, JUNE 13, 1903.

# ty Directory.

VISION NO. 6 meets on and fourth Thursdays of at 816 St. Lawrence Officers: W. H. Turner, McCaff, Vice-President; Quinn, Recording-Secre-t. Denis street; James easurer; Joseph Turner, cretary, 1000 St. Denia

TSION NO. 3. meets on nd third Wednesday of A. at 1863 Notre Dame f McGill. Officers : Al-Gallery, M.P., Prest-toCarthy, Vice-Fresidenty Davlin, Rec.-Secretary, ario street; L. Brophy John Hughes Fired John Hughes, Financial 65 Young street; M. airman Standing Com-hn O'Donnell, Marshal.

DIES' AUXLIARY, DI+ 5. Organized Oct. 10th, tings are held in St. Hall, 92 St. Alexander, t Sunday of each month n., on the third Thurs-m. President, Miss Anan; vice-president, Mrs, en; recording-secretary, Ward; financial-secretary, a Doyle, 68 Anderson surer, Mrs. Charlotto m; chaplain, Rev. Fath

K'S SOCIETY.-Estab-rch 6th, 1856, incorpor-revised 1864. Meets in 's Fall, 92 St. Alexan-first Monday of the first Monday of the nmittee meets last Wed-micers : Rev. Director, llaghan, P.P. President, Justice C. J. Doherty : . E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Curran, B.C.L.; Treask J. Green, Corresponry, John Cahill, Rec-etary, T. P. Tansey.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIEed 1885.-Meets in ittawa street, on y of each month, y of each mon Spiritual Adviser nn, C.SS.R.; President, e; Treasurer, Thomas Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart.

Y'S COURT, C. O. F., he second and fourth svery month in their Seigneurs and Notre s, H. C. McCallum, C. Kane, secretary.

K'S T. A. & B. So-bets on the second Sup-ry month in St. Pat-92 St. Aléxander St., after Vespers. Com Management meets im 6 forst Tuesday of every 3 p.m. Rev. M. J. Me-Beneticet: W. B. President; W. P. Vice-President; W. P. Vice-President; Jno, Secretary, 716 St. Ap. St. Henri,

br CANADA, BRANCB ized, 13th November, the 26 meets at St. Hall, 92 St. Alexander ry Monday of each regular meetings for cition of business are 2nd and 4th Monday th, at 8 p.m. Spiritual v. M. Callaghan; Chan-v. Curran, B.C.L.; Pre-I. J. Sears; Recording J. J. Costigan; Finan

ry, Robt. J. H. Feeley, Jr s, Drs. H. J. H nof and G. H.

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The True Entre Elituess Vol 11, No. 50

## MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903.

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

BEASDY Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1135. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—City of Montreal (delivered), \$1.50; other parts of famada, \$1.00; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundiand, \$1.00; Great Britain, Ireland as France, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.00. Terms, payable in terms. advance. All Communications should be addnessed to the Managing Director, "TRUE WIF-SSE" P. & F. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their in it the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soom make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and best interests, they would soom make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and best interests, they would soom make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and best interests, they would soom make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and best interests, they would soom make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and performance of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and performance of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and performance of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and performance of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and performance of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and performance of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and performance of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and performance of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and performance of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and performance of the "True Witness" one of the most performance of the most

# NOTES OF THE WEEK.

vacation is to commence. During the coming week there will be a number of institutions that will hold

the closing exercises of the scholastic year. We always feel a kind - of rejuvenation when this period comes around. We like to see the boys and girls come forth, exhibit all theis talents and achievements, and bean with the delights of an anticipated holiday. It makes us feel young gain; it is calculated to bring back the memories of days that are gone forever, and which we would gladly have with us again. It is a pity that under such pleasant circumstances there should be

grumblers of any kind; but the world has had them from time immemorial, and we may expect that for all time to come there will be some to disturb harmony. An American Catholic exchanges complains of having received invitations to attend the commencement exercises at various institutions. It tells how "the catalogue of subjects to be discussed in speeches and poems on diploma-day is of a diverting and encyclopaedic. largeness." Then it regrets that in some instances "the trail of the Faculty is too manifestly over it all." It objects to the students praising "the educational methods of the order under whose inspiration youthful graduates have been formed to think." This lacks modesty same

our wise friend, and we are treated to the questionable adage that "good wine needs no bush." We have our doubts about this last statement, and still graver doubts

as to the wisdom of the preceding re-marks. It entirely depends upon whose wine it is. Everything Catholic is good, provided it is in accord with Catholicity; but it needs to be ounced and to be made known to the world. The world is systematic covering over and ignoring all of good that is done by Catholics. It that is good in Catholicity, or all that is of good in Catholics, or all

is not sufficient that the equality should exist in muts be made known otherwise a vast percentage of the world will fail to recognize it and equally fail to benefit thereby. On this point the fault-if fault it -that can be brought home to our

institutions is not that of telling to the world their merits, but that of

COMMENCEMENT DAY. - Here couragement and recognition. we are in the season when the school have no patience with the grumbler term draws to a close and the sunloma-day display.

> REV. DR. TEEFY HONORED. -On Tuesday last, the 16th June, Rev. Dr. Teefy, the able and widelyknown President of St. Michael's College, Toronto, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination. It was only a few weeks since that we had occasion to mention the golden jubilee of the grand, old institution over which he so worthily presides. At that celebration a fifty thousand dollar new wing was the gift of Father Teefy, through his countless friends, to the community of St. Basil. It is now his own turn, and the people of Toronto and of all Ontario have not forgotten him under the circumstances. Apart from his many sacerdotal qualities, all of a high and remarkable order, Father Teefy is an educationalist of experience and of marked success; a pulpit orator whose eloquence has done herculian work in the cause of the Church; and a man of letters. His pen has traced many an able article, and has dotted dow ideas, sentiments, and principles that have tended to mould public opinion, to advance the cause of the

Church, and to produce precious fruits in numberless souls. His father is one of the pioneer re sidence of that district, Mr. Mathew Teefy, J.P., and Postmaster of Rich-mond Hill. He was born at Richmond Hill, in 1849. He received the degree of B. A. and won the silver medal in mathematics at Toronto University. That institution confered upon him the honorary degree of

LL.D., in 1896. As President of St. Michael's College ne is ex-officio a senator of Toronto University. We join our humble but sincere congratulations to those of Father Teefy's many friends on this occasion, and we recall the words spoken to us about him, a few years ago by the late Father Quinlivan, then pastor of St. Patrick's, when he said: "Father Teefy is a grand priest and a great educationalist; I hope he will long be spared to the Catholics of Ontario.'

Rev. John F. Cox, S.J., son of the late Mr. John Cox, and brother of Mr. William H. Cox, the well known notary of this city, will be ordained on Sunday, June 28, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Mont-real. Father Cox will celebrate his first Mass on Monday, June 29, in that Church.

The other young men to be ordained are all sons of well known citizens of Montreal. It is a great consolation to see that our good Irish Catholic population continues, as in the past, to furnish priests to the Church of God. We extend to Father Killoran and Father Cox expression of our sincere good wishes for a long and happy life in the ranks of Goo's holy ministers. This happy event brings to our mind most forcibly some reflections that we made in the past concerning the vocations to the priesthood. While we have no desire to repeat what we have so often written, still we can-not but pause in presence of two of our young men going, in the language of the Introit, "unto the altar of God; to God who rejoiceth my youth." It is not alone in the sublimity of the vocation that there is a grand consolation, but also in the example that is given to others In this age of rush and of electric energy, when the world seems have gone mad with excitement, the greed of gain; or the thirst for pleasure, ;t is like the comforting shade of the palm in the casis, to meet with the one who turns away from all these, and begins to walk the path that conducts himself-and induces others-to the only true peace and satisfaction that earth can afford. In ages gone past, in generations that are no more, the Irish race made untold sacrifices to secure for the sons of the land the happiness of joining the sacerdotal army of the Church Militant. And the race has lost nothing of its strong faith, or of its spirit of sacrifice. It is true that it would seems as if the voca tions for the priesthood were growing less numerous; but such is not the case. The vocations are there, but circumstances are such that they are frequently unheeded. However, the examples that we do possess of those who have triumphed over every other consideration, or inclination, and have made the great sacrifice of their lives for God's glory, are so luminous and so strikingly grand that we see in them the continuation of Ireland's olden Apostolic mission carried on in practice. To them all even as to the youngest, we heartily say, "Ad multos Annos."

We

ANOINTING THE SICK .- A very strange scene has recently taken place in Quebec, during the recent neeting of the Diocesan Synod, held io the Cathedral Church Hall. of that city, under the presidency the Protestant Bishop of Quebec. In one sense it is to us entirely inexplicable. If we are to trust the re-port made, it seems that Rev. Dr. Scott, rector of St. Mathew's Church presented a resolution, seconded by Rev. Canon A. J. Balfour, to the effect that the Synod, without com-

IRISH PRIESTS. - On Sunday mitting itself, should memorialize the world their merits, but that of refraining from making public all they do of good. There is an excess Bishop Georiel, of Ogdensburg, or of medication of the ancient practice of anointing in making public all they do of good. There is an excess Bishop Georiel, of Ogdensburg, or of the ancient practice of anointing in making public all bishop Georiel, of Ogdensburg, or of the ancient practice of anointing in making public all bishop Georiel, of Ogdensburg, or of the ancient practice of anointing in the general Syndo on the adoption in the general Syndo on th

their system or creed, and which drives them to make desperate efforts to find that which is lacking. They know, and they agree, that all these successive impulses are merely driving them more and more Romeward. They still feel the craving from a spiritual satisfaction and yet they draw back the moment they perceive the ultimate station to which their movement must lead, them. Was it a sudden glimpse of Rome, through the rent in the veil, that caused the mover to suddenly withdraw his motion? We do not know.

A TRAGIC EVENT. - On Sunday last a most sad and tragic event took place at Bout-de-l'Isle; and one that teaches a lesson to all who can learn. During the day Mr. Pierre Guay, a master-carter, employed by the "Montreal Hide and Calfskin Company," and who resided on Panet street, took his wife and three of his children to spend the afternoor at Bout-de-l'Isle park. The party consisted Mr. and Mrs. Guay, a son Pierre, aged 17 years, and little Imelda, 6 years, and Oscar, 3 years. Another son, Wilfrid, aged 7, was left at home.

After spending the afternoon in a delightful manner, they decided, about six o'clock, to get a skiff and row over to Sault-au-Recollet. In trying to pass under a large rope, or cable, attached to the new wharf in order to get out into the stream, one of the party made an effort to lift the cable over the heads of the others. Failing to do so the boat was caught sideways and the swift current upset it. In a moment all were in the water. Needless to say that "death sat at the helm" of that skiff. Of the five pleasure seek. ers, only the boy of 17 was saved. That happy, good and industrious family of six, vanished in a few minutes, and now there remain but two of them-a boy of 17 and one of 7-to face life as orphans. Model parents, good children, hard-working father, devoted and industrious mother, and model Catholics in every sense; it seems to us that God's ways become more and more wonderful to us, when we contemplate that fatal movement that resulted in such serious consequences. And it is hard to find fault. We cannot say that either the father or mother had any idea of the risk they were running. Had they any such, it is most likely they would not have attempted the trip in the boat. Still, We feel that the lesson should be taken to heart by all other parents. The river is no place for young children; a skiff is not a vessel into which they should ever be placed; and those

localities where swift currents and strong eddies are known to exist should never be frequented, even by grown-up people. But probably the warning is all in vain. We can only pray that the souls of those so suddenfy ushered into eternity may repose in peace.

FOLLIES OF LIFE .- Life seems to becoming daily a less serious occupation; it is so crowded with follies

have degenerated to this level. And when such is the case, there is a foundation of truth in it; and that foundation is the follies of the world, of the feminine world, above all. Only last week we had the sad experience of calling to see a worldly lady who was dying. Her entire life had been one great round of vanity Her God was dress; and she thought more of a curl on her forehead than of a virtue in her soul. What do you think was her great preoccupation? She knew she was dying; she knew that in two or three days, at most she would be in a coffin. Well, she wanted to have pink lining for the head of that coffin, or at least a pink silk covering for the pillow, so that it would make her look life-

like and pretty. Can you imagine folly carried to the verge of insanity? We hope she was insane on the subject; for it would be too sad to think of her entering eternity fectly responsible and in such a state of heart.

A SACERDOTAL JUBILEE.-Last week in Baltimore the Rev. Paulinus F. Dissez of the Seminary of Baltimore, celebrated the fiftieth anniverary of his ordination. In reference thereto we might quote two phrases from the beautiful address on "our Jubilarian," delivered by Rev. William E. Starr. They comprise all that we could say by way of congratulation :---

"We come not merely to honor the nan who to, day rounds out his rosary of full priestly years, but to ac-knowledge the debt we owe him and to thank him from overflowing hearts for the inspiration he has been to our best work and noblest ambitions. We come to assure him that time has not weakened nor absence impaired his hold upon us. But we may not say all that we would like or as we would like, because we have to reckon with his shrinking modesty, nay, with his pathetic humility. But before calling upon the Rev. Ignatius Zeller to be our spokesman allow me to offer the sentiment proper to this golden anniversary, health and length of days, with God's best gifts for our venerable master and faithful friend, the courteous gentleman and grand old priest, the Rev. Paulinus F. Dissez of the Baltimore seminary."

The address of Rev. Ignatius Zeller, of Brooklyn, was an admirable tribute. Many other eloquent ora tions were given by leading educationalists and members of the episcopacy and clergy. The "Post Fran-cial Conversazione" was a most enjoyable function, and not the less so because of it being informal. Pleasant episodes of old seminary days were recalled by the Rt. Rev. P. Donohue, Rev. Wm. E. Star, Rev. Thos. Finn, Rev. M. Dorney, Rev. W. J. Reany, U. S. N., Rev. J. McCallen and others, and a very pleasant hour was passed by the alumni.

We can heartily join in the congratulations of all the jubilarians' friends and admirers, and in the name of Canadian Catholic journalism, wish him many an anniversary of the day.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

and acquaintances of the contracting parties.

During the progress of the nuptial Mass, the organist contributed several selections, and at its conclusion the happy couple on leaving the Church were made the object of a most enthusiastic reception. A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the father of the bride.

The wedding presents were numerous and beautiful. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy left for Ottawa. They spent a day in Montreal, at the Place Viger, where they received much attention at the hands of friends. They sailed by the steamer "Campana" on Monday for Pictou, and intend to visit Boston and other American cities before their return.

THE A.O.H.-For sometime past, Mr. J. L. O'Neill, sone of Mr. William O'Neill, and an enthusiastic young Irish Camadian Catholic, has spared no effort to introduce this patriotic and time-honored Order in Buckingham. At last he has been successful. Last month Mr. High McMorrow, of Montreal, and provincial vice-president of Quebec, vis-ited that town, and initiated an enthusiastic band of Irishmen who will long be known as the charter memof the new Division. Officers bers were duly elected, and the event was celebrated by a rousing banquet in the Palace Hotel.

The following toasts were honored: "His Holiness the Pope," "His Ma-jesty the King," "Hibernia and Hibernians," and the "New Division." Rev. W. E. Cavanagh is chaplain of the Division.

## Principal Sanders Receives An Honorary Degree.

We notice with no little pleasure by the correspondence of our Ottawa contributor, that our esteemed, ablo and zealous educationalist, Prof. A. Sanders, Principal of the J. H. Catholic High School of Montreal, has been made the recipient of the honorary degree of M. A. at the recent closing exercises ol the University of Ottawa. Mr. Sanders has occupied the difficult and arduous ofice of Principal of our High School



MR. A. J. H. SANDERS. M.

recording-	of modesty, or humility that ends in			nonschoo und cho, comsequence of	Notao Lrom Uugkingham	MIR. A. O. H. SANDERS, M.A.
n; Finan	giving undeserved advantages in the			nonsense, that one is inclined to won-	Notes From Buckingham	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Warren; ir.; Medi-	race to inferiority, or mediocrity.		wonderful in the proposing of such		in the coort of the balance and the	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Harrison,	Hence it is that we are in favor of		a resolution, as' it is clearly in ac-	that there is an eternity, or that		in this city since it first opened its
I. Merrill.	our schools, academies, colleges, con-	J. R. Killoran. On Monday the		the longest life is very short, or that		doors. In conjunction with the late
		newly-ordained priest said his first	High Church, which seeks to go	any hour may close existence in this		lamented Father Quinlivan and Mr.
	wents and other institutions making	Mass in St. Ann's Church. In this	back to all the primitive customs and	world for them. We were looking at	(By An Occasional Correspondent.)	Justice Curran, Mr. Sanders arrang-
	unsurficed use of the press in pub-	sublime and solemn ceremony he was	teachings that it had abandoned, on	a cut in a comic paper the other day;	and the second second second second second second	ed the preliminaries for the opening
Survey and the state	lishing their various achievements,	assisted by Rev. Father Cullinan.	teachings that it had abandoned, on	it represented two up-to-date ladies,	All and the second second second second second	of the school and ever since, despite
	successes and undertakings. It is	There was a large concourse of rela-	ther Church-the Catholic Church.	with magnificent hats and corres-		many obstacles, has courageously
	simply fair and legitimate advertise-	tives and of friends present to assist	But what is very strange is the fact	ponding clothes, meeting in a public	WEDDING BELLS Irish Catho-	and loyally performed his duty, and
	ment; and in the competition of this	at the Divine Service, the first ever	that Rev. Dr. Scott spent forty min-	park. What would you suppose such	lics were much interested in two	we may add without indulging in
	hour, everyone, every business, every	offered up by the young priest. Two	utes in elaborating his reasons for	apparently refined and civilized crea-	events which occurred in Buckingnam	any exaggeration, more than his
	enterprise, every institution must of	of his own cousins, who are mem-	the moment which he advocated,	tures would have to say to each	last week.	duty in the endeavor to promote the
	necessity advertise. If not it will	bers of the Order of Ste. Anne, at	quoting Scripture, the Apostles, and	other? Something about literature.	The first was the marriage of the	bist interests of the establishment.
	fall back in the race, to its own	Lachine were present. After the	the usages of the early Christians;	the weather, the fashions, the stir-	daughter of a prominent and well	Every able man every considentions
	greater loss and to that of all Cath-	Mass there was an assembly of		ring events of the hour, the latest	known public-spirited resident - Mr.	painstaking man, in every walk of life
1. 1. A.	olics. In the same sense do we be-	those so deeply interested in the	leave to withdraw his own motion	romance? Even these would be tri-	William O'Neill, Susie E to an	has to opequater discoursements and
	lieve in the exercises of diploma-day,	event at the residence of the priest's		vial subjects, yet they would not be	estimable and enterprising young	meet with opposition from those who
	in the according to the young people	uncle, Mr. John Killoran. A fine		so very much out of place. No. This	business man of the town. Mr. A.	should be his most sincere friends.
	every fair opportunity of displaying	breakfast was served, with congra-		was their conversation:-	H. N. Kennedy, who has resided	Mr. Sanders is no exception to the
	what they have acquired. It is their	tulations and thanksgiving to God		Jess-I thought that you hated	there during the past decade and	rule. But despite all he bravely
	only occasion in all the year of so	were the appropriate expressions of		Jack, and yet you accepted him.		faced the issue and whatever may be
	doing; for some it may be the only		What could have been the object of		ceremony was performed by the ven-	the future of the Catholic High
	chance in all their lives of ever com-	Killoran will sing High Mass in St.	the motion, accompanied with such	posed under an umbrella, and said		School, the name of its present es-
	ing under the eye of the public and	Ann's Church, and it is expected				teemed Principal will be held in re-
	or receiving any due recognition for	Illing mained by the state of the second second		rain drip on my new hat.	becoming costume of white crere de	spect for his efforts to make it a
	their labors. And as to our institu-	be furnished for the occasion	withdrawn, without even a chance of		chine and was accompanied by her	
	tions they should occupy more col-	There is may that Dather Wil-	a discussion, is beyond oun know-	is only the making-up of a comic	THE TRUE ADDRESS STREET, AND ADDRESS ADDR	gratulates Prof. Sanders on his
	uning in the Catholic press. We do	the state of the state of the State		journal st. very well. But the		
	not mean the columns of paid adver-		at them immigen that come	the second	maids of honor Misson Holong Com-	well-earned recognition by one of
	cisements, but those consecrated to	This is formation This	individuale or to entire	to make up this kind of matter if it	anon and Edith Valles	the leading Catholic Universities of
	reading matter. No mock humility	is only the first of a series of ordin-	to either marviadas, or to enring	to make up one kind of matter in h	The groom was escorted by Mr. J.	Canada, and wishes him long years
A Contraction	should prevent them setting forth	is only the first of a series of ordin-	religious boules, and which spring	and not pay. And it would not pay	A MoMillan Alexandria The second	of life to enjoy it and to continue
Sector 10	their own merits and claims to en-	ations that will lollow in the next	that there is something wanting in	Therefore the public tests must	A. McMillan, Alexandria. The sacred	to moor for the great and noble
	The second secon	few months.	that there is something walting in t	Therefore, the provide cases must l	edifice was crowded with the friends	cause of Catholic education.
States of the states of the					and the second	

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Our Curbstone Observer On Matinees.

HOSOEVER has taken the trouble to follow my vared observations, during the past few years, will a-gree that I am not exin my records of what comes to my attention from time to time, I do not believe in wholesale condemnation, nor yet in unqualified commendation. This week I desire to deal with matinees, and in so do-ing I merely take the subject in one of its phases. In fact, I have no intention that my remarks should be considered as touching upon the theatre in general. This one phase of this special subject will suffice.

THE SATURDAY MATINEE. -What is a matinge? It is the per-formance, during the day-time, of plays that are usually performed , at night. Thus a company advertised that it will give such or such a play on Friday and Saturday, with matince on the latter day. This means that the play will be put on the boards on Friday and Saturday nights and also on Saturday afternoon. So far there is nothing wrong. If the play is all right at night, it is equally so in the afternoon. The object of the matinee is to give an opportunity to those who cannot attend at night, but who have a half holiday on Saturday, to enjoy the play. That is perfectly correct. To ndemn it we would have to condemn still more strongly the night mance, and that cannot be done in a general manner. As a rule, the matinee is patronized by ladies who have charge of young people and by gentlemen who have no better way of whiling away the Saturday afternoon. We also see a number of boys and girls for whom it would be out of the question to attend at night. They generally take advan-tage of the matinee. This is the plain statement of the case.

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THE DANGERS .- Do not imagine that I am going to enter upon a long dissertation upon the stage-be it modern or classic. The cangers of the matinee, as far as my observations lead me to consider them, are not those that are usually ascribed to the theatre. The play may be one that no moral critic could well find fault with; and for the older, the more experienced people it may be absolutely harmless. Not there do I see the menace. But you will find, as a rule, that the majority of the audience consists of young girls ranging from ten to sixteen or eighteen, and they are generally in the company of elderly ladies - mothers, aunts, grown sisters, or chaperons. To the parent there is no in their presence there. The mother will tell you that her daughter must have some legitimate recre. ation, that she must not be tied down a prisoner, that in her mother's company that daughter is perfectly safe, that she does not approve of a young girl going to the theatre at night, consequently she accompanies her daughter to the less dangerous, or less objectionable ma-In fine, the mother has taken precautions to learn afl about the play. It is moral, and neither in

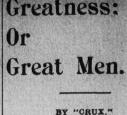
fidelity, immoral intrigue, and suchlike constitute the moving element of the drama. But I will not go so far. I will suppose that the mother in question would not take her daughter to a play that gave forth inmasked for the public's contemplation the torturings of morality that are effected in such dramas. It is a play in which serious, but very pas sionate love predominates; and its climax is marriage; and it is only a stairway leading up to a moral. In this there is a latent, a fearful danger for the young girl. For the mother there is nothing harmful in it all. She may have, in person, passed through like experiences. knows of the language of love, of the varied sentiments that it awakens, of the divers situations that it entails. They are all ancient history for her But it is otherwise with the daugh ter. All this is a revelation to the young girl; she hears, she sees, she drinks in-with the avidity of youth -things that she is not yet sufficiently developed in mind, heart and character to receive without injury There is a moral in the play. course there is. But to reach that moral you must wade through two long hours of evil thoughts, wicked vice-tainted attempts suggestions, that perhaps are ultimately frustrat-ed and perished, but which usurp the young heart for such a length of time and with such a force that the moral is lost-it is engulfeo in the other teachings. At home the mother could, from her own experience life, inculcate the same moral, and in a more effective manner. No need, for that purpose to drag the child through four or five acts in which things are said and deeds are done or are mentioned, that burst like a new world's revelation upon the un suspecting soul of the young girl, I am sure that the mothers fully understand me and that details are by no means needed. I am not talk ing about positively bad plays; they are out of the question. I am simply referring to dramas true to life, and which censure vice and immorality but in order to do so hold the mirror up to the world and exhibit these nonsters in all their outward attractiveness and inward ugliness. The girl comes home with her mother from the matinee, and her heart is filled with sentiments that it had never before felt in its most rigid pulsations; her mind is turned in the direction of dreams that are the forerunners of moral wreckage; and her young being is entirely shaker by the same breaths that would pass over, without effect, the natures that, have been seasoned with years and experience of life. The gateway to unrest, to worry, to longings, to throbbings of an unhealthy fevered and untimely character in a young mind, has been opened, and the complete and unalloyed happiness and contentment, so characteristic of that age, have been for all time uprooted. A child can never be too long childlike; there are always years enough of sorrow and of bitter experience a-

head of each one in life. A young girl sheltered in the ignorance of what the future may bring to her in the garb of miseries and griefs. It is not well to disturb the unsophisticated state of mind, for once disturbed it can never again resume its former tranquility. And I would sin cerely say to mothers that the matinee is no school, nor is it a healthy recreation, for their young daugh

ters.



The "Untrained Nurse" is the title of a book published in a most attractive form by the "Angel Guardian Press," Boston. The author is lated to do anything beyond instruct-ing and amusing the young girl. All



URING the past months have quoted almost a score of those admirable essays by Thomas Davis. I am now going to take the liberty of a patenthesis. Both as to the man whose brief life was so truly marked with all the characteristics of greatness, and as to what the proper idea of greatness should be, it may serve a good purpose. I mentioned, in one of the recent issues, that Davis only commenced his literary work in 1842, with the establishment of the 'Nation," and that he died unexpectedly in 1845. Yet what a mass of work he did in that space of time The author of a preface to his collected poems and essays, I do not know the writer's name, comments upon this peculiar phases of his life. He says: "Pity it is, to be sure, that his aspirations had not found a fuller utterance, before the fiat of death had hushed to unreasonable rest the throbbings of that large heart. Fragments though they be of most capacious and diversified character, they are yet to a wonderful degree its unaffected utterance Like wild flowers springing from the mould in the clefts of a giant oak, they relish of the open air, and have looked the sky in the face. Doubt less in many ways the impress of the poet's spirit, and of the graces his character, is but the purer of for this partial and foo late development of its loveliest folds. Like the first fragrance of the rose, ere its perfume becomes heavy with sweetness; or as the violet smells the sweetest, when hidden by its cherishing leaves from the glare of

Then turning to the book which he so prefaces, and recalling the shortof the poet's career, the same writer says:-"And thus, perhaps, af-ter all, the soul of Davis will shine from this book as pure and clear,though not so bright, or comprehen sive, or beneficent,-as if he had been thirty years writing instead of three, and filled a dozen volumes instead of one. As far as writing goes, there is enough to make men love him, and guess him,-and what move can the best of readers do with the suprem est writer, though he lived to the age of Sophocles or Goethe. The true loss is of the oak's timber, the of living tree itself, and not acorns or of the flowers at its base The loss of his immediate influence on the events of his time, and on the souls of his contemporaries by guidance and example,-that is the e true bereavement; one which possibly many generations to come will be many generations to come uffering from and explating, consciously or unconsciously."

the noonday sun."

This brings us to a consideration of greatness in men. Duffy once said that great men are few, while good men and true men are numerous in the world. Undoubtedly the circumstances which attended the development of Davis' powers, are a strik-ing proof of the latent energy, which lies hid among the Irish people, unwrought and almost unthought of. The same writer says: "Not that I entertain the opinion, though it is a favorite theory with some men- and one that does not obtain the less acceptance because it flatters human nature—that there is an abundance walking of great men, ever the earth, utterly unconscious of their power, and only wanting a sufficient stimulus, themselves to know their

great man's nature, no matter whe ther action or reception preponden ates in his life, if he be truly great ates in his life, if he be truly great, and live through man's estate, he will in some way be recognized. Strange it were indeed, if every other element in nature—the paltriest grain of sund, or the most fleeting wave of light—were perpetual and unlim-ited in its influence, and the mighti-est power of all, the plentitude of minimum life acult arguing unfailt he spiritual life, could remain unfelt by

kindred spirit, for the natural life

Archbishop

Ryan's

Golden

Jubilee.

The committee in charge of the

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and

of man. True, the great man will often shun society, and court obscurity and solitude; but let him with celebration of the golden jubilee of iraw into himself ever so much, his the Most Rev. Archbishop's ordina soul will only expand the more with tion to the priesthood met on Wed thought and passion. The mystery of life will be the greater to him, the nesday afternoon. Reports were re ceived from the sub-committees who more time he has to study it; the are calling on those invited to the the loveliness of nature will be public meeting of laymen. From the to him, the less his consweeter majority of these subscriptions have verse with her is disturbed by the been received, which, together with those already given, make a sum thoughtless comment of the worldly or the vain. Let him retire into utclose to one hundred thousand ter solitude,-if nature whispers lars, or one-half of the desired him, and he listens to her,-and ount. Members of the laity in generever he were not great, that solial will shortly be called on for subtude would go near to make him so; scriptions, in order that all may be as Selkirk, when after his fou given an opportunity to participate years' solitude, he trod again the in this testimonial to the beloved streets of London, looked for a while head of the archdiocese, who has ala king, and talked like a philosophready signified his intention of aper. For a while,-since, as Richard plying the purse to the liquidation of the debt on the new St. Vincent's Steele ably tells the story, in six months or so, the royalty had faded Home at Twentieth and Race streets, from his face, and he had grown a which was formerly the Pennsylvania gain, what he was at first, a sturdy Institution for the Blind. It cost and common-place sailor. \$150,000, and the improvements and "But nature herself haunts inces

santly the really great man, and no thing can vulgarize him. And if it were only on that account alone whether tested by action, or untested by it, the great man is sure of the jubilee. recognition, if allowed to live out his life. If he act, his acts will show him; and even if he do not act, his thoughts or his goodness will be tray him."

A sage of our own times says:the Archbishop on Tuesday morning, September 8, at which many of 'Hide the thoughts of such a man, prelates of the country, as well as nide the sky and stars, hide the sur visiting and local priests, will and moon! Thought is all light, and publishes itself to the universe. sist, and a public reception in the It will speak, though you were dumb, Cathedral in the evening, the Blessed Sacrament being removed. It is by some miraculous organ. It will probable that there will be a brief flow out of your actions, your manners and your face. It will bring nusical programme, an address you friendships, and impledge you to the Archbishop and his response, afnature and truth, by the love and expectations nf generous minds." ter which every one will be given an opportunity to come forward personally offer his or her congratul-atioq to the golden jubiles.-Catho-I might now fittingly close this contribution by quoting the last lic Standard and Times.

vords of that same preface-it was written in 1846-and in them we have both a national inspiration and an incentive to bring the younger to study what Davis has left behind him. He thus close

"And here, youth of Ireland! in this little book is a Psalter of Nationality, in which every aspiration of your hearts will meet its due response-your every aim and effort, encouragement and sympathy, and wisest admonition. High poet pa triot, and unforeseen by him and all the stroke of fate which was to call untimely away. The greater him need that you should discipline strengthen your souls, and bring the aid of many, to what the genius of him who is gone might have contributed more . than all- Hive and knowledge. Be strength straightforward, and sincere, and re-

solute; and undismayed as he was; and God will yet reward your truth and love, and bless the land whose sons you boast yourselves to be."

PATENT REPORT.

For the benefit of our readers w publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and U.S. governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, D.C.

### SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20

England

To the

And Devot

**Blessed Vir** 

(By the Rev. Canon Don

ANCIENT DEVOTIONS.

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the Mother of God." I will

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Catholic practices of devotic or of our Blessed Lady.

Every village church, small, had its altar in hon

Blessed Virgin. In our C and stately Minsters, be

choir and High Altar, was

Chapel, to the extreme east

izing her as the morning st

heralded the coming day. A

printed in 1531 has it: "Li

morning cometh before the

ing, and divideth the night

oay, so the Virgin Mary ro morning before the Sun of

and divided the state of gra

the state of sin, the childre

from the children of darkness

upon the Church singeth

praise that her glorious 1

light to the world, and illus the Church and congregation

The supreme act of all

worship is the Holy Sacrifi

Mass. It is, and can be, a

to be, offered to Him, amo

things, in praise and than

Saints, and most of all for

His Blessed Mother. In old

days a Mass was offered to (

day, in almost every church

pel throughout the land, in

the Blessed Virgin. It was

ed at the earliest dawn, with

most solemnity, with org

choristers, chanting the swee

most learned music of tho

"Thus in England," as the

Rock wrote in his Church of

praise arose from the earth

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only from wood and wold.

but from out the thronged o

the busy town (wherein chi

ples were then taller, an

beautiful, and more numero

vorkshop chimneys), and

the smallest village; time v the chiming of St. Mary's

waking day awakened men

hem come to the House of

sing His praises; and, like t

another, 'Holy, holy, holy God of Sabaoth,' and ask t

ession of the Mother who c

that Son of David in her w

and seraphim, cry out

forth by soulless birds of

"time was when no

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the Dlessed Virgin may

anection the situation in France presents features that recall the suppression of the religious foundations in England and its evil results evil for the whole people, as well as for the poor. The anti-clerical programme of the French Government gramme of the French Government threatens serious injury to the finan-cial credit of France, as well as rob-bery of the poor, both of which facts are thus noted by an English paper, "The Financial News," an ert on such matters, as its title indicates:

"The French Premier's policy of persecution is causing dismay to his colleague at the Ministry of France. France is already faced with a de-ficit which she does not know how to make good, and this is the mo ent chosen for the expulsion of the religious orders. The business volves, besides, a diminution in the country's wealth and production (which is taxpaying capacity) charge like the following: For the support of the aged and invalid indigen (hitherto kept by the Orders, there being no poor law in France) a sum estimated at £5,000,000 that \$25,000,700) per annum, and for new schools to take the place of the closed religious schools, a capital sum for construction and fitting of £1,270,700 (\$6,350,000) and stipends for the new teachers amounting

to £328,198 annually (\$1,640,990). M. Combes is an expensive luxury t France.'

And especially to the poor o France-the working, laboring classes furnishings \$50,000 more, so that -who will have to pay the bulk of when this sum is contributed, which the committee feels confident will be the increased taxes rendered neces sary as above indicated. There is no poor law in France. None has hidone in time for the anniversary, the new home will stand as a memorial therto been needed. The poor ware The other features of the celebracared for by the religious orders and no tax for their maintenance was tion have not been definitely decided upon, but it is probable that the put upon the people. But now the programme will include a Pontifical orders are driven out of the country and there must be a poor law and poor-houses, and the people must Mass to be offered up by His Grace pay the cost and the cost of the new the schools and teachers which must be provided, the religious schools being closed and the monks and nuns expelled for the crime of teaching with out expense to the State.

> The wonder in all this business is that the people do not realize the seriousness of the situation-the enormity of the wrong and injury done themselves by themselves. For, oi course, they are the wrongdoers in the first instance. By their votes Combes and his party are enabled to carry out their destructive policy. The suppressors of the religious houses and the religious schools-the robbers of the poor-can and do po-claim and boast that they have the people at their gack. Certainly they have not all the people, for there are Catholics numerous and devoted still in France, but the majority, whether from ignorance or indifference, seen to be on the side of the evil doen Perhaps when that majority begins to feel, as soon it must, that the is sue involved is one that appeals to their pockets they may take a differerent view of their duties at the ballot box .- New York Freeman's Journal.

# Third Order in India

A general congress of the Tertiar ies in India, according to the Bom bay "Catholic Examiner," is to is to ar. Al-s of the meet at Allahabad next year. though primarily a congress of in members of the Third Order of St Francis, the ultimate aim of in movement is to consolidate Cateo lics into a homogeneous whole ai to spread practical Christianity. Th propagation of the Third Order wi though primarily a congress undoubtedly advance the cause a Catholicism in India and furnish remedy for the evils which threats society. Never was a movement a this kind more needed than in India

Next in importance among ices of the Church, after t Sacrifice, comes the Divin which is recited daily by th It consists of the psalms of interspersed with antiphon hymns, and lessons from Ho ture, and the lives and wri the Saints. The Mass and I



of the English monasteries by Henry VIII. there were no "Poor Laws" in England. There was no need of any. The Church-the Catholic Church the only Christian body then in existence in Europe or in the worldtook care of the poor, and mainly through the agency of the monaster And in those times, when all ies. the Christian world was Catholic there were no "poor houses," such as they have to-day in England-big, dreary, barrack-like buildings where the "pauper" husband is separated from the "pauper" wife and where the "pauper" children are brought up with the degrading brand of official pauperism upon them. There were no such institutions in Catho lic England or in Ireland until Protestantism began and gained the ascendancy in the ruling of that country.

The robbing of the monasterie was the robbing of the poor, which resulted in the State pauper-the destitute, houseless, homeless man, woman and child, the outcasts of 80when society divorced itself ciety, from the all pervading charity of the Catholic Church. Pious kings

ing and amusing the young girl. All		power, and make all men acknow-	Information regarding any of the	and queens and princes and nobles	this kind more needed than in man	nce for each day correspo
this is very true; and no one could	the duties of the nome nurse; classes	ledge it. A theory of life and his-	patents cited will be supplied free	endowed monasteries and other reli-	where there exists no unity among	with the other; and hence,
help applauding the mother's good	of medicine and the various well	tory, in any high sense of greatness,	of charge by applying to the above-	gious institutions with lands and mo-	the congregations, where the popula	are Masses in honor of the
intentions and her watchfulness over	known ailments to which humanity	to which I cannot assent, for it	named firm.	neys for charitable and educational	tion is a floating one, subject W	Virgin, so there are offices.
her child. To wish to afford that		to which I cannot assent, for it	names	purposes. Thus the monasteries be-	under changes owing to the exign	abundant evidence to show
child-for a girl at such an age is a	The author save: The "Untrained	seems to me the very essence of a	CANADA:	came wealthy, but all their wealth	sudden changes business or servit	old Catholic times, the laits
child to the world-an opportunity of		great man is, that he is, in spite	CANADA.	came weating, but all their weater	cies of trade, busilies	as the clergy were accustom
equalling all other young girls in	Nurse is not intended for the use	of himself. making ever new acquain-		was expended for the spiritual and	Since the days of St. Francis	cite daily the Office of Our L
equaling all other young gate	of trained nurses.	tance with the realities of life. All	Nos.	temporal benefit of the people a.	(1542) the Catholic Charles present i	it is clean it of our L
knowledge of what is most attract-		animate and inanimate nature is in	81,272-James Millar, Lyn, Ont.,	round them. Among those people	dually expanded till at problem	it is clear, too, that they
ive, is a legitimate ambition. Thus	those, who unable to hire a trained	a conspiracy to make him know him-	seed marker.	there were no "paupers"-no family	numbers nearly two and a nam	in their childhood, and were
it is that the mother sees no harm,	nurse, yet, feel most keenly their	self, or at least to make others	91 983 George Laborte, St. Felix	without a home. The monks were	lion followers, in seven archuite	Har with it that they could
she even provides-according to her	own ignorance and know that it and	know him, and by their love or hate,	de Valois Que, acetylene	landlords but they were in every in-	thirty dioceses, and lour pro-	by heart, and even recited
own lights-against the chances of	ed nursing may be necessary to save	their fear or reverence, to awaken	gas concretor	stance resident landlords, and they	apostolic, supervising more and	ther while dressing in the
any. Once more I repeat that such a	a life for which they would willingly	his slumbering might. Destiny has a	at out Theat D Millon Dont An	regarded the lands not as their CWN	Furaneen missionaries, nearly	Thus the Book of Courtesy.
mother is only to blame in as far as	shed their heart's blood.	thousand electric shocks for him, to				by Caxton about 1477
her lack of thought, knowledge and	and the second	which unearnest men are insensible;				John" is admonished:
observation go.		while his own unhesitating yet unrest-	ment.	todians and administrators. And un-	nounts 4 718 church and chapels, 2	
Object ( Marcan Bar)	GOING TO SCOTLAND.	ing spirit is ever fathoming new		der their administration there were	counts s, 120 and colleges- some	"While that ye be about ho
and the second	and the second	ing spirit is ever radioning new	UNITED STATES.	no evictions-no families thrown out	sso schools and come in India, wi	To dress yourself and do c
	It is rumored that negotiations	depths in the infinities of thought,	the second second second second second	no evictions-no rainines thrown out	them second to none 168 200 childres	array.
THE MODERN PLAY When we	have been entered into with the Duke	and suffering, and love. For, as the	Nos.	on the highway because they could	an attendance of 100, 100 training	With your fellow well and t
in a second state of a second state of the second sec	of Argyll for the Durchase of the 18-	Wisest of the ancients tord and croas	726,557-Felix Mesnard, New, Glas-	not pay "their rent." Under them	28 seminaries ion students,	Our Lady's Matins look ye
	Lund of Tone with a View to convert-	who condemned min,-uno great man	Core mahiele mheel	the poor were treated not as "pau-	missionaries with 1,540 student	say,"
track contury in France we find	ing into a retrea! for the French	is not born of a stock or a stone:		name " but on mon and brothors have	100 makenages shipborting	bay.
A A STATE OF A	Cathugiana lately driven from their	Dut natures wantes and serves		ing a claim and title-not to be de-	000 orphans. Although	PL- II
	monostory at Chartroux by the	I him. and the ties of heart and home				Similarly the statutes of E
				ing on the land on which they were	tration of India, there is a	lege, founded by Henry VI.
	regult in realization krance's run	Tto any. And nome is the Breat	1 1 A1,000-00mm H. Humphrojo, 110m	horn	falt lack of that unity among	prescribe that the scholars
drama invariably is based on love. In fact honest, Christian love is no	- Hill med Sectland's neward Sour	teacher, in childhood by its joys, in		That man the condition in England	different congregations, the	as they have risen and white
In fact honest, Christian love is no	will read Scotland's Toward. Soul	manhood by its sorrows, in age by		in Catholia times and it is the con-	month of which can not be	their beos, shall can the Mr.
longer of sufficiently magnetic power	grapes soon turn sweet; but, in this	manhood by its sorrows, in age by	1 207 647 Munna D Lawle Sudney	dition to-day in some Catholic coun-	immense results towards strengt	our Diessed Teda
to excite the sympathies and inter-	case, when they do, it will not be	Its county represent	727,037-multitay D. Lawis, Sydney	tries between the rich monastic et-	the cau	But there work at any and
est, the feelings and passions of the	France's privilege to enjoy themi -	"No matter, then, whether thought	River, C.B., self-mitring	tries between the rich monastic et	The second second	the less educated who were u
audience. Dishonest love, marital in-	Liverpool Catholic Times.	or passion have the mastery in the	t cornice mould.	tablishments and the people. In this	Church III India.	take part in this nigura show

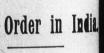
## Y, JUNE 20, 1903.

the situation in France eatures that recall the supf the religious foundations d and its evil results-evil hole people, as well as for . The anti-clerical f the French Governm proserious injury to the finan-of-France, as well as robthe poor, both of which thus noted by an Er he Financial News," English such matters, as its title

ench Premier's policy of a is causing dismay to his at the Ministry of France. already faced with a degood, and this is the moorders. The business sides, a diminution in the wealth and production taxpaying capacity) charges ollowing: For the support and invalid indigent kept by the Orders, there poor law in France) a sum at £5,000,000 that is 00) per annum, and for is to take the place of the ligious schools, a capital onstruction and fitting of 0 (\$6,350,000) and stip he new teachers amounting 98 annually (\$1,640,990).

s is an expensive luxury to ecially to the poor of e working, laboring classes have to pay the bulk of sed taxes rendered nocesove indicated. There is no in France. None has hin needed. The poor were by the religious orders and their maintenance was the people. But now the driven out of the country must be a poor law and and the people must s, and the people must st and the cost of the new d teachers which must be the religious schools being the monks and nuns er the crime of teaching with se to the State.

der in all this business is eople do not realize the se-of the situation-the enthe wrong and injury done elves by themselves. For, they are the wrongdoers in nstance. By their votes nd his party are enabled to E their destructive policy. essors of the religiou i the religious schools-the the poor-can and do proboast that they have the their gack. Certainly they all the people, for there are numerous and devoted still but the majority, whether rance or indifferent ence, see the side of the evil doen hen that majority begins soon it must, that the is ed is one that appeals to ets they may take a diview of their duties at the x.-New York Freeman'



al congress of the Tertis ia, according to the Bom holic Examiner," is t Ilahabad next year. imarily a congress of of the Third Order of

he ultimate aim of Next in importance among the ser did not come into use before the beis to consolidate Cathe vices of the Church, after the Holy ginning of the sixteenth century, and ous whole an Sacrifice, comes the Divine Office seems to have commenced in practical Christianity. T which is recited daily by the clergy. France." on of the Third Order will ly advance the cause of m in India and furnish It consists of the psalms of David interspersed with antiphons, and hymns, and lessons from Holy Scripr the evils which threats By these and numberless other piture, and the lives and writings of he Mass and Divine Office for each day correspond one with the other; and hence, as there are Masses in honor of the Blessee Virgin, so there are offices. There is undant evidence to show that, in old Catholic times, the laity as well as the clergy were accustomed to recite daily the Office of Our Lady; and it is clear, too, that they learnt it their childhood, and were so famihar with it that they could say it heart, and even recited it toge ther while dressing in the morning Thus the Book of Courtesy, printed by Caston about 1477, "Little by Caxton about 1477, John" is admonished:

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1908.

England And Devotion To the Blessed Virgin.

(By the Rev. Canon Donnelly.)

Mary Psalter.

Thus Henry VI. wished that

Winchester, who in 1456 built

sible devoutness on their

the salutation aforesaid."

ANCIENT DEVOTIONS. - What fathers believed with regard the Diessed Virgin may be sum ed up in one sentence: the Mother of God." I will now eneavor to show in what way they gave expression to this faith; in other words, what were the ancient Catholic practices of devotion in honr of our Blessed Lady.

Every village church, however mall, had its altar in honor of the Blessed Virgin. In our Cathedrals and stately Minsters, behind the choir and High Altar, was the Lady Chapel, to the extreme east, symbolizing her as the morning star that heralded the coming day. As a book printed in 1531 has it: "Like as the norning cometh before the sun rising, and divideth the night from the eay, so the Virgin Mary rose as the morning before the Sun of Justice, and divided the state of grace from the state of sin, the children of God from the children of darkness. Whereupon the Church singeth to her praise that her glorious life gave light to the world, and illumined all the Church and congregations of ithful people."

took occasion from The supreme act of all Christian chime to offer a tribute of homage worship is the Holy Sacrifice of the to the Blessed Virgin Mother of God; Mass. It is, and can be, and ought and so we find Pope John XXII., in to be, offered to Him, among other the early part of the fourteenth century, publicly recognizing this pious things, in praise and thanksgiving for the graces and glories of His practice, and granting indulgences to those who recited three Aves at Cur-few toll. But as time went on the Saints, and most of all for those of His Blessed Mother, In old Catholic days a Mass was offered to God every practice grew. At the end of the same century Thomas Arundel, Archday, in almost every church and cha pel throughout the land, in honor of bishop of Canterbury, at the special the Blessed Virgin. It was celebratrequest of King Henry IV., enjoined ed at the earliest dawn, with the utthat in the morning on awakening, most solemnity, with organ and as well as at nightfall, the bells choristers, chanting the sweetest and should be tolled to invite the faithmost learned music of those times. ful to recite one Our Father and five "Thus in England," as the late Dr Hail Marys, in veneration of Rock wrote in his Church of Our Fa-Lady Mary, the Mother of God, our "time was when notes thers, patroness and protector in all adpraise arose from the earth to Heavversities," and he granted a forty en at the first streak of dawn; not days' indulgence to all who practiced only from wood and wold, poured forth by soulless birds of the air, this devotion. To guote again the learned Dr. Rock: "In many and many of those grey church towers but from out the thronged city and which we so often see peeping at us over the trees as we wander by, the busy town (wherein church-steewere then taller, and more beautiful, and more numerous than there yet hangs the very bell - the workshop chimneys), and from out Gabriel bell-so our fathers called it the smallest village; time was when the chiming of St. Mary's bell at -which the sexton had to ring at morn and at evening every day as a waking day awakened men and bade bidding to the people-to the sick in them come to the House of God and bed and to the healthy, to those at sing His praises; and, like the cheru-bim and seraphim, cry out one to home, to those abroad - that they should greet our Lady with their five to 'Holy, holy, holy, Lord Hail Marys; and all about its rim

another. God of Sabaoth,' and ask the interon of the Mother who once bore that Son of David in her womb."

Divine Office, recifed by the clergy, writing, but the abstract and sciences and the fine arts, there is was, as I have said, composed mainly of the Psalms of David, of which one thing which is often sadly wantthere are 150. Hence the simple, faithful, who were unable to recite ing in the education of the rising generation, and that is-manners. Our forefathers held that the inculcathe Canonical Hours in honor of our Blessed Lady, united themselves with tion of what they called "courtesy," and what we should perhaps design-ate as "politeness," came next after the clergy by saying 150 Hail Marys, with an Our Father before each ten, just as we do in saying the fifteen decades of the Rosary; and this deinstruction in one's duties to God and His Saints. To them courtesy votion was considered to be a submeant no mere external conformity with certain conventional language stitute for the Psalms of the Canonical Hours, and hence was called the and usages of society; it meant humility, charity, unselfishness; The founders of our colleges and meant consideration and respect for other pious institutions frequently

the person and feelings of others imposed the obligation of practicing qualities of which the humblest peasthis devotion upon those who should ant, under the influence of holy religion, was as capable as the highest hereafter partake of their benefits. lord or lady in the land. They the re scholars of Eton should every day regarded it as a heaven-sent virtue peat the whole Psalter of Our Lady, and our Lady and the Saints as its and William of Wynflete, Bishop of highest expression. In the "Little Children's Little Book," of the fifand teenth century, we read: munificently endowed St. Mary Magdalene College, Oxford, enjoined

"that the President and each of the fellows of the said college do say, 'Little children, here ye may lere Much courtesy that is written here; in honor and remembrance .of the For clerks that the seven arts curre Most Blessed Virgin, the Mother of Say that courtesy from Heaven come our Lord Jesus Christ, with all pos-When Gabriel our Lady grette bended And Elizabeth with Mary mette. knees, fifty times over, the Angelical And virtues are enclosed in .court Salutation, together with the Lord's esv. Prayer, after every ten rehearsals of

And all vices in villany."

After the Rosary, the most popular But if there was one class more use of the Hail Mary was the devo-tion that we now call the Angelus. than another which in the ages of Faith was fervent in devotion to our It was the custom, both in France Blessed Lady, it was surely the "Mariners of England." Owing to and in England, at sunset to toll the curfew bell. This was originally he perilous nature of their callingdone, not for any religious purpose, their lives at the mercy of the wind but as a signal that all lights were and waves, tossed about in their to be extinguished, by way of pre-caution against the danger of fire. frail barque without chart or com pass-they realized more than others But, with the piety so characteristic their need of the protection of Heavof the ages of Faith, our forefathers en. To them the Blessed Mother of this evening God was the "Star of the Sea," their haven of rest after the tempesttossed ocean. They lovingly named their boats by one or other of her titles; they reverently saluted sea-coast shrines as they sailed by; they made vows of pilgrimages and offerings to her in the hour of peril. That the sailors' devotion to our Blessed Lady was not altogether extinct even in the nineteenth century is shown by a story told by Mr. Edmund Waterton, in his admirable work on the history of devotion the Blessed Virgin in England. The story is related on the authority of Bishop Grant, of holy memory, the first Bishop of Southwark. "During "Our the London season of 1853,f' Mr. Waterton relates, "I met the late Lord Bishop of Southwark on the Greenwich steamer. He was going, in his usual unostentatious manner, to visit two old sailors in Greenwich Hospital, and he told me following story of them. At Trafalgar, when the English Fleet was going into action, these two Catholic blue-jackets were serving at the same gun, to which eleven hands were told off. Whilst they were waiting for orders to open fire, one of them sung out to the other, 'Bill, let's kneel down and say a Hail Mary, we shall do our duty none the worse for it. 'Aye, aye,' replied Bill, 'let's do so; can still be read the quaint verse and forthwith, amidst the jeers and speaking of the Archangel and St. scoffs of their mess-mates, these two Mary. The mid-day bell," continues gallant tars knelt down and greeted the same writer. "was never rung in our Lady with the Angelical saluta England; and the Angelus, as it is tion. Twice during the action was now said in all Catholic countries, that gun manned, and each time every soul was sent into eternity, with the exception of our Lady's two clients, who came out unscathed." If our devotion were so courageous and fervent, her protection of us would be no less powerful.— An-mals of Our Lady of the Sacred

Sacred

# Views of Leading Temperance Workers.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Under the title "Public Opinion Will Correct the Drink Evil," Rev Walter J. Shanly, president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, in an article to "Temper-ance Truth" says:-

One of the best remedies for the drink evil is the formation of public opinion against it. This can be readily accomplished by forcibly depicting the baneful disorders that result from the drinking customs society, and by keeping the picture of drink's degradation constantly be-fore the public eye. Popular opinion has been powerfully formed in ou country, during the last half century, in favor of temperance and total abstience. The New England farmer is no longer addicted to the excessive use of New England rum or cider brandy, nor is he intoxicated at noon-day at his own gate, as in days of yore. The clerk, the travelling salesman, and the book-keeper are convinced that they cannot hold their positions if they are addicted drink, Railroad corporations to have so mercilessly eliminated drink ing men from their employ, and have strongly insisted on sobriety that their employees realize that they must avoid the drink habit. The cogency of the argument that the travelling public should not be en trusted to the care of men who findulge in intoxicants, appeals to all reasonable men

Bank, insurance, and divers commercial corporations demand sobriety on the part of their employees Manufacturers will not afford ployment to the intemperate. Thus a large percentage of men who worl for a living are forced by a wellformed public opinion to refrain from excessive indulgence in drink and many are induced to abstain from it absolutely The physical evil of excessive drink-

ing ought to be presented to the public repeatedly, and the danger to health demonstrated by competent authority. The teaching that alcohol is injurious to the human system received a severe shock, a few years ago, at the hands of Professor Atwater, who advocated that alcohol is a food.

By a series of experiments report ed to the Paris Academy of Science the French physiologist, M. Cha veau, has proved that very little, if any, energy can be derived from ingested alcohol, whether for the process of physical exercise or the au tomatic processes at work whilst the body is at rest.

"It is not food so far as the pro duction of force is concerned, and its introduction into the ration of a worker is a physiological contradic tion."

Several eminent scientists of the United States and other countries deny that Professor Atwater's expe riments sustailed his proposition. At the National Convention of School Superintendents held in Chicago in February, 1900, Professor Atwater reiterated his slatement. A com mittee appointed to consider the matter reported in February, 1901, that it "found no authority that warranted the teaching that alcohol

the word The American Medical Association in a meeting held in Detroit in July, 1900, repudiated "Professor Atwater's doctrine as erroneous and dangerous because encouraging the use of alcoholic beverages, and unwarranted in his own experiments." Dr. J. Lines Woodhead, of Cambridge, England, in a recent discussion before the Edinburgh Medico-Chirurgical Society, agreed with those who do not accept Atwater's experiments as demonstrating the food value of alcohol. Dr. Wood-head contended that alcohol is a Woodnarcotic poison, and a drug which may be valuable, but is more dangenerous than any other drug in th oharmacopaeia. '7Its food value in always low and temporary, and is usually zero."

cago. It was there declared that ing from the absence of virtue in thousands of Chicago women, includ-ing many of high social standing, have been and are resorting to the Keeley cure and other treatments to free themselves of the dreadful habtt. Mrs. M. Palmer, editor of the "Banner of Gold," the official organ of the League, stated that the "practice of mixing intoxicants with soda fountain drinks causes many of our young women to become addicted to the habit, and that is greatly responsible for the frightful increase of inebriety among the women." Mrs. Ida B. Cole, the national cor

responding secretary, said: "I am surprised at the amount of liquor sold to women residents of Hyde Park, where I live, under the cover of groceries.

Mrs. I. N. Ives, the vice-president of the National League, stated that "wine suppers after the theatre often caused girls to cultivate a taste fo intoxicants."

About the time that this meeting was held Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson declared that "during the last ten years drinking among American women has been steadily increasing Formerly American women were no given to wine-drinking; now not a dinner is served without it, and a every reception there is the punch bowl. These customs develop the taste. There are cases of extreme drinking among society women a vell as among men. The increase has been greater among the wealthy classes and the younger social sets than among the lower strata of so ciety. Drinking has the stamp o fashiciq, and whatever has the stamp of fashion goes. At the golf clubs the women indulge freely, and it is countenanced because it is fashion able. This condition is a natural result of great wealth and luxury, and is a greater menace to our country than any political troubles; for vice indermines the character of the peo ple.

"I am fearful," said Dr. Nichola Senn, "that such conditions as are reported from London will prevail ir this country. There is much mor drunkenness among women than is dreamed of by most people. There is a tendency to imitate the British women in this vicrous habit. Upor the delicate and nervous constitution of the woman alcohol is more inju rious in its effects than upon the nan, and when a woman becomes a victim of alcoholism, she become nore depraved than the man vic

tim. Dr. Richard M. Genius declared that "there is an appalling amount of drunkenness among society women, and it is steadily increasing. I have treated nearly as many cases of alcoholism among society women

as I have among society men. At summer hotels and golf clubs is the practice of drinking especially prevalent. Although inebriety is in creasing more randdly among the members of the younger social set, it also is increasing among the elders." Chicago being stirred up by these and similar declarations, the St. and Paul "Dispatch" comments as fol-

"The habit has so fixed itself lows: upon leading women of Chicago society, that the critics conclude it is time to do something which will end this disgrace. Yet Chicago is not

alone. Every large city in the coun try feels the horror of it knows the nenace it is to national living-New York and San Francisco, Washington and St. Paul. The prevalence of the habit is confined to the two extremities of society, the high and low castes, and its equalizing power shows how very like are the fine lady in satins and the hag in rags. This increase of the habit is the result of a too rapid social pace. Until sois a food in the accepted meaning of ciety becomes less of a devouring dragon, it must be expected that the 'Daughters of the Vine' will not be the women in the nation If the drink habit will become preour

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valent among the women of country, the nation will go to pieces, and no degree of national wealth or power will save it. Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, in

a Pastoral addressed to the clergy and laity of his archdiocese, exhorts his flock to stand by our Divine Lord in His struggle against the corrupting influences of the drink evil. "In such contest," he says, "there can

be no neutrality, for our Lord says: 'He that is not with Me, is against Me, and he that gathereth not with Me, scattereth.' Range yourselves, then, on His side, and earn by your nevoted zeal the reward which He will surely give to His faithful servants and soldiers. Multiply your societies, multiply their membership, multiply their eearnestness and energy, multiply the good which they accomplish for the abating of public temptations and the safe.guarding of morality."

Signs of Intoxication.

There is such a thing as making a arce of that which is actually serious; and this frequently leads to the rustration of a cause that even the perpetrators of the farce have seriously at heart. There is no more important matter to-day, from a social, municipal, or moral standpoint than the extirpation of drunkenness When it cannot be checked preventatively, it must be done in a correctional manner. The municipal reguations that govern the treatment of those who openly abuse of liquor and create scandal or disturb the peace, are perfectly legitimate and their enforcement is necessary. But this is a duty of too serious a character to permit of nonesense.

A former judge of Boston, Mr. Emnons, has become chairman of the Board of Police, and he has undertaken to lay down a code whereby the constables can know when a citizen s either arunk or sober; and if the former is his condition arrest must follow. The rules given by this ex-judge seems so very amusing and so self-contradictory, that we can scarcely imagine the condition of affairs on the Boston streets, once it is in force. Here is a sketch of it :--

"I consider that a man is drunk," says ex-Judge and Commissioner Emmons, "if his gait is unsteady, though his mind is clear." This is plain, simple, judicial. The test readily applied, and at a considerable distance the guardians of the peace can distinguish a drunkard by the sense of sight. There might some room for doubt if obfustication of the mind were a symptom. But Chairman Emmons says never mind the mind, look at the legs; legs are unsteady, pull in their owner as a drunk.

But this is not all. The test by the sense of smell and the sense of hearing may disclose the drunkard who is able to control his legs and thus deceive the constituted authorities as to his condition. "If a man's utterance is not clear," says ex-Judge Emmons, "and his breath smells of liquor, he may be able to walk as well as you or I, but he is nevertheless drunk."

It will be seen that this opinion 5s admirably framed to meet every difficulty which may arise in the per-formance of the duty of the police-

Vever was Never was a movement more needed than in Inda re exists no unity amon spations, where the popul-floating one, subject to the right the state -owing to the exig ade, business or service days of St. Francis Xan e Catholic Church has g panded till at present early two and a vers, in seven archdio ceses, and four prefectan supervising more than 8 missionaries, nearly 2,0 ests and 4,500 membe Besides. mities. 718 church and chapels is and colleges- so nd to none in India, with ance of 168,200 childre naries for the training es with 1,540 students anages supporting over i the ecclesiastical admin India, there is a ma of that unity among congregations, the atta which can not but pros results towards strengt oundation of the Cath India.

While that ye be about honestly To dress yourself and do on you array, With

With your fellow well and tretably Our Lady's Matins look ye that ye say.'

Similarly the statutes of Eton Col ege, founded by Henry VI, in 1440, prescribe that the scholars, as soon as they have risen, and while making their beos, shall say the Matins pur Blessed Lady. But there were, of course, many

the less educated who were unable to take part in this plous practice, and for them there was the Mary Peal-ter, or, as we should now call it, the Resary of the Blessed Virgin. The

ardent love, for the most Christ's Blessed Mother, were expressed by all ranks and orders of men by kings who built and endoweo churches and colleges in her honor; by lenights and warriors, who went forth to defend the right under protection; by poets, who attuned their sweetest verses to her praise. English children were taught from their tenderest years to love and venerate our Blessed Lady. It was recognized as the special duty of god-parents to teach their godchildren the Hail Mary, as well 8.5 the Our Father and the Creed, and it was regarded as a sacred duty that children should daily offer to

the Blessed Mother of God the Anrel's tribute of reverence and praise. In the Book of Courtesay, for the instruction of children in their various Christian duties, already referred to, they are admonished:

"In the morning when you rise To worship God have in memory With Christ's Cross look ye b you thrice.

Your Pater noster say in devout wise Ave Maria with the holy Creed, Then all the day the better shall ye

In these days, when every child in he land is taught not only reading

BABY'S WELFARE.

Heart.

Every mother is anxious for the health and welfare of her little ones, and Baby's Own Tallets is the best medicine to make baby well and keep t well. Thousands of mothers keep the Tablets constantly in the hous -they say they would not be without them. As proof of this Mrs. Geo. Kilgore, Wellwood, Man., says:-"Having used Baby's Own Tablets for some time, I can truthfully say that they are the best medicine I have ever used for little ones. I think so highly of the Tablets that I always keep them in the house.

A medicine, like Baby's Own Tab lets, which so many mothers praise is the right one for your little ones. They are guaranteed to contain netther opiates nor other harmful drugs, and can be given to the youngest and can be given to the youngest in-fant with perfect safety. Good for teething troubles, constipation, diar-nhoea, simple fevers, worms and qll the minor allments of children. Sold by druggists, or may be had by mail at 25 cents a box, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock-ville, Ont.

If the public sentiment is properly educated on this question, the drink vil will be mitigated.

Heart-breaking reports of the drinking habits of women are frequently published in all parts of the country. At a meeting of the National Ex-

At a meeting of the Woman's Keeley ecutive Board of the Woman's Keeley Rescue League, held some time ago, the subject of special discussion was drunkenness among women in Chi-

confined to fiction, but be one of the terrible facts of social life." The drinking customs of high so-

ciety are becoming fashionable. Cultured women of high social position drink liquor in public, in the com pany of men, though their mothers would have regarded such a practic as a great breach of propriety. Ideas of respectability and decency in this line are changing fast. Whatever bears the stamp of fashion prevails. This fushion, in vogue in the upper strata of society, is working multi plied and manifold evils in the family and the community, and will sooner or later be adopted by the women of the middle classes.

History teaches that the nation takes its character from the family The nation is but an aggregation of families. As the family is so the nation must be

The virtue of a nation" is neve above the virtue of the family, never superior to the virtue of its women. History bears ample evidence to the truth of this proposidence to the truth of this proposi-tion. Great ngtions have come to ruin and destruction, not through loss of wealth or power, nor through mistaken state policy, nor foreign entanglements, but through the corruption of the family, result-

man in the matter of drunks. If the patrolman catches sight in the cistance of a person whose "gait is un-steady," he knows it is a drunkard whom he must pursue and arrest, no matter how "clear his wind is" when he comes up with the unsteady one and affects his capture. If, on the other hand, the officer man walking steadily and catches a 'smell of liquor," at the same time recognizing that the person's "utterance is not clear," there is another case of drunkenness which he must deal with promptly and rigorously. We take the foregoing from the Boston "Post."

What are we to conclude? Simply that either the police will become an intolerable public nuisance, by their arresting, right and left, people who are not intoxicated at all: or else they will entirely disregard the law, -as it works both ways- and they will not even look after the really drunken people. In either case the public would soon tire of the situation, and the final result would be that this ex-judge, with his whims, would be the cause of a very serious check to real temperance work and effective reform. We have no sympa-thy with fads and eccentricities of the kind.

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903.

SATURDAY, JU

St. Patric

We have reason our St; Patrick's Car

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# Ordinations In Montreal.

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The following ordinations took place in this city on June 5th and 6th.

At the Grand Seminary by His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi:-

SEMINARY OF PHILOSOPHY.

LONSURES.-For the diocese of Montreal, Revs. S. Morin, J. Meuof nier; for the diocese of Nesqually, Rev. J. Barrett; for the diocese of Springfield, Rev. J. Brodrick; for the diocese of Marquette, Rev. G. Laforest; for the diocese of Peterborough, Revs. V. McFadden, M. O'Leary; for the diocese of Providence, Revs. J. Desjardins, J. DeValles, L. Doherty, E. Tierney, J. Carr, T. O'Connor; for the diocese of Alexandria, Rev. C. McRae; for the diocese of Hartford, Revs. H. Paquette, M. Judge, J. Mathieu; for the diocese of Grand Rapids, Revs. D. Behan, O. McGinn; for the diocese of Manchester, Revs. P. Desaulniers, M. Griffin, J. Moran, for the diocese of Portland, Rev. A. Lachance; for the dio cese of Kingston, Rev. L. Staley; for the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, Revs. G. Ducharme, E. Lagasse.

#### SEMINARY OF THEOLOGY.

For the diocese of Montreal, Revs F. X. Barrette, A. J. Champoux, A. P. Chevalier, A. J. Desroches, A. J. Dulude, S. E. Girard, H. J. Papineau-Montigny; for the diocese of Albany, Revs. G. E. Gagne, G. J. Gratton; for the diocese of Antigonish, Rev. J. A. Butts; for the diocese of Burlington, Rev. J. A. Campeau; for the diocese of Charlottetown, Rev. J. Gallant; for the diocese Chatham, Rev. T. Albert; for the diocese of Hamilton, Revs. W. Beck-er, H. B. Hennessy; for the diocese Kingston, Revs. W. Collins, L. E. Staley; for the diocese of London, Rev. N. J. Campeau; for the diocess of Manchester, Revs. O. F. Bousquet, D. Daly, P. L. Routhier; for the diocese of Ottawa, Rev. G. E. Barrette; for the diocese of Providence, Rev. H. Messier; for the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, Revs. J. J. M. Magnan, A. Polaska, A. J. Sabourin; for the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, Revs. E. I. Bouvier, H. J. Decelles, H. C. La-fontaine, E. C. Lussier, A. J. Pha-neuf, L. P. Tanguay, E. J. Vezina; for the diocese of Springfield, Rev. E. A. Crowley; for the diocese of of Syracuse, Rev. J. F. Collins; for the diocese of Toronts, nevs. G. J. Kelly, R. P. Walsh, M. J. Wedlock; for the diocese of Valleyfield, Revs. G. J. Miron, L. J. Pilon; for the Congregation of the Most Blessed Sacra-ment Father A. F. Curvelier.

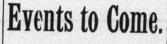
AT CATHEDRAL BY HIS EXCEL-LENCY MGR. SBARRETTI.

MINOR ORDERS .- For the diotese of Montreal, Revs. E. J. Belair, J. Chevalier, V. L. Deschenes, H. J. Deslongchamps, F. M. Elliott, J. M. Gauthier, P. J. Lafortune, A. C. Lavigne, L. F. X. Pinault, O. J. Racette, D. L. Robert; for the diocese of Chatham, Rev. A. L. Melanson; for the diocese of Detroit, Rev. T. Morin; for the diocese of Grand Rap-ids, Rev. J. A. Mulvey; for the dio-cese of Lacrosse, Revs. J. B. Durch, P. A. Walsh; for the diocese of Lon-don, Revs. J. F. Barry, J. I. Dantzer; for the diocese of Manchester, Revs. D. E. Gorman, J. J. Scott; for the di a of Pembro e, Rev. Kimpton; for the diocese of Peoria, Rev. F. J. Hogben; of for the diocese of Portland, Rev. J. F. Hogan; for the diocese of Providence, Revs. J. A. Fitzsimon, O. J. Plasse; for the diocese of Saint Hyacinthe, Revs. E. O. Alix, J. L. Boisvert, O. J. Fleury; for the diocese of Springfield, Revs. G. J. Hurley, T. Reilly; for the diocese of Toronto McCabe; for the diocese of Valleyfield, Rev. G. J. Mailloux; for the diocese of Wheeling, Rev. F. J. Flanagan; for the Institute of the of St. Viateur, Brother J. Clercs A. Perrault; for the Congregation of the Most Blessed Sacran thers P. Cayer, E. C. X. Lault.

chester, Revs. O. N. Desmarais, P J. McDonough; for the diocese of Ogdensburg, Rev. C. A. Kitts; for the diocese of Portland, Rev. F. Karpe; for the diocese of Providence, Rev. A. E. Coulombe; for the dio-cese of St. Boniface, Rev. E. J. Gohier; for the diocese of Springfield, Revs. J. J. McCarthy, T. F. Mc-Koan, J. P. Moore; for the diocese of Toronto, Rev. J. Hayes; for the Institute of the Brothers of Saint Viateur, Brother J. A. Desjardins for the Congregation of the Most Blessed Sacrament, Brothers O. Du-be, F. Gaudet, H. Brosseau, A. R. Cofe.

DEACONS .- For the diocese of Montreal, Revs. E. P. Carrieres, J. W. Comartin, V. J. Geoffrion, E. J. Hebert, R. C. Kiffer, C. M. J. Piette, E. J. Polan, E. N. Poulin; for the diocese of Alexandria, Rev. A. J. Mc-Millan; for the diocese of Burlington, Rev. E. J. Pariseau; for the diocese of Chatham, Rev. M. L. Richard; for the diocese of Detroit, Rev. F. E. Beauvais; for the diocese of Grand Rapids, Revs. T. V. Albin, J. J. Blain, E. J. McDonnell; for the dio-cese of Kingston, Rev. F. G. Gray; for the diocese of Manchester, Revs. M. J. Moher, W. J. Robichaud; for the diocese of Pembroke, Rev. J. F. Breen; for the diocese of Peterborough, Rev. P. J. Galvin; for the diocese of St. Boniface, Rev. L. Folanger; for the diocese of Saint Hyacinthe, Revs. A. P. Guillet, M. Paul-Hus, H. Tetrault; for the diocese of Sioux City, Rev. L. Schenkelberg; for the diocese of Springfield, Rev. J. P. Lynes.

PRIESTS .- For the diocese Montreal, Revs. V. J. Ducharme, C. C. Jette, A. J. Lajeunesse, C. Poi-rier; for the diocese of Salt Lake, Rev. P. Donovan; for the diocese of Saint Albert, Rev. L. Tremblay.



AT THE GESU.-Elaborate proparations have been made for the annual general meeting of the Englishspeaking Promoters, Associates and friends of the League of the Sacred Heart, which will be held to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, p.m., at the Church of the Gesu, Bleury street. The service will open with a hymn to the Sacred Heart, followed by a sermon. During the solemn Beneoic-tion of the Blessed Sacrament, the Promoters and Associates will renew their acts of consecration. The magnificent poem "The Church Tri-umphant," which was made so familiar to those who attended the Lenten discourses, delivered by Rev. Father Doherty, S.J., will be sung by the choir and congregation. It is expected that one of the largest gatherings of members of the League of the Sacred Heart, held in this city, for many years, will be witnessed in the Gesu on this occasion. All members of the League in the various English-speaking par-

ishes are invited. TO BEAUPRE.-Tickets for the an nual pilgrimage of St. Patrick's parish to Ste. Anne de Beaupre, to take place on Saturday, July 18, are be

ing rapidly taken up. The arrange ments made by the pastor, Rev. Martin Callaghan, are such as to afford all parishioners an opportunity of visiting the famous shrine. Tickets are on sale at the presbytery.



# eat Altera IO PER CENT. EXTRA FOR GASH IN ADDITION TO ALL OTHER DISCOUNTS.

From this date until June 30th, we will make most attractive offers in every department, and in order to save office work, which is always particularly heavy during these large sales, will give in addition to all discounts and reductions,

# 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

N.B. It is distinctly understood that only goods paid for at the counter, or where sent C.O.D., will be entitled to this cash discount; everything charged in the books will come under our regular terms, viz., 4 per cent. in 15 days, or 3 per cent. in 30 days.

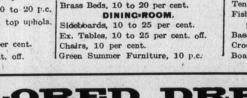
# Men's Ready-Made Clothing.

- Large assortment of Scotch and English light gray Tweed Suits, \$14.00 and \$15.00, at 50 per cent discount:
- Fawn and Red Stripe English Tweed Sack Suits, \$14.00, 50 per cent. discount.
- A beautiful light gray summer weight English imported Tweed Suit, \$12.00, at 20 per cent. Medium, gray mixed Scotch Tweed Suits, \$12.00, 20 per cent.
- West of England All Wool gray Worsted Suits, \$12.00, 20 per cent. discount.
- Beautiful brown check and red stripe, \$12.00, 20 per cent. discount. Blue Grav Check, \$12.00, 20 per cent.
- Drab and Red Stripe Scotch Tweed.) \$14.00, 33 1-3 per cent. English Gray and Brown Checks, \$14.00, 20 per cent.
- An American light gray Check Suit, \$15.00, less 20 per cent.
- English dark gray Tweed Suits, \$16.50, less 33 1-3 per cent.
- English Tweed Suits in fancy brown mixture, red stripes, \$16.50, at 83 1-3 per cent. discount.
- English Worsted Suits, in dark mixture and maroon stripe, \$16.50, 13 1-3 per cent. discount.
- Light weight Scotch Tweed Suits, in gray and brown stripes, \$18.00, at 33 1-3 per cent. discount.
- Best West of England Worsted Suits, in all the latest shades and designs, \$20.00, less 33 1-3 per cent. discount.
- 1 lot of Fancy Wash Vests, in double and singled breasts, \$2.00, less 50 cent.

# Furniture.

## PARLOR FURNITURE.

Odd Chairs, 10 per cent. Parlor Cabinets, 10 to 25 p.c. Parlor Sets, 3 pieces, 10 to 20 p.c. Rockers (special) C.O. top uphols. seat. 15 per cent. Office Desks, 10 to 15 per cent. Office Chairs, 10 per cent. off.



BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Bedroom Sets, 10 to 20 p.c. off.

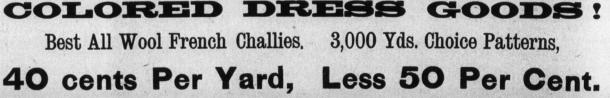
Iron Beds, 10 to 20 per cent.

Room Mouldings, 10 to 20 per cent. Carpet Department.

Sporting Goods.

per cenf. Baseball Mitts, Gloves, Masks, Etc., 20 per cent.

Croquet Sets, 20 per cent. Hammocks, 20 per cent. Boats, Canoes, and all goods not mentioned above, 10 per cent, for cash.



\$2.00, for 75 cents.

cent.

## Men's Furnishings Department. 1 lot Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, latest shapes; regular at \$1.50 and

IO PER CENT. OFF THE FOLLOWING LINES, AND IO PER CENT-EXTRA FOR CASH. Men's Undressed Leather Belts, in tans and grays, at 65c, 75c, 90c,

# Curtains.

Tapestry Curtains, at discounts ranging 10, 20, 25 and 50 per cent. Lace Curtains at discounts ranging 10 and 20 per cent. Madras and Crepe Cloth Curtains, ar discounts ranging 10, 20 and 50

per cent. Muslin Curtains (colored) at discounts 20 and 50 per cent Heavy Drapery Materials, by the yard, at discounts of 10, 70, 33 1-3

nd 50 per cent.

Linen Velours, all shades, at 10 per cent. discount. Upholstering materials, at discounts of 10, 20, 33 1-3 and 50 per cent, Table Covers, at discount! of 10 and 20 per cent.

Cushions, in Tapestry and other materials. Less 20 per cent. Window Shades. Less 10 per cent.

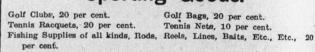
Window Poles and Trimmings. Less 10 per cent. Mosquito Nets and Tudor Porch Shades. Less 10 per cent.

Flags. Less 10 per cent. All Remnants Furniture Covering and Curtain materials. Less 50 p.c.

Wall Paper and Decorations.

Entire stock of Wall Paper to be cleared at discounts from 10 to 50 p.c.

Wilton, Brussels, Axminster, Tapestry, Wool Carpets, 10 per cent. Special line of Brussels, Axminster and Wilton Carpet, 15 and 20 p.c. Made-up Squares in Wilton, Axminster and Brussels. Less 25 per cent; Axminster Rugs, 10 per cent. Wool Squares, 10 per cent. Fibre and Japanese Rugs, 10 per cent. Persian, Indian and Turkish Rugs, 20 per cent. Oilcloth, Linoleum, Cork Carpet, 10 per cent. Fibre Carpet and Mats, 10 per cent. Japanese Matting, 15 per cent;



SUB-DEACONS .-- For the dioce of Montreal, Revs. J. O. Frechette A. J. Gibault, H. F. Guay, E. J. Moreau, V. J. Paquette, P. J. Roy; for the diocese of Alexandria, Rev. J. G. Dulin: for the diocese of Burstandis, Los. J. G. Dulin: for the diocese of Bur-lington, Revs. W. P. Croeby, J. J. Oullion, P. J. Donovan; for the dio-cese of Grand Rapids, Revs. E. Fau-cher, J. J. McAllister, W. J. Schuel-ter, for the diocese of London Rev ler; for the diocese of London, Rev. M. D. "Neil; for the diocese of Man-

FIRST HIGH MASS .- Rev. Father Killoran, whose ordination took place on Sunday last, as stated in our last issue, will officiate at High Mass to-morrow at St. Ann's Church.

TO BE ORDAINED .- Rev. John F. Cox, S.J., son of the late Mr. John Cox, and brother of Mr. W. H. Cox, N.P., will be ordained on Sun-day, June 28, in the Church of the Immaculate Conception.

## ST. ANN'S T. & B. SOCIETY.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhall; President, D. Aallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sun-day of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.80 p.m.

Men's Patent Leather Belts, 75c, 85c. Men's Pigskin Belts, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. Men's Genuine Black Seal Belts, at \$1.00, \$1.25. Men's Imitation Black Seal Belts, at 50c. Boys' Elastic Belts, 25c. Boys' Leather Belts, 30c, 35c. Men's Silk Belts, 85c, \$1.00.

#### TIES.

Men's Washable Tubular String Ties, 15c, 20c, 25c. Cluett Peabody's double band Collars, 15c, or \$1.50 per dox. Regular price 25c

Men's Silk Flowing Ends, Four-in-hand and String Ties. Less 20 p.c.

# Mantle Department.

100 Ladies' Walking Skirts, in Foule, Basket Cloth, Summer weights, in Oxford gray, navy blue and black; lengths, 38 to 44. Price \$9.00. Less 33 1-3 per cent.

## Ladies' Wrappers.

Ladies' Percale, Muslin, Lawn and Linen Etamines. Less 20 per cent. Ladies' Silk, Etamine and Canvas Jackets. Less 20 per cent.

#### MEN'S SHOES SUMMER FOOTWEAR.

PANAMA HATS, newly arrived. Prices \$12.00 and \$15.00. Less 10 per

Men's Hats.

Men's White Canvas Laced Boots and Oxfords, Goodyear welted, \$2.50; Less 10 per cent.

Men's Pearl Canvas Oxfords, Goodyear welted, \$2.50. Less 10 per cent. Men's White Canvas Oxfords and Laced Boots, Mackay welt, \$1.60. Less 10 per cent.

10 per cent. off this season's Laced Boots and Oxfords, in all leathers.

10 per cent. off this season's Laced Boots and Oxtords, in all leathers.
All broken lines at discounts varying from 20 per cent.
SPECIAL
A line of Men's American made Laced Boots, Goodyear Welted, in Box Calf, Velour Calf and Patent Call. Price \$3.50. Less 10 per cent.
All Boys' and Youths' Boots and Oxfords Reduced.
An exceptional opportunity to buy High Class Footwear at the price of inferior goods.

# DRUG DEPARTMENT. SOAP-English Violet Soap, 20 per cent. discount during sale. HAIR BRUSHES-Less 10 per cent. and 10 per cent. artra for cash. PIPES, with or without case, 10 per cent. off and 10 p.c. extra for cash PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS - The Drug Department has always er-joyed the confidence of the Medical profession for reliable dispensing. Prescriptions premults filled form 5 are to 10 p.m. Prescriptions promptly filled from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.



\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* companies were put thro close and extended order ith various phases of the been gone through the formed a hollow square a specting officer addressed praised their appearance steady behavior, and th praised their appearance steady behavior, and this that they gave for the for called upon the Mayor too words. The fatter, who he deep interest in the Cade them of the pleasure it and to witness such a credital and he said: "Your milli-ing would do credit to "our million". In addition

MICHAEL DELEHA

Captain No. 2 Com

AY, JUNE 20, 1903.



# 2 6 SCOUNTS,

offers in every rly heavy durns.

SH.

e counter, or harged in the or 3 per cent.

25 and 50 per cent. cent. anging 10, 20 and 50

per cent. ats of 10, 70, 33 1-3 Đ. 1-3 and 50 per cent, 20 per cent.

per cent. erials. Less 50 p.c.

orations. nts from 10 to 50 p.c.

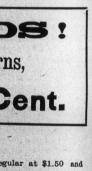
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sts, 10 per cent. rpet, 15 and 20 p.c. ls. Less 25 per cent. 10 per cent.

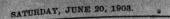
ting, 15 per cent; S.

per cent. ) per cent.

per cent. 10 per cent, for cash:



\$15.00. Less 10 per 3.



Cadets

them

the Cadets.

braid

St. Patrick's

We have reason to congratulate

our St; Patrick's Cadets upon the

when inspected; on the Champ-de-

Mars last Saturday. It must be re-

nembered that this corps was only

nine months in existence, and al-

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

organized last October. Scarcely is

splendid showing made by

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ism

the

no hall of their own and he gener-ously placed his rink at their disposal for the summer months. This kindly act was fully appreciated After the inspection they paraded the principal streets of the city, passing by way of the "True Wit-(From Our Own Correspondent.

sed regret that the boys had

Cadets. He complimented the

credit is also due to him. Durin

and drum corps of the first Prince

of Wales Fusiliers headed the march

lieve that in the near future Sf.

The Prodigal's Return

honesty. Some fifty years ago

"Father L. La Fontaine when

We have every reason to be

The uniform of the Cadets is

best-drilled in the city.

ness" office. At St. Patrick's Hall Rev. Martin Callaghan, P.P., deliv-Ottawa, June 18. On Wednesday morning last ered a very touching address to the distribution of diplomas and prizes intook place at the Ottawa Universtructor on the immense work done in a few short months. We can say

The Apostolic Delegate presidsity. ed, and delivered an able address. that the formation of the Cade Corps was largely due to the initia-Th? rector, Rev. Dr. Emery, O.M.I., spoke on education and the necessity tive and to the energy of Father of Catholic training in every phase and in accord with Catholic princi-Martin, and no small amount of the ples. On the platform, amongst the dignitaries of the Church, the mem-bers of the Faculty, and the leading the parade and inspection the fife citizens, was Mr. Justice Curran, of Montreal, a graduate of the institu-Point gray, trimmed with dark blue tion and one of the brightest and most successful men that the Ot-Patrick's Cadets will rark with the tawa University ever sent out. "The honorary degrees conferred were as follows:-

Doctor of Divinity: Rev. Christopher Smith, O.M.I., San Antonio, Tex-

Doctor of Law: James Cusack, London, England, and Henry J. Morgan, Ottawa. Licentiate of Philosophy: Red. Al-

The Detroit "Journal" is responbert Hanon, Nancy, France; and sible for a story that bears upon Rev. Charles Soubry, London, Fing. its face the mark of truth, and Bachelor of Theology: Rev. Francis which, if correct in detail, is a won-McCullough, O.M.I., Lusdale, Ont. derful evidence of the mercy of God and Rev. Jules Racette, O.M.I., Lowell, Mass.

and of the ultimate power of grace, if that grace has been asked for in Doctor of Philosophy: Rev. Leon Binet, O.M.I., Hull, P.Q., and Rev young priest in Chicago was led as-Herve Rocette, O.M.I., Lowell, Mass. tray by the once notorious apostate Chiniquy. The story of that young Rev. Georges Simard, Baie Ot. Paul, Que.

man's life, his fortune from a world-Bachelor of Philsophy: Vincent ly point of view, and his ultimate Meagher, Read, Ont., John J. O'Gor conversion is thus told-we quote the "Journal" in order to be exact:-man, Ottawa, and Hugh J. Macdonald, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Master of Arts: Dr. J. L. Chabot, M.D., Ottawa, Ont.; Prof. A. Belan-ger, B.A., Ottawa; L. E. O. Payyoung priest, was pervorted by Chiniquy and followed him to St. Anne, near Kankakee, Ill., where he taught ment, B.A., Montreal; A. J. H. Sanders, B.A., Montreal.

Bachelor of Arts: Rev. S. Murphy, O.M.I., Lonsdale, Ont.; M. Burns, North Adams, Ont.; J. McDonald, Ottawa; J. Dowd, Buckinghiam, Que.; Rev. M. Verreneau, St. Eugene Que.; Rev. M. Murphy, Lonsdale, Ont.

turesque little French-Canadian town Mr. J. J. Keeley, Railton, Ont. passed partial final examination. and was the father of two daughters. The list of prizes would fill several Scott. wife of a Denver capitalist. Though columns, but we will give the names of those who won special medals. The Warnock gold medal, presenthe prospered beyond his most sanguine expectations, it was always evident to the friends of Father La ed by James G. Warnock, Ottawa, for highest note in B. Ph. examina-Fontaine that his mind was not easy Awarded to Vincent Meagher, and that he yearned for the old faith, tion. Read, Ont. and he has been known to express

Bronze medal, presented by James regret because he left the church. At last, a few months ago, when he was 75 years of age, the prodigal return-Hyde, President de l'Alliance Francaise en Amerique, for proficiency in ed to the bosom of the true church and left all behind. He is said to French by English-speaking student. awarded to James Walsh, Read, Ont. Bronze medal, presented by James Hyde, President de l'Alliance Franhave entered a monastery to do penance there for the remainder of his caise en Amerique, for proficiency in French by French-speaking student. His example shows how longsuffering and infinite is the mercy of God and may be cited as an encour Awarded to Raoul Lapointe, Otagement to those despairing sinners tawa. who are tempted to lose all hope be

Silver medal, presented by Very Rev. J. E. Emery, O.M.I., rector, for the best speech of the annual cause of the length of time they have All this is guite possible; in fact, Prize Debate, Awarded to John Burke, Ottawa.

The story brings before us two very dif-The O'Gara scholarship entitling ferent pictures; one representing the the winner to one year's tuition in done by that one perverted Ottawa University, has been won by Frank McCann, St. Joseph's school. man, Chiniquy, the other the agon-ies of soul that his victim, in this This scholarship was founded three instance, must have suffered during years ago by friends of the late Magistrate O'Gara, and is open for all that half century of apparent sucess. He was evidently impulsive ; competition to the pupils of the Ottawa Separate schools. those who are impulsive are generally generous; those who are generous have hearts that can be touched; and

The Rector of the University sails late Order. In all probability he

don't they make a more determined fight against the drink evil and a-gainst gambling?" "Why don't they initiate more intelligent and oppor-tune philanthropies?" "Why don't they study and oppose false social-

And then our weekly (wouldn't "weakly" be a better spelling?) our weekly news about them will not, as now, consist almost wholly such items as: "St. John's Club gave a highly successful euchre on last." "The Sacred Wednesday Heart sodality will give a dance and lawn party to pay for their new hall." "The Knights of St. Andrew are getting up a grand picnic for the benefit of the diocesan debt," etc., etc.

Here are the items of news that she would have appear in such weeklies:-

"The St. John's Club is doing strong temperance work. There is now not one Catholic liquor dealer in the whole diocese." "The Sacred Heart Sodality has given pledges to five hundred members who thus bind themselves each to bring back to the fold at least one recalcitrant man during the year-or do all in his pow-er to this end. Bravo!" "The " The Knights of St. Andrew gives decidedly heroic pledges to its members binding each to make one man con-vert during the year!"

Then she treats us to the following passages, and in them we see an immensity of sound reason; much as we deplore the facts, yet it is not by lenying them that we will improve the situation, rather is it by looking it in the face, and bracing up for an effort to secure a remedy. She says:-

"But such works were entirely too heroic. They presuppose superhuman strength-and archangelic zeal! Well, to be sure, and why not? Why shouldn't we look for such strength and zeal in our men? Why are they men? Why are they Catholics? Above all, why have they received confirmation-that sacrament that makes soldiers-if it isn't that they should fight? and fight, too, with superhuman strength and zeal? Is the arm of God shortened? Has confirm ation lost its efficacy? Is the power of the Church gone-that she can no

longer produce fighting men? Then why shouldn't we look for fighting strength and heroic zeal among our men? Why shouldn't they be moral atheltes-and heroes and warriors ? It is precisely for that that they have received confirmation. The Holy Ghost comes down upon us with grace to save, not merely our own souls, but the souls of others. Confimation, worthily received, fills us with light and strength and zeal, far beyond our own. The cowardly fisherman becomes the fearless apostle. The timid weakling is transformed into an gggressive, valorous fighter. Is it not strange, then, that the aggressive Catholic is well-nigh the unknown quantity among even our hest men to-day? They have all received Confirmation. Have they tongues of they have not received the graces of Confirmation. Have they rongues of fire? Have they hearts of zeal? Have they souls aflame with desire to

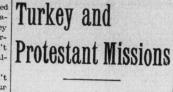
spread the faith?" Skipping much of the incidental argument passage of lady's fine appeal, a statement concerning the great sa-crament of Confirmation, and the influence of the Holy Ghost, which deserves our careful meditation, study and final practice. She thus gives it: "Our churches, during the nine days preceding Pentecost, ought to be crowded with men, begging God the Holy Ghost to come again thto their hearts on Whitsunday, and refor Europe on the 21st instant, on new in them the manifold gifts of business in connection with the Obnovena should be the most popular novena of the whole year-particularly with men. It is they who have most particular need of help from the Source of Strength and Light This novena is the most ancient and the most venerable of all novenas. Yet it is neglected. It was the first novena ever made by the Church, Strange that this most sublime, most inspiring, most strength-giving of novenas is so little observed-particularly by men! The manhood of our men is, in an especial manner, especially the God of men, the God of warriors. The sale of warriors. The fighting force of There is a great deal of stress laid the Church Militant belongs especialon

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(By an Occasional Contributor.)

We wonder if the Bible-as it is distributed by the American and other Bible associations-could possibly be the real provocation that brought about so many mass and so much ill-usage of Christians and of missionaries in the regions a

events the London "Daily Mail" tells very queer story. It appears that the Turkish censorship at Constantinople has objected to an American Bible publishing firm printing word Macedonia in the Epistle to the Thessalonians, Chapter 1, verses 6 to 8, and Chapter 4, verses 9 to 10. The censor insists that the words 'the vilayets of Salonica and Mon astir" be substituted for Macedonia. The "Mail" says it understands that the firm is the American Bible Society, which co-operates with the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The latter says that the Americans will cease circulating the Scriptures in Turkey rather than alter a single word in the Bible.

We have no positibe information as to the truth of this story; but it is by no means a wonderful thing, when we consider the nature of the Turk and the character of his education. However, it should be a lesson to

the Bible distributors. For generations the Catholic Church has sought to make them understand the futility of propagating Christianity by means of the Bible alone. These Turks give them a warning that it would be wise for them to accept. If the Turk objects to St. Paul' Epistle, simply because he did not employ the exact geographical terms that suit the political aspirations of a modern nation-even when the language he used described the coun-

other country might find similar objects. In fact, a revisal of the en-Bible, as far as the Orient, Asia Minor and Eastern Europe are concerned, would be necessary, in order to have its language correspond with modern geographical terms. Af-ter a while Russia would have some complaints to make; so would Germany and France; It would become necessary to reconstruct the Bible, with a volume of-ancient, mediaeval and modern history on one side, and a geography, with ancient and modern glossaries, on the other. And af-ter all that would be accomplished we fear that Christianity would have lost ground instead of having ad-

vanced.

It seems to us almost inexplicable round the centre of Europe? At all how these zealous and enthusiastic propagators of Protestantism cannot see that they are perpetually acting that which contradicts their own professions. While some of the sects really alandoning the Bible, ure while others are mutilating it, while again others are losing faith in it, they all are steadfast in clinging to it as the sole means of propagating religion-even when those whom they seek to evangelize therewith are ab solutely unable either to read or to understand it.

Ridiculous is the situation, when the Turk insists upon the changing of the Scriptures, for fear that their propagation in their present form might raise a doubt as to Turkish sway in Macedonia-just as if St. Paul could have been expected to foresee that the crescent would some day shine over the regions through which he travelled in his journey to Rome.

IRISHMEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., speaking at New Haven, said:-

"It was with pride that I found Irishmen Mayors in Boston, Hart-ford and other big cities; found Irishmen leaders in politics everywhere, and Irishmen respected among the flower of American statestry as it was known in his day-any manship in Washington."

#### A CARLOAD OF POLAND SPRING WATER

	Coming into store this morning fresh from the Springs.	
oland,	Still," in half-gallon bottles, per bottle	50
oland,	Still," per case of I dozen half-gallons 5.	00
'oland,	Still," per case of 2 dozen half-gallons 9.	00
oland,	Still," quarts, per dozen 2.	60
oland,	Still," per case of 50 quarts 10.0	00
oland,	Sparkling," per dozen pints 1.4	85
oland,	Sparkling," per case of 100 pints 12.1	50

# **BOUTELLEAU & CO'S** FINE OLD BRANDIES

Per bottle. Per case Boutelleau's F. P. Cognac ..... ... ..... ...... ... ....\$1.00 Boutelleau's F. P. Cognac ..... 1.00 Boutelleau's O.B. Fine Champagne Cognac ... ... 1.40 15.00

Boutelleau's X. V.O.B., 1831, Fine Champagne Vieille Cog-Boutelleau's, 1824, Fine Champagne Vieille Cognac ... 1.50 17.00 25.00 FRASER, VIGER & CO., Importers.



Superbly Choicest Lapseng Souchong ...... .\$1 00

e "Russian Karavan," very choicest,					
fast Congou	 		 	 1	00
pice Lapseng Souchong	 	,.,	 		75
tra Congou					60
cial Blend	 		 		45
glish Breakfast	 	,	 		85
od Black	 		 		25

#### chool for several years and was afterwards ordained as a Presbyterian preacher. He officiated in the St. Anne Presbyterian church for many JOHN J. RYAN, years, and finally resigned to open the largest store in the village. He Captain No. 1 Company. became rich, married into one of the \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* most arittocratic families of the pic-

days.

havoc

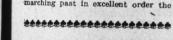
spent in grievous sin."

it is very probably the case.

under a first general inspection, it turns out to be one of the One of these is Mrs. L. E. most promising bodies of Cadets in Canada. The two companies that paraded on Saturday were under the mmand of Captains J. J. Ryan and M. Delehanty. The inspector was Major Stewart, district staff adjutant of military district No. 5. After saluting the inspector and marching past in excellent order the

# aits, Etc., Etc., 20





year welted, \$2.50.

Less 10 per cent: ay welt, \$1.60. Less ds. in all leathers.

vear Welted, in Box Less 10 per cent.

wear at the price of

ENT luring sale. extra for cash

0 p.c. extra for cash ment has always enreliable dispensing.

CAMPBELL & CO.



as long as a man has a heart that

MICHAEL DELEHANTY, Captain No. 2 Company.

companies were put through toth close and extended order drill. When the various phases of the drill had been gone through the companies formed a hollow square and the in-specting officer addressed them. He praised their appearance, efficiency, steady behavior, and the promise that they gave for the future. He called upon the Mayor to say a low words. The fatter, who has taken a deep interest in the Cadets, told them of the pleasure it afforded him to witness such a creditable display, and he said: "Your military been and

hope for him. There are two Hearts will consult with his superiors there will consult with his superiors there regarding the members of the Order of Mary-that possess, each in its own degree, the influence to sway the hearts of men. It is only when

the heart grows hardened, when sen-timent is dried up, when generosity gives way to bitterness or hatred, that there is scarcely any hope of redemption. This was the condition of the unfortunate parent of so many evils, the final victim of his own hard-heartedness-Chiniquy; the forme! must have been the condition of the more lucky prodigal who, in his old age, returns to the fold.

tible of emotion there is

This lack of heart and of generous this lack of hear teristic of almost sentiment is characteristic of almost all perverts. Their apostacy seems to engender a hatred of the Church that fostered their youth, and the higher and more noble impulses of life are extinguished in them. We trust this story is true, and that God will grant the penitant years of life to repair, as far as he can, he scandal of the past.

## SCHOOL LEADERS.

A big convention of the members of the American Educational Society is to be hald in Boston next month. It is estimated that 30,000 will attend.



upon the necessity of educating our ly to Him. Note how military is the youth in Catholic ways of life, and rite of Confirmation-the blow on of making Catholic women learn the the cheek-the invocation that the necessity of inspiring others by their Holy Spirit make us strong soldiers example. But we have, unfortunate-ly too little about our men, and their duties, as well as the lack of rubbing with oil the limbs of men spirit in the performance of those about to fight! Are these rites mere



40 Good Japan ............ Fraser's Young Hyson Teas

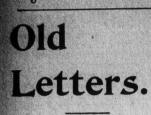
Finest Young Hyson ...... 

FRASBR, VIGER & CO., THE NORDHEIMER Building

207, 209 & 211 St. James St.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1886.

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



#### By a Regular Contributor.)

During the past week I have had which I trust is not an irretrivable one-in regard to my letters. The fact is that when I went on last Saturday night to take out my package for the purpose of transcrib one for this issue, I found that the entire bundle had vanished. It may possibly be a practical joke that friend is playing upon me; if so, I would be exceedingly obliged if he (or she) would be satisfied with whatever uneasiness they have caused me so far, and kindly replace the package. I do not suppose that the public will lose anything very much by my not having these old documents to hand, but certainly I shall personally feel the loss very much. On the other hand I may possibly have mislaid them myself; but I do not think that is within the range of probability. In fact, I have been so careful about them that I would be more likely to mislay as many bank notes as those letters. I hope that before another week elapses that they will turn up safely.

Meanwhile I have another document here that may be of interest. It is a short letter written, in 1864, by the late Denis Florence McCarthy, the well known Irish poet, and one of the most spirited and delightful ntributors to the "Spirit or the This letter was sent to Nation.' the late Hon. T. D. McGee, in reply to one containing McGee's address to the American soldiers who erected a monument over the grave of their poet-friend Richard Dalton Williams. Williams died in Louisiana, and was buried at Thibodeaux. When the American volunteers were camped there (a New Hampshire regiment), they found out the poet's grave and they clubbed together and brought a granite monument and encircled it with an iron railing. McGee addressed them a most beautiful poem, in which he sang:-

"God bless the brave; the brave alone

Were worthy to have done "the deed; A soldier's hand had raised the stone,

Another's traced the lines men read; Another's set the guardian rail Above thy minstrel, Innisfail!

"A thousand years ago! Ah, then, Had such a harp in Erin ceased, His cairne had met the gaze of men, By every passing hano increased, God bless the brave! not yet the

Could coldly pass his burial place.'

For long years it had been customary for McGee and McCarthy to send ch other their newest productions. In a letter to the bard in Dublin Mc-Gee sent a copy of this address, and in acknowledging it, McCarthy said:

#### "Dear Thomas:

race.

I had just returned from a day at Dalkey when I received your precious • • • I have given your wind-hearted message to my reverend daughter (Miss McCarthy was a nun in a convent almost opposite her faresidence), and I know, how she will also enjoy your grateful tripoor, dear "Shamrock" (Richard Dalton Williams wrote over the nom-de-plume of Shamrock in the Nation) and the well-merited praise that you so rhythmically bestow up-Trish h arts tha prompted that worthy deed. our little band has scattered! Shall any of us ever meet again in this ld? I seem to cling to the old land more than all the others; it is not likely that I can ever be rodted out. Last week I met Duffy. He was wandering about the vicinity of the Four Courts like a stray spirit seek. ing olden acquaintances only and ting the ghosts of dead memor its. He has great castles built airy future. Like yourself he wants to go into new lands and construct constitutions, address senates, carve out vast states, and write an poem, just to keep up the old habit. I should not wonder were he to succeed, for he has the talent and pluck, and he is made of the same material as are great statesmen. But how are you getting on, good "Amergin?" (These old writers of the ed to like to call each by the nome-de-plume that to familiar to them in other -McGee wrote over that of Amdays\_Mediae wrote over that in American ergin), When will you "come back to Eria?" I am told that you have written something very beautiful up-on Montreal, Jacques-Cartier, or ooth-send me a copy of it. I love or read your lines, I always feel as see you shake your black ce upward, with Os-

sianic expression, even as in the days when you spun off that immortal poem "The Celts." I am going to forward you a few more copies of the "Bell Founder;" То you ask for one, I will send a num-ber. \* \* \* When next you write I want you to tell me all you know about the Ursuline nune in Canada. Non-Catholics How many are they? How many monasteries have they? What success attends their work? The infor mation is not for me, but for my dear daughter whom I have learned

to call "Sister." Take good care of yourself good Thomas, and forget not in your triumphs or in your prayers, your faithful friend,

D. F. McCARTHY.'

# Notes From Australia,

After laying the foundation-stone o; St. Peter's new schools, East Brighton, Australia, Archbishop Carr of Melbourne delivered an address to the great gathering of people assen bled to witness the ceremony. In the course of his speech the Archbishop said that nowadays we heard a great deal about religious instruction in the State schools. Unfortunately, the cry was of very little practical

importance. It touched merely the fringe of religious instruction. The demand emanated not from the great body of non-Catholics, but from Protestant ministers. They would have us believe that if a modicum of religious instruction were given they would rest satisfied.

For a quarter of a century those Protestant ministers of religion had held their peace, and viewed with apparent complacency the purely secular system develop. They had before them all that time the example of the sacrifices made by Catholics in the cause of religious education. They thought that Catholics would grow tired of supporting their own schools, and would fall in with the secular system. They did not realize the permanency of Catholic determination, nor the deep devotion of Catholic parents for the religious education of their children. They were now applying for permission to give hour a week to what they called religious instruction in State schools. Even if that could be granted without injury to the Catholic children

it would be a mere mockery and pretence of religious instruction. But even that could not be given without grave danger to the faith of Catholic children.

The demand now put forth for religious instruction showed how the principle was leavening the masses. They now felt that a great principle was at stake in allowing children to grow up without adequate religious instruction. They were accustomed to England as their model, and it was passing strange that they hesitto follow the example of Engated land in the matter of a fair and just system of public education, such as had recently been passed by British Parliament. Catholics the did not desire to separate from the pub-

lic school system of the State. They asked that they be given the appointment of the teachers, who would be required to satisfy the Government requirements as to efficiency. Not one penny would pass through Catholic hands, the teachers being paid direct from the public treasury The demand would continue to be made until a system fair to all denominations should set up. The cause of Catholic education was not going have to rise at four the next mornback, but forward. ing. our principal duty is to talk MEMORY OF PENAL DAYS. gion, and we are supposed to talk it all the time, and we do it. The read-Very Rev. Canon O'Riordan in his bear in mind that whilst in sermon at the recent jubilee celebra-North Carolina there are people tion of Archdeacon O'Leary, at Caswell educated and refined as he can tleisland, County Kerry, Ireland, recome across in any portion of the lated the following incident:-"'I remember," said he, "an Irish-American priest, who was born in country, the people upon whom we are doing this class of station sion country work are not of that in the parish of Newmarket, adjoindescription. They are comparatively ing mine, telling me that when a poor people, and for the most par child he always accompanied, or uneducated; but they are naturally intolligent, very religious, compara-Sundays, his grandfather over mountain road to Mass. When they came to a certain point of the road tively pure in their lives, and very the old man was accustomed to turn onservative and true. Most of them own their little and face a rock on the mountain side farms, on which they raise a small and, removing his hat, to bow down amount of corn, cotton, tobacco, and a few vegetables. They are inbelore ft. He was often wondering at this action of the old man, dependent, but live very uncomfortahim when he grew older he asked bly and on rather poor diet, consist one Sunday morning why he did this ing mostly of corn bread, fat meat, and greens. Some of them can read 'Don't be surprised, my boy,' said the old man, 'that I reverence that said and some of them can't. North Carplace. For twenty years of my life. kneeling on the heath, I attended Mass celebrated on that rock." dina is one of the most illiterate

Missions

As you know, our Southern coun try people are extremely conservative and much opposed to changes, good or bad. In the country here they have had the habit for generations of going to church just once a month. This custom enables a priest to attend from four to eight stations a month, as he can preach in one station in the morning and another in the evening. Leaving our mission house at Nazareth on Friday or Sat-

urday alternoon, we take. strapped to our back, a soldier's common knapsack in which we have packed the outfit for the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Our pockets are stuffed with catechisms, tracts, and other mission literature. Where the circumstances make it possible we ways walk, as this enables us to enter into conversation with those whom we meet on the road. If we were in a buggy or on horseback we would lose these conversations, and our mission work would suffer much thereby. Every one in the South in the country is supposed to salute and to his passing neighbor, or he talk is looked on as rather proud and unneighborly. <sup>7</sup>Good evening! How are you?'' "Oh, I'm tolerable; how are you?" "Pretty well, thank you Going this way? Let's talk a little. My name is —. What's yours?" "My name is —." "Of course you know I'm a Catholic. What are you -a Baptist?" "Yes, that's my reli-gion." "Well, I'll tell you why I gion." am a Catholic," etc., and so the conversation strikes directly into religious matters. We almost invariably interest him in the Catholic Church, give him some literature, and as a result he invites us to his house and comes to our mission station.

Arrived at the mission station we give the Saturday night and Sunday norning services, and they consist chiefly of instruction and preaching and "talking." On these poor, sim ple country folk rhetoric and style are wasted. Simple, earnest, heartfelt, scriptural, and sensible talks for an hour to an hour and a half, with plenty of plain, direct, catechetical instructions, are what is needed. If the sermon is not an hour long, well they don't think much of you. Some times the crowds are small, sometimes they are comparatively large but there is always a crowd, and the reader will remember that it is a purely Protestant country, except for the converts that we have made During the week-days we go from house to house searching out and trying to bring under Instruction those who may be well disposed. In their own way these people are very religious. They all have Bibles. Invited into their houses, we begin to talk religion almost immediately. We take the Protestant Bible from their tables, and explain to them how they came by the Bible- that it was the Catholic Church from whom they received it. We explain the difference between the Catholic Bible and the Protestbnt Bible, and show them how the Protestant Bible was formed by cutting out eight or nine books from the Catholic Bible. explain the Catholic religion from their own Bibles. And talkithey will talk religion for hours -sometimes till eleven and twelve o'clock at night-even when they

only to prove to them clearly that the Bible contains such and such a doctrine, and he will at least obtain their respect and conviction. Their lives are comparatively pure, kept away from temptations. Many of them after becoming Catholics have scarcely a venial sin to tell at confession, and the priest often finds it difficult to get sufficient matter for absolution. Their children will often grow up with their baptismal innocence unsullied by any mortal sin. And they make good Catholics - as good, I think, as you can find in any portion of the country. Many of them will carry out their religion heroically. I have mingled with these country converts in North Carolina for years, and I never saw any people carry out the laws of the Church better than they-the hearing of Mass, the fasts of the Church, and the various commandments. I might give an instance. I received on a certain country mission a poor woman and her three daughters into the Church. She was

only, a poor farm hand and able to read a l;ttle. Two of her daughters could not read a word. From the moment that woman became a Catholic she began instructing those children, so that in a short time they and knew the catechism by heart, could repeat every word of it -not only repeat it word for word, but could give an intelligent answer to every question. 1 saw that woman during the course of years once every month walk with those children twelve miles in all sorts of weather to meet the priest when he came to the mission, and they all came fasting to receive the sacraments, and they could not receive the sacraments and break their fast till between twelve o; clock and one curing the day! I saw one of her daughters faint in the confessional from that fasting and walking. Nor this an isolated case; the same spirit of appreciation of their faith is largely prevalent in the converts we get. Now as to results. We have not had great results, but we have had encouraging results, and every day sees our work growing and the effects spreading.

First: Our stations are growing in number and we see our work telling on the people. We are building up a Catholic congregation in every place that we put a station. Secondly: We had 55 baptisms last

year. This under the difficulties which surround our work, which is only in its incipiency, is not thought bad. Thirdly: One of our great consola tions is to know that if it were not for our work the souls that we are saving would be lost. Priests in many other works cannot say that. If they personally did not do the work others would take their place. But in our work, if we do not do the work those souls are lost. To know that we are the means of salvation to a certain number of souls, and that God will be glorified by these souls only through us, is great consolation.

Of late we have been much engaged in getting ready for the dedication of our Central Mission Church at Nazareth. Our preparations had to be very hurried, as Right Rev. Bishop Haid, who was to dedicate the church, was obliged to leave for his ad limina visit to the Holy Father on May 03, and we were not aware of the fact until it was too late for anything but a hurried preparation to be made for the dedication. As it was, however, it was a glorious casion. I twas an epoch in our history, and filled all our hearts with gladness.-Rev. Father Price, in the Missionary.



# Randon Notes a Comme

\*SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1908.

SATURDAY,

BOURKE COCKR Irish American auth to American daily n to marry a daughte Justice Matthew of reme Court. Miss 22 years of age.

SOCIALISM .-- In course Bishop Matz, dral of Denver, Cal. flock against all unit commit them to soc in the course of his "Socialism, in a

destruction of pr which would be tran keeping of the s wherein universal govern. Socialism, dream, and will i dream, and dream so long as m know him to be, an full of passions and this reason Christ, human nature perfec constitute the human New Law under the digious community."

A TOUCHING DE the Cathedral at C the decasion of the c First Mass of Rev. Rev. P. Farrell, D.I able and thoughtful fext: "The Lord hat will not repent; Tho forever according t Melchisedech." Dr. 1 the reverence which peoples have given to part for the ministry dwelt upon the joy a ents who give priest and of the parish wh preachers of the gos sers of the sacred m the world. "It is a wonderfu

Dr. Farrell in his p terday prostrated be to.day holding the o first time. Yesterda; the feet of learned n on their lips, learning which they had to t place is in the pulpi and men must bow him and listen to h cause in him is Chris like Christ he preach ity. Yesterday we g some familiar name to-day his father an though they look up miliar glances and their hearts, are aw derful change that 1 him and will greet h of father. Only yest but a boy in expen years; to.day he right to claim that vate secrets of your subject to his decision sional. Then he wa the house of the Lor day he sits in the t hand trembles as he considers that he m soul life or death, th ject or receive the pe before him."

CHURCH INSURA eral years rumors h from the United St which have been ma Catholic company w suring churches Now we learn that

poration has been

an undertaking in H

### DESTITUTE FAM

ofina is one of the most illiterate States in the Union. But they are naturally intelligent. These people need only an education to bring them out. Some of the most cist2-guished names found in New York city and in Washington come from this very back country of North Carolina. They are religious, be-lieving firmly in the Bible. One has Subscriptions are asked on behalf of the destitute families who have suffered in the recent earthquakes the province of Van, Asia Minor. akes in

The Archbishop of Cambray, Mgr. reliwith three Sonnois, was walking priests the other day when a horse at!ached to a vehicle came careering nadly towards them, the driver hav ing lost all control over him. The Archbishop boldly stood his ground and when the horse was within his reach, firmly grasped the reins and brought the anima to a standstill. mis What would surely have been an acident was thus averted and the Archbishop was loudly cheered by a large crowd for his courageous

A PLUCKY ACT

#### IRISH LEADER'S HOLIDAY.

Mr. John Redmond, M.P., is spend ing the recess on the Continent for the benefit of his health. He will be ack in his place on the reopening o Parliament to take part in the Irish Land Bill debates and his committee work.

#### IRISH LAND BILL.

We may expect to read some sational despatches in the columns of the daily secular press now that the committee stags of the Irish Land Bill, in the British House of Comsurable property of cluding churches, co schools, parish ho buildings, amounts i thing over \$10,000, For forty years th ities have been pay the diocesan propert they have paid som 500,000, and they less than \$350,000. Catholics seem to ganizing in busines ganizing in busines are satisfied to al as a general rule, fo

AN IRISH MILL of our exchanges sa Martin Maloney, gas man of Philadel gas man of Frincos title of Marguis con by the Pope. The raise Mr. Maloney was made by Mgr. indorsed by Archie the Bishop of Trem

NE 20, 1908 edy,

## er Mansfield



ASURE ROUTE



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6. AME STREET LEZ SQUARE.



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# d COMMON Sts.

OATES. LOUIS E. CURRAN

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ec & Newfoundland. NK CHAMBERS, mes Street. Montreak

# Random Notes and Comments.

BATURDAY, JUNE 20, 19

BOURKE COCKRAN, the great Irish American author, is, acco Trish American autors, is, according to American daily newspapers, about to marry a daughter of Lord Chief Justice Matthew of the English Su-preme Court. Miss Matthew is only 22 years of age. ----

N.J.

PRIEST TO ARBITRATE .- Rev.

Father Henry H. Behr, pastor of St. Michael's Church, Elizabeth, N. J.,

has been chosen referee to settle the

points at issue, between the master

builders and their employees, who

have been on strike since April 1.

The only point to settle is whether

the power of the delegate to order a

sides have bound themselves to ac-

HIBERNIANS SEND \$1,000. - A

Father O'Brien Pardow

savst-

mother.

of this city, sent \$1,000 to

for the twenty years from

figures 328;716 were upon an estim-

ated population of 50,000,000. With

our present population of 80,000,000

the estimate of 500,000 divorces is

During the same period in Europe,

with its population of 380,000, the

214,841. With a population five

there have been less than

number of divorces has been

little enough.

com-

only

strike shall be recognized.

SOCIALISM .- In a recent discourse Bishop Matz, in the Cathedral of Denver, Cal., warned his flock against all unions that would commit them to socialism. He said in the course of his remarks:---

cept Father Behr's decision, which Socialism, in a nutshell, is the will not, however, applay to the destruction of private property, striking plumbers. which would be transferred to the keeping of the socialistic State wherein universal suffrage should govern. Socialism, therefore, is a dream, and will never be but a report from New Haven, June 8, says:-The national body of the Andream so long as man is what we know him to be, an imperfect being, cient Order of Hibernians, recently, full of passions and prejudices. For this reason Christ, who understood through its secretary, James P. human nature perfectly, did not re-Bree, the fund for the flood sufferers. The constitute the human family in the New Law under the pattern of a re-digious community." check was sent to G. M. Stack, Kansas City, Wo.

A TOUCHING DEFINITION. - In the Cathedral at Cleveland, O., on the decasion of the celebration of the First Mass of Rev. Albert Manning, Rev. P. Farrell, D.D., preached an able and thoughtful sermon from the text: "The Lord hath sworn and He will not repent; Thou art a priest forever according to the order of Melchisedech." Dr. Farrell spoke of the reverence which all ages and all peoples have given to those set part for the ministry of religion. He dwelt upon the joy and pride of par-ents who give priests to the altar and of the parish which sends forth preachers of the gospel and dispeners of the sacred mysteries to bless

the world. "It is a wonderful thing," said Dr. Farrell in his peroration; "yes-terday prostrated before the altar; to.day holding the chalice for the first time. Yesterday he stood at the feet of learned men, hanging upmany as 1,500,000 children who on their lips, learning the doctrine have not what we call a real homewhich they had to teach. To-day his the home in which father and mother place is in the pulpit of the church unite to bring up their children as God willed them to do. nd men must bow their heads to him and listen to his doctrine be In 1889, by authority of Congress, cause in him is Christ preaching, and the United States Commissioner of like Christ he preaches with author-Labor was ordered to report upon Yesterday we greeted him with marriage and divorce in the United ity. some familiar name of his boyhood; States' to-day his father and mother, even 1867 to 1886 inclusive. He found though they look upon him with fa-miliar glances and with affection in that in that time there had been granted 328,716 divorces- 657,432 their hearts, are awed by the wonpeople had severed the marriage tie! derful change that has come All we can say in estimating figures him and will greet him with the title for the past twenty years is that the of father. Only yesterday he was but a boy in experience and in ratio is increasing every year, and but a boy in experience in that since those figures were years; to.day he has the solemn piled more than a round half million right to claim that the most priof divorces have been added to the vate secrets of your hearts shall be number. subject to his decision in the confes This is no mere speculation. The

sional. Then he was a layman in the house of the Lord like you; day he sits in the tribunal and his hand trembles as he raises it and considers that he must give to that soul life or death, that he must reject or receive the penitent that kneel before him."

times greater than the United CHURCH INSURANCE .- For sev-States, eral years rumors have reached us from the United Stater of efforts one-half the number of divorces. which have been made to organize a Catholic company with a view of in-suring churches and institutions. Now we learn that an act of incorporation has been secured for such an undertaking in Brooklyn. The insurable property of that diocese, including churches, convent, hospitals, schools, parish houses and other quence. There is but one State buildings, amounts in value to some thing over \$10,000,000. For forty years the church author-South Carolina. peen paying premiums on property. In that time ities have the diocesan property. they have paid something over \$2,-500,000, and they have taken out less than \$350,000.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE: 7 to society. The responsibilities of OUR OTTAWA LETTER Manquis is one of the highest conferred by the Pope on members of the laity, and, in this case, is a recthe rich and the educated upper classes cannot, therefore, be too ognition on the part of the Pope of much insisted upon. the many ways in which Mr. Maloney has labored to advance the cause of As water runs downhill by its own weight, so the breaking of the divine religion. He is one of the closest

law among the Four Hundred will soon reach the millions," spreading friends of Archbishop Ryan, and has given many thousands of dollars to the Cathedral and to charities of from the classes to the masses.

The religious penalty seems not to the archdiocese. As a memorial to a daughter, who died at sea, Mr. Malhave the power of restraining from divorce. oney erected a chapel at Silver Lake,

There remains now the question of social ostracism.

The worst cases in the world are in Newport. If people in high life upon divorce and make it a frown social reproach, those who fear such censure would be less liable to kick over the traces. Let society men and women subject the remarked divorced people to social ostracism, and an almost universal alleviation of this curse would be secured. But what hope is there for a glorious future this very social sentiment when becoming more tolerant of the divorce evil the more frequently it neets 'it?

It is for the educated ladies of the upper classes to become in a meas ure the saviors of the country. It is not the bristling battleships that keep a nation from decay. The only sure support is the home, and the only sure support of the home is the indissolubility of marriage.

There is another evil which few think about. This divorce evil reacts on the tying of the bond. Since young people see how easily they can break it they rush into marriage. And so we have in our society to-day so many living embodiments of the old proverb, "Marry in haste and repent at leisure." A woman has a right to get a sep-

aration to protect herself or her children legally or pecuniarily. But she has no right to marry again during the lifetime of the man. To give an example of how strict our Church is, we had an estimable lady on the alumnae rolls of one of our best schools. She married and afterward divorced herself. Then she remarried. At once her name was erased from the rolls, and those who were once her friends indicated their desire to cut her off from social equal-

# Police Officials.

Very officious are some officials and very unjust are some laws that confer on officials powers that they may use or abuse as they feel inclined. A queer instance of this has come to our knowledge within the past few days. Some time ago a certain Canon Rosenberg was accused, in France, of having obtained sums of money from different ladies, under false pretences. Whether these accusations be founded or not remains to be proven. But the Canor has disappeared from France, and officials of that country (where it is such a delight to hunt down priest) received instructions to find him. The other day a Cistercian Monk, named Friar Robert, who was on a pilgrimage to the Holy Lund, was arrested by French officials at Beyrouth. When he protested that he was not Canon Rosemberg they beat and cuffed him unmercifully

They finally tortured him until, he said that he was the Canon. They then carried him off in triumph to France-sure of getting their reward. He was also sure that as soon as he would be confronted with the au-What a far greater frequency of di- thorities in Paris, his identification both sides.

(From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 16.

Last week ended strangely, as far as our legislators are concerned. A sitting that began on Friday after noon at 3 o'clock, lasted till 6.30 a. m. Saturday. For a time it looked as if they were going to run the business on till Sunday. All the Que bec and Ontario members had gone home on Friday evening, so ther was scarcely a guorum in the House It all came about the census. And as the Minister of Agriculture was not ready with his facts, as solicited from him by the Opposition the latter party declined to pass more of his estimates until he would give the information demanded. This week there seems to be a tendency to carry on the same system, but what

effect it will have on the prolonga tion of the session is more than any one can say now. It looks as if it were going to last another month. There is serious talk of leaving over the Redistribution Bill till neyt If they do so the only result will be that they cannot have gener-

al elections after this session. It is quite possible that such was never contemplated. There will be considerable talk over Hon. Mr. Blair's Railway Bill, the half of the clauses of which have not yet been adopted in committee. Then there are several important items in the estimates to be voted, and discussed. The sup plementary estimates have not yet come down, and they, too, will have some serious discussion. But the great aim of the Opposition seems to to keep the pot boiling till Hon. Mr. Sifton returns from England Last year he was not here when his estimates were put through; this year he is again absent. It appears the leader of the Opposition is curi ous to question him on some very important matters. Then Mr. Casgrain is after him on the Threadgold Yukon affair, while Mr. Tarte itching for a chance to get even with his former colleagere, to whom he could apply, in his own mindi the recent expression of Chamberlain "our friend the enemy." In a word, there is no knowing when or how this sessional term will end. And it ic wearisome-so let us turn to some-

On Sunday last the feast of Corpus Christi was observed in the Basilica parish by the annual procession of the Blessed Sacrament

thing else.

Between four and five thousand people were in line and the streets, along which the procession passed were beautifully decorated with flags and bunting, sacred pictures and green foliage. The streets had been cleaned and scraped and spread in some places with sawdust, making very good walking. In the front of the procession were a number of school boys, followed by the congre gation of Holy Angels composed of little girls clothed in white, wearing veils and crowns and carrying pretty bannerettes. Then came the children who made their First Communion this year; the children of Mary; St Anne's Society; the pupils of La Salle Academy Champlain Guard; the Ottawa University students. Rev being Fathers Kerwin and Fortier in charge of the Seniors, and Rev Father Legault in charge of the ju niors, the altar boys of the Basilica; the faculty of the University in thei academic robes; and His Grace Archbishop Duhamel attended by Canons Campeau and Plantin. Then came His Excellency Mgr. Sbaretti carry ing the Blessed Sacrament under neath a beautiful canopy, the Guard

Champlain furnishing an escort on

Russell House; an anchor from Mr. and Mrs. F. Unger, and a spray from Mr. McDonald and family.

Some weeks ago I made mention of the banquet that United Irish League of Ottawa was preparing for Hon. John Costigan, and which had been postponed. The date of this complimentary banquet is now fixed for the 25th June, Thursday, and will take place in St. Patrick's Hall. It appears that the preparations for a estimonial, to accompany the dress, have assumed large propor tions. It is now anticipated that the testimonial will reach \$3,000, if t does not go beyond that figure.

The weather in Ottawa, like that of Montreal, has been from heavy ain to passing showers, and the resulf is that all bush fires are extinguished, while the crops are beqin ning to appear, as if it were mid-While they will be backward May. as to time, it looks now as if they would be plentiful in other respects.

# NOTES FROM IRELAND

ABLE TO RULE .- We have become accustomed to the oft-repeated ques-tion regarding the ability of the tion regarding the ability of the Irish to govern Ireland-that is to ay, to govern it properly, for the benefit of the people, of the country and of the Empire. Yet each year is bringing us more and more evidence that they are eminently adapted, both in talents and knowledge of the requirements of the situation, to ro govern their own land. On Satur day, the 30th May last, the largest convention of the Irish National League that was ever held in Liverpool was presided over by Mr. T. P O'Connor, M.P., and the speakers had only to congratulate themselves and the League upon the flourishing condition of their finances. The annual election took place; Mr. O'Connor was re.elected president, and Mr. McHugh, M.P., for North Leitrim vice-president. They selected London as the meeting place for 1904.

The demonstration at the close o the convention was participated in by 30,000 Irishmen. To this great gathering Mr. O'Connor delivered telling oration, in the course which he mentioned the fact that the Government was saved from defeat on the London Education Bill, by the Irish votes. And he added this realize that Balfour is the Premier

by virtue of the Irish vote. If they are fit to rule Engrand, they are al-so fit to rule Ireland."

Some years ago this might be looked upon as idle boasting, and in the ears of the world it would sound vain, while m the ears of thoughtful Irishmen it would sound foolish. Imagine any man stating upon a public platform that Ireland ruled the Empire. He would be sim ply set down for a demented poor fellow. When she had not even a voice in the most insignificant matter of a municipal character affecting herself, how could she have aught to say or to do in the legislation of an entire Empire, the very entry to whose Parliament was forbidden the majority of her sons? And yet Mr. O'Connor simply spoke facts. There was no boast, no bombast, no hoodvinking, no vain-glorious declaration about his words. He merely that Ireland ruled England's Govern ment, not through fear, nor through any revolutionary methods, but by the simply fact that the Government depended upon her support to carry out a piece of domestic legislation that affected, in a special manner, England, and the English metropolis.

what weighs most with them And in the legislative action of the Irish people there w great calmness, wonderful foresight, DEATH OF A PRIEST .- The Venand a superior degree of administrarable Archdeacon Phelan, P.P., Birr, passed to his eternal reward at the tive acu nen. Based on these facts that brilliant journalist was well age of seventy-two, forty-five years able to say that if the Irish repreof which were spent in the sacred ministry two weeks ago. He made his early studies in Carlow College, sentatives could make laws for Eng land surely they could do the same for Ireland. Therein lies the strength and in due course entered' Maynoc of Ireland to-day—a strength that in all her past of a hundred years she where he was ordained for the cese of Killaloe in 1857. After worknever possessed. All she ever asked ing in various parishes he was, on for was an opportunity; she has got the death of Dean Bugler, appointed his successor. Archdeacon Phel was highly esteemed by all class it, and is using it well. Phelan AGRICULTURE .- In our issue He was a man of striking personalof ty. To quote the gifted author "My New Curate," he was "one the week before last we made ity. tion, incidentally, of the Irish Agri those strong, fearless, earnest prie cultural Organization Society. was only in connection with a kindwhom Maynooth sent forth from its halls in the early sixties, who loved red subject that we did so, but we their people while they chastis them like a father, and were rear gave no special information to our readers regarding this useful society. Since then we have learned consider to defend them with their lives and the out-pouring of their blood a able about it, and especially through gainst their hereoitary enemies. In tense in faith, stainless in life, spot a pamphlet which it has recently published. According to that work less in reputation, stainless in life, a less in reputation, they have har down to this generation the sa-heritage of the Faith pure and sullied by a spirit of self-sack and zeal worthy of their gr cause." there are 685 branches of the Socie ty in Ireland and its membership is 69,311. In the month of September last it had 325 creamery or dairy societies, 125 agricultural societies that purchase seeds and farm imple-

ments, 184 agricultural banks through which the farmers may borrow money at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 per cent. in-terest. It also has 45 home industrial societies and 30 miscellaneous societies, ;ncluding woollen and linen weaving, bee keeping and such-likel The annual amount that passes through the hands of the society is \$10,000,700.

Such is a plain and brief statement of the practical results of the organization. Now, it claims for itself the following five achievements:-

"It has saved the Irish butter trade and has placed Irish butter at the top of the market by the establishment of co-operative creameries "It has improved the egg and

poultry industry and has made honey a staple and profitable Irish product. "It has introduced cheap credit into Ireland on a sound economic

"It has improved Irish tillage by neans of experimental plots. "It has appreciably reduced emig-

ration by providing work for the peo-Having set forth these facts and figures, the society asks Irishmen at home and abroad to give it all the assistance they can. "All this," says the pamphlet, "has been accomplished by the expenditure of about \$150,000. If the society had an assured income of about \$50,000 for five or six years, the 70,000 mem-Ireland could be easily increased to 600,000, forming the whole farming

bers of the co-operative movement in

population of the country." PRELATES ON EMIGRATION. -The Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Ross, and the Most Rev. Dr. Shee-Bishop of Waterford, have been publicly referring to the deplorable fact that emigration is on the increase although the prospects of the country look brighter than heretofore. At a meeting of the Council of Agriculture the Bishop of Ross delivered a thoughtful speech on the subject. Having pointed out that during the first four months of this year fifty per cent. more emigrants left our shores than during the corresponding period of last year. His Lordship dealt with the flight of the people. He attributed it to the lowness of the standard of living in this country as compared with that which prevails in England and the United States. In many instances it had not yet reached the level of human decency, and in very few instances the level of human comfort. The burden of taxation, too, had gone by several millions for the people to live upon had thus been narrowed, and the consequence was that the population was being squeezed out of the country.

There was another great waste of the resources of Ireland - namely, the enormous drain on the country by the drink bill. The remedies Dr. Kelly advocated were an improvement in the standard of living, retrenchment of Imperial and taxation, the promotion of industry, and the lessening of the drink evil. The Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, in the course of an address delivered to a large congregation in Cappaquin recently, dealt with the same sad subject. He said he deeply regretted that so many were flying from the country and going to foreign lands at a time when things looked so bright for Ireland. A great measure of land reform was about to passed and an industrial revival would follow which would make Ireland a country worth living in. His Lordship earnestly appealed to all to discourage emigration at the present time. Ireland's future may look rosy but the fact is people be persuaded to wait for the advent of the better times which may possibly come in the course of years. The existing condition of things is



**On** Divorce. Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, S J., writing in the New York "World" In these days of modern civilization we glory in the horseless carriage, smokeless powder and wireless telegraphy; soon we will be coming to the motherless child and the childless

Both

More than five hundred thousand divorces have been granted in the United States during the past twen-

UIGLEY. L.D., K.O., STER and SOLICITOR, s of New Brunswich Jueboc,

ie and Lacoste, Barristers-at-I aw. RMES, Montreal,

ANEQUS.

an's CTION 0)21 GET IT FROM ANY GROCER

LEBRATED LAISING FLOUR and the Besttren or the empty bas less than \$350,000. Catholics seem to be slow in or-ganizing in business affairs. They are satisfied to allow Protestants, as a general rule, fo take the lead.

AN IRISH MILLIONAIRE .- One AN IRISH MILLIONAIRE. - One of our exchanges says:--Martin Maloney, the millionaire gas man of Philadelphia, has had the title of Marguis conferred upon him by the Pope. The application to raise Mr. Maloney to the nobility was made by Mgr. Satolli and was inforced by Architshop Ryan and the Bishop of Trenton. The title of

vorce relatively to population! It is striking and ominous. Laws of vari-laughing at the official who made the ous States permitting divorce inmistake. But matters have not ended there. The name, outside the Cis-tercian Order of the priest, is Faolude among the statutory reasons the lightest infringements. In a country where matrimony is looked ther Dorval. He is a Canadian, native of Montreal, and a British upon as a civil contract the disposition to open a wider door for subject. He has now appealed for óithe intervention of the British Gov vorce is almost a natural conse-

ernment in his behalf. There is never in the Union which has no divorce law anything to be gained by persecu-tion. / In this instance the officious

officials have lost their reward for I say it very frankly, young men and young women of to-day are brought up under the idea that marthe capture, have lost their places, and have lost whatever confidence they ever enjoyed. The French Govriage can be easily and properly dis-solved, and that therefore they can enter into that serious contract with ernment has lost respect, for such petty persecution is below the dignity of any responsible Government, little forethought. Many thousands especially when it controls the af-fairs of an enlightened nation. in this country are degrading mar-riage to the level of the bargain

ounter. The women of this country We have not learned whether Famust be made to realize that mar riage is not merely the securing of a man to escort them to the opera ther Dorval will be sent back to the Holy Land at the expense of those who gave him the unnecessary trip and pay their glove bills, but that they are entering upon the mariage state to be a halpmate to man. Considering the loose hold that reacross the Mediterranean, or whethe he will be told to go the best way he can. But the officials made a b Considering the loose hold that re-ligion seems now to be having upon so many of the people of the United States, it seems as if the power of coming to the rescue of the country has been transferred from the church

In St. Joseph's Church the pastor thanked the congregation for their generous contribution to the funds for the purchase of prizes for the children of St. Joseph's School.

Few habitual travellers to Ottawa but have known John McCullen, a former employee of the Russell House. On Saturday of last week his funeral took place, from his late Cumberland street to residence on St. Bridget's Church, where Rev. Fa-

ther Gagnon officiated. The burial took place in Notre Dame cemetery. A vast concourse of friends accom pained the remains and joined the sorrowing relatives in a last tribute to the dead

The Hibernians of Division No. 2, of which deceased was a member, at-tended to the number of fifty, and many from Division No. 1 were also present in the cortege. The chief mourners were Mr. John Hanlon and mourners were Mr. John Hanlon and Mr. Burgess and the pallbearers were three fellow-employees of deceased in the Hussell House, and three mem-bers of Division No. 2 A.O.H. Am-ong the handsome floral tributes placed on the coffin were a cross and wreath from the employees of the

# **A** Catholic Magazine And Fanatics.

It is not often that full justice is done to the Catholic cause by a Pro testant judge and jury, especially when the interests of such a body as the Catholic Truth Society are set against those of such an organiza tion as the Protestant Alliance. We have before us the judgment, or rather charge to the jury, of Mr. Justice Grantham, in a case taken up by the "Month" with a Miss Alice tty, who had writhen a pamphlet and delivered a lecture on her "imprisonment in a convent." It appears that Mr. Britten, secretary of the Catholic Truth Society, wrote pamphlet in which he established the falsehood of Miss Beatty's statements. She sued him for libel. On the advice of his lawyers he compromised the case and paid Miss Beatty a certain sum, which his lawyers told him would be less than the costs. even were he to win the case. But there was a serious question of prin-ciple at the bottom of the affair, and the "Month," in which publication his pamphlet had appeared resolved not to allow the Catholic cause to remain under such a cloud The publishers took up the case, and fought it out in Court of King's Bench, before Mr. Justice Grantham Needless to say that the vertict was perfect condemnation of Miss Beatty, and exposure of the Alliance, and a vindication of the "Month" and of the Catholic cause It would not be possible to give the details of the case more clearly than they are to be found in the judge's charge, which we reproduce.

Before doing so, however, we would say that the judge has been criticised for having opened by a confession his Protestant faith; but that was necessary, under the circum-stances; otherwise he might have been attacked by the conscienceless Miss Beatty and the fanatical Alliance, as a masked Catholic, a hypocrite, a we know not what. This is the charge and it is well worth reading:-

Everybody who knows me knows that I dislike the Roman Catholic faith as much as any one - I am strongly opposed to it-but 1 am here sitting as a Judge, and I have to do justice to them just as I have to anyone else, and see that the law is not improperly used against them for the purpose of prejudice. . It appears, as you will gather from what has been said, that there is only about half a page of the whole article about the plaintiff; it is real. ly exposing Mr. Abbott. Now Mr. Abbott is a man who gets his living by going about the country holding etings on behalf of the Protestant Alliance in favor of the holding of convent inquiries. Such people may perfectly honest in their views but we know that they are very ex-. . . There are many pass-in this article, about three ages uarters of a page, alluding to this lecture which the plaintiff gave. Now was her statement true in the main -was it true or untrue? First of all what was the object of her going with, "are convents prisons?"- that of

some blame decidedly to be attached companions, he plays with them who gives even a tolerable evidence Catholic Sailors' Club, some name decidenty to be attended when and how he likes. Then he is no longer obliged to retire at a giv-overlooked. Nor can we say that the say that the provide the say the provide the say the provide the say that the provide the say that the provide the say that the provide the say the say the provide the pr damn all convents qua convents. Mr. Abbott wanted some one who would Amongst other great events upon tell a tale against convents and which he has set his heart, is th worthy celebration of the fiftieth anabout a convent she knew, and it dark. He has the freedom of the the lack of corporat punishment is was for that purpose that the plain tiff goes there and be at the plain over these corrupters of youth do we niversary of the Immaculate Concepone of the sources; nor do we believe street till all hours, even in many need to keep the boy of our day within bounds. It is not our desire Mr. M. Hicks, one of the churchgoes there and heads the that humanity has so changed that tion. It was on the 8th December cases until hearing, and seeing, and lec-1854, !hat Pius IX. of immorta wardens of St. Anthony's parish, ture "My Imprisonment in a Con any cast-fron rule can be laid down participating in, things that his fato enter very fully into this subject, vent." Now, gentlemen, if she never presided at the concert of the Cath in this matter. In fact, there ther did not know when he was memory, promulgated that dogma it is susceptible of too much olic Sailors' Club this week, which was imprisoned in a convent, if which has ever been, since then, such natures that can only be governed young man. In addition to this development for our space; nor do whole circumstances are as she lias was largely attended In Arab-like freedom of the day and a column of strength and such by bodily fear and the rod, there ar we wish to raise one ounce of herself told you to-day, can source of consolation, for the Caththe proceedings, he paid a high tri-Indian-like liberty at night, sponsibility from off the necks of the others that this system would ruin he bute to the administration of olic Church. The idea of the Holy forever -and these latter happily come to any other conclusion than parents. But we insist that both learns to prowl about and to pick up that the whole effect of her lecture Father is to have the jubilee Club for their magnificent work. Mr constitute the majority. But all this the seeds of the worst corruption parents and children have to contend com was false, because it began as being Hicks dwelt at length upon mence on the 8th December next and does not go to the bottom of the against a condition of affairs that th And still people are surprised that to have it close with a most solemn lecture by some one who had been arge attendance of citizens, saying existed not a score of years question. the boy of to-day is so lawless and ago function on the 8th December, 1904 This means that Leo XIII. wil imprisoned in a convent, that is to that it proved they had the welfan They say that boys are more given and these have much to do with the imprisoned against her will, who of the Club at heart. A very enterto truant, to wild tricks, to youth ful criminality, to distaste for seri complaints that educationalists and will Then he has the cheap, theatre, th taining programme was then pro ceeded with, the following taking was locked in a convent and when accord certain special indulgence penny show, the "chamber of others interested have to make con ser! horwanted to come out permission and other privileges to all who will rors" in some wax-show museum, the haunts where vice is inculcated ous study, to hatred of work, to boy part: Miss Mullins, Miss Weston, Master F. Kelly, Mr. Morninge, Mr. was refused to her because of the bolts and bars? Gentlemen, there is honor the Immaculate Mother of God language, to vicious ideas and plans, and to a score of other undevicious ideas and during those twelve months. wishes that the entire year be c He and where older and stronger na not a word of truth in that. . . I think you will be of opinion that the doctors and nurses of St. H. Hickson, Mr. Mullins, Mr. Jos. Donnelly, Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Al-lyns, Mr. Caldwell: Seamen Geo. sirable attributes and acquirements, tures fall beneath the temptations secrated to special devotions to the than were the boys of twenty, that are spread like snares for rab-Blessed Virgin, and he is confident Seamen Geo. SYMINGTON'S twenty-five years ago. This may be bits in a forest park. In addition to all this he has the cheap, low, sen sational, immoral, light literature nas' Hospital were good Samarthat such will serve in a marked detrue; if so we regret it. But we are not at all surprised. We are simply Winn, steamship Milwaukee: Those itans to her, who were enceavoring to save her from herself, but she gree to extend and to intensify the love that men should have for the EDINBURGH Ford, steamship Turcoman; Wm. Mul astonished that boys are as good as that is as thickly scattered over the lins, steamship Lake Erie; Wm **GOFFEE ESSENCE** Rhodes, steamship Lake Eric; wm. Rhodes, steamship Buenos Ayrean; Patrick D;ckson, steamship Alcides. Next Wednesday's concert will be under the management of Prof. Cowould not be saved. She went out of the hospital, and I do not say one who has been given to us all as we find them, and that the number world as "the leaves in Valmbross." The illustrated yellow journals with their object lessons of devilment and of the hospital, and I do not say a mother. No doubt that this jubi-that it was disgraceful, because I think you will probably be of opin-benefit to the world. It will accenof good boys is so great. This may ious coff se in a moment. No troubl e m peculiar, but it is a fact. Let look the situation in the face. bad tricks that awaken the boy's mind to the possibility of doing at ion that she was what is vulgarly ( tuate the distinction that has ever Contrast the conditions of to-day rey. GUARANTEED PURE

termed "off her head" at the time and, in fact, as she admitted herself to-day, she said she would have preferred to, die rather than have stopped in. Did you ever hear anything so insane as that-I cannot help using the word-she said she would rather have died than have been delayed in commencing these legal pro-ceedings. What good would it have done her? If she had died the action would have died too, I suppose? They were her best friends in trying to prevent her going on with it, until . What better place she got well.

was there to go to than Chiswick . . The whole of this lecture, and the whole of her address would make people believe that she went to a convent and was locked in a convent by bolts and bars. Now here, gentlemen, is the Government certificate which says that it is not a con vent. It is a Home for the inebriate women, and it is looked after by these people, who are certified by the Government. . . They might have tried to persuade her not to go out, and they might have done as the nurses at the hospital did, refused to dress her. The charge is that they took her clothes from her. They could not have done so, they came there afterwards, they were not them on the Monday or Tuesday when it is said they refused to give her her clothes; but she had the clothes that came in, and she could have gone out if she liked in those clothes with her nurse's or nun's cloak around her. . . We.l, gentlemen, I think you will be of opinion that the account she gave of being imprisoned in a convent was not true, and, therefore, when she did give that account it was open to people who felt themselves aggrieved to criticise it in the way it was criticised in this article in "The Month."

No doubt they criticise her story, and no doubt, also, they intimate that Mr. Abbott is not the exponent of Gospel truth; what they say that "the story is as true as that of the midnight burlal at the Notting Hill Convent." No doubt they do say that they do believe Wr. Abbott's story is untrue, and that it is as true as that story, but Mr. Abbott had said that he had investigated the facts and they were admitted. Now there is not a title of evidence that they were admitted, and we know how by the account the plaintiff gave here that they are all solutely untrue. So far as she was concerned the whole thing was medical question, and they were all trying to do the best they could for . . There is great difficulty, in her. my mind, in her justifying her statements; her story seems entirely inac-curate and misleading from first to last, and, if you agree with me, the defendants are entitled to your verdict, and were entitled to have criticised her statements in the way they did. Now, gentlemen, I will ask you to consider your verdict, and say for whom you find.

Catholic Celebrations In Rome

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. 300 pilgrims returning from the corporal punishment for boys. Since While there is persistent rumor of Holy Land. They were mostly it has been forbidden it is claimed the Pope's illness, and even, French. by some that the boys have grown sionally of his death, and while the The audience lasted twenty there to Sutton? Her object was to assist Mr. Abbott in his attack upmore lawless. Parents ask if Holy Father is beginning to feel natheir utes. Only a dozen of the leaders of children are really as bad as with those of twenty years ago, and | home, or at school, or on the street has on convents, who asks, to begin turally annoyed at these ungrounded the pilgrimage were permitted to been represented by those who favor then ask yourself if it is not wonderthat which a "Buster Brown" or a kiss the hand of the Pope, who adreports, he still goes ahead with his the return to the rod. One of th "Yellow Kid" performs on paperful how many boys have been preis how the lecture is headed - and usual work. Of course, at this hot dressed a few words to them, and prominent speakers at the meeting served from ruin. Look at the freeto the eternal misery of all with gave the Apostolic Benediction to season, the Pontiff does not do as of the Manhattan Male Principals Miss Beatty was brought forward to dom that they enjoy to-day. . The whom he has to live. much, in the line of public functions describe to the meeting her own exall. sociation sought to lay all boy now is a man, almost before he the as at other times of the year. Still Then, turning to the pilgrims, the blame on the parents. Both sides Considering all these and a thouperiences-"my imprisonment in a has entered his teens. He is at lihe gives important audiences, Pontifi urged them to "pray ferventconvent." Now was that fair? berty to go and come as he likes, pre appear to us to be extreme. The sand other inducements to wickedly for dear France, which needs so much." pares for the coming consistory, and blame cannot be entirely loaded on the shoulders of parents, not yet enshe imprisoned in a convent at all? he is made to feel that he is inde ness, badness, and folly, with which on in fact, is maturing his plans Was that a proper description the boy of to-day is surrounded, we are inclined to think that the lad pendent, he is not placed under any various celebrations during the au special restrictions, he selects his what occurred? The only object of tirely on those of teachers. There is tumn, winter and spring that follow this vacation. her being on that platform was to

existed between Catholic and Pro-testant in regard to what is due, in honor, in veneration, and in affec-tion, to the Blessed Virgin. There is something so chivalrous—it we may employ such a term—in the respect paid to the most perfect of all women, by the Catholic, that it serves to impart a zeal or grandeur to his religion, the absence of whith in all other forms of Christianity renders them poor and selfish, ungenerous and small in comparison. Moreover this jubilee will furnish a fitting oc casion to worthily commemorate the reign of the great Pius IX, and in a manner after his own heart.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

GREGORY THE GREAT - Th oming year will be one of jubilee celebrations of varied importance for Church. Of these the 12th March, 1904, will be the most noted Great preparations are already be ing made in Rome for that occa On the 12th March, 604, Pope Gregory the Great died. It is quite possible that no other Pope, since the days of St. Peter, has been more constantly mentioned than Gregory. The 12th March next will be the thirteenth centenary of his death. So much has been written about that wonderful Pope, and so much did he write, himself, that the records of the proposed centenary celebration constitute a rare historical will work. It was he who sent St. Augustine to convert England. Every school boy knows the story of the Pope going down through the slave market in Rome and being surprised on seeing the fair hair, blue eves and clear complexions of a number of young slaves from Briton. When he asked the nationality of these, he was told that they were Angles. He replied that angels and not Angles should they be called. It was in 596 that he decided to sent the great Augustine to teach the Saxons the Angles. The writings of Pope Gregory are very numerous. His grand homilies have been embodied the breviary which our priests read every day of their lives. But the name of Gregory has been

handed down to us on the wings of music. We all know how our present glorious Pontiff, aided by the Bene dictine monks, is seeking to restore to its primitive purity the " Plain Chant" of the Church. In the last years of the sixth century Gregory so unified and purified that liturgy that ever since it has been known as the "Gregorian Chant." After Gregory had ceased his labors on earth and two centuries had passed over the world, Charlemagne left two ecclesiastics of his suite in Rome to study the "Plain Chant," which the saint had established. These great then proceeded home and were instructed to teach the "Gregorian Chant:: to all the clergy of the Kingdom. While Gregory was a great reformer of the Church's liturgy he was not an innovator, nor an in ventor. He merely constructed out of existing material that which was most adapted to Divine service in the Church. The 12th March, 1904, will be a great jubilee.

#### "PRAY FOR FRANCE."

On last Tuesday the Pope received



CANADIAN PACIFIC DOMINION EXCURSION TICKETS DAY will be issued to all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Ont., Sault bie. Marie. Mich., Detroit, Mich, and East at 1903. SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE. GOING DATES June 30 and July 1st. RETURN LIMIT July 2nd, 1903.

INPERIAL LIMITED " TRI-FAST SERVICE between Montreal and Van-conver, leaving Winder St. at 11 49 a.m. SUN-DAYS, WEDNESDAYS and PRIDAYS. Daily Trans-Contilencal Train at 9.40 a m. ST. ANDREWS-BY-THE-SEA Sleeping

vice. Commencing June 25th, and every Tues-day and Friday thereafter, through sleeper leave Montreal, Windsor St., 7.30 p.m., for St. Andrews, Returning leaves St. Andrews Mondays and Wednesdays, arriving Montreal 8.05 a.m. next day. PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD, Scarboro FURTLAND, OLD ORCHARD, Heach, Etc. Through Parler and Sleeping Car Service. Trains iv. Windsor St. 9 a,m, wee days, \$ p,m. daily, commencing Monday, June 1

CityTicket and TelegraphOffice. 129 ST. JAMESSTREET, next Post Office

CRAND TRUNK BOLLY DOMINION DAY, 1903.

Return Tickets will he issued to all points i SINGLE FIRST- FARE

Going Dates-June 30 and July 1st, Return 1 imit—July 2nd, 1903. Leave Bonaventure Station

'INTERNATIONAL LIMITED" daily ar. at Toronto at 4.47 p m., Hamilton 5.40 p.m., Niagara Falls, Ont., 7.05 p m , Buffalo 8.20 p.m., London 7.40 p m., Detroit 9.30 p.m., Chicago 7.20 .m. riegant CafeService on above Train

FAST OTTAWA SERVICE. Lv 8 40 a.m., 4 10 p.m., week days; 7 p.m. daily Arr. Ottawa 11.40 a.m., 7,10 p.m., week days 10 p.m. daily.

Portland, Old Orchard Parlor

and Sleeping Car Service

Commencing Sunday, June 21st. the present Parlor and Sleeping Car Service leaving here at 8 00 a m. and 5.00 p.m. respectively, will be ex-tended to Old Orchard and continue to run re-gularly thereafter until further notice. OITY TICKET OFFICES.

187 St. James Street Telephones Main 460 4 461, and Bonaventure Station.

# SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal

Dame Edwidge Martineau. of th parish of St. Leonard-Port-Maurice, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Stanislas Corbeil, farmer of the same place, duly authorized for the purpose here of by a judge of the Superior Court of this district, has this day instituted an action for separation of property against her said husband. Montreal, June 16th, 1903. BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER

Boys in Cities and Their Surroundings.

The question has arisen in New York school circles as to, whether or not it would be well to re-introduce



S. CARSLEY Co.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1908.

LIMITED

And the prices in the majority of instances under-rate values. A few hints cate to what extent.

icate to what extent. A line of 35c French Organdie Muslins to be sold at **25c** yard. It is 32 inches wide, in a variety of Patterns, light and dark grounds, stripe effects floral and fancy scroll patterns. Other lines of Wash Fabrics include :-

 Other lines of Wash Fabrics include :=

 American Dimity Muslins, per yard.

 Fancy Dress Matelins, per yard.

 Yeard

 Oriental Dress Muslins, per yard.

 See

 Fancy Dress Muslins, per yard.

 See

 Francy Dress Muslins, per yard.

 See

 Francy Dress Gingbams, per yard.

 See

 Francy Dress Muslins, per yard.

 See

 Grandy Dress Muslins, per yard.

 Yard

 Cashmere (wrapper) Muslins, per yd.

 136

#### SUMMER DRESSES. CHILDREN'S

FLAKED VOILES 39c yerd PRINTED CASHMERES 39c yard INSTEAD OF 55c FOR A 65c QUALITY

All-Wool, the best French make, newest patterns and colorings, probably 40 differ ent patterns, including Dreadens, florals spots, stripes, lace effects, etc. 28 in. wide Actual worth 55c yard. Sale price. **39c** 



Will sell CARPETS, RUGS, OILCLOTHS, CURTAINS, BEDS and BEDDING, and all Furpishings until 30th day of June

Prompt Cash Discount of 20 P.C. THOMAS LIGGETT ST. CATHERINE STREET

appeal. The heart of twas 'stirred, and the I were taught to think and themselves, and to convinislators that the House ment must take counsel f as a nation, or must ma minds to enter on a peri lution. By the influence of League and its leaders mass of the Irish popula brought to act as one ma one spirt. The Irish people had ha Union no adequate repres the House of Commons, a ly no representation what House of Lords. Even himself did not for a wh stand how, utterly inade the Irish representation in of Commons to express the Irish people. This I the fact; for Gladstone h told me that he did not was that while a very sma of Irish members in the mmons professed to spe Irish people, the immens of Irish members elected of same franchise declared th alone had authority to an

SATURDAY, JUNE

A Quarte

Century's

In Irelan

By JUSTIN MCCA

During the past quart

tury what a distance w

ersed in Ireland! Just

fime we seemed to have

a period of something 1

tion or reaction in the n

dition of Ireland so far

tical and industrial inter

country were concerned.

Land Bill of 1870 appea

been the last word that islation was inclined to

for the settlement of the land question. That m

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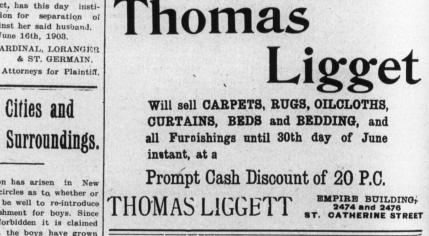
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hool, or on the street "Buster Brown" or a ' performs on partial al misery of all with performs on paper to live.

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# SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903.

# A Quarter Of a Century's Gain In Ireland,

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

desperate,

policy of obstruction.

progress, and he must either

is Henry Labouchere, who has held

House. Then there came troubles to

the Irish party into which it is not

necessary to enter now, for they were but short-lived, and Ireland has

once again a thoroughly united and

national party, under a leader who holds the full confidence of the Irish

people. In the meantime, and after a period of terrible trouble, often

coming to the verge of civil war,

The

During the past quarter of a cen tury what a distance we have traversed in Ireland! Just before that fime we seemed to have fallen into a period of something Mke stagnaor reaction in the national condition of Ireland so far as the political and industrial interests of the country were concerned. Gladstone's Land Bill of 1870 appeared to have been the last word that British legislation was inclined to pronounce for the settlement of the whole Jrish land question. That measure had just done enough to open the right path for a settlement, but according to the general view of what was re

garded as English opinion, the path on'y brought us to the edge of precipice, down which cautious and timid legislators did not venture even to look. Now, even in England, it is generally admitted that the path only brought us within sight of the hill, which has to be safely mounted in order to reach the level and expansive ground of Ireland's agricultural development and prosperity. every Then at last the whole national feeing of the country-I mean, of course, the whole national feeling of Ireland-was roused for the first

reduction of the franchise which put Parnell at the head of a large matime, to the conviction that Ireland jority among the reuresentatives of and her people must act for themselves if the nation were ever to be Ireland. made self-supporting and prosperous It must ever be among the bright-The appeal was made to Ireland, and Ireland made splendid answer to that for many years the opportunity serving under Parnell in the mainappeal. The heart of the country was 'stirred, and the Irish people tenance of his wise and successful were taught to think and act for policy. It is a pleasure to me also to remember that there were at least themselves, and to convince their lega few independent and enlightened islators that the House of Parlia ment must take counsel from Ireland British representatives, who acted as a nation, or must make up their generously and faithfully with Parnell's party in his endeavors to seninds to enter on a period of revo lution. By the influence of the Land cure a hearing for the national voice

League and its leaders the whole mass of the Irish population was prought to act as one man and with one spintt The Irish people had had since the his seat without interruption in the Union no adequate representation in

the House of Commons, and virtually no representation what ever in the House of Lords. Even Gladstone himself did not for a while understand how, utterly inadequate was the Irish representation in the House Commons to express the will of the Irish people. This I know to be the fact; for Gladstone himself once told me that he did not see how it was that while a very small number of Irish members in the House of

and during which the whole constitu-tional system of Ireland was supplanted by a brutal despotism, the Commons professed to speak for the centre of which was in Dublin Cas-Irish people, the immense majority of Irish members elected on the very tle, the Land League has been converted into a splendidly organized ame franchise declared that they national body, representing in all its alone had authority to announce the will of Ireland, and that Ireland details the intelligence, the patriotwanted none of the Radical reforms ism, and the just demands of the Irish people. Under the influence of in political and industrial life fo which some half a dozen Inishmen in Parliament were pertinacously calling. Gladstone, it need hardly be d, only wanted to learn the truth, and he was not long in discovering

the complete settlement of the Trisi

Land Question.

this organization the old and dsastrous differences between Ulster and the other Irish provinces on the great question of Irish Land Tenure disappeared, and Mr. T. W. have that the franchise as it then existed Russell, once the representative gave no opportunity to the Irish peo-ple to make known their views Ulster Unionism, now stands side by side on the Land Question with John the Repres entative Dillon and William O'Brien. There came, therefore, as the natu-ral result the introduction of that lowered franchise, which at once parliamentary representa gave the tion of Ireland accepted and recog nized as the exponents of her nation al claims. Up to that time the caus of Ireland had been represented in Parliament only by a formal motion brought on every session for Home Rule, and another motion introduced after the same fashion for the estab lishment of the principle of Tenan Right for Ireland. Each of these motions was the subject of a formal and merely ceremonial debate on the question involved, and then a divi-sion was taken which ended, of course, in an immense majority a gainst the Irish demand, and the subject was quietly allowed to drop until the next session gave opportunit for a repetition of the same inan performance. Those were the day when "the three F's," representin fixity of tenure, fair rents, and fre (ale were commonly regarded even by advanced British Radicals as the full symbols of all that was needed for

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Stewart Parnell first discovered and coming to a final and definite agreethis new and indomitable ment. The Dublin Convention force to its proper destination. Isaac the most important event, in the hishad led for a long time the tory of our national progress. Even Home Rule Party in the House of the Tory newspapers most pertina-Commons. But Isaac Butt had never ciously opposed to Ireland's claims dreamed that anything could be done have recognized the forbearance, the perfect order, and the willingness to for Ireland by so active and so original a policy. He was a sincere hear every individual opinion which lover of his country and sympathizmarked the whole of these debates ed fully with her just claims, but he and the complete sincerity of the decisions which were adopted. There was essentially the advocate of strictly conventional proceedings in the then, we have the authorized demand House of Commons. He had a proof the Irish people proclaimed found respect for the ways and forms clear and commanding tones. The of the House, and he did not under-stand that the need of Ireland's English Government, whether it be Liberal or Tory, which fails to recclaims had utterly outgrown these ognize the authority of that proclamantiquated forms, that the case was ation must know that it has to deal and that there was no not with any mere political organchoice left but that between Parliaization, but with the embodied mentary and National Revolution. solve of the Irish race at home and Parnell's idea was the House of Com abroad. Thus for the first time mons must be compelled to listen to united Ireland stands up and prethe claims of Ireland, and that such sents her demands to the Imperial compulsion could only come from the Parliament. This is the New Ireland which will henceforth have to principle of his action was embodied te dealt with by the Imperial Govin the declaration, that if the House ernment. The spirits of Grattan, of of Commons would not pay adequate attention to the vital business of O'Connell, and of Parnell might well be invoked to sanctify that genuine Treland it should not for the present union of Irishmen who love their be allowed to attend to any other country, who know her wants, are business whatever. The situation was like that illustrated in a poem prepared to realize her aspirations and have faith in her progress. All written by an Irishman, which tells this has been done for us within the of the widowed woman, who flung past quarter of a century-these are herself down on the ground before our gains. I am now but a mere the Roman Emperor's charger and observer of the Irish National Movedeclared that if he would not listen ment, and perhaps for that very reato her prayers for the hearing of the son am the better able to judge from grievances of her and hers she would my remote and secluded position the with her own weak frame bar his actual import of these great changes hear which have lately taken place in our her story or trample her to- death national conditions. Surveying the We can all remember how Parnell prospect in all its proportions and and his seven or eight followers carits lights, I am proud to be able to ried out that policy of obstruction express my absolute conviction that for session after session in desplite of the New Ireland has arisen, and that effort, legal or extra-legal, our dearest national hopes are on which could be brought to bear athe eve of consummation. It is well gainst them. By this policy, and by for those Irishmen who have lived none other, was brought about that to see the coming of such a day .-New Ireland.

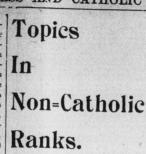
# It must ever be among the bright-est memories of my life that I had New Diocese in Oregon

of

Flashed across ocean and continent from the ever active, throbbing heart of God's Great Church, came the message recently that a new diocese was to be erected in this State, and at its head was to be placed the Rev. Charles J. O'Reilly, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Ireland. One of these English Albina, and, up to the last week editor of the "Sentinel." members is now again in the House of Commons after an absence of some years—Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Another

The "Sentinel," standing on guard at the portals of the Church in this province, can scarcely suppress its delight and enthusiasm over this lit-tle piece of news sufficiently to salute the new prelate with becoming dignity. But it cannot resist jumping to the front to-day to be the first to congratulate the new Bishop and wish him happiness and unbound ed success in his new and exalted field of labor, ad multos annos.

Bishop-elect O'Reilly was born in St. John, N.B., Canada, and at an early age came to the Pacific Coast with his parents. After several years passed with success as principal of St. Michael's College, he felt a calling to undertake the work of the holy priesthood in the then difficult missions of the far West. Nor did he mistake his vocation, for after a full course of study in the Grand Seminary of Montreal, he was ordained priest in this city, in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, or 1890, by the late Most June 29, Rev. Archbishop Gross, and, since the day of his ordination he has labored faithfully, zealously and fruitfully in many missions, both in or churches, or sects, or whatever country and city, throughout this else you wish to call them. It is



By a Regular Contributor.)

In the "International Journal of Ethics," Philadelplua, Prof. Josiah Royce, says that "Religion is the worst managed of human undertak-ings." From his article we take this strange passage:-

"Humanity's important business has generally been mismanaged i proportion to its significance. I remark merely that this holds true in the case of the highest of all humanity's interests. My proof is in the best-known facts of history. The variety of contending faiths, the cruel mutual misunderstandings that the followers of opposing faiths have cher shed toward one another, the religious wars, the multiplication sects, the confusion of the essential with the trivial in religious life, the substitution of conventionality in re-Egious practise for spirituality in religious experience, the enormou waste of energy over confused thinking about religious matters -- these are a few of the evidences of the truth of my principle. Religion has fared, in even comparatively recent history, far worse than the cause o human liberty, far worse than philanthropy, incomparably worse than the care of physical health. Nothing has man treated worse than his own

and his brother's chances of spinetual sa.vation. Nowadays, to be sure, the religious situation is much improved. The religious wars have al-most ceased. But many evils remain."

Perhaps after all the Professor is right, at least ;n regard to what he has in his mind when writing. Be it remembered that he begins by saying, that "Religion is the worst managed of human undertakings.' He is therefore speaking of creeds sects, denominations, and all countless "human undertakings" that are called religious. They may be very much mismanaged, and, in fact les subsequent picture of the division and conflicts that exist are sure signs of that mismanagement. But all this and all these are not "reli-gion." In fact, he is writing about churches that are human institutions. He is not talking of nor does he mention a religion that is Divine in its foundation. Besides, whatis "Religion?" It is a particular system of faith and worship. That is to say a system of belief in God and His teachings, accompanied by form of worship prescribed by Him True religion cannot be a human un dertaking; faith cannot come from a human source, worship or adoration cannot be dictated by a human or acle. They must come from Goo There is only one existing religion to-day that is a divinely established faith and system of worship, it is the Christian religion; and there is only one Church that contains that religion, for only the one has been

only is He living and present. Consequently when the Professor talks of "religion" he means creeds,

founded by Christ and in that one

wonderful what an amount of non-

be included in the churches that they confess to be on the decline. If we remember rightly, not long since we had occasion to point out in several ways, this same decline of Protestantism. The signs of it have been so unmistakable that they flash upon the eye of the least observant. But we were not quite pre-pared for such an emphatic admission of it from the source whence comes the foregoing.

It is a strange phenomenon in the great world of polemics that the suddenly developed energies of a creed, that is of human construction, al-ways are the harbingers of destruction. They come like the sea-birds that presage the ocean tempest, like the clouds that roll in the van of the storm. They are not healthy signs. They indicate failing strength that demands a stimulus, more than hoarded strength that simply seeks an outlet for its pent up energies. And it has been the same with Protestantism in general, if we mark its

ourse in the past few centuries. After the first outbreak it rolled like a tide over Europe, spreading ruin on all sides, and by the mere impetus of its movement, taking away the breath of those who would withstand it. But when that tidelwave had spent its strength, it pegan to flow back to its source, each wavelet receding, wlile the eye might seek it apparently coming landward. Thus in successive tide did it rise and fall; and each incoming tide only brought new and fresh breakers that vainly lashed them selves to pieces against the Rock And what is true of Protestantisn generally, is true of each sect. and of Protestantism amongst them. This is simply another stupendous effort to regain ground that has been lost and lost for all time.

EMERSON'S THEOLOGY. - The week before last we gave an estim-ate of Emerson and his theology and philosophy, and even his poetry. We expressed surprise that the man should be praised for that which he was not, and should have been neg ected for that which he really was He is called a philosopher (and for the word means theorogian) and he was no such a thing; they ignore him as a great citizen and such he really was. However, we are not sorry to meet with other estimates of Emerson, apart from those of the people who worship with oriental fervor at his shrine. In the "Grande Revue" of Paris in s thus that Mr. Victor Basch speaks of Emerson:-

"Emerson never let his thought rystallize into a body of coherent crystallize . doctrine. His work-except a volume of poems in which recur all the themes he treated in prose enfeebled rather than invigorated by rhythm and rime-is comprised in so dred essays of unequal length, importance, and tone, embracing the nost varied subjects from metaphyics to rural economy, from the philsophy of nature to history, art, poitics, and every form of social life And each of these essays constitutes a complete and self-contained microcosm. In it Emerson touches upon so many problems, looks at from such numerous points of view and under such unexpected aspects covering them with such a rich embroidery of anecdotes, of citations gleaned from every literature, of facts borrowed from all sciences, all arts and all trades, that it becomes very difficult to follow his thought, while to reduce it to unity would amound to Ets mutilation."

This writer is so far exact. The trouble comes when, after thus grouping and arranging the works It! is of Emerson, he has the hardihood to attempt to evolve a sys logy out of such a chaotic mass. He has found that Emerson has two author means is that the scientific discoveries, which are not to be reconciled by feeble and erising huma basis for his so-called theology-Naity with the positive dogmas that ture and Mind-or, the material unihave withstood the rush of ages and verse, in its different manifestations, the conflicts of time, are accepted by and the spiritual life of a soul that an insincere world, in preference to is distinct and aloof from every other soul, and has no connection, the solid, but often unpleasant truths that the Church sets before possible contact, or affinity with the ity in the name of Her Founder rest of the spiritual creation. The critic takes the pains to

els towards his goal.

But, in the name of all comm

reason, how can this be called theo

ogy, or the imaginative mind that

Once more do we find %t necessary to tear the mask of shame from the features of imposition. Let us have a proper use of English before we begin to confuse our brains with a heap of balder-dash that is dubbed theology and that might as well be called conic sections.

9

NON-REVIVAL OF DOGMAS. -Here is another philosopher-a sec-ond Dankel come to judgment." France, in fact Europe, and now Am-eica (through translations) appear to have gone into rapture over the wisdom and grandeur, and depth and solemnity, and all the other qualities attributed to a writer named Gabriel Seailles, who has been fill. ing the "Grande Revue" with his ideas concerning the Church and her logmas. We take from his elaborate and many-paged articles the following mass of contradictions, impositions, mis-statements and falacies It is a sample of the erudition of the writers of the hour who have the tricle of stringing words and phrases together and of leaving the world in greater darkness than that in which they found it. Here is what he says: "The church is no longer what she vas. She has great riches, warm defenders, admirable discipline. Yet s there something which, in spite of everything, she can not win back spiritual influence. She has more has more clients than believers. Truth is no longer asked of her. She is only requested to keep up a delusion neces-sary to the people. Art, science, moality, develop outside of herself. She belongs to the past. Her triumph is that she lasts. She is no longer sus tained, as in the early days, by the poor and the humble, to whom she bore the good word; by men of thought and action, won by longing for a new ideal. She has on her side the privileged, those in possession, all the enemies of Jesus -Caesar, the Pharisees, the publicans, the rich and the great ones of this world. The church does not choose the part she plays. It is forced up-on, her by her history and by the conditions which the progress of cience and of conscience have created for her. She is becoming more and more a temporal power. Minds escape her. She is amazed, indignant. She accuses the philosophers. the free-thinkers. She deceives herself. She is better organized, stronger, richer than her enemies, but force fights for them which she is incapable of suppressing. Dogmas are not destroyed by the higher citicism, by pamphlets, by the witticisms of the impious. They are submerged by the positive truths that can not be reconciled with them, that enter the mind by expelling them. Dogmas no longer correspond to the conception we have of the universe and of its laws. Dogmas are

not contradicted, but ignored.' We feel inclined to just leave this passage as it stands, without any omment. It is such a hodge-podge of contradictory statements that one is almost afraid to spoil its crazy appearance by an attempt to level it out or to find a ground work for the theories advanced.

Apart from the meaningless assertion that dogmas are submerged by the positive truths that cannot be reconciled with them, there is simply before us a plain statement that, despite the writer's wish to find a real weakness in the Church he must confess that <sup>4</sup>her triumph 4s that she lasts." Why, then, does she last? Because she is the "pillar and ground of truth:" that is because her dogmas (that means her teachings) are so many positive truths. Then what are the other so-called positive truths that submerge them? They cannot exist; and in reality what the

deserves prizes of en-Not so much the lack the lack of censorship upters of youth do we the boy of our day It is not our desire ully into this subject, ptible of too much r our space; nor do se one ounce of re-m off the necks of the ve insist that both ldren have to contend ition of affairs that score of years ago, much to do with the educationalists and d have to muke con-

NGTON'S NEURCH ESSENCE

and large bottles from all

TEED PURE

rect and immediate result of this new condition of things %s the Land Bill so lately introduced by a Comservative Administration. That measure at the time when I am writing this article is still on its way through the House of Commons, but whatever may be its fate in Parliament, the very fact that it has been brought in, and by a Conservative Government, is enough to show that the Irish Land Tenure Question has come within sight of a full and final settlement. For the first time in the modern history of our island we have had the representatives of the landlord class and the tenant class coming to a full agreement as to basis of a settlement, and we have had a Conservative Government ac cepting those terms as the conditions of a legislative measure. "Vestigia nulla retrorsum," when that point as been reached.

Even a greater evidence of Ire-land's progress is to be seen in the fact that we have now the whole na-tion thoroughly and adequately re-presented in its own national conpresented in its own national con-sulting body. The Dublin Conven-tion was an Irish Parliament elected by Irishmen discussing the measures best adapted for Ireland's welfare, listening attentively and considerate-ly to every difference of opinion, and Then there came the days of the po-ley commonly described by its op-ponents as that of Parliamentary Obstruction. The genius of Charles

arch-diocese - Catholic Sentinel. Portland, Ore.

#### THREE JUBILEES

The parish of St. Ignatius Lovola Park avenue and 84th street, New York, celebrates this year three golden jubilees. The first is the fiftiet: anniversary of the building of the logic. first church of the parish, old St. second is the fil-Lawrence's. The tieth anniversary of the entrance into religion of Father David A. Merrick, one of the best known Jesuits in this country, who has been conected with St. Ignatius Loyola's the Jesuits. The third jubilee is the fract the prevailing religious de-fiftieth anniversary of the coming to the cone, which affects all religious bod-the old village of Yorkwille of the ies, and from which, in common with parish ever since its rebuilding by the old village of Yoraville of the test and the Presbyerian Church dif-issters of Charity, whose first resi-dence still stands, 100 feet west of Park avenue, on the north side of derstood that the Catholic Church dence still stands, 100 feet west of Park avenue, on the north side of 86th street. The only celebration of events will be the establish-of a new parochail schoolnent

sense is written, that has the external appearance of wisdom, philosophy, thought, or erudition. And no subject is more mistreated than the very one of which the Professor say is mismanagement. Before en tering into long dissertations on such subjects it would be well for some men to study and meditate a little more, and to learn the rudiments of

THE PRESBYTERIAN press stimby ulated into spasmodic activity the recent assembly at Los Angeles, Cal., says that its church will now adopt an energetic policy "to coun fabricated such a tangle be styled a theologian? Is not theology — the theologian? Is word tells us-the science of God? Is it not the study of all that concerns is not included in the "all," nor is it considered as one of those affected God, in His essence, His attributes, His perfections, E's actions, His words, His revelations, and His laws? If so, what has all that Emerby the said "decline." No more is it but one would be led to think that these various big bodies look upon Catholicity as something a-part from Christianity, as much as son ever wrote to do with theology? son ever whole to do with theology? As well, and better, call him an electrician, or a geologist, or a stu-dent and exponent of any other science; for all the other sciences are touched upon by him-all except the one after which he is called.

is Mahometanism. Decidedly it does stand apart and aloof, and isolated, in as far as Pro-testantism is concerned, nor is it to

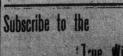
What confusion, what error, what tramp through all the windings and contradiction, what want of by-ways of Emersonian compositions in order to come upon these two logic. and what instability we find, once avenues-which Emerson has cut out we step outside the only institution of the centuries, once we for himself and along which he travof the dogmas of eternal Truth.

human-

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tue Witness.



### 10

# American Millionaires.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

Professor Lombroso has written a study of American millionaires for the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna, in which he is not entirely complimentary to these gentlemen. He ms to think, however, that the poorer a man begins life, the better ance for him to die a millionaire It requires so much exercise of the faculties to fight one's way in poverty that it sharpens the man and awakens and develops the power accumulation. 'Then he thinks that art, science, literature, or aught refining is antagonistic to the million aire-making. He says, amongst other things

"The physical qualities of the American millionaire include none of the peculiarities of genius, not even degeneration. The true sons of millionaires generally are weak in mind and body, but the cause of this is that the millionaire is in a chronic state of physical exhaustion, and his children are brought up under a system of isolation."

"In rare cases, when millionaires are geniuses, like Vanderbilt and and Gould, they are of the military kind, never literary or artistic; they. are clever in getting information which they can util ze, and in choosing the right persons for the realizations of their plans."

"Precociousness is one of the qual ities every millionaire has in common with genius. With him the mak ing of his career begins in childhood and that gives him so many chances over average man that I attach the utmost importance to that fact. Carnegie himself says that the man who wants to become a millionaire must be without education and culture. that it is very rare that a man who has a reputation for letters or science is successful in business. The fact is easily explained. Knowledge and culture are a sort of counterbal ance to action, and the scientist whose brain is loaded with the wisdom and the experience of ages is continually a prey to irresolution at when he should decide for action. The highly educated man overwhelmed with thoughts of co incidences, facts that fill the brain, se retard his will, making 'him incapable of taking a swift resolution. While he is wavering and trying to decide the man who has no superfluous knowledge and is well on one subject only decides and acts without hesitation.

Judged in this sense we would not consider it an enviable thing to be a millionaire; there is nothing much in it to entitle a man to glory, or to make an ordinary one feel proud. In dealing with the poverty question our says:-

"Extreme poverty is another most important stimulant to the man who is going to be a millionaire. It is absolutely necessary to have no salary if one wishes to get the power of using one's faculties in business. Besides, the poor child which has to get the necessaries of life for much better able to disentangle the skein of life than is one torn

even thought Eily, as she list distress and fear; "my tawa. fed to dairy cows with good results mitted to illustrate the part taken that limited amount could be. are said therein every morning. Non Breeding ewes do well on it in sum of them are unattended. I gave comen brought forward, but have not, sense, to the grade of millionaires, If the spirit of Bishop Hedley could by rape in pork production, in one found me out, and they a to look for me. Oh on trial, been found to equal the mer, and it constitutes a capital feed instance six pigs were pastured from August 14th till snow in 1900 on from conditions of extreme poverty munion daily, to at least a score of permeate the various stratas of Dwarf Essex in yield or in power of for "flushing" or putting them into en. Now and then a But we do not think that it is an Catholic society there would be a Falipino won resistance to drought or flood. Hardress!" absolute necessity to be uneducated man was distinguishable. No matter how often I entered any or the good condition for breeding in the nopefulness for Catholic journalism ixteenths of an acre of rape. and a beggar in order to become within the limits of our country. The varieties used as forage plants are blennial, but do not, generally speaking, live through the winter in their case it is possibly even more rich. Those who do creep up from But, unhappily, a varied and notchurches, and no matter at what imperative than with older sheep on such a condition are the positive ex-The faith easily forgotten experience has taught hour, I found adorers. Premium shone out. I had sometimes a Filicattle to provide some other pasture is that no such spirit is general. Canada, unless it be in certain parts ceptions (preferably other than clover) in ad-Of the dangers of immense wealth pino boy, sometimes a Filipino man, Quite the contrary. The Catholic pa of British Columbia, Seed, therefore, is imported and is generally for a server. They served a little boisterously and vociferously, but dition to the rape. It makes a very he points out one. He says:per has to face opposition that a-rises in the case of no other section good pasture. A little corn or bar TO good. Occasionally, however, of the annual variety, or Bird Avarice and greed are unavoidboisterously and see able accompaniments to the good qualities of the millionaire. At first they served well. At first it was a ley fed in conjunction helps to balof the world's journalism. In no' other case do those for whose inter-Subscribers. Rape, is sold in the place of the Dwarf Essex or other biennial sorts, ance the ration. little distracting to see the brown ests and on behalf of whose rights legs flashing under the short cassock. from necessity they become For fattening and growing pigs it exercised dess Flora, ausing considerable loss to the a journal is established make cannot be surpassed. They some-times need to be trained to eat it, habits which are extirpated only very There is a small organ at one end of the church. It is not unmusical, practice of systematically criticising, stockman. The seedsman from whom rarely. bright, the rape seed is secured should, there-fore, be required to guarantee it as being that of Dwarf Essex. condemning, and opposing that or-gan. In fact, they can always find Its lungs seem to be sound. There but once taught they consume it This we are perfectly ready to be-We offer as a premium no bronchial trouble and no asthma. most freely. An acre sown on good land and handled carefully may be lieve, and we are equally in accord with the following estimate of the gan. The singing is good. Ever fresh in my memory will linger the tones of a boy, an alto, who is the soloist of an excuse for its shortcomings, and to each Subscriber a neatly cian's sight? means to supply that which is needed expected to carry from 25 to pigs from June 15 to October. 40 Rape in the farm economy may be millionaire's principles:bound copy of the Golden to improve its position and to ren classed with root or hoed crops. It will grow on almost any kind of ar-able land. It does best, however, on Jubilee Book, who will send enslaved met der it more and more useful and ef-"The millionaire's honesty in only the choir on all musical occasions. exact number an acre will carry mative, not absolute. Of course, he must resist temptation, but he is not honest in the way that he will pends upon the season, the soil, and the method of handling. To get the best results, the field should be di-vided into three or four equal parts fective. But with us the journalist It was sweet, and strong and pathe the names and cash for 5 assumes the labor, the cost and the tic. Nearly every day there is Missa Cantata. Marriages are alsoils rich in plant food and full of new Subscribers to the True responsibility of an organ that must be right, that cannot afford to risk tions. humus or vegetable matter. It should, therefore, be sown on fields not honest in the way that he will avoid all that might damage others. On the)contrary, while he will care-hily avoid breaking the laws of the state, he will take every advantage of other people's misfortunes and ways accompanied by nuptial Mas Witness. The offering! for Requiem Masses are very frequent. They are generous, too. I am reminded of the liberality of the Catholics in New York and even a questionable expression, that cannot hazard anything in matters of morals and Catholic teachings, and the pigs changed over to a fresh part each week or ten days. Colleen rue. prepared as they would be for roots or corn. Sod, to give a good crop of rape, must be left to rot for some Of course, greater returns in po This is a splendid or portunity to obtain a most of rape, must be left to rot for some time after ploughing before sowing rape. It should be harrowed at fre-quent intervals and the field be in a state of perfect tilth when seeded. New land may be most profitably used to grow this crop for a year or two immediately after being cleared. Large crops of rape are practically certain on such land, and stumps or and he does so with the almost cer-tainty of being thanked for his pains with criticism. fault-findings, and of pork produced may be secured by cutting the rape and feeding it to pigs in pens, but more labor is re-quired and so, in a measure at least, weaknesses, and will not even scruple to call forth such misfortunes if he other cif;es. I feel like suggesting to interesting chronicle of the the authorities of Santa Cruz Church the authorities of Santa Cruz Church a little activity in the direction of cleanliness. In the body of the church there is dust and there is dirt. Of course the doors are open all day and the doore are many, and let in the wind, and what it carries, an profit by them. This proves that he millionaire lacks neither the work of Irish Catholics But we all have hopes of he advantage is lost. times, and we are confident that, a more really Catholic spirit will yet arise to make success, smile upon Catholic journalism. good nor the bad qualities of the Priests and laymen in Calves relish a small an rape at a very early age and do well on it when fed judiciously. Young tottle thrive on it when it is ted in Fifty years. Taking all in all, if this estimate Montreal during the past be true and exact, we do not want

to be a millionaire. We can be per factly contented with a sufficient income to live, and with the freedom and capacity of enfoying the sweets of art, of science, of letters, and of all that tends to raise man into a higher region of life. In fact we car repeat with Goldsmith

"Man wants but little here below, Nor wants that little long."

# Catholic Journalism.

We have made frequent mention of the unnecessary and ungenerous criticism of the press; but we know of no section of that press which is more subjected, than is Catholic jourbalistic work, to the sharp pen of the critic. And what is most extraordinary is the fact that those who make it a point to condemn the Catholic newspaper, or to find fault with it, are Catholics. We rarely ever find a Protestant criticising the Catholic press. A Protestant writer may oppose and take exception to the state ments, or arguments, or facts set forth in the Catholic paper, he may severely cut and lash the editor, but you do not hear of him passing condemnatory judgment upon the paper itself, as an organ. And even his fierce attacks are only so many claims that the Catholic editor has to recognition; for they prove the power of the press and the import-

ance of that special organ. Speaking of Catholic criticism - of the Catholic press, a contemporary thus refers to the attitude of an eminent English Catholic Bishop:-

"It is to such as them that Bishop Hedley was referring when at a recent conference of the Catholic News paper Guild of Great Britain, held in the archbishop's house at minster, His Lordship declared that he had the greatest possible respect for the Catholic press, far greater than he had for its critics, who only talked of what ought to be done while the men who carried on the Catholic press were doing it -some times under considerable difficulties. But the race of critics, he declared has a horror of doing anything; it very wisely prefers to confine itself to passing judgment on what is done by others. The Bishop believes we should take things as we find them and help. He is grateful, he said, for such labors as amid enormous diculties Catholics pressmen have effectually performed, and he urges all to help in extending the circulation and supporting the influence of the Cath-olic papers. Prelates like Bishop Hedley make a Catholic press possi ble wherever it exists. May their tribe increase!" There is certainly great encourage

ment in the attitude and expressions of Bishop Hedley. We are happy to

be able to say that in our country we also have Bishops and Archbishops, and leading members of the great clerical body, who take an active, open, and outspoken interest in the Catholic press. And the journal-ist feels grateful to them. For he has toils and difficulties with which the easy-going layman, who is so prone to find fault and to tell how a paper should be conducted, never knows anything. Nor are such critics ever liable to know any more on the subject unless they should ever have the occasion to make the attempt in person. They would not be long at the editorial, or the business-managing desk before they would discover how very limited

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

On the Way To Manila. So deeply interesting, in view of

recent events, has Manila become that all connected therewith, and es pecially all touching upon Catholi city in that region, cannot fail to furnish us with instruction of a highly interesting character. Rev Patrick A. Halpin has contributed under the heading "Pencilings on the way to Marfila," a commencement, ol what will surely be an interesting series of letters, to the "Home Jour-nal and News." We take the liberty of reproducing the first of these let ters, and we know it will be well appreciated. We could not attempt either to make a synopsis or to curtail it. Father Halpin writes thus: "There are many, very many, attractive features in this new Ar nerican city. I have already endeavored to give some idea of the buildings.

No words, however, are adequate to express the impression they leave on a pilgrim from western lands. Besides, there are the churches and last but not least the people. It all gives you the illusion that you are viewing objects in a kinetoscope. There is the same rapid moving to and fro and the same blinding "razzle dazzle." They seem to have been projected from Catapults and the action is always changing. The lines of the picture wear a far-off appearance. I feel, when it comes back to me, as if I were one of the figures in a large canvass, whereon are depicted quaint forms and striking bight costumes and whereon colors of sea and land and sky blend in color tones like the orchestral crash of instruments in some climax or finale of grand opera. There is much to be said of the men and women, of the natives, of the Europeans, of the Americans, of the Filipinos and the Chinese, of the civilians and of the soldiers. Just now. I forego the temptation to en ter upon a detailed account of the growth, from an abyss of savagery to a not unenviable height of civilization, of aborigines, who now are gathered beneath the sheltering folds of our star spangled banner. But this will be another story. There are the churches of Manila. They are numerous and they are not without legitimate pretensions to architectural beauty. They are landmarks and time-marks. In fact, they divide the city into districts which in many in-stances take ther name from the title of the parish church. I am in the Santa Cruz quarter and my ho tel looks on Santa Cruz square. say Mass daily in the Church Santa Cruz. It is very large. It is very long without being very high. Whatever may offend the artistic eye on the external lines, is atoned for by the structural features of the interior. It is one vast stretch of arched gloom or better, of vaulted gloaming. The darkness is visible. It is in fact the dim religious light we look for in ecclesiastical buildings. It is cool and refreshing and inviting. It tempers the fever in the blood while it moderates the fire of the passions. It summons to rest, of body, as well as to repose of mind. It has many altars. They are decor

no matter whence it bloweth. But the altar linen is rich and immacu-late. Everything which touches the most Holy Sacrament is scrupulous-ly white. I want to pay a tribute here to an old Irishman and a well known American, who assist daily at the seven o'clock Mass. There are many other churches, and, I am sure that therein, too, will be found men as well as women, contributing to the general edification. My church, as I call it, is under the care of native "Soggarth Aroon." I hav to thank him for much courtesy. Yet grateful as I am, I am not always ure whether I could pick him out of a crowd easily. At first, all Finpi nos were alike to me, but now I an beginning to be able to extrinate one or another from what a few days ago seemed to me an undistinguish able mass. I must not leave unsaid this fact. There are many altars, and many simultaneous Masses. I never saw anywhere priests more de vout in their movements at the altar or more religiously faithful in their observance of the rubrics. This is very flattering to the Spaniard, and I am very glad to put it on record for them, for I know, besides, tha they are hungry, these poor Friars, for crumbs of comfort. Yes, these priests of the islands, whom I have had occasion to meet so frequently, show exteriorly traces of seminary training which speak splendidly for the devotion of Spanish bishops and friars. It will always be a difficult problem to calculate just how much energy has been expended by the Spanish priests, in transforming the

priest of Manila and of other places in the archipelago. No, one can come to Manila better no Catholic can wend hither. without being strengthened in his faith. It is the same faith, the same vesterday and to-day and the same It is the same Mass, the orever. same sacrifice, the same adoration, the same God, the same Christ, th same worship, the same ritual and the same language. Whatever diaects may be spoken in Luzon or in Mindanao, all meet in the same Latin tongue, at the altar and in the administration of the same sacraments.'

original native into the present

# Notes for Farmers.

RAPE PLANT, ITS VALUE .- Am ong all fortage plants possible and profitable of cultivation in Canada none seems worthier of a more extensive use than rape, says J. H. Grisdale, in a special bulletin, isued by the Department of Agriculture. It is simple of culture; it makes a strong, rapid growth; it adapts itself quite readily to differ. soils and to various climatic ent conditions; it responds vigorously to fertilizer and to good cultivation most important of all its good qualities, it is a palatable, whole some and nutritious green food for all kinds of live stock on the average Canadian farm.

Rape stems and leaves resemble Swedish turnips or ruta those of bagas, but the roots are like those of cabbage. The leaves are numer ous, smooth, more or less fleshy, irregular in outline and covered with a fine bluish bloom. The plant grows to a height of from one to four feet, according to soil and season

ated more by the faith of the people many pigs are fed annually on rape cially well fitted for sheep, wealthy." in Canada is the Dwarf Essex. Sev at Oton the Experimental Farm than by faultless taste on the part their knowledge of practical journalroung cattle, and steers. It has been "I am ruined! I a In many instances it may be true that men have risen, in the financial eral other sorts, most notably Dwarf Victoria and Broad Leaved, have of the worshippers. Several Masses sm is, and how very wrong The following record is sub-

roots interfere but slightly with the

Black soil or muck gives good re-

urns when put under rape and may

be expected to give better return

crops.

rows.

seeding.

ing.

stem,

wet times.

sheaves.

sunlight.

with rape than with most other

The seeding season extends from

climatic conditions. The crop, grow

nditions, may be fit for pasture in

nen can decide for himself how

about five weeks. From this fact the

late he may venture to sow in any

given district in order to ensure a

Rape may be sown broadcast or

precaution, a second, and even

Where sown in rows," less than

pounds per acre may be used.

the space between the rows.

quantity is, of course, affec!ed

where from 20 to 30 inch space

convenient; greater space means

advisable to sow on ridges.

cipal reasons for such preference

conserpation of moisture in dry se

Rape is sometimes mixed with

makes a slow growth till harvest time, when after the removal of the

grain it rapidly shoots up. This is

a rather uncertain method and more

or less objectionable when it does

succeed, on account of the amount

of it harvested with the grain, and

Clover will, generally speaking, do

Rape is sometimes sown in corn

tion. The results are seldom satis-

factory, however, as the corn takes

nearly all the available moisture and

As already indicated, rape is an ex

so retarding the curing of

better than rape under such

fields just before the last

in

It

the

condi

cultiva

sons, and destruction of weeds

grain and sown in the spring.

stion with natural grass pasture. Steers intended for stall feed, ing or late fall marketing cannot be better cared for than to be allow lot he he run of a good field of rape. Dairy cows respond well to a rape

ration, judgment must be exercis feeding or evil odors may find the way into the milk pail.

the first week in May till the end of August, subject, of course, to local In feeding rape to cattle and sheep care should be taken to prevent bloating. They should never be aling under favorable weather and soil lowed to enter a rape field when very hungry, more especially should this precaution be observed if the rane is wet from dew, rain, or frost. Once accustomed to the feed, however, and sufficiently long feeding period to make it worth while. The plant will having access to it at all times, lit. tle danger may be anticipated. Pigs are not affected in this way.

stand a quite heavy frost without suffering appreciable injury. On account of its very juicy nature, it is practically impossible to cure rape, and when cured it is not Where intended to be used for soiling, a thin broadcast seeding may so palatable nor so valuable as when green. It is not much used in makbe expected to give satisfaction. The quantity of seed required per acre ing ensilage.

In sections where rather steady when sown broadcast is about four pounds. A larger quantity of seed frost maintains (once the hard frosts come) rape may be cut and put in may be used when it is intended to small piles to freeze. It should be taken to the stable the day before cut as soon after seeding as possible; a lesser quantity where it is intended to permit the plants to at required for feed and allowed to tain their full growth. The leaves thaw out completely before being fed, and small stems, are the most nutri-Repeated thawing and freezing spoil tious and palatable parts of it for forage. plant, hence the above conditions of In chemical composition and feed-

ing value rape resembles clover. It is even richer than clover in flesh When cutting for soiling, care should be taken to cut not lower forming constituents, and is exceedthan four or four and a half inches ingly succulent. Analyses show its from the ground. By observing this water content to run from about 89 to about 94 per cent. The nutritive third, crop may be expected from the ratio or proportion of digestible prosame area without any further seedtein (flesh-forming constituents) to digestible darbo-hydrates and fats wheat producing constituents) is about 1 to 3-47. Such a large pro-The by portion of digestible protein accounts for the great feeding value of the Anyplant. Then, since average, growing give more or less satisfaction. but animals require a ration of a nutri-22 inch spaces are probably the most profitable. Less space than 22 tive ratio of about 1 to 5.5, it is easily seen why most animals reinches makes horse cultivation inquire some other food not so rich in protein, along with rape. Timothy slight decrease in the yield per acre. or a mixed grass pasture would be suitable for this purpose. In dry soils or droughty areas, level culture should be practised; in badly Cost to produce rape at Ottawa .drained fields or rainy districts, it is One acre:

Ploughing in spring .. ... ...\$2.00 The method of seeding in rows is generally speaking, much to be pre-Harrowing (4 times) team, 3 ferred over the broadcast. The prinhours ..... ...... ...... ...... (1) greater proportion of leaf to Sowing, 3 hours at 131c ... ... 40 (2) more rapid and vigorou wheel hoing, once, 4 growth, (3) less waste when pastur-Hand 53 hours ..... ed, as animals naturally walk be Cultivating, 8 times, single tween lows and do not, therefore. horse, ‡ day at \$2 ..... 1.50 trample so many leaves or plants as tween rows and do not, therefore, mits of cultivat;on, which insures Hoeing, once, 1 day ..... .. 1.33 \$6.95

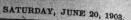
> If the rent of land be considered and any commercial fertiliser or barnyard manure, be applied, the cost of production would, of course, be increased. As already indicated, however, barnyard manure may be most profitably applied to land used for this crop.

Lambs and sheep have been fed with most excellent results. No exact record was kept of the amount consumed, however, as they were pastured.

I'd roam through Asia, Steers have been pastured here on rape and good results secured. A Or Pennsylvania-" bunch of 22 steers made an average of 50 lbs. gain, live weight, in 3 weeks on an area of 2 acres. About Here he knocked again 30 sheep had been allowed to past-ure on part of this same area for 10 "Or Pennsylvania, look Through the burning re weeks. The sheep had had at the same time access to a limited area For one embrace of ye of natural grass pasturef A great

rue." The variety most commonly eedingly valuable food. It is espe

They're all dead o "here, I believe," said "I'm in fine luck, if I he the ould gap again af 'fall." Stimulated by tion, he turned his back and began kicking again his heel, while he continue "And are you Aurora, o Or Eutherpasia, or fa Or Helen fair, beyond co Whom Paris stole from Thou fairest creature, I'm intoxicated by Cup Whose golden notes an Have deranged my, idea Here the same air was by a shrill and broken fe at a little distance from and in the words which fo "Sir, I pray, be aisy, an tease me With your false praises ingiy; Your golden notes and shuns



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CHAPTER X

HOW

AN

UNEXPECT

VISITOR

ARRIVED

IN

EILY'S

COTTAGE

Towards nightfall, Ei

that confused and str

which a person experie

slept at an unaccustom sun had already set; bu

faintly lustrous shadow

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tracted light was yet

back, endeavoring to r

cumstances which broug

her present situation, a

ed her ear which made

sudden alarm from her

turef It was that of a

ing, in a low voice, out

dow, the following wor

"As I roved out on a

morning, A speculating most c

To my surprise I soon A charming fair one

Here the melodist kn

at the door of the cott

"I stood awhile in deep Contemplating what I

'Till, at length, recruiti

I thus accosted the f

At the close of the v

was prolonged by the cusal twang, the singer kn

tle more loudly with th

"Oh, was I Hecthor, the

thor. Who died a victim to

Ot was I Paris, whoas

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I stood awhile-"

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wall, showed t

SATURDAY, JUN

#### AY, JUNE 20, 1903.

with natural grass pastrs intended for stall feed. a fall marketing cannot be ed for than to be allowed a good field of rape. ws respond well to a rape igment must be exercised in evil odors may find their the milk pail.

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n spring ... ... ...\$2.00 (4 times) team, 3 ...... ...... ...... hour 20 at 8c ... ..... ... nours at 134c ... ... 40 al hoing, once, 4 8 times, single ay at \$2 ..... . 1.50 e, 1 day ..... .. 1.33 \$6.95 nt of land be considered

commercial fertiliser or nure, be applied, the cost n would, of course, b .9 already indicated, may be rnyard manure bly applied to land used

i sheep have been fed excellent results. No exhowever, as they were e been pastured here on od results secured. A

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s a s to obt chro Irish nd durin

cass pasturef A great re fed annually on rape at rimental Farm ollowing record is subustrate the part taken pork production, in one



	me,
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	I'm not Aurora, nor the g
HOW	Flora, But a rural female to all view.
AN Š	Who's here condoling my situ
UNEXPECTED	And my appellation is the C rue."
VISITOR	"You're not Aurora!" mu
ARRIVED	the first voice. "Wisha, dear k it isn't aday to contradict
IN 8	They'd be the dhroll Auroras
EILY'S	Floras, if that's the figure the Ah, Mrs. Naughten!" he added,
COTTAGE.	ing and changing las voice a shadow of the female figure cr

to you.'

most, I b'lieve."

will o' Heaven.'

merly.

the visitor.

'Well,

gan's yard."

years if it's a day."

"Two months, eroo? 'Tis

lost in the boat is it wasn't the

I don't know what is it you're tall

was then opened, and a polite con-

wards?" was the next question.

"Oh, then, nothing strange, Mrs.

Naughten. I was twice by this way

since I seen you that night. Coming

from Cork I was to-day when

thought I'd step over and see ho

you wo! afther the voyage. I left

the horse an' car over in Mr. Cre-

think it is they call it) with Miss

Anne Chute. Oh, murder, that's a

down something for supper."

six

the window of Eily's apartment. "How are you this evening, ma'am? Towards nightfall, Eily awoke with I hope you got well over your voythat confused and strange feeling age that morning?" which a person experiences who has "What voyage? Who is it ! have alept at an unaccustomed hour. The sun had already set; but the red and there at all?" said Poll, in a tone of surprise. "Oh, Lowry Looby! Oh,

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903.

faintly lustrous shadow of the window, which was thrown on the opwall, showed that his refracted light was yet strong and bright on the horizon. While she lay back, endeavoring to recall the circumstances which brought her into | present situation, a voice assailod her ear which made her start in ad her ear which makes reclining pos-sudden alarm from her reclining pos-an' I met." "Tis as good as two months, alturef It was that of a person singing, in a low voice, outside her window, the following words:-

"As I roved out on a fine summer morning, A speculating most curiously, To my surprise I soon espied, A charming fair one approaching I stood awhile-"

Here the melodist knocked gently at the door of the cottage. "I stood awhile in deep meditation, Contemplating what I should do; "Till, at length, recruiting all my ensation I thus accosted the fair Colleen

At the close of the verse, which was prolonged by the customary na-sal twang, the singer knocked a little more loudly with the knuckle of this forefinger:-

"Oh, was I Hecthor, that noble victhor. Who died a victim to the Grecian skill: Ot was I Paris, whoase deeds were

various, As an arbitrator on Ida's hill, I'd roam through Asia, likewise Arabia,

Or Pennsylvania-" Here he knocked again.

'Or Pennsylvania, looking for you, Through the burning regions, like famed Orphesus, For one embrace of you, Colleen rue.'

"I am ruined! I am undone!" ought Eily, as she listened in deep distress and fear; "my father has

Are vaunting speeches, decaiving me, And they.ll go themselves and shoot one another like dogs, for less raiocdes son. "It's thrue for you," returned Lowmen's

ry. "Sure 'twould be a blessing for a man to be aiting a dhry piatie ation. from morning till night, an' to have quietness. I'll tell you what it is, Colleen Misther Naughten I spake for myself; of all things going, I wouldn' Ake to be born gentleman. They're uttered never out of trouble, this way knows, 0 that way. If they're not fighting, you they have more things an upon their y cut mind than would bother a dozen poor men; an' if they go divarting, ten to raisas the one they have a jewel before the day crossed is over. Sure, if it was a thing two gentlemen axed a lady to dance, an' she gave into one of 'em, the other should challenge him to go fighting! Sure that flogs Europe! And they have so much books to read to b able to converse genteel before the ladies. I'm told a gentleman isn't ma-gra-hu! how is every inch of you, Lowry? It raises the very fit to show his face in company till he reads as much books as would cockles o' my heart to see you." "Purty well, indeed, as for the stretch from this to the foore over. And then to be watching yourself, health, Mrs. Naughten, we're obleest an' spake Englified, an' not to ate half your 'nough at dinner, an' to have 'em all looking at you if you "Oh, vo, vo! An' what brought took a bit or done anything again you into this part of the world, Lowry? It's a long time since you manners, and never to have your own fling, an: let you do what you liked yourself. I wouldn't lade such a life I got Europe. A snug stool by the fire-side-a boilled platie in one hand, a piggin o' milk in the other, "Oh, iss, for good; but I mane the and one (that I won't name time we met in the cottage behind smiling overright me, that's all the at the dairy-farm, the night o' the gentility I'd ever ax for in this great storm, when ye were near all world, any way. I'd a'most as lieve be born a female as a gentleman,

maiing no offence to the ladies, Mrs "The dairy farm! lost in the boat! Naughten." "Every one to his taste, Lowry in' about at all, man. But come in, Many men have many minds. Phil, come in, Lowry, and take a sate. Stop here's Phil. Phil, this is Lowwill you go out now and help Danny to put up them goats, not to have ry Looby that you heard me talk of them strayin' over on Myles . Murbeing a friend o' the Hewsans forphy's ground as they wor on Teus-

day week? I see Danny coming down the mountain." Thus introduced, Phil and Lowry took off their hats and bowed re The obedient husband dd as h peatedly with a most courteous and was commanded, and Lowry took adprofundity of obeisance. The door vantage of his absence to enter into a more confidential communication

test arose as the right of precedence with his formidable hostess. between the gentlemen, which was "Well, Mrs. Naughten, if I was to finally decided in favor of Lowry, as hear a person swear this upon a book, I'd say 'twas a lie he was tell-Lowry, what news easting me, if I didn't see, it with my own eyes.'

"What %s it you see?" "Oh! then, nothing but what I'm pleased to see. Well, I thought that an humble home, to be sure, yet it one that once gave themselves to a bad habit, could never be broke of it again, no more than a horse could be troke of starting." At this the virago fixed upon him

"I believe you're lost with the hunger. Phil, stir yourself, an' put a kindling and suspicious eye. "And tell me now, Mrs. Naugh-

ten," continued Lowry not perceiving "Don't hurry yourself on my acthe indication of incipient wrath, count," said Lowry, affecting an in-"how did at come on you first when difference which he did not feel; "I you dhropt the cursing that way entook something at Mr. Cregan's I tirely? I think I'd feel a great loss for the first week or fortnight." saw Masther Hardress there in the "Folly on! Misther Looby, folly parlor windee, playing chests (I

on! You're welcome to your sport this evening.

orning.' People o' that kind, Mrs Naughten, has no business making vows at all again' the dhrink or the cursing either.' "I'm hearing to you, Lowry," said Fighting Poll, with an ominous

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

sharpness in her accent. "An' do you hold to the same plan still, ma'am?"

"What plan do you mane?" "The same plan as when I met you that night at the Dairy Cottage. Not to be talking, nor drinking, nor

cursing, nor swearing, nor fighting, \*\*\*\*\*\* nor-Oh! murther, Mrs. Naughten, sure you're not going to sthrike me inside your own doore?"

"To be sure I would when I see you daar mave a hand o' me!" "Me make a hand o' you, woman!

what hand am I makin'?' "Every hand!" exclatimed the Penthesilea, raising her voice. So saying, and with the accustomed yell of onset, she flourished her short stick, and discharged a blow at Lowry's little head, which, if it had not been warded off by a dexterous interposi tion of the chair on which he had been sitting, would have left some thing to think of for a week to come. The scuffle waxed hot and would have doubtless terminated in some serious bodily injury to the party assailed, but that the sudden re-en

trance of Phil with his brother-inlaw, Danny Mann, brought it to a prematore termination. "Poll, Poll, ayeh! Misther Looby!

What's the matter? Worn't ye as thick as cousins this moment?" "Ah, Lowry, is dat you? What's all dis about?'

"Don't hould me, Phil, an' I'll bate him while bating is good for him; an' that's from this till morning.

"Here's usuage, Mr. Naughten! Mr. Mann, here's thratement! Gi' me my ould hat an' let me be off; I was a fool to come at all! And after my civility, eastwards, when you come dhripping wet into the cottage! Well, it's all one.'

"Whist, eroo!" said Danny Mann in a conciliating tone, "come dis way, Lowry, I want to talk to you." And he led him out of the cottage. Eily, who was perfectly aware the cause of this misconception, had listened to the whole scene, at one time with intense and painful anxiety, and at another with an inclination to laugh, in spite of all the difficulties and dangers with which she was surrounded. Before long however, an idea entered, her mind, which wholly detached her attention from the melee in the kitchen. She resolved to write to her father by Lowry, to make him aware, at least of her safety, and of her hope meet him again in honor, if not in happiness.

one arranged her witting materials at

the small table, the thoughts his elbow resting on his knee, a finger beneath his temple, and his gray they to

turb the imagined loneliness of his condition. On a sudden she figured darling, a beautiful lady! Her laugh is like music. Oh, dear! oh, dear! only an admiration. All the people is like music. Oh, dear! oh, dear! only an admiration. All the people is like music. Oh, dear! oh, dear! oh, dear! only an admiration. All the people is like music. Oh, dear! oh, dear! oh, dear! oh, dear! only an admiration.

"I want to caution you against aying a word or my name while he is in the house. It would be ruinous both to your master and myself." "Faiks, I'll engage he won't be a bit the wiser of it for Poll Naughten.' "And I wish, besides, that you

would give him, if he intends going to Limerick, a letter, which I will have for you in a few minutes. You nedd not tell him from whom ' it comes; do not even let him know that it is from a person in the house. And now, Poll, will you light me one of those candles, and close the window-shutters?"

This was done, and Eily commence ed her letter. Before she proceeded far, however, it occurred to her, that superscription might awaken the the suspicion of Lowry, and besides she felt a very accountable difficulty about the manner of addressing her offended parent. Finally she decided on forwarding a brief and decorou note to "Mr. Dunat O'Leary, Haircutter, Garryowen;" in which she quested him to communicate to his old neighbor the circumstances which she desired the latter should be made aware. Whilst she folded the letter, she

heard the cottage door once more open, and two persons enter the kitchen. A stillness ensued, which was broken by the voice of Danny Mann

"I was spaking to dis boy, here, Poll," he said, "an' I see 'tis all rising out of a mistake betune de two o' ye. He didn't mane anything by it, he tells me. Eh, Lowry?" "It would be long from me, Mrs Naughten, to say anything offensive to you, or any o' your people. Mis

ther Mann here, explained to me the nature of the matther. I own I didn't mane a ha'p'orth."

"Well, that's enough, that's enough. Give him the hand, now, Poll, said her husband, "and us ate our little supper in pace."

Bily heard no more, and the clat ter of knieves and forks soon after informed her that the most perfect harmony has been reestablished am-ongst the parties. Nothing further ccurred to disturb the good under standing which was thus fortunately restored, or to endanger the secre of our heroine, although Lowry was not without making many inquirie as to the name and quality of the lodger in the inner room. It was a long time, too, before he ceased to speculate on the nature of the letter to Foxy Dunat. On this his hostess would give him no information, al though he threw out several hints his anxiety to obtain it, and of nade many conjectures of his own which he invariably ended by tossing the head, and declaring that "it flogged the world."

CHAPTER XXIV.

8		8
\$	HOW	Q.
8	EILY	8
8	UNDERTAKES	ģ
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8	JOURNEY	8
8	IN	ģ
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Eily heard Lowry Looby take his departure on the next morning with as lively a sensation of regret as if he had been a dear friend. After the ville, Ont. found me out, and they are all come To see the smile of her, though, an' that I ever heard of making a vow by entering with her letter in his unkindness of her husband, she tuem-

and toil her so; but remember that she is now away from every friend in the whole world. Even if you are still in the same mind as when you left me, come at all events, for once, and let me go back to my father. If you wish it, nobody besides us three, shall ever know what you were to your own "Eily."

II

To this letter, which she entrusted to Danny the Lord, she received no answer, neither Hardress nor his ser vant being seen at the cottage for more than a week after.

Matters, in the meantime, grew more unpleasing between Eily her hosts. Poll treated her with the most contemptuous rudeness, and Phil began to throw out hints which it was difficult to misconceive, respecting their poverty, and the unreasonableness of people thrusting idlers upon them, when it was as much as they could do to maintain themselves in honesty. But Poll, who possessed the national recklessness of expense, whenever her husband spoke in this niggardly humor, turned 'on him, not in defence of Eily, but in abuse of his "mainness" although she could herself use the very same cause of inactive when an occasion offered. Thus Eily, instead of commanding like a queen as she had been promised, was compelled to fill a pittable situation of an inse cure and friendless dependent.

(To be continued.)

A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

To Those Who Suffer From Head aches. Barkaches and Ailments Peculiar to the Sex.

Every woman needs plenty of pure, rich, red blood and sound nerves to carry her safely through her times of pain and s'cleness. Dr. Williams Pink Pills are good in a special way for women. They actually make new health-giving blood. They will ease, strength and vigor. They stimulate all the organs to perform their functions regularly and well. They banish all pains and depression, all headaches and backaches, and all the ecret distress that only a woman knows.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills bring the sparkle to dull eyes and the rosy glow of health to cheeks once pale and pinched with silent suffering. They bring health and strength when all else famils. Here is a bit of strong proof from Mrs. John McKerr, Chickney. N.W.T., who says: "For some years I was great y afflicted with the ailments that make the lives of so many of my sex miserable. I tried many medicines, but found nothing to relieve me, until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills have made me feel like a new person; the almost continuous suffer ing I endured has passed away, and life no longer seems the burden it once did. I know other women who have been similarly tenefitted, and I think the pills are worth their weight in gold to all who suffer from female complaints or general prostration.

All over the land are suffering wo men who can obtain new health and strength through the use of these pills. Only the genuine should be taken and these bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrauper around every box. Sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, or sent by mail by writing to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock-

This would at least remove great load from her mind, and pre-pare Mm for her return. While she

of

home came crowding on her so thick and fast that she found a difficulty in proceeding with her task. It was was her home. He was an humble father, but he was her father. She painted a little picture unconsciously to her own mind of that forsaken dwelling. She saw her father sitting by the turf fire, leaning forward with

watery eye fixed on her accustomed chair, which stood empty, on the op posite side. His hair had receive another shower of silver since parted. She scarcely cared breathe aloud, lest she should dis-

e pastured nom	to look for me. Oh, Hardress!	she looking at him! It flogged the	of the kind wor sure to break it a-	hand. She marked the air of solo	bled while she wept to think that it	
w in 1900 on	Hardress!"	world! Mike, the boy they have	gain, if they didn't get inside of it	and sad indifference with which the	night be a long time before she	
acre of rape.		there an' old Nancy told me she's	one way or another by shkaming.	old man recognized him and received	could meet one more interested in	A FATHER'S DUTY.
	"here, I believe," said the singer ;	greatly taken with the young mas-	Sure there was, to my knowledge,	the letter. He looked at the direc-	her fortunes.	and the second
	"I'm in fine luck, if I have to down	thar "	John O'Reilly, the blacksmith, near	tion-started-tore off the seal, and	Happier anticipations than this	
	the ould gap again afther night-	Why then she may as well throw	Castle Chute, made as many yows as	looked within, while his whole frame	might not have been so perfectly ful-	to his children is to walk where it
um	'fall." Stimulated by this reflec-	her cap at him."	I have fingers an" toes again' the	trembled until the gray hairs were	filled. The first weeks of winter	will be safe for them to follow.
Cano I	tion, he turned his back to the door,	"Why so, eroo?"			swept rapidly away, and Eily nei-	
	and began kicking against it with	"Oh-for raisons."	but what he got the advantage of.		ther saw nor heard from Hardress.	
	his heel, while he continued his song:	"On-for raisons.	First, he med a vow he wouldn't	throat and her own eyes were blind-	Her situation became more alarming	and the second
1	and noter, while no optimized and a	an' I'm gung I mondhar I never hoord	dhrink a dhrop for six months' to	ed by tears. The picture here be-	every moment. Her host and hos-	DEATH BY LIGHTNING.
bers.	"And are you Aurora, or the god-	an 1 m sure 1 wondher 1 never neerd	come, any way, either In house or	came too vivid for her feelings, and	tess, according as she appeared to	
	dess Flora.	some talks of honealf and my young	out of a house An' sure 'tis where	nushing the little desk aside, she	grow out of favor with their patron,	During a terrific thunderstorm at
	Or Eutherpasia, or fair Vanus	some take of herself and my young	I found him the fortnight afther.	senk down into her chair in a vio-	became at first negligent and surly,	Greenwood Lake, N.Y., last week,
BRIELS TO THE R	bright.	masther, mr. Kyrie Daly. 1 know	was at Mike Normile's an' he dhrink-	lent fit of sobbing.	and at last insulting. She had hi-	Samuel Carey, a guide, was killed
memini	"Or Helen fair, beyond compare,	he used to be going there of an oud	ing as if it was for bets, an' sitting	Wille she remained in this condi-		
a premium	Whom Paris stole from the Gre-	that way. There's a dale that's	in a chair upon the threshold o' the	tion. Poll Naughten, entered the	sunny side of Poll's esteem by sup-	hune and her baby narrowly escaped
er a neatly	cian's sight?	that way. There's a trate that's	doore with a leg at this side and a	room, arranging her disordered head-	plying that virago, with small sums	death. Carey was in the employ of
the Golden	Thou fairest creature, how you've	Theorem gots her they say he'll	leg at that. 'Is that the way you're	dress, and bearing still upon her	of money from time to time, al-	Mr. Terhune.
ill cond	enslaved mel	have as much jewels to fight as will	keeping your yow Misther O'Reilly?'	countenance, the traces of the van-	though her conscience told her that	Mr. Terhune, his wife, their baby
no will send	I'm intoxicated by Cupid's clue,	the tite maine for his first quarter	save I when I see 1mm ? Tis. says	ished storm. Its expression, now-	those donations were not appropri-	and Carey, who was only twenty-
cash for 5		keep him going for his hist quarter,	he 'what else? Sure I can dhrink	ever, was completely altered when	ated by the receiver to any virtuous	two years old, went out on the ver-
to the True	tions.	ut an brech " said Phil tossing	hore ' says he, 'an' no thanks, while	she observed the situation of Elly.	end. But how her stock was run-	
to the second	Have deranged my ideas for you,				ning low. Hardress - and this was	While the party was watching the
	Colleen rue."	Tample involg always "	An' sure 'twas thrue for him. Well,	asked in a softened voice, Ain 4 you	from mere lack of memory-had left	dazzling spectacle, a blinding flash
All and a start of the		the inst all your	there's no use in talking but some	betther afther the sleep at and	her almost whony unprovided with	came, accompanied by chancer.
	Here the same air was taken up	shy, Misther Naughten," said Lowry.	people would live where a fox would	"Poll, do you know that man who	funds.	The bolt struck Carey and he fell
lendid or	by a shrill and broken female voice.	the ball of the	starve Sure of enother time, he	Is in the kitchen?	She resolved to write to min, not	dead. It glanced off and struck Mrs.
AND	at a little distance from the house,				with the view of obtaining more pe-	Terhune on the back of the hand. It
in a most	and in the words which follow	Construction of the second	Incland ground an where do you	scoundaring the tonat do, and	cumary absistance, but in order to	then passed on to the infant, burn-
nicle of the		look, and pistols is the word at	think did I get him afther, only sit-	make him ne h know mo, coo, ]	communicate the request white	THE is not or only
Catholics			ting groupping upon a branch o LDC	fore I Dart million	subjoined in her own simple lang-	
	fease me		his booch tree near Normile's an' he	"Hush, Poll, come hither. 1 want		his wife and baby and Carey. The
aymen in	With your false praises most jest-	and the state to they it out with	still at the ould work, ohrinking a-	you to do me a service, a miler the		infant screamed loudly and Mrs. Ter-
the past						hune nearly fainted. When Mr. Ter-
San Landa and	a our golden notor and imminist	and the second langer out at	I if that's the way: a Durty Iruit	Control of the Advances of the Advances of the International Control of Co	the whole winter alone. If Eily has	hune went to pick Carey up he found
	shuns	once: "oh, the bloodthisty villyans!"	the tree bears in you,' says I, 'this	you or any one else."	done anything to offend you, come	he was dead.
		one, on the broodence, the same				

Our Boys And Girls.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

12

If you have a gray-haired mother In the old home far away, Sit down and write the letter You put off day by day Don't wait until her tired steps Reach heaven's pearly gate, But show her that you think of her Before it is too late.

If you've a tender message Or a loving word to say, Don't wait till you forget it, But whisper it to-day. Who knows what bitter memories May haunt you if you wait? So make your loved one happy Before it is too late.

We live in the present, The future is unknown; To-morrow is a mystery, To-day is all our own. The chance that fortune leads to u May vanish while we wait,

So spend your life's rich pleasure Before it is too late. The tender word unspoken.

The letters never sent, The long-forgotten messages, The wealth of love unspent,

For these some hearts are breaking, For these some loved ones wait; So show them that you care for them Before it is too late.

-Young Catholic Messenger.

A LEGEND OF ST. ANTHONY. -A Franciscan Father of the monas St. Lawrence, at Naples, tery tells the following story:

In a peaceful little cottage by the seaside there lived a young fisherman and Ms mother. One night while they were performing their night-prayers, they were startled by a desperate outcry as that of a man in terrible agony. The young man rushed out to the door, and, to his horror, found a man who had been waylaid by robbers and was now in a dwing !ondition. The robbers fled, for, besides fearing the presence of a witness, they had to escape the hands of the policemen who were on their trail. The fisherman stooped down to assist the dying man, but in a few moments more all was over. The policemen, now entering upon the scene, and seeing the young man stooping over the lifeless body, captured him as the murderer, congra tulating themselves that they succeeded in tracing one of the band of robbers for whom they had long been searching. All protests on the of the son and mother were in vain, and he was taken to prison.

The circumstantial evidences were too strong against the young fisherman; the trial was soon ended. He was condemned to death.

The police had heard the cry, the was still warm, no one body but him. The testimony of the mother was of no value in this case and thus the declarations of the young man's innocence were consionly as those of a stubborn crinenal. The poor mother had endeavored to come to the trial, but she was so inexperienced and helpless in such matters that she arrived in court when all was over and the death sentence was passed the sentence was passed, the criminal to be executed early next day. The mother broke out in solbs and tears, and asked the judge if there were no way to save her son. judge, in order to get rid of The her said in an off-hand way, could change matters." The mother's mind was quickly settled. She would king at once, fall down at go to the his feet, and plead for the life of her She did not know of any forson. malities, and she was disappointed when told that she had to bring her petition in the prescribed form of writing. The sun was already going down when she left the palace to find a lawyer to write up her peti-When returning with the document it was too late of courset the were closed and no petitioner could enter. The poor woman was heart-broken. Not knowing what to do, she passed by the church of St. She entered, and before the statue of St. Anthony prayed as only a mother's heart under such cirtances could pray; but her tim for the sacriswas short, tan soon came, and, rattling keys, gave her a sign that it was for him to shut the doors. In her agony the poor mother, who was till holding the document in her hand, threw it over the iron railing, calling out aloud and despairingly: St; Anthony, you must save my

she left the church and went hom It was about ten o'clock. The king was all alone in his study, looking through some important documents he had to egn. He had given his servants strict orders to admit no one, as he did not wish to be dis-turbed. Suddenly there was a rap at the door, and a moment after a Franciscan brother entered. His appearance was so majestic yet ami able that the king was charmed for a moment. The Franciscan approached the king, and, without any embarrassment, modestly spoke: "I beg pardon of your majesty for coming at so late an hour, but my business is very urgent, and will not allow any delay, as a man's life is at stake.' "Speak, brother. What can I do

for you," said the king encouragingly.

"Your Majesty signed a death-warrant to-day for a young fisherman who was found at the corpse of a murdered man. All evidences seemed to tell against him, and yet he is entirely innocent."

"I am sorry," said the king. can do nothing in such matters. The courts are there for that, and when the court passes a sentence I cannot change it, nor can I presume that the sentence is not just. "I will wouch for the innocence of

my client," said the monk with a positiveness that impressed the king. 'I beg your majesty to write a few words of pardon below this petiton.

The king spontaneously reached for his pen, but, reflecting again. he stopped and asked the monk, "Where do you come from?"

"From the monastery of St. Lawrence, your majesty," answered the

monk "But even if I do grant your petition," said the king, ""t will be too late, for he will be executed before you can reach him."

"There is no time to be lost, it is true." said the monk, "but I will see that the document is delivered in time; pray just write a few words of pardon here," and the monk pointed with his finger to the blank space where the king was to sign. The king did sign, and with a few words of courtesy and thanks the nonk left the room.

The whole affair had made a won delful impression on the king. He tried to continue his work, but, reflecting again, said to himself: How could this man come in here at this hour? He asked the chamberlain and all the servants, but nobody had seen any one enter or depart. They searched, but no traces of the monk could be found.

The king resolved to go to the mo nastery early next morning and find the solution to this mystery.

The scaffold on which the young nan was to be executed had already been erected and the poor young man in his cell was expecting his executioner to enter, when the doors of the prison opened, and, instead an officer of the king appeared with the pardon. The young fisherman was at liberty to return home to his ther.

At the dawn of day the state's attorney was terrified to see a document of pardon signed by the king the day previous lying on his table He supposed that one of his servants had levd it there and forgotten or neglected to tell him about it. He vas in a terrible preckcament. Snatching the document, he rushed the prison to save the young to man's life. We already know that he was not too late.

In the course of the forenoon the king appeared at the monastery of St. Lawrence. He had all the brothers assembled in the refectory and asked the Rev. Prior who of them had been to see him in the palace the night before. The astonished Prior replied that he knew of no ture of energy may be lessened, hour. The king scrutinized the monks, and, not seeing his man, told the Prior what had happened. The Prior suggested to call the mother, who might inform them to whom she had given the petition. Meanwhile the king was shown a round the mnnastery to pass time, and was also taken to the church The king passed one altar to another unthi he finally came to the shrine of St. Anthony. Instantly recognizing his man, he pointed to the statue and said "That is the one who came to see me." In consequence of this incident, the city of Naples selected St. Anthony as one of its patron saints.

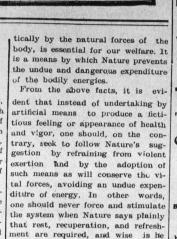


# Household Notes.

SPRING TONICS.-J. H. Kellogg, M.D., in "Good Health," says:-With the arrival of the warm weather of spring there is a general letting down of the vital tone with most people, which manifests itself in a mania of Indisposition to mental and muscular activity, and in many cases a loss of appetite and general sluggishness. Many are led by these uncomfort able symptoms to resort to the use or wine or other alcoholic bever ages, to seek refief in tonics, so-called "spring tonics," perhaps, "blood purifier!," "appetizers," and patent medicines of various sorts, whose only virtues and in the false hopes raised by the manufactured testimo nials by which they are recommended. Bitters and herb teas of various sorts are also very commonly resort. ed to in the springtime as remedies for spring biliousness, lack of strength, and other ailments which become especially common at this season of the year. None of these remedies are capable of affording anything more than very temporary relief, and the majority are incapable of accomplishing even this. Some are highly pernicious, and liable to produce more or less serious injury if employed for any length of time.

Before considering what remedies may usefully be employed at a sea son of the year when there seems to be a widespread feeling of need for reinvigoration of the vital forces, let us consider the meaning of the diminished vigor which one feels on the approach of warm weather. The poetic figure which represents life as a candle which is being slowly but surely consumed, expresses not sim-ply a poetic idea, but a scientific fact. The body is in reality a living furnace in which fuel (food) is constantly burning, and sometimes the furnace itself is in part consumed when the supply of fuel is insufficient or the demand unusually great. Dur ing the winter season the vital fire burns at a more rapid rate than during the warm months, the purpose being to create the amount of heat required to make good the daily osses by exposure to an atmosphere much below the temperature of the

body. To maintain this rapid rate of combustion greatly taxes the digestive powers and all the vital forces. Only the very strongest constitutions can endure continual exposure to a ow temperature. In other words, the extraordinary effort required by the forces of the body to maintain animal heat during the winter set son makes a great draft on the vitality, and when spring comes Nature recognizes the necessity for rest and opportunity for recuperation of vital powers. The advent of warm weather lessens the demand for heat, hence the vital fires are diminished in intensity, the wheels of fire are slowed a little so that the expendiand



who heeds her commands. On the other hand, there are many cases in which the spring depression may be traced directly to overffeeding, a very common practice in the cold months of the year on account of the natural increase in appetite, the excessive use of sweets, rich foods, confectionery, and various other unwholesome articles. Such digressions are often tolerated during the winter months, but with the approach of spring, when there is a general letting down of the vital tone, the evil consequences become painfully apparent.

In this latter class tonics are quite unnecessary. It is essential that on-ly the rich and greasy articles of diet, meats, animal fats, sweets, hot auces, and indigestibles of various sorts, shall be laid aside at once The dietary must be conformed to the natural standard. It should cor sist chiefly of fruits and grain preparations, particularly bread, toast-ed wheat flakes, granose biscuit. and similar foods. Foods which contain albumin, as milk, eggs, and even nuts, should not be used too freely In many cases, milk and eggs mus entirely avoided because of the difficulty experienced by many per oons in digesting albumin and the casein in milk.

In these cases, and in fact. in nost cases in which there is a spring 'letting down," simple tonic meas ares afforded by natural healing agents afford prompt and efficienting lief. A light, cold bath taken by means of a wet towel or the wet hands every morning, out-of-door exercise, and the sun bath are

means by which substantial benefit nay be secured for this class health-seekers.

#### IRISH LANGUAGE.

A movement to have the teaching of Irish history introduced in the parochial schools of the diocese of has been begun by Newark the County Board of Directors of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. At a parochial schools of the diocese of Lundy's Hall, it was reported that the plan had been laid before Bishop



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NOTES

VACATION TIME .--- W

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on the first Sunday of each month at 2.80 p.m., on the third Thursday at 8 p.m. President, Miss Anday at 6 p.m. Frendent, miss Ap-nie Donovan; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Allen; recording-secretary. Miss Rose Ward; financial-secretary.

Lawrence

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A VICTORY FOR THE POLES.

The Czar of Russia in an autograph letter authorizes instruction in the Catholic religion to be given in the Polish language in all the middle-class schools of Poland. Such in-struction has hitherto been limited to six schools and had to be given

thus an opportunity be afforded for O'Connor. recuperation.

An interesting fact which the physiologists have brought out for is the connection between work. A steam engine utilizes about one-tenth to one-sixth of the energy in the coal in work, the balance b ing lost in the heat which escapes as a by-product in waste steam other channels. Bodily heat is likewise a product of vital work. The living machine is far finer in the mechanism of its machinery than is any human device, and it is shown to be capable of utilizing in work one-fifth of the total energy of the food, the remaining four-fifths being accounted for in the by-product heat When a large amount quired to protect the body from cold, the increasing heat product which occurs naturally increases the disposition to work and the amount of work done. From this fact comes the wonderful energizing influence of cold weather. Warm weather, on the other hand, lessens the amount of heat-production, and at the same time lessens the disposition to work and the amount of work done. This wonderful adjustment of the vital balance, which is performed automaMontreal, May 30th, 1903. 185 ORAIG STREET.

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Manager.

of July, 1903.

both days inclusive.

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creations, its rest, its jo laxations. And all these come so many prayers, it in the proper spirit and a the code of real innocen close you can offer Hin that you have done through day and for the faults y ted you can ask a pardo

Youth will err, will m akes, will succumb to to but if youth keeps close these will be but clouds fl a life-sky, leaving the blu heaven just as blue and a as eve -not a trace, scare ory of the shadow remain

So, then, we would im sentence on all who are forth to enjoy the long y summer. And if you do year will only serve to h nearer to God and God you. It will become annual and easier to drift along of goodness; and as the sweeps us down like a sweeps us down like rapid to the gulf-below, rent of good carries us all out any great effort on towards the great and ocean that is called eter eternity near to God.