes have avorable, he publishes a decree proclaiming that the Venerable Servan of God has practiced the virtues in a

public veneration.

This is the stage reached recently in the canonization of Joan of Arc. The remaining three processes are concerned with the miracles which have been proposed as having Leen wrought through the intercession of the Maid. For beatification two miracles are required, for canonization four. The greatest care is taken in the examination of all alleged miracles, and absolute proof is necessary before an affirmative vote is given. When both consulers, Cardi-

nals and the Holy Father himself are convinced beyond all doubt that Almighty God has wrought the miracles proposed as proofs of the heroic sanctity of the Venerable Joan, the final decree of beatification or canonization will be pronounced. This may take months or years or centuries, as the case may be—but it is hoped that in the present instance the Maid of Orleans may before long be raised to the honors of the altar.—Roman Correspondence, New York Freeman's Journal.

Lessons of the News.

CHICAGO THEATRE FIRE.—The jury empannelled to investigate the cause of the terrible loss of human lives at the Iroquois Theatre fire of Chicago has brought in a verdict, and as a result the following officials of the city and members of the staff of the theatre are held to await the action of the Grand Jury:

Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago; Will J. Davis, proprietor in part and manager of the theatre; George Williams, building commissioner of Chicago; Edward Laughlin, building inspector, under Williams, William Sallers, fireman, of the theatre; J. E. Cummings, stage carpenter; William Mullen, who had charge of the light that caused the fire, and Fire Chief Musham.

BALFE'S SON.-Each time that we hear the charming words and the entrancing music of Michael's Balfe' 'Killarney," we cannot held turning to the sad, sad picture of the great musician's destitute son. An old man himself, almost approaching the three score and ten. Michael William Balfe, is seeking vainly for admission to the London Charter House in th capacity of a pauper. The hundreds of thousands who have been charmed into hours of joy and happiness by the "Bohemian Girl," or "Innisfallen," would be astonished to know that the author of those delightful productions had a cherished son begging his bread from door to door. In a New York paper, last autumn, it was said that Balfe's son was trying to raise money to buy a hand-organ wherewith to grind his father's music on the streets. This may have been by way of a sneer; but certainly such misfortune is not a fit subject for heartless ridicule. The true story has at last come out and we find it told in this way:-

"Mr. J. Spencer Curwen, the wellknown musician, has written to the London 'Daily Telegraph' to appeal for help for Michael William Balfe the only son of the celebrated com Balfe is 66, and for years, in Mr. Curwen's phrase, has been homeless wanderer in London. He is now a candidate for admission to the Charter House, and it is almost cervacancy. Meanwhile lovers of Balfe's music are invited to provide the composer's son with enough for food and shelter till the Charter Honse reknown him from childhood, says that Balfe's present position is due to mis fortune on misfortune, everything indeed seeming to have gone wrong with him in life. His relatives cannot assist him to any considerable extent - some of them indeed, says Mr. Curwen, will not."

It appears that one of his sisters married a former British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and subsequently a Spanish grandee, but appeals to the Spanish members of the family remain unanswered. Another sister married a wealthy Baltic corn merchant, but his fortune failed, and they too are poor.

CASHEL'S CAPTURE.—The story of the murderer and desperado Cashel, is well known to all our readers. He fell into the hands of justice, was tried, found guilty, and condemned to be executed. In a manner worthy of the wildest days of Californian, or Texan outlawry, he escaped from Calgary prison, and for forty-five days, in the depths of a terrible winter, he avoid recapture. But at last he was taken, and now, on Tuesday he will suffer the death penalty. The fact of his recapture speaks volumes for the law and order that prevail and are maintained in our land.

whenever it comes to a question of the practical application of the law the Canadian system and the Canadian spirit have always the greater amount of credit. The recapture of this man is another warning to evildoers that this is a land of safety, of order and of law.

ANCIENT IRISH MUSIC

(Contributed by a Gleaner.)

So many articles have appeared in the "True Witness" on the always interesting subject of Irish music, that any fresh contribution may be looked on as a repetition and as unnecessary. Still it is a subject upon which too much cannot be written. nor could any one pen expect to exhaust it. Having long had the hab-it of gleaning tit-bits from various papers, I came on one the other day on the subject of ancient Irish music, and I thought that it might be interesting to your readers to glance over it. I am sorry that I cannot give the name of the writer, for the very good reason that no name is signed to the article and there is no indication where it was published. All the same it contains a great deal about the harp, its first form of construction, its subsequent modifications, and its adoption as a national emblem, on the flags of the country and on the coins.

Without assuming any credit for this explanation of how Ireland came to be called the "Land of Song," I will just reproduce the words of the unknown writer. He begins thus:—

"Heccataus, the Egyptian traveler, quoted by Diodorus, the Greek historian, 2,500 years ago, describes Ireland the Hyperborea, as having in it a city in the midst of a grove, where the priests of Apollo (the sun) sang his praises, mingling their voices with the sounds of the harp. 'That there are here harpers who, playing on the harp, chant sacred hymns to Apollo in the temple, setting forth his glorious attributes,' etc. This passage refers to the sun worship of the ancient Irish, and to the priests of the sun, who practiced very impressive ceremonies in their religious fetes.

"The first harps used by these an cient men were triangular shaped. The improvements made in the struc ture of the harp are exclusively Irish The angular harp was not capable of receiving a number of strings. It was found more proper to alter the right angle to an oblique angle, and to give a curvature to the arm. Beau ford, the great musical authority, says: 'The Irish bards in particular seem, from experience, deprived from practice, to have discovered the true musical figure of the harp - a form which on examination will be found to have been constructed on true harmonic principles, and to bear the strictest mathematical and philosoph ic scrutiny.'

"That the ancient Irish cultivated the music of the voice accompanied by instruments is proved in page of our history. Music mixed in every ceremonial. In their ancient worship the song of praise and thanksgiving was raised to the giver of fruits and the regulator of the sea sons. At their funerals the voice of lamentation was vented under the control of musical notation. In hattle the harper-bards with heroic song led on the warrior hosts. At the fes tive board and in the banquet there also, the voice of music stimulated the joyous passions.

"On all these occasions the haraer-bards caught the most touching sounds of human sensations, as they arose and were heard, and copied them on their harp strings. These were, upon succeeding accasions, struck out again from their strings, to kindle in othen hearts emotions similar to those which gave them birth. In this manner a series of the most touching sounds were formed by the Irish bards into a code of melody, which has lasted, has been preserved through unnumbered ages.

'Whatever passion the melody may be intended to excite, it never fail to awaken. It is the voice of Nature and will be heard. No other nation either in Europe or in any other part of the world, cultivated harp. It is Ireland's exclusively. It is the symbol and flag of our nation It is graven on our banners. It is graven on our hearts, formerly was graven on our Irish coins. 'Harp of Erin' has been enlarged, and is still preserved and respected by the refined of all nations, for is it not our very harp that is placed in the piano-box and struck by machinery. Open the front of the piano and see, Yes, it is there, sure and see. Yes, it is there, sure enough! That harp and all its belongings are Irish, and

'Must still be respected
While there lives but one bard to enliven its tone.'

"Ireland is the only one among the nations of the earth that exhibits on her national banner a musical in-

strument. Other nations display on their banners some emblem of their prowess and glory. It is perhaps a lion rampant on a field of gold, or a shield with the quarterings of ancient heraldry upon it; but in the days when Ireland was a nation, in the days when her armies anose in her name to assert her sovereignty, the banner that floated over their heads, as it spread out its green folds to the winds of heaven, displayed the harp of Erin, the type of her national existence.

"The poet, Thomas Davis, thus says of Ireland's music: 'No enemy speaks slightingly of it, and no friend need fear to boast of it; it is without rival. Its antique war tunes stream and crash upon the ear like the warriors of a hundred glens meetings; and you are borne with them to the battle, and they and you charge and struggle amid cries and battle axes and stinging arrows. *

The Irish jigs and planxties are not only the best dancing tunes, but the finest quick marches in the world.'

"From very early times the Irish were celebrated for their skill in music, and Irish professors and teachers of music were almost as much in request in foreign countries as those of literature. In the middle of the seventh century, Gertrude, Abbess of Nivelle in Belgium, engaged Saints Foilian and Ultau, brothers of the Irish Saint Fursa, to instruct her nuns in psalmody.

"In the latter half of the ninth century the cloister schools of St. Gall. in Switzerland, were conducted by an Irishman, Maengal, under whose teaching the music school there attained its highest fame Giroldus Cambrensis, who seldom had a good word for anything Irish, thus speaks of the Irish harpers of his time-the twelfth century-as follows: 'They are ncomparably more skillful than any other nation I have ever seen. It is astonishing that in so complex and rapid a movement of the fingers the musical proportions (as to time) can be preserved; and that the harmony is completed with such a sweet rap idity.

"For centuries after the time of Giraldus music continued to be cultivated uninterruptedly; and there was an unbroken succession of great professional harpers, who maintained their ancient pre-eminence till a comparatively recent time. Down to the middle of the eightheenth century Ireland continued to be the school for Welsh and Scotch harpers, who were never considered finished players till they had spent some time under the instruction of the great Irish harpers. We still possess great numbers of the airs composed by the old Irish musicians; and many songs have been written to them, the best of which are those by Thomas Moore.

"We know the authors of many of the airs composed within the last two hundred years; but these form the smallest portion of the whole body of Irish music. All the rest have come down from old times, scattered fragments of exquisite beauty, that remind us of the refined musical culture of our forefathers.

Bishop Gravel Dead.

As we go to press we learn that venerable prelate, Mgr. Gravel, of Nicolet, passed away to his reward after a long and distinguished career, on Thursday evening. May his soul

FATHER CORCORAN DEAD.

A well known figure in the ranks of the clergy of this province, Rev. Andrew Corcoran, provincial superior of the Clercs de St. Viateur, of Chicago, died at Phoenix, Arizona, on Thursday. He occupied many high offices in the Order of which he was one of the most brilliant and saintly members.—R.I.P.

TWO PRIESTS DEAD.

Two pniests of the Dominican Priory, 869 Lexington avenue, New York, long associated in the work of their order, died within a few minutes of each other on Jan. 22. They were Father Peter A. Dinahan, 56 years old, and Father Q. Pius Conly, 57 years old. Father Dinahan, aften a long illness with cancer, died at the priory at 12.10 o'clock p.m., and ten minutes later Father Conly, who was at the dining table in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, at White Plains, suffered a stroke of apoplexy and fell dead to the

of apopiexy and len dead to the floor. Both priests had been engaged as priest and missionaries in the Eastern States for thirty years. Father Dinahan was a native of London, Canada, and Rather Couly, of Now Lexington, Ohio. Joint funeral services were held in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, 66th street and Park Avenue, on Jan. 28.

ABOUT "CANADIANS."

THE WEEK'S ANNIVERSARIES.

While this has not been a week as prolific as many others in important miversaries, nonetheless it recalls that have been of no mean import in the history of the world. will run over a few of them, in the hope that some of the readers may be interested in their mention. Beginning with last Sunday, January 24th, we find that it con ates the birth of Frederick the Great of Prussia, which took place on that date, in 1712. It was on the same day of the month, in 1779, that Lafayette returned to France from Am erica. Having supported the American cause with his sword, and stood Washington throughout the war of Independence, Lafayette went back to France covered with glory, hailed a hero, a patriot and renowned warrior. He returned just in time to fall into the arms of the French na tion as the terrible Revolution, that was soon to rock the world with its "Terror" was beginning. And in France he was destined to play as important a part as he had played in America. On the 24th January 1838, took place the great earth quake that shook all Europe. Per haps it was the most widefelt pheno menon of that class ever experienced in the world; principally because it affected a thickly populated portion

The 25th January commemorate the origination of King James' Bible in 1604. On the same dase, in 1627, Robert Boyle, the Natural Philosopher, was born. It might be remarked that both Ganot and Atkinson, in their works on Physics, drew considerable inspiration from the formulae and the distoveries of Boyle In 1759, on the 25th January, the famed Robert Burns, the nationa Bard of Scotland, was born. The story of Burns is as familiar as his unsurpassed lyrics, and it is better to make only a passing reference to the date of his birth, because subject is one too extensive, and too attractive, for such a sketch of dates as this. On the 25th Janu ary, 1785, Matthew Carey opened his publishing house in Baltimore -th fame of which was widespread one hundred years ago. The 25th Janu ary was also the anniversary of the birth of the Inish painter, Maclise, which event took place in 1811. Like Barry and Ford, Mac lise carried the fame of Ireland's artistic greatness into all Europe and left behind him imperishable worksall of which shed a lustre upon his race and country.

The 26th January, 1622, saw the first settlement of Nova Scotia-and the history of the next century that land of Acadia is one of most interesting pages in the annals of the New World. On the 26th January, 1823, Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, died. On the same date, in 1887, the State of Michigan was admitted to the American Union In 1861, on the 26th January, the State of Louisiana seceded. And or the 26th January, 1875, Archbishop Patrick Lahey, of Cashel, in Ireland died. He it was who had for success the famous Archbishop Croke whose death was lamented a coupl of years ago. In these columns, that time, a correspondent told story of "Cashel of the Kings."

The 27th January, 1657, Coffee was first introduced into England. In 1706, on the same date, Benjamin was born. The life of Franklin takes in almost the entire eighteenth century-and his name has ne down both as a scientist and a patriot. On the 27th January, 1776, Edmund Burke made his first great the British Parliament Wonderful and effective as that speech was, it was only the first flash of genius; soon was it to be followed of a Parliamentarian. On the 27th France, and whose careers assisted January, 1871, Paris capitulated to most signally in securing her glory.

the Germans, after the Franco-Prus war. On the same date, in sian 1893, the United States lost one of its most conspicuous citizens, by the death of James G. Blaine.

The 28th January seems to have

had more than an ordinary share of anniversaries. In the first place, on the 28th January, 814, Charlemagne the renowned Catholic monarch France, died. On the same date, in 1725. Peter the Great of Russia, died. It was he who founded the city of St. Petersburgh, and build it upon spiles driven into the swamps that lined the Neva. He gave Russia the first of her fleet, and con structed the great norther fortress of Cronstadt, situated about eighteen versts from St. Petersburgh. On the 28th January, 1768, Cardinal Cheverus, the first Bishop of Boston, was born. On the same date, in 1802, Clare (Fitzgibbon) died. Lord 1807, on the 28th January, London was lighted by gas for the first time. We can scarcely form an idea of London in that day as compared with the London of the present. Gas was wonderful to the people of the dawning nineteenth century, while electriwith all its miracles of transformation, has become so familiar to the people of the opening twentieth century, that it is almost universa nsidered quite ordinary. On the 28th January, 1859, Prescott, the historian, died. To him do we owe much of the knowledge that the world now possesses concerning the conquests of Peru and of Mexico. His works are now considered as standard authorities in all that kon-

The 29th January, 1737, Paine the infidel was born. This man became notorious on account o the French Revolution coinciding with the publication of his "Age of -a book that has only title to recommend it. Of all the attempted philosophies that lack the elements of logic Tom Paine's is the worst. Only in an age of political insanity could men possibly stultify themselves to the extent of ranking Paine amongst the world's thinkers On the 29th January, 1820, King George III., of England, died. On the same date, in 1828, the famous Archbishop Marechal, of Baltimore, died. And on the 29th January mitted to the Union-just three days after Louisiana had seceded.

cerns these two countries.

This day, the 30th January, a day of striking anniversaries. It was on the 30th January, 1521, that Bishop John Folan, of the patriotic Episcopal ruler of Limerick closed his earthly career. On the 30th J ary, 1654, the transplantation Janu-Loughrea to Connaught commencedan event ever memorable in the penal story of Ireland. On the 30th January, 1649, King Charles I. of England was executed. On the self-same day—the 30th January, 1660, the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton and John Bradshaw were hanged at Tyburn and buried under the gallows-a strange and remarkable dispensation of fate. On the 30th January, 1869, William Carleton, the Irish novelist, died. He had gained 'sketches of the Irish Peasantry," work once very popular, because it caricatured the Irish people in a most abominable manner, but exactly to the taste of those who wished ill and their cause. On the 30th January, 1879, Marshal McMahon resigned as President of France. During the "seventies" no more conspicuous or noble figure stepped across scene of European affairs than Marshal McMahon. He was one of last and greatest examples of the by a series of the grandest orations that, perhaps, ever fell from the lips whose talents and lives were given to

could never be. Friends of the right and successful than much money or

When Garfield entered Williams College, he won the friendship of its pre-sident. Mark Hopkins. Years after ward, when president of the States, he said: "If I could be taken back into boyhood, to-day, and have all the libraries and apparatus of a university, with ordinary sors, offered me on the one hand, and on the other a great lum inous, rich-souled man, such as Dr. Hopkins was twenty years ago, in a tent in the woods alone, I should ay, 'Give me Dr. Hopkins for my college course, rather than any versity with only routine professors." Charles James Fox, unfortunate in

home training, had his defects largely remedied through his associ ation with Edmund Burke.

History, both sacred and profane is full of examples of the effects of friendship on character of David and Jonathan bring out all that was best in both those royal souls? Aquila and Priscilla have developed so grandly without the friendship of St. Paul? What would Cicero have been without Atticus, or Xenophon without Socrates?

"What is the secret of your life?" asked Elizabeth Barrett Browning of Charles Kingsley. "Tell me, that I may make mine beautiful, too." had a friend," was the reply. This is the secret of many a great and successful life. Many men would have lain down disheartened, long before he reached his goal, but for the stimulus and encouragement of some friend whose name the world never heard. Hundreds who are lauded in the press and honored all oven the world for their achievements owe their success largely to the encouragement of wives, mothers, sisters or other special friends.

The average man little realizes how great a part even of his material uccess he owes to his friends. takes to himself the entire credit of every achievement, boasting of his marvelous insight, judgment own and hard work. However, if should eliminate the inspiration and the free advertising they have given us; and if we should deduct from our popularity the percentage due to their good wonds, and give up situations they helped us to gain, the majority of us would find a great shrinkage in what we thought own achievement.

"Our chief want in life," says Emerson, "is somebody who shall make us do what we can. This the vice of a friend. With him we are easily great. There is a sublime attraction in him to whatever virtue there is in us. How he flings wide open - the door of existence! questions we ask of him! What an How understanding we have! words are needed! It is the only real society. A real friend doubles possibilities, adds his strength mine, and make a well-nigh irresist-

ible force possible to me." The example or encouragement of a friend has proved the turning-point in many a life. How many dull boys and girls have been saved fram failand unhappiness by discerning ure teachers or friends who saw in the possibilities that no one else could ee, and of which they were them selves unconscious! Those who appreciate us, who help to build up indestroying our self-confistead of dence double our power of accom plishment. In their presence we feel strong and equal to almost any task that may confront us.

A man should start out in life with the determination never to sacrifice his friendships. He must keep them alive or sacrifice a part of his man hood and a part of his success. There must be a live wire kept continually between him and them

ds thou hast, and their adoption tried, grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel;" and, old friends are removed by death or other causes, do not fail to replace them. You cannot afford to narrow the circle of your friends, for measure of your success and happiness, and your usefulness will largely proportioned to the number and quality of your friends.

A PLBA FOR UNITY

Bishop Matz, in a sermon in th Sunday, said:-

"Every Catholic should belong to some Catholic society, and then all should unite with the American Fedaid. "Win hearts, and you have hands and purses," said Lord Burleigh, cynically phrasing a great social principle.

No young man starting in life could have better capital than plenty of friends."

"Lincoln has nothing, only plenty"

aid. "Win hearts, and you have hands and purses," said Lord Burleigh, cynically phrasing a great social principle.

No young man starting in life could have better capital than plenty of friends. They will strengthen his credit, support him in every effort, and make him what, unaided, he would be refused? Then there is the eration, and thus present a solid serried front against socialism. Think

either good or evil in the world, just s we make it. The Catholic press es not receive from our own peo ple the support it des should not be a Catholic family the land without at least one or t sentative Catholic weekliess in the house. We often hear the plaint that they are not up to the standard. If this is true, whose fault is it? Our own fault, of course Why don't we support it better? Catholic press, and above all a true Catholic spirit, animated with the all-pervading principle of Christian charity, noble, ardent and generous enth asm for the grandest of all causes Christian education, truth and right ousness, giving everyone his due and standing up for our own rights under the protection of our laws, the are the means at our disposal, and if we don't resort to them, and fail in consequence, the fault is ours and we need blame no one else but our-

A BISHOP'S VIEW ON EDUCATION.

Addressing the students and their friends at the Laurel Hill Convent, Limerick, the Bishop of Limerick With regard to the teaching of domestic economy subjects, he should like a remark thereon to reach the Technical Department in Dublin. He set great store and importance ese subjects. Literary and scientific subjects could take care of themselves; but he thought in a poor country like Ireland it was of im portance to have attention directed to the practical and useful phases of education as well as other subjects. He knew nothing more useful for a girl at the end of her school days to be a thoroughly trained housewife. The Department required that girls who took up domestic economy subjects in their third year of scientific study should take with them some independent branch of science. He should say this was too much. Two years of science seemed to him to be ample qualification, and then for the third year before they left school to devote themselves practical and useful subjects. If this knowledge of science was necessary for cooking and laundry, two year ought to be sufficient, and the third year could be more usefully employed by girls in the study of domestic economy subjects.

He should like, too, that the system of inspection, which the Intermediate Commissioners employed for a year or so, should be continued and improved, as he thought it was of great importance for the good work that was being done in their schools that competent, experience men should go round and see actually the conditions under which education was carried on. They should see the methods followed, and not be sa tisfied, as the Commissioners s to be at present, with a mere paper examination.

He had been greatly struck other day by an observation of Mr. Lecky, who said that one of greatest practical mistakes made by the authors of the Protestant Refor mation was in the abolition of convents for nuns. When they looked at this city and the country and saw what the nuns were doing, they could realize the truth of Mr. Lecky's no mark, and see that the people who deprived themselves of so much power for good made an egregious blunder indeed. He would qualify Mr. Household Notes eliver without the trouble of rubbands indeed. He would qualify Mr. Lecky's remark, and say that the authors of the Protestant Reformation had no choice. Convents were plant that did not grow on Protest ant soil. The fundamental principles of Protestantism with the ideals of life which nuns set before themselves, and, therefore, as they could not get grapes off thorns nor figs off thistles, they could not get the fine flower of the Catholic Church which they had in their religious communities, in a religious body that was based on the ideal of every principle of Catholic spiritual life. They could see what the nuns did in the workhouse, where they were the only gleam of human life, the only light of human sympathy, the only touch of the human hand that reached the poon.

ANTI-POPERY DAYS.

The anti-Popery days are dying out if they are not dead already. Americans of intelligence, no matter how they have been brought up, are seeing that the Catholic Church, led by the Pope of Rome, is the greatest force in the world to-day against those who would overwhelm society with anarchy.—Sacred Heart Review.

OUR PUBLICATIONS.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

It was mentioned in my first article upon the old "Quebec Almanac, for 1821, that, as an appendix t Canada, written in 1811. It would be a long story were I to attempt to reproduce even a few extracts from a "sketch" that covers forty very closely printed pages. It would be however, very amusing to note queer ideas they had in those about the extent of the country, and the very elementary and inaccurate ideas of Canadian geography they possessed. I will not that enter into the subject as it would be interminable. But there is one of this appendix which I am confident will prove interesting to the reader of to-day, and from which I will borrow a few brief extracts.

THE POPULATION .- The popula tion of Canada, at the time of the conquest, was about 60,000 souls, including the whole of the settle ments to Detroit. At present (in 1811), the population of Lower Canada, (our Province of Quebec), is estimated at 400,000, about seven eighths of which are of French de scent, and profess the Roman Cath olic religion; the other eighth is composed of English, Irish, Scotch, Ger nan,s Americans, and their descend ants. Of these, the Americans now the most numerous; the next the Scotch. Till recently, the latter have carried on nearly all the exterior trade of Canada. They now divide it with the English, Urish and Amercans. There is hardly an instance o the French descendants, who are almost exclusively called Canadians in the country, being engaged in external trade; they, however, share large ly in the retail and internal trade. There are, as yet, no manufactories in the country of any note; those of leather, hats and paper are, ever, introduced, and the cloathing of the farmers is generall made in their There are two Iron Works families. in the vicinity of Three Rivers.'

A MIGHTY CONTRAST .- It would a needless task to establish a contrast between the conditions that obtained in 1811 and those of to-day The Island of Montreal, in this year 1904, has as great a population had the entire province then. would be no easy task for the imagination to figure this whole prov without a single manufac outside the Iron Works on the St Maurice, and the four or five and paper factories of Montreal and Quebec. One of the most interesting passages in the whole book is that which deals with the Canadian (French), as a people, and in which we get a very fair idea of how they were regarded by the best British minds of the time. When article were being published calculated to prejudice the English mind against the Canadians and their religion, w find the author of this important sketch making a strong effort to do them justice. Some of his remarks might be amended with considerable truth, but as they appear I will quote a few of them; it not being my duty, at this moment, to criticize.

of the Canadian population may be said to be agriculturalists. is no happier people in the world. Their labor affords them the ries of life; no part of it is taken from them, but what they consider as being for their own use. Amongst them, ambition and vanity rarely create unreal wants, nor envy sours real enjoyments. In the ordin ary state of human happiness they are cheerful and lively. To evils be yond their control they submit with resignation. They are strongly attached to their religion, their country, laws, customs and manners; and are averse to all innovation. partake of the French character, something in the same way as the New Englanders partake of that Englishmen. Both have been modified by circumstances, and now differfrom their origin. Where there isplenty of land to cultivate, the man who lives by labor depends only on the Almighty and himself. An America, the independent spirit of the Englishmen sometimes degenerates into licentious coarseness; the servility of the Frenchmen disappears. The Canadian peasant acknowledges superiors; to them he is respectful, but he expects a corresponding attention; an omission in this respect is not easily forgiven. To his equals he is polite and obliging; inferiors he knows of none; what he possesses he owes to his labor, and every welfbehaved person enjoys the means. If one of them serves theother, he is as one of the family. The Canadian farmer is social, to a fault; much of his time is sacrificed to this quality. It is this which prevents the young people from removing to a distance to occupy lands; it is this, also, which is the source of that value set upon the opinion of others; which frequently

size, firmly made, and active. There ie no people capable of greater fatigue and privation. In these, the-Canadian is singularly supported by the gaiety of his disposition. His mind is unimproved; his ideas confined; his character excellent. worldly concerns he reasons and acts from his own experience, his feelings, or some long received maxims. He is mistrustful reads, especially when it does not come from those of his own class. In spiritual concerns, he is guided his parish priest, (Cure), who, if he wishes to stand well with him, most meddle with nothing else.'

degenerates into vanity.

many a British speaker and writer in more recent years. Of late the Canadian is pictured as a "priest-ridden" superstitious and slavish being. But it is prejudice, coupled with bigotry, which dictates all these harsh and unjustificable criticisms; while the expressions of the writer of the above quoted article, savor of fair-mindedness, and honesty. The same wniter pays a splendid tribute to the bravery of Canadian soldiers, and fidelity of the Canadian clergy during the war with the United States that was raging during the very year

A BREAD MIXER.-Another usefu invention is a pread mixer that thoroughly mixes a whole baking in five minutes, and is so easily operated service. Children really like to help in the kitchen if something interesting is given them to do. They hate to wash dishes, and so does almost every one else. Constructive 'work delights then. Visit a cooking class in the public schools and see if this is not true.

GOOD COFFEE.-Very often goo coffee taste very bitter. The ren is cleanliness of utensils. It is is cleanliness of utensils. It is impossible to have good coffee unless the coffee pot is kept perfectly clean. Never leave coffee standing in the pot to be reheated. Warmed up coffee is an abomination anyhow, and the coffee pot is bound to retain a stale smell and taste. Do not wash the pot with other tins, but give it a scrubbing with soap and clean hot water by itself. Put it away with the lid up or off, as the case may be.

THICK, SOUR MILK will polish

for half an hour. Wash and rinse as usual. Every little crevice will be found bright and shining.

It is said that salt, sprinkled on rugs on carpets before sweeping them, will keep away moths.

ONE WOMAN'S IDEA.

A lady from the country once came up to see the British Museum, and an official undertook to show her round. m. and an After much walking through the galleries the official was disappointed to find that none of the wonders created any astonishment, or even interest. In due time, however, they descended to the great Nineveh gallery, which was then warmed by two large fires. As they walled among the monsters there came at last a look of real interest and pleasure into the lady's face. The official, looking round laindly said: "If you will tell me what interests you I will explain all about it." "Oh." said the lady "I should so like to know what blacklead they use for those fireplaces!" After much walking through the gal00000000

SATURDAY, JAN

"Welcome to China," is very good of you to l

We sat for some time parlor, telling Sister X news we could t nswering all her eager

"And now I am sur like to come over our pro the Sister, when our ne usted. 'It would not without seeing the work

We were very anxious could, and also to hear the founding of this litt colony, in the heart c

Since the early fifties Sisters of Charity have at Ning-po. The site of was bought during the t Taiping rebellion, when ese were flying from the were anxious to sell the it has remained in the nuns ever since. The C nost particular as to th any bargains they have cially of such as are con the selling of land an They even go so far as those homes sold by then uffered destruction at t the Boxers or other fan Sisters who came to mak etion were brought from French man-of-war, and ip through the town in c each guarded by an offic vening of June 21st, 185 vent is situated in the co Chinese city, and the nu only Europeans who quarter, all the others he esidence in the Kampo. o European penetrates part, and the doctor when he is sent for. Th elso is within the Kampo

Our first visit was to t naintained and managed ters, and holding abou tients. The babies' ward, separate, is very elastic, cording to the season. of illness and disease fine the ward here, and themselves are both the and doctors. Only in ve cases do they call in the he European doctor, a hearted Scotchman, who to give his help. During the war with Japan, sev convents of the Sisters of organized ambulances for which did much to relieve fering, the Chinese thems ing made no provision wh natives thoroughly appre hospitals, and the one at always well filled. Attach a dispensary, where every ing 200 or 300 patients, men and children, come. in attendance requires gre ity of knowledge, for ever

0000000000000000 OUR BO

BE IN TIME

Be in time for every call, If you can, be first of all— Be in tin

If your teachers only find You are never much behind But are like the dial true, They will always trust in y

Never linger ere you start Set out with a willing hea Be in tim

In the morning up and on, First to work and soonest This is how the goal's att This is how the prize is gas Be in tim

Those who aim at something Never yet were found too

Be in tim Life with all is but a school We must work by plan and With some noble end in vis Every steady, earnest, true Be in tim

Listen, then, to wisdom's e Knowledge now is free to Be in time

ABOUT FRIENDS, of friends," was often said of the young Illinois lawyer. Poor in purse as he was, he was rich in his friend-ships, and he rose largely by their aid. "Win hearts, and you have hands and purses," said Lord Bur-

AN IRISH NUN'S WORK IN CHINA

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JAN. 30, 1903

ANADIANS " _

e Canadian population to be agriculturalists. appier people labor affords them the life; no part of it is em, but what they confor their own use. Amambition and vanity unreal wants, nor envy oyments. In the ordin human happiness they nd lively. To evils beatrol they submit with They are strongly atr religion, their countoms and manners; and all innovation. They the French character, the same way as the ers partake of that of Both have been modistances, and now differrigin. Where there isto cultivate, the man labor depends only on and himself. An Amsometimes degenerates coarseness: the servilnchmen disappears. Thesant acknowledges sum he is respectful, but n this respect is not obliging; inferiors e; what he possesses he abor, and every welfon enjoys the of them serves theone of the family. The mer is social, to a f his time is sacrificed y. It is this which preng people from removnis, also, which is the t value set upon the thers: which frequently to vanity.

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OMAN'S IDEA.

the country once came British Museum, and an ook to show her round. alking through the gal-ial was disappointed to e of the wonders cre-dishment, or even inter-ime, however, they de-e great Nineveh gallery, in warmed by two large walled among the e came at last a look and pleasure into the e came at last a look
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IONS.

The

\$ "Welcome to China," she said. "It kind of case is brought for cure. It capable that they can learn almost apprenticeship lasts several years. Welcome to China," she said. "It is from the dispensary that the hospital is mostly filled, the patients who come there being often sent on, We sat for some time in the little parlor, telling Sister Xavier all the

answering all her eager questions. "And now I am sure you would ile to come over our premise s." said the Sister, when our news was exausted. 'It would not do to leave without seeing the work done."

news we could think of, and

We were very anxious to see all we could, and also to hear something of the founding of this little European the heart of a Chinese colony, in

Since the early fifties the Fren Sisters of Charity have been settled at Ning-po. The site of the convent was bought during the time of the Taiping rebellion, when all the Chiese were flying from the rebels, and to sell their land, and were anxious it has remained in the hands of the nuns ever since. The Chinese are nost particular as to the keeping of any bargains they have made, especially of such as are connected with the selling of land and buildings. They even go so far as to re-build those homes sold by them which have suffered destruction at the hands of the Boxers or other fanatics. The Sisters who came to make the foundation were brought from Macao in a French man-of-war, and were carried p through the town in closed chairs each guarded by an officer, on the evening of June 21st, 1853. The convent is situated in the centre of the chinese city, and the nuns are the only Europeans who live in that quarter, all the others having their esidence in the Kampo. As a rule no European penetrates into this part, and the doctor only comes then he is sent for. The Seminary elso is within the Kampo.

Our first visit was to the hospital, saintained and managed by the Sisters, and holding about fifty paents. The babies' ward, which is separate, is very elastic, and varies cording to the season. Every sort of illness and disease finds its way to the ward here, and the nuns themselves are both the sick nurses doctors. Only in very special cases do they call in the services of the European doctor, a kind largehearted Scotchman, who never fails to give his help. During the time of the war with Japan, several of the convents of the Sisters of Charity rganized ambulances for the soldiers which did much to relieve their sufering, the Chinese themselves having made no provision whatever. The atives thoroughly appreciate their pospitals, and the one at Ning-po is always well filled. Attached to it is dispensary, where every fine morning 200 or 300 patients, men, woen and children, come. The Sister in attendance requires great versatilare sent to the Sisters' hospital at Kampo, a suburb of Ning-po. They were formerly kept in the city, but there the hospital became so overcrowded that a branch house had to be formed. Sometimes French sailors are admitted to the hospital, and

in this far-away land. said Soeur Xavier, as she closed the door of the hospital and its sufferings. "Babies are brought to us, often only a few hours The delicate ones we keep and the strong is onesi are boarded women who bring them on the first of every month for inspection and, at the same time, receive their pay When four or five years old we take them back, and they are put in the orphanage, where they remain until they are grown up,"

There was no mistaking the creche which we now entered, and the baby cries fell upon our ears. A most ingenious contrivance, which entirely took our fancy, was made to keep the children quiet, and it filled its purpose in a wonderful manner. From a beam in the ceiling, stretch ing lengthways across the room were slung a number of baskets mad in such a manner that their tiny occupants could not possibly fall out. All these baskets were connectedby a cord, and one old bed-ridden woman lying in a corner of the room, was able by means of this cord 'to swing the babies to and fro.

"It is quite the nicest cradle I have ever seen," I said to Soeur Xavier. "Is it your invention?" She laughed "Yes, it is. We had such trouble with these babies, and they took up so much time, that at last it became necessary to do something, and now one old woman can look after them all."

Our next step was to the orphanage, into which the neglected castaway baby girls are eventually draft-The boys are sent, when five or six years old, to the orphanage kept by the priests in the European quarter. Here the girls are given all the necessary training-taught sewing and embroidery, and fitted to ear their living. Eventually, matrimonial alliances are effected between them and the Christian boys; but, as a rule, the girls do not see their bridegrooms till they meet at the al tar.

"We see the girls peeping over their shoulders to see what their future husband is like, as they come up the church," said Soeur Xavier. "Their marriages turn out very satisfactory, and they are laying the foundation of and children, come. The Sister a good Christian people. There is a of their work.

Attendance requires great versatiliof knowledge, for every sort and dren. They are so intelligent and is apprenticed to a trade, and within

anything they are taught. The last addition to our work here is the 'Oeuvre de la Jeuness Oeuvriere,' and it promises to succeed admirably.'

And then Soeur Xavier explained to

us the drift of the scheme. The peo-

ple in China are wholly dependent on the rice crop, and when that fails they are practically starving. In order to remedy this recurring evil, an idea arose of trying to establish a other Europeans, who wish for the school of work which—by supplyin benefit of the Sisters' ministrations permanent work to the womenschool of work which-by supplying would render their families less "Now we come to our Sainte En- pendent on the seasons. But there were difficulties in the way. The Pagans distrust the Christians; will have nothing to do with them, and them old superstition astill prevails that the Christians take thereyes out of babies to make into remedies. One day, however, a poor Pagan woman, driven by want to despenation, cam in fear and trembling to the convent to beg for food and ask for work to keep herself and her family from starvation. The nuns found she could embroider, and gave her some This was found most successful. The poor woman went triumph antly among her friends, and told them of her good fortune. These, realizing the benefit their neighbor had derived from her visit to the convent, felt some of their prejudice break down, and one or two among them followed her example, and ther the way was opened. The Sisters now sought to establish a permanent industry, and open large workrooms. But a difficulty still remained - th women accepted work from the conthey would not do the work within its walls. After a while one girl, with more courage than her neighbors, did venture within the worknoom, and when she returned in the evening unharmed to her home, the other women began to thinle it was not so dangerous, and by degre others also went, till at last the number of outside workers attending the workrooms rose to over two-thirds of the total. The women came morning to the convent, remained all and returned in the evening. This industry has raised the whole of families, civilized them, helped to break down the prejudice a gainst Europeans, and enabled many to support themselves in comfort,

who otherwise would be near starva-

tion. After a time it became possible

to build an atelier, and about 400

in it. The Sisters had not to teach

girls is arising, capable of doing the

the most beautiful old embroideries.

Church vestments form a large item

women the rudiments of em-

Now a generation of Chinese

During the first year the appren tices are kept by the Ocuvre and receive no remuneration, after prenticeship has expired, and vomen, boys, and girls are employed broidery, as they are very apt with their needle, and all learn to use it; but their natural skill had to be di-Ning-po has caused the desire rected, and artistic patterns given trades of the localities could most artistic work and reproducing taught.

> ed as it should be. So far the Germans have been the most successful

"This Oeuvre de la Jeunesse Oeuvriere will do more than anything for the benefit of the people, said Soeur Xavier. "To begin with in preserving our Christian youth during the perilous time of their apprenticeship by giving them trades in safe surroundings. The influence on the Pagan is even beneficial. It overcomes prejudice pe netrated into a class of poor, hard working, decent people, with whom otherwise we should have a difficulty in being thrown, and it brings the boys into continual contact with the sisters, priests, and other Christians Some of the Pagan parents not allow their children to leave their homes for any reason but to come to

As the number of apprentices grew made use of, and lean-to sheds put up for the looms, and the boys stow ed away at night in lofts overhead.

"It is hard to cope with the number who are coming," continued Soeur Xavier. "I have still to refuse those who wish to come. There is no imit to the extension of the work if only we had the means."

In China every branch of trade has its own guild, and each guild leagues together and is a firm in itself. In the future, then, were the Christian guilds to hold together they would become very influential. Already in the convent several trades are work ing-embroidery, silk-spinning, satinweaving, and, later on, it is hoped to add carving and additional machin-

"Of course it is slow work," answered Soeur Xavier to our questioning, "but if we can only put our workshops on a good footing we shall not only shelter and train number of boys, but afterwards, as workmen, they will keep together, and continue as they did with us. We hope also to influence the Pagan workshops, for if the artisans realize the advantage to be gained by our system they will endeavor to follow on its lines."

they are paid for their work, but a small sum is held back from the earnings to help towards their maintenance, and the rest is put aside to accumulate till the time of the ap this can then help towards starting them in life. Should, however, the family of the apprentice be very poor, and in want, the money is then given to them. The success of this Oeuvre in arise of starting it elsewhere, in the other provinces, where the respective

"Is trade in a flourishing condition in this country, Sister?" I asked.

'No, it is certainly not so develop

They have great initiative. If more badge of servitude. The Mandarins technical institutions could be started, it would be the greatest help towards trade. The Chinese have so much capacity, they would be sure to

'Tell us, Soeur Xavier, how you get funds for all your work here?"
"Well, so far we have managed. In France the societies for the Propagation of the Faith, and the Sainte Enance have supplied us. Now, however, owing to the suppression of the

diminished to one-third, and are likely to cease altogether. What then will you do? How can you continue?"

religious orders, these funds have

"We must continue," replied Soeur Xavier, emphatically, "at least must leave no stone unturned. But as it will be impossible to be perpelarge every available space had to be tually begging for help, we must become self-supporting. Once we have procured sufficient money to establish our technical school on a sure footing we would earn sufficient fon their is what we propose support. That to do. Raise funds from the charity of our countrymen first and then depend upon our industries in the fu-

> We had now returned to the ganden, and the Sister invited us to seat under the shade of the veranda.

> 'What more have you to tell us now?" asked one of the party. "Do you ever go out to visit the peo-

"Yes, indeed, there is plenty of visiting. We go about the Chinese quarter. Then twice a week there is the outside visiting through the country. We usually go in a boat called a sampan, along the rivers and canals, and visit the different villages. Some miles away there is a lake surrounded by mountains in a beautiful part of the country; it is not at all unlike Killarney, and each time I go there I think I am back again in my old home, especially when the rice fields are green, for they have that bright color we know so well in Ireland. There are numbers of villages around this lake."

Two Sisters and two native wome go on these expeditions, and it takes the whole day. As a rule, they ar received with gratitude and courtesy They enter the houses, see the sick people, prescribe remedies, and look after the children, many of whom are in a sad condition.

"The Chinese are naturally a good and grateful people, and easily influenced in the right way, and if they were only properly governed would be a fine race." Here the Here Soevi Xavier told us some Chinese history of which we were ignorant. Since the Manchurian invasion, about years ago, the country is governed by the Manchus-a corrupt and cruel race. The native Chinese are mostly of the peasant class, excepting a few rich merchants in the towns. is since this invasion that the pigtail has been instituted in China, and it was imposed by the Manchus as a Magazine.

are of this race, and are often unjust and cruel.

"But most of them have been kind to us," said the Sister. "They often pay us a visit, go over the convent, take tea and biscuits, ask about our work, how old we are, and all sorts of questions, and are most friendly and good-humored the whole time.

"Do the Chinese easily Lecome Christians?"

"They make very good Christians, but unless they become so when young do not change easily, for they are a very conservative race. We try and make use of all the traditions and customs-for instance, ancestor worship is converted into devotion to the souls in Purgatory. It is with the children, however, that we can do most, and they have a bad time, especially the girls. They are bought, while still quite young, as the future wife of the son of the house, and till old enough to marry are treated as drudges, and often most cauchy. Later, however, when married, treatment ceases, and the Chinese wife and mother has great influence. The boys have a much better time at least in the homes; as apprentices it is not so easy."

It was now growing late, and as we were to leave Ning-po that afternoon we felt we must bid Soeur Xavier good-bye.

"Come first, and have some of our best chosen tea. It is ail ready in the parlor; you must not leave without tasting it," said the Sister, as she led us out of the garden.

We were soon seated in the cool parlor around a most inviting teatable, while Soeur Xavier dispensed to us cups of the most fragrant tea.

"Mind you give a good account of us when you return home," she said, 'and tell them all in Ireland I have not forgotten my country friends. Promise to interest them in our mission here. Will you not?" and she eagerly caught hold of my hands, as if to extort a promise.

"Yes, certainly, ma Soeur we shall tell them, and do what we can to interest people."

"Our work here should appeal to them in Ireland, where, too. they are starting industries."

And now we rose to take leave. Soeur Xavier and two others of the little colony followed us to the door, and there bid us warmly goodbye.

"Do not forget your visit to the Maison de l'Enfant Jesus at Ningpo, as we shall certainly not forget it. For us it has been a great day, and brought us a breath of heaven, and Soeur Xavier waved to us as we mounted our chairs and started of down the street.

What a contrast those dirty stuffy slums were to the little oasis we left behind vs. and what wonders had been wrought by a devoted Irishwoman in this far-away land!-Rosary

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BE IN TIME.

Be in time for every call, If you can, be first of all— Be in time.

If your teachers only find You are never much behind, But are like the dial true, They will always trust in you

Never linger ere you start; Set out with a willing heart— Be in time.

In the morning up and on, First to work and soonest done-This is how the goal's attained. This is how the prize is gained-Be in time.

Those who aim at something great Never yet were found too late Be in time.

Life with all is but a school; We must work by plan and rule, With some noble end in view, Every steady, earnest, true-

Listen, then, to wisdom's call; Knowledge now is free to all-Be in time. Youth must daily toil and strive, Treasure for the future hive; For the work they have to do, Keep this motto still in view-Be in time.

WHEN HAZEL DISOBEVED -Little Hazel had been told that she was not to go out of the yard to play, their neighbor's children, having the whooping cough. Her mamma was afraid that Bobbie, her baby brother, who was a very delicate child, might take it if she did. Hazel's older brother had told her all about the disease, so the little girl had very vivid picture of its terrors in

For a week or two she played hap-pily enough with her numerous dolls and their carriage. One morning, however, the sun shone so brightly however, the sun shone so brightly that it seemed like a spring day intend of being late in November, lazel suddenly felt very much dissatisfied with her playthings and wanted to see Stella and Emma. The more she thought about it the greater her lesire to go out on the road at least. She remembered mamma had raid not to, but maybe the whooping cough was gone now. Well, she

You see, Hazel's reasoning was just like some older people's. Finally, she took Rosebud, her favorite doll, and went down to the gate, where she stood for a little while, looking through. Then she ventured to open saw some strange animal coming down the road.

"Oh, oh!" she gasped, dropping her doll and running toward the house. Both mamma and Lizzie, Hazel's cousin, heard her screaming in her shrill little voice: "The whoopingcough is coming! The whoopingcough is coming!".

"Why, what can be the matter with the child?" exclaimed mamma as she hurried to the door.

"Oh, mamma," sobbed Hazel, still trembling with fright, "I'll never do what you tell me not to again, for the whooping-cough nearly

For a moment her mother was pu zled, and she thought the little girl must be sick, but just then she heard the unmistakable bray of a Hazel's mistake. The little girl, how ver, had learned a useful lesson, and whenever she was tempted to disbley in the future she remembered the donkey and the fright it gave her Michigan Advocate.

NIAGARA FALLS IN WINTER.— Two young friends of mine, Rose and Lee Burnett, have just had the time

would look out of the gate anyway. of their lives. How it came about I of rock weighing many tons have swered Mr. Burnett. will tell you. Rose is twelve, Lee is ten. Rose is a reader of newspapers. One day she read how the ice bridge at Niagara falls had formed itself unusually early this winter and that thousands of tourists were flocking

> I've heard of it all my life. I've tried to imagine what it's like, and I can't. I wish I could see it, Bounce."

She thought she was talking to the good old house dog and nobody else, but when she looled up there stood her father. He smiled in a way that showed he had heard her, but he did not say a word. He had suddenly made up his mind that he and Mrs. Bernett would give their children a pleasant surprise. The surprise was nothing less than a trip to Niagara Falls in winter, when all of the tre nendous torrent that can be locked up is fast in ice and the sight is even nore wonderful than in the summer Three days later they were at the falls, father, mother, Rose and Lee.

All was white, glorious and beautiful. They tramped across Goat Island, then to the American fall and next to the Horsehoe fall on the

"I don't see what they call it a horseshoe for," said Lee, "when it's no more the shape of a horseshoe than of anything else."

"Fifty years ago it was shaped almost exactly like a gigantic horse-shoe," answered the guide. "But now the edge of it is gradually crumbling off into Lake Erie. Great masses

broken off the brink of the rock underneath the cascade and tumbled over the precipice, lodging at the foot of the fall."

The sight about the falls was s it a tiny bit, then further, until, alto see the spectacle.

"Oh, dear, dear," she said, "I of spray that in summer descend upon the road. All at once a dreadful sound broke upon her ears, and she bridge! I do wonder what it is like. all froze as they fell. The little streams that drained down near the shore formed into the most awful icicles ever seen. Some of these were quite 100 feet long, mighty, shining white columns with the sun upon them. Where the spray lodged upor the bare trunks and leafless branches of trees and bushes around there i clothed them in the most marvelous coat of ice flowers and foliage. The children got a photograph of one of it to all their young friends when

> Next they visited the far famed ice "Oh," exclaimed Rose, bridge. I see what makes the bridge. Great cakes of ice form in Lake Eric above, then they float down and tumble ove the falls one after another till there is a jam of them below the cataract. Then the spray showers upon them continually, together in a heap till it makes a rough, solid mass close to the very foot of the fall itself."

"Yes, that's it," said Mrs. Burnett Then in a low voice to her husband so the children would not hear she remarked: "The fact is I myself Niagara ice bridge was like."
"There's nothing like seeing things

Besides the Burnetts, there were thousands of other people crossing on that ice bridge. There were so many that people who sold refreshments and curios had built tents and upon the cold, hard surface sheds that had formed itself above the bosom of the roaring river. Mr. and Mrs. Burnett got one of these booths, while Rose and Lee took peanuts and molasses candy. It seemed the strangest occurrence in their young lives to be ing peanuts and molasses candy there almost upon the very face of the most awful cataract in the world.

But so soon as spring opens Niagara will show her power again. She will suddenly shake herself and sweep away in one movement all that holds her imprisoned. She will pile that ice bridge thirty or forty feet hi and hurl it, down the river, and will disappear as if it had never been.

-Western Watchman.

A BOY'S HIT.

Tom's mother had made him a pair of knickerbockers out of a pair of his father's left-off trousers. Tom is five, and, of course, was very proud of the garment. One day a lady called on his mother when he also happened to he at nome. After the usual greetings, the lady turned to Tom and said: "Why, Tommy, what a swell you look in your new knickerbockers, to be sure!" Thereupon Tommy stands up and proudly exclaims, looking at them: "Ain't they fine? My papa was married in these knick-res!"

Boys' Overcoats

(Notre Dame street side, 1st floor.)

Coats that the boy is more likely to.

street that the boy is more likely to.

Boys' Blanket Overcoats, high storm collar, lined with tweed, hood lined with red flannel, piping to match. Regular price was \$5.85. JaLuary sale price. \$3.25

The regular \$5.85 Blanket Overcoats for \$4.95

Ladies' Gloves

On Final Perseverance,

(By a Regular Contributor.)

A few Sundays ago I heard a ser on Final Perseverance, in which the preacher sought to impress his hearers with the necessity of perseverance to the end. He showed how many a whole future lost by a per son giving in at the last moment and us losing the fruits of a whole life time of persistence in virtue. It is not about the sermon, nor upon that ex act subject, that I wish to write this week; but as it suggested to my mind the thoughts that are now coursing through it, I have taken it as a kind of text for my more common place observations. That which the speaker mentioned in his sermon I have found to be applicable in almost every sphere of life, even outside the region of spiritual affairs.

LOSING PATIENCE .- In all my observations I have never found any failing so general amongst men as that of losing patience at the wrong moment. I must say that wo men, as a rule, have a greater power of resistence and they generally can persevere to the bitter end. They are more capable of suffering in silence and of enduring repeated disappoint ments; they have a stronger faith in an ultimate triumph, and even in the darkest hour they can calmly sit still and await the inevitable; and even when the blackness of utter disap pointment closes in on them, they go down still cherishing a hope that a change will come at the last moment still expecting the ray that has never shone, and that is destined to never shine for them. But a man has not always that same persistence. He will display extraordinary powers of endurance; he will climb for years the hill slope of some ambition; he will be overcome by opposition and will rise against it, apparently stronger after each fall; and finally, just as the goal of his life-labor is about to be reached he will let go his hold, turn aside from the furnow, hesitate for a moment, and all is lost-not only all that he has been so long aiming at, but all his efforts, struggles and sa crifices of the past, vanish and are just as if they never had been.

SOME EXAMPLES .- Some weeks ago I watched a man in a wood-yard attempting to split a knot of elm. He worked at it for an hour, He must have swung his axe at least one hundred times. He made huge gashes in the stubborn block, but it would not split. He got an wedge and drove it in as far as he could into the crack that his axe had made in the piece of wood. Finally, after a whole hour of fearful toil, he gave up in utter despair. He turned to load a cart that had come in. was doing his work, a young lad came along, picked up the axe, gave the block of wood strong blow, and it split in two. It the man had only persevered and struck a couple of blows more his labor would have been rewarded by a success; but he gave up at the last moment. and the boy had the credit of having split that piece of wood Yet the boy never could have done the preparatory work that the man had performed, and without the young lad could never have split it in two parts. That illustrated to me the virtue of perseverance to the finish. At the last hour, on the very eve of our success, when nothing mor-tal can prevent our achieving that we drop the axe, turn aside in de-spiar, and leave all the work that we have done to benefit the one, far our inferior, who comes along and reaps an easy triumph. Another example, in another sphere, I witnessed not long since. A man was trying to open a tap that had got so rust stiff from one cause or other, that it seemed impossible to He had worked for a long time at it, turning it now this way and now that way, until his hands were so blistered that he could no longer take hold of it. He got a at it again, when it flashed on him ed aside from it. Five or ten minutes later his wife came in, and without a word, went over to the r, the water came out and she eded to use it, perfectly obliviof the fact that she had don anything exceptional, you should have seen her husband's astonish-ment; but he said nothing. He had took into account that it was

never have turned it. But the labor is guaged by the standard of su that follows it; not by its a wood-splitter and of the tap turner. is equally true of almost all of us in every sphere of life. We labor on he-roically to the very end, and just as is about to dawn upon us, we hesitate, cease to persevere, and we turn aside from the task. The next one who comes the same way finds the work done, except the last finishing touch, completes it and reaps both reward and credit.

IN OTHER SPHERES.-It is this

fatal weakness that comes on at the

very last moment that upsets our best calculations in life. We are anxious to attain some personal good, and we are under the false impression that all others are just as nxious as we are; forgetful of the fact that others have not our peronal interests at stake, but rather have their own immediate interests that run not in the same groove. wonder why they procrastinate, why they do not push matters as rapidly as we would do ourselves. Finally we have received so many imaginary setsback that we end by giving up entirely. Just at that moment success may have been at our door, we knew it not, and we closed our door a minute too soon. Then we bewai for the rest of our lives the fatal ply due to our lack of final perseverance. So that in almost every sphere of life we can find an application of the teachings of the Church, as they came to us through the mouth of the priest whose sermon on Final Perseverance had created such a suggest ive impression upon me. If I were to proceed to enumerate the instances that came to my mind I would never close. But each one of us, in his own individual life, can summon up expe riences that are along the same lines, and not one of us but has, at som time or other, felt a bitter regret for not having persevered unto the end in some vital undertaking.

ARCHBISHOP BEGIN.

Archbishop Begin has gone to Europe for a brief vacation

COMING WEDDINGS.

Four former wards of the Catholic Emigrating Society of this district-Mr. John Sullivan and Miss Nellie Macdonald; and Mr. Thomas Cottle and Miss Ellen Coyle, will be married at St. Patrick's Church on Fe-

WhitakerWright's Case

(By An Occasional Correspondent.)

Possibly no instance is more striking, in modern times, of the setting up of wealth as an idol and adora-tion of it to the end, regardless of all considerations of any future life, sensational arrest in America, sensa tional extradition, sensational tria in London, and sensational suicide at the close of it, have filled the press of two continents during the past week. To give our neaders a ful idea of the last scenes in that eventful trial we take the following spatch, dated London, January 28:~ "A post mortem examination has that Wright committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium. The investigation made indicates that Wright must have swallowed the tabloid po

fore Justice Bigham, after receiving his sentence. It is recalled that Wright pulled a handkerchief from his pocket and appeared to wipe his cover of this he took the fatal dose At the post montem examination of the body of Whitaker Wright his features showed no trace of the suffering he must have endured prior to His face was calm and peace ful. His brain was found to been abnormally large and as the ex amination proceeded nces of cyanide or potas sium which confirmed their tions of the deadly tabloids, still un ach. Wright evidently having swall that a revolver had been found fully loaded. It was concealed in his strong determination to end his life the last days of the trial was de-signed to disguise, in case of neces-sity, the taking of the fatal dose.

ording to the doctors the dead man prolonged his agony by taking too many of the cyanide of potassium tabloids, as a smallen would have brought death sooner. sium

As one organ has said, "he was a gambler to the end." that is to say a man who took chances and risked all for the sudden wealth that a gain might bring him. What had W done? One London papen made stimate that he had no less than £22,355,000 of floatations spread over forty-one companies that he had promoted, and all of which were baseless—so many "South Sea Bub-bles." This vast amount of money was manipulated by this one The frauds that he had perpetrated came to light, ruin followed swiftly justice was on his track; and finally when the one and sole and all-ab sorbing aim of his existence wa frustrated. he bowed to the inevit scould not face the consequence his career, but who preferred plunge into the awful darkness of th unknown.

This is the adonation of money is all its acceptations; this the sacrificing of everything on earth and the hereafter for the attainment of wealth-be it fairly or otherwise honestly on dishonestly; this is the substituting Mammon for God, and when Mammon failed the poor gambler of fickle fortune, there God to turn to in the hour of misfortune and punishment. there was a God; but he had forgotten all about that Being's existence. his mind, heart and soul being centred in the Mammon that fled him What a fearful awakening it must have been, to step, by his own free act, from that dock into the presence of a judge whose very existence had been so long ignored? But there is little use moralizing-the lesson there, let who will read it and take

About Our Neighbor.

Did you ever realize how easy it was to fall into the habit of gossiping, of carping at your neighbors, of repeating tittle-tattle, of propagating those teasing remarks of which one says "Oh, that doesn't worry me at all!" and yet feels the tiny grain that almost imperceptibly but ever increasingly clogs the smoothness of the social wheels!

Carping is the smallest and there fore most insidious enemy of the human race, and its sure results are the slow disruption of friendly relations, the growth of uncharity, the miserable habit of picking flaws and a gradual loss of faith in human nai ture-because "those othen people" do not look at things from our point story about the Quaker: "Betsy," he "all the world is queer thee and me, and sometimes I think thee is queer, too." Perhaps, know the woman who begins by criticising her grocer-that is, she began with the grocer-at the earliest stage of youn mutual acquaintance. If she were Mrs. S.— she would instruct the boy who drives the wagon and takes orders to do so and so; and she wouldn't permit purchasers in the store to talk on such and such sub jects while other customers were do ing their daily marketing; she would also insist on meats being brought from the butcher-at this precise time and in this precise manner

After she has in her masterful way taught the grocer his business, turns your attention to the neighborhood. The washing hanging out in a yard across the street; laziness and incomptence of a certain maid of housekeeper; the obvious fact that such a person was not always used to her present surroundings. Then come in for their share. This one superficial education, another poses as a philanthropist for the credit it brings hen, or as a club woman. When at last, after running through a long list our universal critic begins on her pastor, with innuendoes. the matters and manners of his sermons, with sneers at his method handling church work with loud objections to his headship of church societies—then we bring ourselves up with a start and begin to realiz how hateful she can make every relation of life, how bald is neighbor hood courtesy that hides the criticia ing spy, how useless is kindness and helpfulness that is to be met with nothing more than bitter contradic tion; and we question too, as

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo April 30th to Dec, 1st, 1904.

OTTAWA TRAIN SERVICE

Lv Windser Stm., 8.45 a.m., "9.40 a.m., \$10.00 a m., 4.00 p m., *10.10 p.m.

Ar. Ostawa, 11.45 a.m., *12 40 p.m., \$1.25 p.m.
7.00 p m., *1.10 a.m.

Lv Place Viger, 3.20 a.m., 540 p.m.

"Daily, Sundays included. \$2 undays only,
Other trains week days only.

Ouchec Service. fs.36 a.m., 12 p.m.

\$3.30 p.m., *11 60 p.m.

†Week days, \$5 undays only. *Daily

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Through from Windsor St., 7.45 p.m. daily except

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, SORT. JAMESSTREET, next Post Office

GRAND TRIINK BALLYE

WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, Mo April 30, Dec. 1, 1904

Ten times larger than the Pan-American Ample hotel accommodation for visitors.

INTERNATIONAL LIMITED" daily a ar. at Toronto at 4.40 p.m., Hamilton 5.40 p.m., Niagara Falls, Ont., 6.45 p m., Buffalo 8.00 p.m., London 7.43 p.m., Detroit 10.30 p.m., Chicago 7.2

m. Elegant CafeService on aboveTrain FAST OTTAWA SERVICE Lv. 8.40 a.m. week days; 4 10 p.m. daily. Ar. Ottawa 11.40 a.m. week days, 7.10 p.m.

MONTREAL and SPRINGFIELD, Mas Through Coach, Parlor and Sleeping Car Service, Trains leave Bonaventure Station at 9.01 a.n week days and 8.40 p.m. dailh.

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

JOHN MURPHY & CO

Great January Clearing Sale.

General Range of Discounts, 10 to 75 p c

Every Lady's Bargain in Blouses

A Chance we did not miss and which our customers should not either.

Cleared from a Manufacturer Practically Our Own Terms.

47 Dozen Blouses in ALBATROSS and CASHMERETTE, new and beautiful patterns, in light and dark shades, worth at regular values, \$1.50, \$1.65 and \$1.85; sharing the benefit of our purchase with the public, our price will be, while 70 As we expect these to be picked up in double quick time, intending buyers, to save disappointment, should come early.

IN PREPARATION: The Biggest Silk Sale in Years!

We claim that our Silk Stock is the largest and finest in Montreal. When we state that its monetary value is something like \$35,000, an idea of its size, at least, can be formed. But it is choice as well as comprehensive, as roost shoppers know. We want to reduce the stock \$10,000, if possible, before stock-taking, and for this purpose we will commence this week (on WEDNESDAY) to run for the balance of the week what will prove the biggest "SACRIFICE" sale of Silks in years.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Terms Cash Telephone Up, 2740

Patent Report.

publish a list of patents recently granted by the American Governmen through the agency of Messrs. Ma rion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Wasnington

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

747,384-Messrs. D'Artois & Brouillette. Waterloo, Que. Mow-

747,418-Joseph d'Halewyn, Nominingue, Que. Rotary engine. 748,629—Frank Meanley, Mt. Elgin

Que. Rotary engine. 749,192—H. V. Hillcoat, Amherst

N. S. Combination ball and roller bearing. 749,231—Bohn J. Shannon, Mont-real, Que. Can making.

S. CARSLEY Co.

Men's and Boys' Clothing Sections

Men's Clothing

Tuques and Sashes

lain Scarlet Wool Tuques and Sashes.
The January sale price per piece is...... 25c

KATHLEEN—2 dome Kid Gloves, in effective shades of tan, brown, navy, gray, ox-blood, green, drab, also black and white, fancy silk points. Sizes 5 1-2 to 7 1-2. Sale price, per pair. Navy, Scarlet or Cardinal, with three white stripes, Tuques and Sashes. January sale price, each

5 1.2 to 7 1.2. Sale price, per pair.

COUNTESS—2 dome Kid Gloves, in the newest shades of tan, brown and gray, also in black and white, fancy silk pointe. Sizes 5½ to 7. Sale price, per pair.

24.EXANDRA—2 dome Kid Gloves, in shades of tan, brown, green, ox-blood, also in black and white, fancy silk points. Sizes 5½ to 7. Sale price, per pair.

S1.45.

(Store No. 4, Notre Dame street side, ground floor.) Tuques and Sashes, best quality flugering, plain colorings, scarlet, navy, eardinal, light blue, brown, royal, also either black or white. January sale price...... 62e

(Store No. 3, St. James street side,

Sanitary Drinking Cup

Regard for the scholars' health has caused the sommissioners of many suburban schools to provide for an ample supply of pure drinking water. The edict has also gone forth that each pupil must supply his or her own drinking cups. Any one of the following are recommended.

lle rivetted handle 13c Collapsible Drinking Cups, made of

aluminum Cup, Saucer and Plate for 39e (Store No. 3, St. James street side, Ground Floor.)

Rubbers.

Ladies' Plain Croquet Cotton Lined Rub. bers. Sizes 2½ to 8. Janusry sale price, per pair............. 25e-

Sale price, per pair... 25e

Men's Rubbers, in low cut or high storm
styles, cotton lining. Sizes 6 to
10. Sale price, per pair.... 54e
(Notre Dame street side, Ground Floor,
Store No. 1.)

Good Line of Underwear

Men's Heavy Ribbed All-Wool Shirts and Drawers; Shirts are double breasted. January sale price, per gar-

Ladies, Don't Forget the Sale of Ribbons

Most beautiful Ribbons ever imported into Canada now being shown at The Big Store. A special purchase made by one of the Directors while in London, England. Ribbons that are quite past the ordinary in every respect.

Ribbons with velvet and fringed bars introduced into this weave, and worth from \$2.50 to \$4.00 yard, many of which we are enabled to sell for one-quarter their value. These, in addition to the usual fine stock always carried by The Big Store.

All Ribbons reduced in price for the January sale.

(Notre Dame and St. Peter street side, ground floor.)

S.CARSLEY CO.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street, Montreal

CARPETS Wilton, Axminster, Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry, Curtains, Rugs, Drapes, Upholstery Materials, Wool, Art Squares, and made up; Bordered and Parquet Carpets, Beds, Mattresses and Bedding, all

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

at January sale. Discounts from 15 per cent, to 50 per cent.

THOMAS LIGGET, ST. CATHERINE STREET,

EMPIRE BUILDING

DENTIST.

Walter G. Kennedy, Dentist,

883 Dorebester Street RERMARSVICED

Wreck of a Schooner.

on Jan 23, off Quogue, L.J., of the four-masted schooner Augustus Hunt, bound for Boston from New Norfolk Va. Of the crew of 10 only men were saved, the second mate. George Ebert of Cleveland, O., and a washed on the beach and whose name

The vessel was in command of First Mate Coonar, who had charge place of Capt. Robert Blair when she night during a dense fog the schoon the beach and about a mile west of life saving patrolman heard the cries moned the station crew. For hours the life savers were able to hear the cries of the men on the vessel, which was near at hand, but buried in the

breaking up, and about noon a spar with a man clinging to it was seen tossing in the outer line of breakers. After a line had been shot across it and made fast by the man he was pulled ashore and proved to be Second Mate Ebert. A few minutes laten another sailor was seen on a mass of wreckage and half a dozen life savers, forming a human chain, dashed into the surf and drew him ashore. He was unconscious and continued in

The cries of those remaining on the fainter during the afternoon, and finally ceased altogether. One drifted ashore, but it was so one until all were swept away

AN ECCENTRIC WIFE

THE GREAT

SATURDAY, JAN. 80

AST week I comm reproduction of a in detail, of the tronomical clock burg, but owing were quoted, ssary to leave over, to ent week, a considerable

at very interesting o

sequently, without s

face I will now continu

lude the same.

FINAL DETAILS .- "Ase e of the Clock, we nex he gallery of lions, so c circumstance that its re guarded by two mass alptured in wood, one l his claws the escutcheon, other the coat of arms of Strasburg. The middle of lery is occupied by a plate, with hands indica nean time-that is, the ed of hours, all of eq and the exact arithmetica ween those of the longest of the shortest days o These hands are moved d the central movement of while those indicating th and the apparent time ab of are moved by interme special machinery, so and arranged as to comm them the necessary irregu

motion. "On this gallery of lion seated on each side of the two genii. The one on th a sceptre in one hand, ar other a little hammer, wi strikes the first stroke of ter of the hour. The gen on the other side holds i hands an hour-glass, fille sand, which he turns, ever

"Immediately above the lions is seen the planet structed according to the Copernicus. This exhibits parent motions of the pla oosing our system. The the circular space occupie azure, to represent the sk great distance. The centr pied by the sun, with his from which twelve rays dicating on the circumfere dial the twelve signs of Seven small spheres, gilt ently shaded with clouds, the propen relative dista the sun, made of the pro sizes, and moving with velocities, represent the ets visible to the naked of respective motions around The planetarium thus exh act miniature of the rea um, as displayed in the he all its movements and regulated by clock machi that nothing might be w completeness, the motion moon are also included, b tion around the earth ar tion around the sun alon

"At the four angles of rium are painted, under t sive emblems of the four man life, the four season year. Immediately above tarium is seen, placed in heavens, a large globe, o represent, in a conspicuo the phases of the moon. turns on its axis in a lu and, the axis having the clination, its enlightener creases or diminishes in size to the eye, so as to very accurately the same elevation are for blematic senting the Church under beautiful female, with tion, 'Ecclesia Christ Church of Christ the other representing thunder the form of a hide with seven heads, and t tion, 'Serpens antiquus a ('The old serpent antichr

EMBLEMATIC STATU mes the portion of the riking to the eye, consi striking to the eye, co rious little emblematic st are automatic, having es appropriate office and m tinct compartments, pla over the other. In the ages of the human family youth, manhood and old

"At the first, quarter, after the genius below

Z Co. LIMITED.

g Sections

' Overcoats ne street side, 1st floor.) the boy is more likely to.

n to out-wear.

Blue Black Nap Reefer,
easted, high storm collar,
in fiannel. Regular
nuary sale price....\$3 \$5

Overcoats, high storm collar, tweed, hood lined with red ping to match. Regular 5.85. January sale 5.95 Blanket Over-..... \$4.95

ies' Gloves -2 dome Kid Gloves, in nades of tan, brown, navy, lood, green, drab, also black, fancy silk points. Sizes 1-2. Sale price, per

dome Kid Gloves, in the des of tan, brown and gray, ack and white, fancy silk izes 5½ to 7. Sale pair. 94c-—2 dome Kid Gloves, in an, brown, green, ox-blood, ack and white, fancy silk es 5 th 7. Sale price, Notre Dame street side, round floor.)

ubbers. roquet Cotton Lined Rub.

e of Underwear bbed All-Wool Shirts and Shirts are double breasted. ale price, per gar-42e James street side, Ground Floor.)

e of Ribbons w being shown at The Big while in London, England.

his weave, and worth from one-quarter their value. by The Big Store.

and floor.)

CO. mes Street, Montreal

try, Curtains, Rugs, res, and made up; ses and Bedding, all 50 per cent.

D.

MPIRE BUILDING 2474 and 2476 ATHERINE STREET,

nedy,

bester Street RERMANSFIEED

and about noon a spar clinging to it was e outer line of breakers. had been shot across it and proved to be Sec-ert. A few minutes latilor was seen on a mass and half a dozen life sava human chain, dashed f and drew him ashore. nscious and continued in

f those remaining on the ued to grow fainter and g the afternoon, and finaltogether. One body e, but it was so disfigbe unrecognizable. It is the bow of the vesses d seamen dropped one by were swept away

CCENTRIC WIFE.

an entered a phrenologand asked to have his med. After a moment's the professor started back "Good gracious! you tunaccountable dombination."

THE GREAT CLOCK OF STRATSBURG.

BY "CRUX."

nced the reproduction of an account, in detail, of the famous as-

AST week I command in detail, as tronger tronomical clock of Strasburg, but owing to the ex ensiveness of the article from which he details were quoted, I found it essary to leave over, to the preweek, a considerable portion of hat very interesting description. sequently, without any further reface I will now continue and conlude the same.

FINAL DETAILS .- "Ascending the se of the Clock, we next come to the gallery of lions, so called from the circumstance that its extremities e circumstance that its extremities re guarded by two massive lions, ulptured in wood, one holding in his claws the escutcheon, and the other the coat of arms of the city of trasburg. The middle of this galis occupied by a small dial-with hands indicating the lery is plate, v nean time-that is, the time comsed of hours, all of equal length, nd the exact arithmetical mean beveen those of the longest and those of the shortest days of the year. These hands are moved directly the central movement of the Clock, while those indicating the sidereal and the apparent time above spoken of are moved by intermediate and ecial machinery, so constructed and arranged as to communicate to hem the necessary irregularities of motion.

"On this gallery of lions you see seated on each side of the dial-plate, two genii. The one on the left holds sceptre in one hand, and in the other a little hammer, with which he strikes the first stroke of each quarter of the hour. The genius seated on the other side holds in his two hands an hour-glass, filled with red sand, which he turns, every hour.

"Immediately above the gallery of lions is seen the planetarium, constructed according to the system of Copernicus. This exhibits all the apparent motions of the planets posing our system. The ground of the circular space occupied by it is azure, to represent the sky seen at a reat distance. The centre is occupied by the sun, with his gilt disk, from which twelve rays proceed, in dicating on the circumference of the dial the twelve signs of the zodiac. Seven small spheres, gilt, but differently shaded with clouds, placed at the propen relative distances from the sun, made of the proper relative sizes, and moving with the proper velocities, represent the seven ets visible to the naked eye, in their respective motions around the sun The planetarium thus exhibits an ex act miniature of the real planetarium, as displayed in the heavens, with all its movements and phenomena regulated by clock machinery. that nothing might be wanted to its completeness, the motions of the moon are also included, both its motion around the earth and its tion around the sun along with the

"At the four angles of the planeta rium are painted, under the expressive emblems of the four ages of hu man life, the four seasons of the year. Immediately above the planetarium is seen, placed in the starry the phases of the moon. This globe turns on its axis in a lunar month, and, the axis having the proper in-clination, its enlightened side increases or diminishes in its apparent size to the eye, so as to represent the tunar phase. At the same elevation are found two em blematic paintings, the one repre senting the Church under the form of a beautiful female, with the inscription, 'Ecclesia Christi Exulans ('The Church of Christ in Exile;') the other representing the antichris under the form of a hideous dragon with seven heads, and the ins tion, 'Serpens antiquus antichristus' ('The old serpent antichrist.' '')

EMBLEMATIC STATUES .- "Next comes the portion of the clock most striking to the eye, consisting of va rious little emblematic statues, which appropriate office and motion. They make their appearance in two dis-tinct compartments, placed in on-over the other. In the lower compartment appear successively four small statues representing the four ages of the human family—childhood, youth, manhood and old age. They appear every quarter of an hour, as follows—.

"At the first, quarter, immediately after the genius below has given the

usual signal, the child makes its apbearing a small pearance, bearing a small javelin, with which he strikes the bell once. He is succeeded the next quarter by the youth, who, dressed as a hunter strikes the half hour with his arrow. Next comes the man, clad in a coat of mail and armed with a sword, with which he strikes the three-quarters. Finally comes the old man, wrapped up in warm clothing and bending over his crutch, which he, however, has strength enough to raise in order to strike the four-quarters. Each of these figures, on leaving its place, makes two steps forward in order to reach the bell suspended in the middle of the arcade it then pauses only long enough to discharge its office, when it retraces its steps to make room for its suc-

THE FIGURE OF DEATH .- " Th hour is sounded by a hideous skele-ton, representing death. The figure is stationary in the center of the compartment and is placed on a pedestal. At each hour, immediately on the disappearance of the old man this horrid spectre raises its bony right hand and strikes the hour slowly and heavily on the bell. It is with the appropriate scythe, armed and it pursues its work, day and night, with fearful regularity, while, by a singular freak in the machinery, the four ages suspend their opera tions during the night to indicate the repose which is indispensable to all ages and classes of the human family. The suspension, which, like all the other wonderful evolution of this wonderful clock, is operated certainly, and without any noise preents one of the most singular features in the mechanism."

"The upper compartment, much more richly decorated, is occupied by a figure of our Lord, seated upon a throne in the middle, holding in one hand the glorious banner of the redemption, and extending the other in the act of imparting His benediction. Each day, immediately after death has done striking the hour of twelve, twelve figures, representing the twelve Apostles, each bearing some distinctive emblem, form themselves into a procession and present themselves at the feet of their Divine Master, there making an appropriate salutation. On the departure of the last Apostle, our Lord gives His benediction in the form of a cross. During the procession of the Apostles, the cock, perched on the summit o tower to the left, entones his chant of victory, after having first flapped his wings, shaken his head tail and expanded his throat, and it crows three times each day at noon in memory of the chant which necalled St. Peter to repentance.

THE COCK THAT CROWS .- "The clock, is as remarkable for the elegance of its form as for the richness of its ornaments. In the center of it is placed a statue of the prophet Isaias, executed by the famous sculp tor of Strasburg, M. Grass. Around it are grouped the statues of the four evangelists, accompanied by the four mysterious emblematical animals of heavens, a large globe, destined to Ezechial, the prophet. A little above represent, in a conspicuous manner, are seen four seraphim, who, on different musical instruments, celebrate the praises of God. The total height the central tower is sixty-four feet, while that of the other two is somewhat less. The dial is fifty-on feet in circumference. The hands of this dial are moved by the clock within the cathedral; they are of a beautiful gothic structure, and they ndicate the hours, with their subdivisions, and also the days of the

"The clock is wound up once in eight days. It has but one principal movement, which is governed by a regulator that beats the seconds, which regulator, in its turn, is regu-lated by a pendulum and by an escapement garnished with precious stones. This great central move-ment, notwithstanding the very small force which propels it, impart direct motion to eight different departments of the clock. (1) To the hands beof the clock. (1) To the hands belonging to the dial denoting the
mean time: (2) to those of the great
gothic dial; (3) to the planetarium;
(4) to the globe representing the
phases of the moon; (5) to the seven
figures representing the days of the
week; (6) to the dial of the apparent
time; (7) to the solar and lunar
equations; and (8) to the celestial
sphere for the indication of the side-

from that of the center in a regular series and according to a most sim ple and harmonious arrangement. Everything in the whole complicated machinery thus moves smoothly and harmoniously. No piece of wood, or of any other frail material, was used in the structure of the clock, but, on the contrary, those metals were lected which were the hardest and the most durable.

A FINAL WORD.-Such are principal wonders of the great astronomical clock of Strasburg, which is, beyond all doubt, the most wonderful achievement of modern mechanical art. But for the Catholic, this marvel of mechanism has a greater interest than for all others, and it is a perpetual source of legitimate pride. In the first place, it is Catholic in conception; in all its emblems it is equally Catholic; its characteristic features are entirely Catholic; and it is Catholic in its execution. It stands there, as it has stood for nearly six centuries, a perpetual refutation of all the slanders and calmunies which Catholicity has been subjected, in the name of science and in that of progress.

With Our Subscribers.

Enclosed please find four new subscriptions of six months each, donated or given as prizes from our School Board to encourage your good work, also renewal of my subscription for one year.-J.

Enclosed please fine one dollar for my subscription to the "True Wits" for one year. I wish you and all the readers of the "True Witness" God's blessing for the ensuing year and ever afterwards.-J. R.

"The paper is not alone in years. but in merit becoming greater, seems ever improving and speaking for ourselves at least I know it suggests each week good thoughts and is a valuable help to frail humanity to look upward and ever onward. With best wishes for all connected with the good work,"-J. J. M.

Catholic Sallors' Club.

At the last meeting of the Catholic Sailors' Club, the President, Mr. F. B. McNamee, reported that out of their funds they had in reserve about \$4,000, of the \$6,000 needed to construct the required additions to the Club House. He also announced that Lord Strathcona, who has always been an interested friend and kind benefactor of the institution, offered to furnish the last \$1,000 needed for the completion of the building. This is very encouraging news. Needless to say how desirous all are to witnes the success of that most deserving and greatly required institution. W have followed carefully its progress from the days of its humble inception, some ten years ago. We re-member all the sacrifices made and the labors performed by men and women, many of whom have since passed to their reward, and we can re-call the hopefulness and determination with which they battled against moral and social rescue of the men 'who go down to the sea in ships."

It would require an exceedingly large report to convey an idea of al the good that has been done by the Catholic Sailors' Club of Montreal during the few years of its existence. From the day when the first perman ent quarters, humble as they then were, had been secured on St. Jean Baptiste street, until the present mo nent, the Catholic sailors coming to our port found not only a but also interested and honest friends to save them from the many temptations that surround them, and to afford them the luxuries of a real We will not attempt to enumerate those advantages, for they almost suggest themselves to any re-flecting mind. The point at present to be considered is the inadequacy of the building to the increasing de-mands for space and accommodation. The assisting, in a material and prac-tical manner, of this grand refuge and home for the sea-weary toilers, is

matter whence they come, no matter what seas they have traversed, and the more isolated in the world a man is the more welcome he will be.

We hope that before the coming season, which promises to be a busy and prosperous one, shall close, there will be sufficient funds in the hands of the President McNamee and his executive to warrant Lord Strathcona in sending in the prongsed com pletion of the needed amount. if this can be realized, we have doubt that when the season of 1905 comes, the sailors who will then vis it our port, will find a home awaiting them that will be second to none in any part of the world. Just imagine with what bright anticipations the sailors, who know of it, or who heard from others about it, look forward to a safe arrival in a port, where their home mails awaits them, where reading rooms, concert halls, amusement halls, and trusty guides and spiritual friends are all to

IRELAND AT ST. LOUIS

A definite announcement has been made with regard to the arrange ments which have been settled for a special Irish exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. This matter was mentioned in Parliament last session when Mr. Wyndham announced, in re ply to Mr. Wm. Redmond, that the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, with the concur rence of the Royal Commission the St. Louis Exhibition, would be prepared to co-operate in organizing a special Irish exhibit if, as was un derstood, a building or pavilion, for the purpose were provided from American resources. A scheme on these general lines has at length taken shape with the concurrence of all parties concerned, a concession having been obtained with the aid of Irish-American capital on which a special exhibit of the kind can be suitably organized. The Royal Commission have approved; President Francis and the authorities of the exhibition have taken a special inter est in the project; a representative committee of Irish-American citizens of St. Louis superintends the under taking; and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have agreed to co-operate. The concession, which occupies one of th best sites in the exhibition and covers a large space, will thus give an opportunity for a very thorough and characteristic display illustrative of Ireland's resources, and of her indus trial and general progress in recent

years. One of the chief objects which such an exhibit will serve will be to monstrate to those who are likely to become interested in Ireland for the investment of capital that the country is progressive and moving on lines which offer a guarantee for industrial development. It will thus be an illustrative exhibit, revresentative of the country, and not a series of exhibits shown for award. It will be somewhat on the lines, though the scale will be large, of the Irish Pavilion organized by the Department at the Glasgow Exhibition. It will, it is hoped, include, moreoven, an historic loan exhibit, and perhaps workers and demonstrators, together with means of illustrating the literary and artistic movements which in recent years have made such progress in Ireland. The Irish Exhibit Company will bear the cost of erecting buildings, etc., and of transporting, main taining, insuring, and returning the exhibits. The only expense which will fall on exhibitors will be that of preparing and packing their exhibits. The department will act as the medium of communication between the exhibitors and the company, and will receive all applications for space which may be addressed to them up to the 31st January. They will otherwise co-operate in organizing the exhibit and making it as usefu and interesting as possible.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for week ending Sunday 24th January, 1904: — Irish 133, French 127, English 31, other nationalities 19. Total 316.

AN IRISH STATESMAN.

Referring to the rule of life of the great Irish Statesman, Daniel O'Con nell, to whom not only Ireland but the British Empire in both hem's pheres owes Catholic Emancipation the "Canadian Messenger of the Sathe 'Canadian messenger of the Cored Heart,'' says: During his long career he followed his famous rule of life into minutest details of religious devotion—Morning Prayer and Mass.

承承 OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

**

ON HORSE-RACING.

about to commence, and where men from all sections of the Dominion, and from many parts of the United States had gathered to take part in. either as owners of horses, as men who had money staked, or as spectators-not including the camp follow ers, who came along to see what they could pick up, or pick out of the pockets of those whose innocence might be conspicuous. I will prefac my few observations by stating that I have great admiration fon horses; I was brought up amongst them, and nothing ever pleased me, in my younger days, more than the train ing of a fine colt, or the exercising of a good pacer. There is consider able skill, science even, in driving a trotter; far more than in riding a racer. The rules of the ring are so strict that it is only one in every twenty horse men who can handle a ordinary trotten in such a manner as to get the most speed out of him and to save his race by avoiding the slightest "break." But, beyond this exhibition of skill in the driver, the merit is all with the horse; for, if he does not possess the necessary qualities he is certain to fail and possibly ruin his owner-and others well. This much being promised, I will turn to another phase of the

fact of training horses and of comparing their respective degrees of speed or endurance is not in itself an evil; but the abuse of this species of amusement, in constituting it a pretext for the worst class of gambling and for all the long train of immoral practices that follow in its wake is the main objection to horse-racing A game of cards in a home, who parents sit down with their children, to while away the hours of a winter evening is a most praisewor thy means of entertainment. when cards are used as the instruments of gambling, of cheating, of drawing hard-earned dollars from the pockets of foolish people, of driving men and women) to despair, of bringing about suicides, of driving happiness, union, contentment from homes; when cards are thus used, they become the impliments of the devil and are a pest in the land. And so is it with rac ing. It is the terrible sins of injustice, of cloaked robbery, of cheating of exciting the worst and most cruel passions, that stand out conspicuo ly before us when we contemplate such scenes and observe the ravages

THE EVILS ENTAILED. - The

THE HANGERS-ON .- The circus, the fair, the exhibition, and all these special and elaborate attractions draw after them, or to them, a cer-

indul-

that are wrought by such

HERE is no class of gamb- tain element-even as the sugar that ling that is more exciting falls on the highway draws ants, or and that creates more fev- the refuse barrell draws flies and vererish enthusiasm amongst min. But none of them surpass the its adepts, than that of race-course in attracting the denizens horse-racing. I am led to reflect up- of that peculiar world called Bobemia. The pick-pocket comes along to the other day to another city, where ply his trade in the large and excited a great week of trotting races was crowds; the bunco-steerer, the professional gambler, the hungry, ing, grasping, heartless and honorless specimen who lives upon every species of prey that comes into his net, all of these, like sharks in the wake of a vessel, come along with the horse-races. And apart from these we have the book-maker. the ellow with the fur coat and cap, the dash of a swell and the glance of a hawk, who seeks, on all sides, to find easy victims to satisfy his craving for the golden coin. And the man who has an honest pride in his horse, who has spent time and money, labor and anxiety in training the animal, finds himself the victim of the frequenters. I various classes of have walked around the ring, even as I have trod the curbstone, and I have seen, and heard, and learned far more than was, perhaps, good for me. And my observations have been almost invariably of a painful character. 'I nave thus come to look upon the race-course as one of the greatest evils of the day.

> THE ULTIMATE END .- A taste of gambling, like a taste for liquor, leads by easy, but ever increasing degrees, to a passion for the same. The passion becomes a monster in the breast; at first a man may wrestle with it, but eventually he is overthrown, and he falls the abject victim. And once the craze for betting takes possession of the man, he can never tell where it will end. Races do not last penpetually, but the fever of them are on him, and he will rush to the stock gambling office, bucketshop, the roulet table, the card table, the dice counter, the regular hell; and he cannot always Losses must inevitably come to him, And losses of money mean nerve, and a proportionate increase thirst for more of the same excitement, for an improvement in his fortunes, for a gaining back of what was lost; and still greater losses follow. Finally the down grade is very easy, and very swift. Fine clothes to the pawn-shop, rings, jewels and watches follow suit; starvation gloats upon the rags that vainly strive to hide the skeleton of a once plump and well-fed being; ruin eventually looms up in his pathway, and he goes off into the darkness fearful oblivion-it may be by way of the river, it may be by means of a revolver or a rope—and the races go on, the crowds gather, the interested and enthusiastic cheer, the lucky one are exultant, the cheats scheme, the thieves ply their game, and the unlucky ones turn aside to enter the long, dark avenue that will conduct them down to the place where he lies silently-"unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

The Bargain Counter, That cloth ain't going to wear. You needn't tell me that."

"I've got a kick coming," said the angry looking man to the proprietor of the clothing store. The proprietor lifted his eyebrows

and his shoulders with an air of surprise. "A keek?" he said. "Yes, sir, a kick. This suit that is no

you sold me two weeks ago good under the sun. Look at it!" 'De suit you haf on?"

"Yes, the suit I've got on. had it just two weeks now, and look at it. Yes, sir, look at it. The clothier took his spectacles

from his nose, polished them with his handkerchief, readjusted them, took the man gingerly by the sleeve of the coat, turned him gently to the light and examined him. Then he said

"Well," said the man, "look at the bag in them knees and all down the front the threads are showing, and here—see! The bottoms aint sewed; they're just pasted and now you see they've come unpasted at the back." 'Pants vill bag-always."

"Sure, but not in two weeks. And the seams started under the arms."
"You mus haf strained dem."
"Il expect to strain anything I

wear. I've got to move and I've got in these clothes I bust off a button, to breathe, but every time I breathe

I don't see no holes in it."

"No, but it's showing the cotton

all along where it's been rubbed." "Loog here, my vnent." said the clothier, "you must not expect too much. Dem clothes ain'd de best in der vorld, but vou don't ged de best for \$6.55. I remember ven you buy dem. I vanted you to dake somding better, but you said dey vas goot enough for you. Now you see. I am in de cloding business for twenty-five years und I dell you nefer you should buy dem sheap suits."

"What do you sell 'em for?" asked the dissatisfied customer.

"Vat do I sell dem for! To mage money. Some people vill always vant sheap suits and I seel dem. I shust dell you de trut. Now, see here, I will mage it all right vit you. I gif you goot advice und I vill sell you dis \$25 suit for \$18.25. Dat gifs you your money back for dat sheap suit I don't mage a cent on dat suit for \$25. No, sir. Examine it. Loog at de vinishings. Dry it on,'

The customer half reluctantly ped into the coat of the \$25 suit. Ten minutes later he left the store with a bundle under his arm and the proprietor turned to his grinning salesman.

"Dere, Mr. Selig," he said, "dat is de vay to sell goots. Dat vas de last of dem \$15 suits."

Random Notes and Comments

A LESSON OF ABNEGATION. -Those who are accustomed to criticize the clergy should meditate upon the following little lesson of the life of a humble priest:-

"A surprise of a pleasant nature was given the congregation of Patrick's Church, Scranton, Pa. Sunday last, when the priest, the Rev. J. E. Lynott, announced that the congregation out of debt. The parishioners, who believed they still were owing about \$25,000. were unable to understand the announcement until Father Lyn ott explained that the venerable pas tor, the Rev. James B. Whalen, dur ing his 21 years' pastorate, had r drawn a cent of salary, but in stead had quiotly diverted it to the payment of pressing bills."

HONOR A PRELATE. - Arch. bishop Harty, of St. Louis, landed at on Saturday, and met with an enthusiastic reception. A water pageant added brilliancy to the fair, the bay in the vicinity of the station being packed bs boats gaily decked with varicolored flags. Fully 10,000 persons took part in the shore parade in addition to 5,000 school children, represent ing all the Catholic societies within the archipelago jurisdiction.

STURDY FAITH.-The rumor of the death of Pope Pius X., was circulated in Madrid a few days having come to the ears of the Pontiff, His Holiness exclaimed to a

What, already! Leo was left in peace for five years after his election, while with me the rumors have begun at only the end of a months. It may be a good thing to this from a superstitious standpoint, but I am quite the other way, and think it may even prolong

FARM STATISTICS .- The value of American farm crops for 1903 is placed at a trifle over two and a half by the official figures This not include cotton, which at prosent prices would add over five hundred millions more.

FIRST CATHOLIC MAYOR .- Mr Felix M. Devine, the new mayor of Renfrew, has the distinction of being the first Roman Catholic ever filled the position of chief mag-istrate of that town. His election, considering that he had two oppon ents, one Catholic and one Protest ant, in a town where a majority of the electors are Protestants, speak well for the broad-mindedness of the citizens of Renfrew.

Mr. Devine was born in the town of Renfrew in 1870, and was educat ed at Ottawa University.

RELIGION AND POLITICS .- "Religion," says a local Catholic mag-"gives to politics an ideal azine, without which they sink into sordid channels. Place-hunting, log-rolling, boodle, graft are politics without religion. On the other hand religion without politics, especially in our constitutional regime, is deprived of The gravest her natural defender. religious questions and interests such as matrimony, education, public morality, liberty of worship enter or touch on the domain of politics. France, Spain, Austria, South America are groaning under persecution or reduced to impotence; if Catholics the world over are excluded from po

sitions of trust, if they are denied thein rights in education, if their clergy are put aside and their Supreme Head is made a prisoner, it is because of the divorce of religion from politics."

INTEMPERANCE .- "There can b no country peaceful, solid, or stable," said Cardinal Manning. has not a broad basis in the domestic life of the homes of the people If the homes of the people are orderly, peaceful, industrious and moral, then there is a broad foundation upon which the public peace and Commonwealth can securely rest, but when these homes are wrecked, as they are wrecked by intemperance more than by any other cause, all is ruined."

GAELIC MOVEMENT. - A complete calendar in modern Irish is one of the interesting publications reently issued by the Gaelic League. The calendar proper begins by telling the Irish name of Jan. 1.

CATHOLICITY IN THE YUKON. In the Catholic Church of Dawson, Yukon territory, a marble ment has now been placed over the grave of Rev. Father Judge, S.J., the first priest who worked for the pioneers of the Klondike. The base of the monument bears, in engraved gilt letters, a Latin inscription "Here lies the body of this effect: W. H. Judge, S.J., a man full of charity, who, with the cooperation of all, here first erected a house for the sick and a temple of God; and who being mourned by all died piously in the Lord, the 16th of Jauary, 1899."

nument to Father Judge is not the only evidence of gratitude and genenosity of the miners. The Yukon Catholic, published at Dawson, announces that in the course of last summer four new churches were built "on the creek" by the efforts of Fathers Eichelbacher and Lefebvre, O.M.I. These chnrches take the place of old tents, or other temporary structures, at Lower Dominion Creek Hunker, Last Chance and Gold Bot-

EDUCATION'S IDEALS

A remarkable and wonderfully deepthought-out lecture was that deliver-ed, at a convention of the Minnesota Educational Association, held in St. Paul. Minnesota, recently, and the author of which was Right Rev. John Spalding, Bishop of Peoria, 111. book in itself of the value and meaning of education and the nobility of teacher's calling. In dealing with the subject of education, the Bishop took into consideration the development and progress of the world, their worth and meaning and their influ-

e part he said:-"All the world needs the refining and elevating influences of schools, without which neither of the State nor church can prosper and exercise the full measure of their power and influence over men. The first purpose of education is that of

purpose of education is that of teaching the art of reading and writing, thus opening the mind of man to the vast storehouses of the learning and wisdom of the ages. Then, in natural progression, it leads to the knowledge of history, and to the ssion of those attributes and incompleteness and enable men to escape from the individual isolation of

Then touching upon education as a means of lifting man above sordid de- pupil must commune with 'the Al- ther. There was never any thought aires, envy, hate all the petty blem- mighty and with the mighty works of asking the advice of foreign cardi-

ishes and the greater vices that af flict the human race in our day, the Bishop gave vent to his ideas in the following words:—
"What the schools provide, can give

a man the knowledge of the philoso-phy and the learning of all the ages. It can lift him above sordid desire above envy and hate. Those that the schools display special character istics, attain to special qualities of mind, and master special attainment is possible to pass through all education, and genuine culture. The ing to some degree in each man the mental activities, yet this awakening, this quickening of the perceptions is not education, but merely a prothrough which education in but merely a proces broadest aspect is made possible Education in its fullest se Ruskin says, is a painful and difficult work, it is the engrafting of the higher life upon the lower-not train ing, but revitalization. Education is not merely knowledge. Vital energy lies not merely in knowing, but in the activities of a strong, active and

One of the most emphatic expres sions in the whole lecture was that in which the Bishop said: "I might say in perfect truth that man's b teachers are God and Nature, without which he cannot build for his soul an acceptable home where it will

of nature to know the joys of the uine learner and seeker

Then turning to the importance of the teacher, the lecturer pronounced the following words, which need no comment or amplification at our hands:-

are to come into the earth the activ and of the teachers are indispensable. The teacher is, in fact, the school. It the lacks the vital elements of truth and good work, her school will do no good work. To take children away from their play, to incarcerate them mit them to depart without obtaining an innate love for enlighten is to do them irreparable harm. The elasticity of the teacher's methindividual cases, her spirit of earnest endeavor to enlighten are requi the achievement of which lasts. Her business is to cite the mind and imagination, open new worlds to the learner, lead pupils forth into the light break down the walls of ignorance to build men, not merely encyclopar

"The teacher whose perception enest and whose ideals are rightly framed does not work by pattern, but by individual cases, shaping the method to the individual requirement and to the necessities made appar ent in the needs of individual minds The true teacher possesses the life within, the burning thirst for learning in its truest sense, and seeks con stantly to impart it. She finds her joy in the power she calls into being. She finds her allotted task in living for true thoughts and unselfish ends."

END OF THE VETO

The "Tablet" correspondent is glad to be able to announce this that the vexed question of the Veto is about to be for ever settled. In fact, at this moment, it is settled. Last week some of the Roman newspapers succeeded in discovering that the cardinals of the Curia had met to consider the matter. to these organs no definite conclusion was reached, but it was deter mined that the other members of the Sacred College outside Rome should be asked for their opinion. The true version is as follows:-

The interference of Austria at the last Conclave excited both general surprise and indignation among the cardinals, and Cardinal Oreglia, dean of the Sacred College, declared before all the fathers that the action of Austria was a violent interference with their liberty of election. Before the Conclave closed, it was agreed that something definite should done in the matter before it became necessary to elect another Pore Goluchowski's recent speech before the Hungarian delegation on occasion for decided action on the part of Rome. The Count admitted that the Veto was not sanctioned by any law, but he claimed that it had me a species of "right by custom," since the three Catholic powers, France, Spain and Austria, had for centuries been in the habit of opposing the Veto against cardinals deemed by them obnoxious to their respective interests, Count Goluchow ski then proceeded to trace to origin of the Veto to the early days of the Holy Roman Empire, and concluded by stating that its exercise in mor recent times was perfectly justifiable, and that Austria, at least, bad no that Austria, at least, had no intention of abandoning its right.

This speech was a colossal blunder Holy See, but to accept the yoke of civil interference in Papal election or to reject it. Within a few days after it was delivered the "Os tore Romano" printed two articles on the subject. They were evidently inspired: indeed, one would not be astray in ascribing them to the pen of a leading ecclesiastical diplor ist connected with the secretariate of state. In them Count Goluchowski's arguments and history and general clusions were riddled with tradictions and corrections.

Next the cardinals in Curia asked to meet together to deliberate as to whether the Veto were an ab-use in its origin, whether it had come through custom to be a "con-suctudinary right," and whether it should be abolished. Cardinals Rampolla, Vincenzo Vannutelli, and Casing. Each of the eighteen cardinals present delivered his opinion, and the result of the deliberations was imme-diately made known to the Holy Fa-

nals for two good reasons: First, on-ly the cardinals in Curia are the official councillors of the Pope, and ond, nearly all the cardinals out of Curia are the subjects of the powers which clain the right of Veto.

The decisions reached by their emiwere these: The Veto is abu sive in its origin, for it has always been an open restriction on the co plete liberty and iadependence of the ondly, the Veto has never become 'consuetudinary right," never had the consent of the supreme ecclesiastical authority. In the Chunch all legislative power is seated in the head, and none of it bers -hence no custom de facto can never become a right without th consent of the Sovereign Pontiff, and not only have the Roman Pontiffs but the whole tenor of their legislation on the Conclave has been exclude any interference of the civil power. Plus IV., Gregory XV. nt XII., and Pius IX., all issued Bulls in which the Veto was repudiated—though not named. The language of Pius IX. was especially energetic, for he absolutely excluded all lay intervention whatsoever, "excluso prorsus atque remoto quovis potestatis cujuslibet gradus et conditionis interventu" (Bull, Consulturi, 1877). It is admitted that the Sacred College has generally paid heed to the exclusive voice of the three Catholic powers above-named But they did so through patient tolerance of one evil to avoid a greater When the Holy See was closely united with the Catholic powers, and when even the arbitrary opposition of a Sovereign of these powers would be inevitably attended with great evils to the Church, the cardinals reluctantly submitted to the yoke laid up indeed they did resist, and elected Cardinal Carafa as Paul IV. in the teeth of the Veto of Charles V.

After reaching these important con clusions, the cardinals next proceed ed to a still more important one They addressed a petition to Holy Father begging him to end once for all a usurpation, always repugn ant but now, in the changed conditions of the political world and of the relations of the Church with civil states, absolutely intolerable. They further ask him to render it impo sible for anybody to be the bearer of a Veto to a Conclave from any civil prince or authority, by inflicting a sentence of excommunication on any body, no matter what his dignity, who ventures to undertake such

Thus far the cardinals, and ends your correspondent's positive information. But he has also excellent reason to believe that the Holy Fa ther not only expressed his entire ac quiescence in the deliberations and the petitions of his councillors, but has already drawn up a do giving the fullest effect to the latter. This document may not be promu gated until the Sacred College assembles again to elect a succes the Chair of Peter-but the Veto is dead and done for, thank God man Correspondent London Tablet.

Persecution in France.

The issuance of a million pamphlets seeking the indorsement of American Catholics to a protest against the treatment of the religious orders in direction of the League of the Sacred Heart and Apostleship of Prayer, of which Father John Wynne, S.J., is director. The pamphlet declared that the persecution of the French religious congregations is in reality a persecution of the Church, and that to make it impossible to observe the in the priesthood. It asks that every branch of organization of league draw up a protest, have every and then forward the protest to head quarters here, meanwhile openly and publicly denouncing the conditions existing in France, Resolutions are suggested declaring "That as citizens of a republic in which the Church has always enjoyed her full rights, we protest against the action of the prosent French Government in attempting to legalize religious persecution, and we trust that, in response to their efforts, the French people will speedily units together to wrest the ent and Legislature those who have so misu ers intrusted to them."

Ireland's Ancient Glories.

After the fall of the Roman Empire the sceptre of power was taken up by the Nonth men. The Latin countries that for generations had governed the world, sank into a state of tional and political chaos. The bar the fields and cities of the most civilized lands, and ruin and desolation followed in their track. The Ostro goth in Italy, the Visigoth and Mos m in Spain, and the Frank in Gaul. All was swept away, learning institutions, the grandest achieve ments of Christianity and its mon mental structures. In one land alon over which neither the conquering eagles of Rome had hovered nor the charges of the barbarians had trod tion were preserved, and were foster ed for the grand purpose of goin forth over Europe and illumining the torch of knowledge when the night o pagan desolation came upon the continent. There is no passage more wonderfully correct or more patriot ically inspiring, in all the records that age, than the one in which Beamish, in his "Discovery of America by the Northmen" tells the story of Ireland's years of glory. He claim tice to decry as fabulous all statements claiming for the earlier inhab itants of Ireland a comparatively high degree of advancement and civil ization; and he thus proceeds:-

"Notwithstanding the many invalu able publications connected with the history and antiquities of that coun try that have, from time to time came forth, there are not wanting among her sons, those who with the anti-Irish feeling of the bigoted Cambrensis, would sink Ireland in the scale of national distinction, and deny her claims to that early in religion, learning and arts, which unquestionable records so fully testify; and yet a very little un prejudiced inquiry will be sufficient to satisfy the candid mind that Erin had good claims to be considered the School of the West, and her sons race of men, illustrious in war,

peace and in the virtues of religion "This much at least the following pages clearly show, that sixty-five previous to the discovery of Iceland by the Northmen in the ninth century, Irish emigrants had visited and inhabited that island; that about the year 725 Irish ecclesiastics sought seclusion upon the Faroe isles; that in the tenth century voy between Iceland and Ireland were of ordinary occurrence; and that in the eleventh century, a country west from Ireland, and south of that the American Continent which was discovered by the adven turous Northmen in the preceding ge, was known to them under the 'White Man's Land,' or great Ireland."

The German writer Gorres, in his "Die Christliche Mystik," thus says of the piety of the Irish: "All not

engaged in the combat took refuge in the ark of the Church, which, amid the mighty swell of waters floating hither and thither, guarded the treasures concealed within it; and while, amid the general tumult of the times, it secured a peaceful asylum to religious meditation, it continually promoted the contemplative as well as heroic martyrdom. Such an asylum was found from the middle of the fifth century in the green emerald isle, the ancient Erin, whose se-cluded situation and watery boundaries, as they had once served to pro-Roman Empire, now sheltered her from the storm of the migration of nations. Thither, seeking protection with St. Patrick, the Church had emigrated to take up her winter quarters, and had lavished all her ssings on the people who gave her so hospitable a reception.

"Under her influence the manners of the nation were rapidly refined, monasteries and schools flourished on all sides, and as the former were distinguished for their austere discipline and ascetic piety, so the latter were conspicuous for their cultivation of science. While the flames of war were blazing around her, the green isle enjoyed When we look into the ecclesiastical life of this people we are almost tempted to believe that some potent spirits had transported over the sea the cells of the valley of the Nile, with all their hermits, its monastenes, with all their inmates, and has settled them down in the western Isla -an isle which, in the lapse of three centuries, gave eight hundred and fifty saints to the Church, won over to Christianity the north of Britain, and soon after a large portion of yet If we add to this the testimony of

historian, Augustine Thierry, in his "conquest of England by the Normans," we have sufficient tributes to establish all that the Irish historians have ever claimed for Ireland and her civilization. Thierry says:- 'From the first day of the invasion the will of the Irish race has been constantly opposed to the arbitrary will of its conquerors-it has detested what they have loved, and loved what they have detested. This unconquerable obstinancy-this faculty of preserving and nourishing, through ages of physical misery, the remembrance of their lost lib this disposition never to despair of a constantly vanq lished cause, that has always been fatal to all such among them as have dared to espouse and defend it, is penhaps the most extraordinary and the greatest example that a people has ever given."

All these things we know, and history teaches them to us, and our traditions have embalmed them; but when the strangers come with such emphatic corroboration of the known facts, they stand out more strikingly and more wonderfully than ever.

AT OBSTACLE TO CONVERSION

On Sunday morning last, says the "Catholic Standard and Times," Philadelphia, Rev. Cornelius Gilles tion by stating in his sermon that Archbishop Farley had told him that Archbishop Corrigan had received over 500 letters from Protestant ninisters offering to join the Catho lic Church if they could be assure that their wives and children would be taken care of.

"He who knows the . Catholic Church to be the true Church which Christ founded on a rock," said the speaker in conclusion, "and refuses to join it for worldly reasons, sins a-gainst the Holy Ghost. Sins against the Holy Ghost, the third person of the Blessed Trinity, who has given to men the grace to see the true Church are forgiven neither in this world nor world to come."

In order to secure an authentic ac ount of his conversation with Arch-bishop Farley, a "Standard and Times" reporter called to see Father Gillespie at the rectory. He smiled when told the reporter's mission, and again when told of the interests his

again when told of the interests in words had aroused.
"I will remember the occasion," he remarked. "It happened about five years ago while it was giving a mis-sion in Mount Vernon, just outside New York city. Archbishop (ther

Bishop) Farley was giving the Sa-Sunday afternoon. Sensational events were happening in the Protestant churches about that time, and our conversation naturally turned ward them. The reception of Dr. Briggs by the Episcopalians after his trial for heresy and the resulting protest of many of the church members Philadelphia, Rev. Cornelius Gilles-pie, S.J., rector of the Church of the Costa and his answer to Bishop Potsignation from the Episcopal Church, which was published broadcast, had made troublous times for our separated brethren. Bishop Farley said there was nothing surprising about Dr. De Costa's joining the Catholic Church: that Archbishop Corrigan had in his possession letters from over 500 ministers of various denominations offering to join the Catholic Church if only their wives and children should be provided for. No other conditions were attached further arguments necessary. were convinced. They were They fully believed that the Catholic Church was the true Church of Christ and were anxious to join. Ah! to how many of our separated brethrea in the ministry has this worldly rea-son proved a self-created barrier to entrance into the fold of the one true

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SATURDAY, JA

On a pleasant morni Cure sat in the little presbytery, smoking h ipe. His thoughts we ish and his people. H sent for nearly a year health; and now, q was eager to take where he had left then Ding-ding-ding, went wicket gate of the gar dining-room came t Catherine, there is s ing!" called the Cure

keeper, who, in spite harsh visage and sharp cindness itself to the whom she looked upon Yes, yes, Monsieur be there in a minut Catherine, without stir Ding-ding-ding, went "Catherine, shall I go ed the Cure, half r

"No; I am going - r it no harm to keep th little. I saw them cor road - those silly Ney daughter," replied th hurrying down the wa The Cure wondered, Madame Ney and Cath very good friends; and laughter, a special pet had happened?

A moment later, with tenance and ceremoniou erine announced: "Madame and Maden The mother, very vol express her pleasure priest restored to healt

ter, as became a Fro mained silent. "And how are your on, Virginie?" asked the a pleasant smile. "Ho chart? Am I to be asl at a wedding soon? I

awaited my return." "It is for that we c le Cure," said the mo Bechart is no longer tion to Virginie."

"I am sorry to hear What has occurred?" ous, and all that; but

'Oh, did he lose his "No. Monsieur le Cu not a very lucrative o concluded that the affa terminate. Jean Becha actly the husband for You know his father w a master-baker, and my in the Civil Service fo Also my own familyare of quite different s

Becharts."
"Ah, I see! There else, then?" remarked

Yes, Monsieur le Cu that is what we have you about. Virgine fiance in her own prop not every day that on good-looking young m fashionably dressed, be clerk in the great ban Berger & Tessler. It to overlook a chance l

"I was thinking of said the Cure. "I hop suffered much through

thrown over." 'Oh, no, Monsieur le he was not thrown over several times after we acquaintance of M.] finding the young bank there, he became huffy away of his own accord about him. He has al himself. For nearly th has been going constan

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"Ah," he exclaimed, there are to hearts! And the marr arranged?'

Yes. M. Lorillard sand francs a year an way of promotion. M a few thousand of her know, Monsieur le Cur

"Yes, yes, I know. Madame Ney began stirring uneasily in he

"Ah, ma foi!" answe "One cannot be too es religion in these times not; it will come of it if there is a good, see the house. M. Lorillar any one could call a p "But at least he goog gioug during comes

JAN. 30, 1904.

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o the " The Witness.

A MODERN MOTHER.

On a pleasant morning in May the Cure sat in the little garden of the presbytery, smoking his after-dinner His thoughts were on his par-and his people. He had been absent for nearly a year, owing to illhealth; and now, quite recovered, was eager to take up his duties where he had left them off.

Ding-ding-ding, went the bell at the wicket gate of the garden. From the dining-room came the clatter of

Catherine, there is some one ringing!" called the Cure to his house keeper, who, in spite of a somewhat harsh visage and sharp tongue, was kindness itself to the good priest, whom she looked upon as a saint. Yes, yes, Monsieur le Cure! I'll

be there in a minute," Catherine, without stirring.

Ding-ding-ding, went the bell again.

"Catherine, shall I go myself?" asked the Cure, half rising from his "No; I am going - now. I thought

it no harm to keep them waiting a little. I saw them coming down the road - those silly Neys-mother and daughter," replied the old woman, hurrying down the walk.

The Cure wondered, A year ago Madame Ney and Catherine had been very good friends; and Virginie, the thter, a special pet of hers. What had happen

A moment later, with a stern countenance and ceremonious voice, Catherine announced:

"Madame and Mademoiselle Ney!" The mother, very voluble, began to express her pleasure at seeing the priest restored to health; the daughter, as became a French girl, re-

"And how are your affairs coming on, Virginie?" asked the priest, with a pleasant smile. "How is Jean Bechart? Am I to be asked to officiate at a wedding soon? I am glad you

awaited my return." "It is for that we came, Monsieur le Cure," said the mother. " Jean Bechart is no longer paying atten-

tion to Virginie." "I am sorry to hear that, Madame. What has occurred?"

'He was very good and industrious, and all that; but his position-

"Oh, did he lose his position?" "No Monsieur le Cure; but it was not a very lucrative one, and so we concluded that the affair had better terminate. Jean Bechart is not exactly the husband for my daughter You know his father was nothing but a master-baker, and my husband was in the Civil Service for many years. Also my own family-the Baudins are of quite different stock from the

Becharts." "Ah. I see! There is some one else, then?" remarked the astute pas-

Yes, Monsieur le Cune. As I said that is what we have come to see you about. Virgine has found a fiance in her own proper circle. It is not every day that one can find a good-looking young man', pleasant, fashionably dressed, besides being a clerk in the great banking house Berger & Tessler. It would be folly to overlook a chance like that."

"I was thinking of Jean Bechart," said the Cure. "I hope he has not suffered much through having beer thrown over.'

"Oh, no, Monsieur le Cure! Indeed finding the young bank clerk always there, he became huffy and remained away of his own accord. Don't worry about him. He has already consoled himself. For nearly three months he has been going constantly with Made

moiselle Perous, the little organist." The Cure's face brightened. That would have been the very match he would choose for his good friend, Jean Bechart; though he had no fault to find with Virginie, whom the young man had seemed to prefer.

"Ah," he exclaimed, "I am glad to hear there are to be no broken hearts! And the marriage is already

Yes. M. Lorillard gets six thousand francs a year and is in a fair way of promotion. My Virginie has a few thousand of her own, as you

know, Monsieur le Cure—''
"Yes, yes, I know. And he is a good Christian, of course?"

Madame Ney began to fan herself, stirring uneasily in her chair.

"Ah, ma foi!" answered the widow, "one cannot be too exacting about religion in these times. It is better not; it will come of itself afterward, if there is a good, sensible wife in the house. M. Lorillard is not what any one could call a prous man."

any one could call a pious man."
"Hut at least he goes to his rel
gious duties once a year?"

you find a young man outside the lower classes what does that, Monsieur le Cure? And if boys will be most attractive girls should be old the beau garcon wants when comes to settle down. And rest assured no son-in-law of mine shall ever dare to interfere with Virginie's wish to. Monsieur le Cure."

we miss a Sunday? What a prise!"

said the priest, turning to the girl. teachings of your youth, and do not give up your religion either through coercion or carelessness. I doubt not that very soon it will be the only

thing you will have to console you. "Thank you, mon pere!" answered ways do what you advise."

Very well, then," said the priest "I advise that you send this young man about his business. There is unhappiness in store for you if you do

"Well! well! what is this? exclaim ed the mother. "The wedding arranged and all! Such a good manriage—and to break it off. No, in-

The Cure had now risen.
"I wish you happiness, then!" he

said, making a sign of dismissal.

"But-but, Monsieur le Cure, cried Madam Ney, "we came to ar

range as to the time!"
"With that I have nothing to do," answered the priest. "You have lived in my parish long enough to have learned that I never perform such marriages."

There are others who do-"

"I am the priest of this parish!" "A civil marriage is all that is re quired. It is enough."

"Yes, for such Catholics. I have married Catholic and Protestant before this; and I may be called upon. to do it again; but to unite two Catholics, one of whom refuses to approach the Table of the Lord on his marriage day,—I never have done that and never will."

He is too much of a gentleman. He wants a pious wife; he has said so." "Very wise of him-very wise!" answered the Cure. "I hope he goes to

"No. Monsieur le Cure. I will be candid with you; it is always best He does not go to Mass. His people and friends are all like that. It is the fashion of the day. There are very good men who do not go to

"You have made great progress since I went away, madame,' the Cure. "Do you still go to Mass

yourself? "As you please, monsieur," replied Madame Ney, shaking out her skirts. 'A marriage without religious ceremonies it shall be, and good enough

I wish you good-day, monsteur." "Good-day, madame! Good-day mademoiselle!" said the Cure, as mother and daughter took their de-

The Cure sat in his little parlor by the side of a cheerful fire, one afternoon in December. His thoughts he was not thrown over. He came several times after we had made the acquaintance of M. Lorillard; and, Mass Jean Bechart to the little organist, and they had gone for the noneymoon to Jeane's home Nantes, where his panents lived. Selseemed to fulfill every requirement as two: Young, handsome full of health, hope and energy; the love of each other and the fear of God in their hearts-no one could wish them a brighter future than that which the Cure augured for

As the good priest sat smiling and reflecting, Catherine came clattering along the corridor.

"Madame Ney and her daughter!" she growled in her harshest tones throwing the door wide open, and leaving it open as she hurried back to her kitchen.

The Cure placed two chairs near the fire. Virginic was dressed in black. Her eyes were sunken as though from weeping, her cheeks pale and thin. The mother's face loomed, red and forbidding, above a huge fur poa—a fit setting for her angry coun-

"You see her face, Monsieur le ture?" she began, pointing to her aughter. "You see how pale she is. ow her youth has departed? Vilin! monster! I have come to tell ou all about it. Is it just, is it

"His religious duties! Where will possible, I ask you, that such things

"Calm yourself, madame," said the priest. "I do not know what you are talking about."

"I am talking about that beast that robber, who has reduced that robber, who has reduced my daughter to this strait, after abusing and beating and treating her like the the hands of such infamous knaves? How is it I ask? You, who are priest of God, ought to be able to explain, if any one can."

But, Madame Ney, I thought your

"Yes, a thief, an impostor, a brute That is what he is. An ocean of lies, a mountain of debts!"

"But his position - he was too much of a gentleman—"
"Ah! He soon lost his position,

as for gentleman-he was a wolf in sheep's clothing. How can it be that "Mamma, mamma," interposed

with his drinking and carousing. And

weak, trembling voice, "we should not blame God for what we have brought on ourselves. If we had tak n the Cure's advice, we should not be as we are to-day. I did not wish to come to you, mon pere; but mamna would have it."

"And where should we go but to our friends when we are in trouble? cried madame. "Where, my poor Virginie?-I want to request, Monsieur le Cure, that you will recommend me to your friends, or others who are looking for lodgings. I shall have to rent my two best rooms; and Virginie will be glad to take a few mu sic pupils, now that we have got rid of that beast, that brute, that bandit!"

"Yes; he has gone to America with what was left of my money and Virginie's dowry. I gave it to him to invest at a large interest, as did with nearly all of it? Gambled it away at cards, Monsieur le Cure,-at cards! And now we must work oun living. Ah, why did we not stick to Jean Bechart, whom you married this morning to that white Valerie Peroux! He would never have run away with our little gry mother, shaking her head. "Why -why are the good and innocent thus afflicted, I ask?'

"Well, I will do what I can for you, madame," observed the priest, without a word of reproach to the

unreasonable woman.

At the mention of the name Jean Bechart, Virginie's cheeks still flushed crimson; and they were still pink as she said, gently laying her hand upon her mother's arm:

"Jean Bechart has got only what he deserved. They will be faithful to God and each othen. Come now mamma. Monsieur le Cure will de all he can for us, as he has promis-

When the Cure returned to the fire after closing the door behind the unfortunate mother and daughter, he opened his Breviary to say his office His eyes fell on the words: Nisi Doinus fiaedicaverit domum!

"How vain," he murmured- " How vain and worthless are the habitations of those who have not the Lord for their foundation!" -Sarah Frances Ashburton, in the Michigan

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A Nun's Golden Jubilee

Mother Teresa Austin Carroll of the Convent of Mercy, Selma, Ala., attained her Golden Jubilee on the 8th of December, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Mother Teres Austin is widely known in the United States, in which country she has founded an immense number of convents of the Order of Mercy, and in all these houses the occurrence of the happy anniversary is sure much rejoicing and many expression of gratitude. The event is equally a source of pleasure to her many Irish friends, and their hearty good wishes stones in the streets. How is it that (and congratulations go out to the God permits the innocent to suffer at venerable Jubilarian. The long years of this devoted nun in the vineyard of the Lord has been marked by wonderful zeal and energy, and it has been given to few women of our time to accomplish such grand results for neligion and education. Some particulars of her career will, we are sure, be of interest to our readers.

> Mother Austin was born in Clonfond memories of her happy childhood days by the banks of the Suir. At an early age she felt a call to the religious life, and in her eighteenth year entered the convent of St. Marie's of the Isle, Cork, About three to America, where her life has since some few brief visits she paid to Irefor the purpose of obtaining postulants for the Onder of Mercy The forty-seven years she has been in the United Staces have been full of toil and achievement. She has founded convents, among other places in New Orleans and St. Martinsville in Warrington in Florida: Mobile and Selma in Alabama; and in Mississip pi city in the State of Mississippi She also assisted in the establishnent of houses of her order in Rochester, Omaha, Buffalo and Rhode True to the spinit of her order she was ardently devoted works of mercy, and the sick, the afflicted and those in prison received her care and ministrations.

In the midst of these labors Mother Austin found time for literary pursuits and many valuable and interesting works have come from her brilliant and busy pen. Her writings include a biography of Mother Mc Auley, "Life of St. Alphonsus," "Life of Venerable Clement Hofbauer,' 'Glimpses of Pleasant Homes,' "An gel Dreams," and "By the Seaside." She also contributed to many period icals, including such high class reviews as the Catholic World and the

In all she has published thirty-five vorks, original and translated. Her literary activity has not yet ceased and she at present has a

In recognition of Mother Austin's services to Catholic literature, Pope Pius IX. in 1873, sent her a gold cross and his blessing to her parents and her native town, Clonmel In 1885, D. Kirby, president of the Irish College, in Rome, wrote to Mother Austin Carroll the following letter: "I had an audience of the Holy Father, at the end of which I told him what a country woman of mine had done in New Orleans, of your eight convents, eighty-six nuns, use ful and edifying works, original and translated by you. His Holiness was pleased to listen to all with deep in terest and evident pleasure, and in the end charged me to send you his apostolic benediction for yourself and for all your houses. Sistens, schools etc., and he added of his own accord to your father in Ireland, al sus padre. I had been speaking of him His Holiness. And this benefit sent to you with all the affection o the paternal heant of the Vicar of Christ is to be for you, dearest child. a secure pledge of the final grand and consoling benediction which through God's mercy you are to receive from your heavenly spouse. Do not omit to send the Pope's blessing to your admirable father, as I am from Wat erford, his fellow-diocesan, tell him I calculate on an occasional memento in his holy prayers for my poor Kirby, Bishop of Lita, Oct. 9th. 1895.

Mother Austin, notwithstanding her life of arduous toil and labor, is still in the enjoyment of excellent health, and we trust many years of usefulness are before her.

It will be of interest to mention that two sisters of Mother Austin also entered the Convent of St. Marie's of the Isle, Cork, and one is still a member of that community, the other, after many years of zeat-ous work, died in Passage Convent.— Cork Examiner.

LESSONS OF CATHOLIC CHARITY.

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mns of a secular journal, the Detroit "Tribune," is a tribute to the grand work of noble souls in the religious communities associated with the Church. That journal says:-

Beautiful as is charity when bestowed upon the individual in need, its beauty seems infinitely intensified when it encompasses great numbers, as seen in many of Detroit's charitable institutions. Among these one the most commendable is the known for its unostentatious but never ceasing work in the care of infants cast upon the cold mercy of the world. But these tiny babes deserted by their natural protectors, find a safe and happy refuge within the of this infant asylum. Charity is indeed well defined here, and the title "Sis ter of Charity" borne by the noble women who give their lives to this work, is an apt and significant one. What nobler work than to

During the past year the House of Providence has cared for 404 children. Some have been born within the walls of the maternity hospital which is an adjunct of the institu tion, many have been left upon its doorsteps, some are children have been in this refuge for some time, perhaps since birth, perhaps they, too, were left a tiny bundle, on the steps or in the corri dor. The average number care of the Sisters is about 125.

glimpse into the nursery or the playroom answers the question without troubling with words. The merry groups at play indicate the natural joyousness of childhood, and the toys which surround them denote that many a kind heart has found sympathetic expression in gifts suitable for the children. And are they differen from other children because of their unhappy inheritance? Not at all, except in the fact that they seek some of the Sisters when they thing, instead of their mothers. They have had no experience of a hom where there is perhaps but one child to pet. Here they are petted in bunches, and failing that temporarilv. they pet each other. If chance to quarrel a little, a Sister's gentle voice soon smooths out the any home other than where children are everywhere, laughing, playing, singing, perchance weeping a sometimes as every child will

This of course refers to children old enough to play, and it is noticeable that these range in age about four years or over, with an occasion al younger child. This is accounted for by the Sisters in charge by the fact that of late it has proved very easy to find good homes for bright healthy children from two to three years old, little ones of this age seeming to particularly to appeal to people wishing to adopt a child.
"It is not so easy to find homes

for younger children," said Sister Loretta, the Sister superior in charge, "because people like to be sure that a child is bright and pretty before taking it for their own. We annot blame them fon that." the time a child is 2 years old it will have given evidence of its brightness and can be taken on its own ness and can be taken of its war merits, so to speak. Consequently, the nursery of the House of Provi-dence whene the "creeping babies" are kept, is always well filled with occupants. If any children remain in this institution until they are 7 years old, they are then transferred to St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, located on McDougall avenue.

The House of Providence is decided-

The following sketch, from the col- ly in need of a more roomy place in which to carry on its work. This fact is indicated in many ways. The children have no room in which any singing or other exercises may be conducted, and the Sisters have to resort to one of the dormitories for such instruction. Here a piano has been placed, and, standing the aisle which stretches between the long rows of small white beds, with one or two Sisters in their midst. and a teacher and nurse, about 25 of these children at a time may be taught to sing. They enter most heartily into the exercise and the building rings with their childish voices, singing perhaps of the little Christ-child whom they are early taught to revere. In the dormitories on the upper

floors where the very small babes are placed when sleeping, it frequently happens that two infants have to be put in one bed, side by side, so many are the babies, so insufficient the room for them. This is not considered the proper way, but it is the best that can be done under the circumstances. However, everything is kept so immaculately clean that the babes sleep, wake and eat, and quickly outgrow the possibility of occupying beds together. Indeed, they are much better cared for than many children in private homes among the poor, where the mother has the care of her children added to the necessity of going out to work by day, or of taking in work at her

Every year the older children enjoy a Christmas tree, and usually a visit from Santa Claus. This year Santa made his appearance in good season, coming in upon them one evening, dressed in the conventional Santa Claus attire, a long red robe trimmed with fur and white, with aflowing white beard and a merry twinkle in his eye. The children received him in various moods, some being highly delighted, some shy, and a few a trifle alarmed. Santa asked numerous questions regarding the conduct of the children and after faithfully promising to bring a nice Christmas gift for each who should be "good" held out his arms and asked if any child would go with him on his travels. To the surprise of the Sisters one little fellow about 2 years old volunteered to take the trip. Santa. umphantly carried him away. At his a little boy of about 3 years old pegan to weep most mournfully and to wail: "I want Leo! I want Leo!" and was not quite pacified until the baby Leo was returned to the playroom safe and sound. Thus do these little ones become attached to other like little brothers and sisters.

Most of the children are bright and pretty. One of them, who attracts especial attention from visitors, is 'Teddy.'' Children in the House of Providence have but one name, until family who will give to them a new name as well as a new home. "Teddy" was born in the House of Providence and has never known any other home.

"Where do you get the clothing for all these little ones?" was asked of Sister Loretta. Tears sprang to the Lord must send enough, for there is always plenty, and I do not worry about it." The children are all comfortably dressed, and the Sister said that they all wore good, warm underwear. Yet all is dependent upon charity

The House of Providence founded in 1869, being located that time on Fourteenth avenue. It 1890. This institution has no endownent fund, and neither does it receive any help from the church. It has no regular income from any source, and obtains but a comparatively small amount from the few patients in the maternity hospital who are able to pay fon their care. The rest is left to voluntary contributions. The expense of the house for the past year was between \$6,000 and \$7,000. It is entirely in charge of the Sisters, with a staff of physicians in attendance. The amount of work here accomplished by is enormous, and when they cry out that they need more room in which to continue their mission of love the continue their mission of love they cannot fail to set a sympathe-tic public to thinking of the vast amount of money spent frivolously, every day in the year, while home-less children are housed and reared by these noble women who take the part of a mother to the motherless,

Socialism Will Perish

Recently Bishop Spalding of Peoria accorded a Boston reporter an interview in which he gave his views or Socialism and existing conditions which are alleged to foster it. Asked if he thought Sacialism would crease as a movement in the United States, he answered:

"Why should Socialism grow? What madical wrong has it upon which to erect its ladder of vague promi that legds into the clouds? In the States there is no gulf the very rich and the poor, but a graduation of widely dis tributed members. More than eight illion families in this country are land-owners, and of the thirteen milfamilies among whom the wealth of the country is divided, eleven million families (run the tables of statistics), belong to the wage-saming class. The very rich man? A problem there, surely, for it will be found difficult to hold these enormous fortunes together, and if plutocrats spend their time between uttering fualmost blasphemous, sentiments on Christianity and wealth, the people, without any radical reconstruction, will, in an appreciable time, be strengthened by the wine of a released plutocratic fortune running swiftly through the veins of our national life.

"Socialism is frequently but the pouts of the petulant. Diatribes against wealthy men frequently spring from unworthy passions rather than from any sense of wrong inflicted by them. The good sense of the American democracy will lead it to look upon the assertions of the Socialist agitation with distrust. The wood they burn in their temple is green, the smoke gets between then the Supreme Good, to which they bow the knee-a reformed social order. The impression that the thousand and one diffusive agencies which make us the widest read-if not the best read—people of the earth teaches us to regard the radical reformer as of those enthusiasts who mistake visions for accomplished facts and exaggerate the evil which they seek to remedy.

"This tendency to exaggeration this flaw in the metal of revolution ary proposals, makes the laboring whatever incidental evils suffer under the condition of competive production, unwilling run the risk of putting in jeopardy the two things the American respects the most-liberty and individuality. "One has only to read the papers

with discrimination and scan the statistics with enlightenment to know that our social arrangements are in some respects provisional only. There is no more reason fon believing that the regime of industrialism will not be sloughed off in the upward march of the race than there was for Dante to believe that feudalism was the final-the petrified-form of society. But the point is that this developcan be rationally forecast while the scheme of a glorified social order, only cannot be inferred from past history, but all that history teaches points in an opposite direct tion. This is, you suggest, an era of change? Certainly; freely admitted, but in an era of change the last thing the man of common sense and level vision will consel is the rushing into visionary and untried schemes of so cial reform; and such a scheme, involving a whole people, remember Socialism certainly is.

"Have you ever stopped to consi der what the social order is? If you have you will find that it is an infinitely complex web, the outcome of many forces. So intimately does it affect our thinking and our whole circle of mental and emotional activities that we are practically its creature. So much so that in order to change it we would have to change

'Until this changes, you may be as sure as you are sure you are holding a fountain pen at this moment that continue to believe that will they have a right to their own pro perty and they will continue to regard the possession of a home the re sult of frugality, thrift and a legitimate pride, as one of the chief boom This means that a man has made a relatively independ his wife and children and that he is not the pauperized recipinunity's goods. I do not believe that the poorest resident of Haverhill, if he freed himself from fumes of Socialist phrases, would barter his little all for the radiant es of an experimental Socialis

be the effect of the disclosures of the ip inquiry on the future of Social-tic construction?" was asked.

"I believe those discreditable and orally revolting revelations will serve to impress the lesson pretty trongly upon the American workingman, that captain of industry, to whom power vastly greater than that for it is always a mistake to cast which has yet been exercised in Ampearls before swine; but how many



erica would necessarily be given in Socialistic government, could not safely or wisely be intrusted with the management of all our nearest and dearest concerns. The best way to dispel the illusions of Socialism is to bring them sharply to the test of the facts.

"The deeper grows my experience of life the weaker grows my confidence in the patent appliances and patent remedies-sovereign cure-alls-of radical reformers and empirics who at tempt to tinker with society as if it were unhistoric.

"Do I think that, notwithstanding 'the temporary embarrassment' into which the ideal has fallen the future will see a gradual rise of a finer ethical sense? Most emphatically. My faith in the prevalence of ideal ends and aims, as well as in purified social processes, is unwavering. does not have to be a poet or a pro-phet to see that society in the future will be complex and various, yet free and ordenly; unstained by crimes that capitalism has no doubt perpetrated and yet untainted with the deeper stigma that would result from the atrophy of independence un der a Socialistic regime.

will be rich in art, vocal in literature, strong in sympathy and in that practical altruism nourished by Christian faith and hope, which is to Socialism as a copy of Rubens would be when compared with the lithographs in a shop window.'

The Mercenary Spirit.

Unquestionably we must bow b fore economic facts, and recognize the difficulties of living; from day to day it becomes more imperative to continue well one's forces in order to succeed in feeding, clothing, housing and bringing up a family. He who does not rightly take account of these crying necessities, who make no calculation, no provision for the future, is but a visionary or an incompetent, and runs the risk of sooner or later asking alms from those at whose parsimony he has sneered.

And yet what would become of u these cares absorbed us entirely if, mere accountants, we should wish to measure our efforts by the money it brings, do nothing that does not end in a receipt, and consider things worthless or pains lost whatever cannot be drawn up in figure on the pages of a ledger? Did our mothers look for pay in loving u and caring for us? What would become of filial piety if we asked it for loving and caring for our aged par-

What does it cost you to speak the truth? Misunderstandings, sometimes sufferings and persecutions. To defend your country? Weariness, wounds, and often death. To do good? Annoy. ance, ingratitude, Self-sacrifice enters into all the sential actions of humanity. sest calculators to maintain their position in the world without appealing to aught but their calculations. True, those who know how to make "pile" are rated as men of ability. But look a little closer How much of it do they owe to the unselfishness of the simple-hearted? Would they have succeeded had they met only shrewd men of thein own sort, having for device: "No money service?'

Let us be outspoken; it is due to certain people who do not count too rigorously that the world gets st beautiful acts of service and the hardest tasks have generally little remuneration or none. Fortun-ately there are always men ready for unselfish deeds; and even for those paid only in suffering, though they cost gold, peace, and even life. The part these men play is often paintal and discouraging. Who of us has not heard recitals of experiences wherein the narrator regretted some pas kindness he had done, some troubl he had taken, to have nothing vexation in return? These confidences

do the thing!" Sometimes it is right so to judge

real beauty are these very ones of which the doers repent because man's ingratitude! Our wish for humanity is that the number of these deeds go on increasing. foolish Charles Wagner, in the Catholic Columbian.

PROHIBITION.

In prohibition Kansas the annual ption of liquors per capita is than two gallons, as against nineteen in the country as a whole according to the American Prohibition Year-book. Forty counties in the State of Kansas do not have a pauper. The jails in thirty-seven Kansas counties are without a single inmate. Prohibition in Kansas prohibits more than 95 per cent.

NO INNOVATIONS.

In a paper read recently in London the Church Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals, the Hon. Charles S. Rolls remarked that at the present time those who were seeking to develop motors and motoring were experiencing exactly the same position from many rural communities as the promoters of railways met with earlie

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the parishioners of St. Michael the Archangel of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec at its next session for an Act to amend the Education Act, and to permit of the erection of the said parish into a separate school municipality. Montreal, 21st January, 1904.

Business Cards SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 1970.

Dame Marie Louise Gougeon, of the City of Montreal, wife of Alphonse Vallee, polisher, of the same place has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 5th January, 1904. BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & GERMAIN,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that, "La Conciene, a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, having its principal place of business in the town of neuve, in the District of Montreal will make application to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session to have its deed incorporation amended in virtue of Section 17 of the revised Statutes for the purpose of obtaining the fol-

1.-To obtain subscription to capital stock of \$50,000.00 with the privilege to increase the same to the sum of \$500,000.00 divided in shares of \$50.00 each.

2.-To acquire, own and alienate immovables.

3.-To issue insurance policies on the Mutual and the cash premium systems of the Province of Quebec.

4.-To transfer its principal place of business to the City of Montreal in lieu of the town of Maisonneuve 5.-To issue insurance policies on either the Mutual or cash premium systems in towns and cities, Board of Directors might decide.

LEONARD & LORANGER. Attorneys for the octitioner

NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that les Cure et Marguilliers de l'Oeuvre et Fabrique de la paroisse de Tres Saint Nom de Jesus de Maisonneuve in the County of Hochelaga District of Montreal, will apply to the Legis lature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for a bill to give to the Trustees of the parish of Maisoneuve, certain special powers in addition to those granted to corporations of Trustees by the general law and more especially to incorporate Treffle Bleau, William Richer, Hubort Desjardins and M. Gustave Ecrement trustees-elect, and the Cure of the parish, the last named being ex-offi cio, under the name of the "Trustee of the parish of Maisonneuve," with powers to erect a Church and Sacris ty, and to borrow for those purpose a capital sum not exceeding \$125, 000, and to arrange the conditions of the said loan which is to be paid within a period of time not exceeding fifty years; and to be authorized to levy annually on the immoveable property of the Catholic Free-holders of the parish, a sum not twenty-five cents in the hundred dollars of the value of the immoveable affected. Such annual assessments will be based on the Municipal valuation roll of the Town of Maison neuve, and also to fix the time an place of payments; to provide for all acancies of trustees; to ratify the obligation assumed by l'Oeuvre Fabrique de la paroisse du Tres Saint Nom de Jesus de Maisonneuve, to pay annually to the said Trustees the sum of \$2,500.00 to assist in the payment of the above mentioned buildings Montreal, 19th January, 1904.

TATLLON, BONIN & MORIN, Attorneys for petitioners

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Society Directory.

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OT. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO. OIETY.—Meets on the second Sun-day of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 3.30 p.m. Committee of Manage meets in same hall arst Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rec. Secy., Jno. P. Gunning, 716 St. Antoine street, St. Henri.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1868.—Rev. Direction Rev. Father McPhail; President ma, D. Aallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quine, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Mosts on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottows streets, at 3.80 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY organized 1885.—Meets in the hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the arst Sunday of each mon 2.80 p.m. Spiritual Adviser. Father Flynn, C.SS.R.; President, R. J. Byrne; Treasurer, O'Connel; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart

26.—(Organised, 18th Mevamber, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 98 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mendays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Advisor, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, F.J. Sears; President, P.J. Darcey; Rec.-Sec., P. J. McDonagh; Fin.-Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan; Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, Jr.; Medi-cal Advisors, Drs. H. J. Harvison, E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill

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OUR DUTY AS CIT that our civic elections that we have two year head before another a made to the people, we clude that there is no done. This is the time lay the basis of fut there is no change from indifference that gene the excitement of a g we may simply expect selves in two years he advanced than we are out giving expression preciation or criticism happen now to represe of civic legislatio to be the duty of the to begin at once and one man, or some mer the hopes of the future ed. It is high time fr forward, to commence the times to come. B there will be need of ce sacrifices. Men whose that their energies ca them indulging in pub curb their personal p not block the way for afforded an opportunit effective work and wor redound to the cred from which they have s

To our mind it shoul from what ward or see city the right Irishma come, provided they ar all the requisite quali entire element should i them, should pave the and should force them of an election, but fr start. It takes time to to a vast public the hi of a man. Generally he and diffident that he v himself; others must de Why should we be circu more than any other r tain defined limits? If the city-and we have in several wards-can Irishman of the calibra the discussion and car great issues, there is n he should be relegated simply because he do within given limits.

form regarding the me ed, but also in regard of the duties that they to perform. The pavin the laying down of a building of some publi such-like works are all ant; but they are thing dinary man who perfo can have done. Away conception of civic de omething else needed. the fact that our natio judged by the measure it it manifests and the its representatives in there are large and ge that belong to the who that will leave marks nals of Montreal in y.
In the planning, carry
perfecting of such great
wish to have our share part in the higher wor civic machinery we have representation. We all of some leader, one who leave their traces on the city's history. There is why only one, or only any limited number of allowed to have Ir

Not only is there a