. Father McGrath



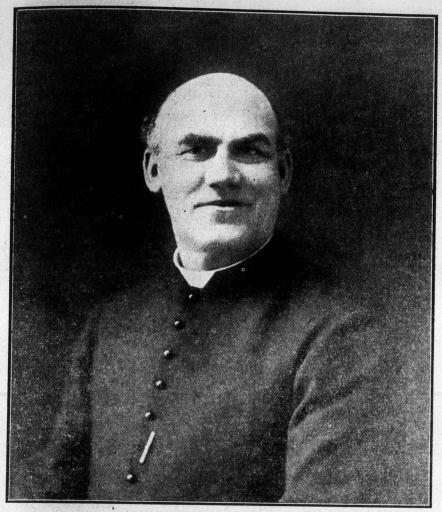
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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21 :903.

Catholicity.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHAMROCK'S DINED BY ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.



REV. WILLIAM O'MEARA, P.P., ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH, MONTREAL.

It affords the "True Witness" much pleasure to reproduce a recent likess of the zealous and genial pastor of St. Gabriel's parish, this city, who presided at an enthusiastic reception and banquet, tendered by his parishioners to the Shamrock Lacrosse Team, champions of the world, on Wednesday evening in the hall of

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The ladies of the parish who planned and carried out all the details of the undertaking are deserving of all praise for the successful results achieved. After full justice had been done to the repast, Father O'Meara proposed the first toast of the even-"The King." Then the Reverend Chairman welcome the "guests;"
"The Only Team," in words which left no room for doubt as to his admiration for and lovalty to the "Boys that Wear Green" He said it was a source of the greatest pleasure

both in England and America, to-

wards Rome. There is no mistaking

the current, and the days go past

each bringing some fresh surprise,

until now surprise is not the term,

but rather "matter of course." Since

the conversion of the Rev. Mr. Ben-

son, son of the late Archbishop of Canterby, in England, and of Rev.

Mr. De Costa, the eminent Episcopa-lian clergyman of New York, the tide

seems to have grown more regular

It has become a problem in Ang-

lican circles to discover an explana-tion for this wonderful and very

tion for this wonderful and very marked change. Of course, from the Catholic standpoint there is one general and fundamental explanation, which may be summed up in the few words:—"The designs of Providence." But apart from this we, like like others, seek for the secondary causes or rather those that are of a human character. Several may be suggest.

character. Several may be suggest-ed; but there is one above all others

more sweeping

members to its ranks.

In thrilling words he pictured tion accorded to them by their felscenes he had witnessed in the la- low-countrymen in every city and crosse field when the Shamrocks won glorious victories. Father O'Meara was enthusiastically cheered at the lose of his speech.

When the redoubtable and able captain of the team, Mr. Thomas O'Connell, arose to reply he greated with a storm of applause from the large gathering. After referring to some features of the past year's work, which, he said, was one heretofore unsurpassed in the annals of the organization, he dwelt upon the fact the St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's parishes deserved the gratitude of all true Irishmen for their noble enthusiasm in the undertakings of

the Club. The president of the S.A.A.A. followed Mr. O'Connell, and in a neat speech acknowledge the tribute which was offered to their team by Father to realize that his parish had contri- O'Meara and his parishioners. He buted in no small measure to the suc-made reference to the recent trip of parishioners of St. Gabriel's parish. cess of the team by giving several the team to the Pacific Coast, and The music was charming. Mr. J. J. drew a graphic picture of the recep- Shea was director.

lenges attention. This is the divi-

sions, and especially one great divi-

sion, that have been making their

gradual and ever increasing presence

is not alone the deep chasms that

vawn wider and wider between the

High, Broad, Low and other sections

of that Established Church, Princi-

pally is it the separation of ideas

and theories between the Ritualistic and the anti-Ritualistic branches of that one organization. It must also

be remembered that the great major-

ity of the higher clergy in the Ang-

lican Church are men of education

and refinement, of deep study and of logical minds.

These students and sincerely honest

elerics cannot find in their Church,

felt in the Anglican communion.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

CONVERSIONS.—That there is a that has been working silently for a

regular and increasing flow of the higher and more learned Anglicans, come to the surface and now chal-

Photo by P. J. Gordon

The "Clergy" was the next toast honored, and when Rev. John E. Donnelly, P.P. of St. Anthony's, ato respond the audience tendered him a reception which bore unmistakable evidence of his popularity in the ranks of the Shamrock members and their supporters. Mr. Trihey proposed "The Press,"

to which Mr. G. Max Sinn replied. The toast of "The S.A.A.A.," was replied to by Mr. W. P. Kearney, Mr. Harry McLaughlin, and Mr. Tobias Butler. Mr. Kearney related how the team had honored the race to which they belonged. "The Ladies" found two worthy champions in Mr. Frank

Curran and Dr. Lennon. After the toast, "The Rev. Chairman" had been right loyally honored the proceedings were brought to a close with cheers for the pastor and

as its Founder. Brought up in ar atmosphere that is decidedly antagonistic to Rome, and trained in a school of theology that clashes in so many ways with that of Catholicity they naturally find themselves in a real maelstrom of spiritual unrestyet without any hope of finding re-

pose within their own establishment. Driven to the only source of religion with which they are acquainted or safety, and finding only division and a regular scale of uncertainty—running through the entire system from its fountain-head down to its lowest strata - they are forced by their consciences to look beyond, and, in looking, they find, each in turn, that, like St. Paul on the road to Damascus, a ray of crushing light, a ray that opens the eyes to the light of true faith-and they silently step aside and join the great procession that is steadily moving Romeward. Such the only rational explanation, from a human point of view, of that astounding Romeward current.

Protestantism, it might be timely to make reference to one of this eccentric writer's very absurd and dangerous assertions. Speaking of the Catholic Church, the editor of the "Philistine" says:-"The Church, like governments-all governments-is founded upon the consent of the governed. So every religion, and every government, changes with the people—rulers study closely the will of the people and endeavor to conform to their desire. Priests and preachers give people the religion they wish for-it a question of supply and demand." While such remarks are entirely repugnant to the Catholic conception of religion, we must admit that they have their application in almost all other creeds outside the pale of

Take, for example, that form of Christianity which most approaches the Catholic Church, in form and in teachings, (yet which is radically dif-ferent from her)—the Anglican Church. No doubt it is an institution that is "founded on the consent of the governed." The reason is that its government is simply a part, or branch, of the general government of the realm. It is a department of the State, just as are the War Department, the Colonial Department, the Department of Foreign Affairs, or any other one. They are all branches of the same tree-the root of which is the British constitution and the head of which is the reigning sovereign. Consequently, its government originally springs from the people and it must be fashioned to suit the will of the same people. This is clear as water, and not even the most profound theologian, or the most exaltthis plain fact. As a consequence we must admit that Mr. Hubbard's view regarding the foundation of religion has its application in this instance, and equally in every other one-save the one exception.

But he was not speaking about the Anglican Church, nor any other Protestant denomination-even if he does drift into generalities later on. He was simply referring to the Catholic Church, and in so doing his tions are absolutely and radically wrong.

Such a conception of religion would be fundamentally subversive of all order and of all religion. It would be the setting of a religion constructed by man, and therefore denying to God, the founding of His own Church. Leaving aside for a moment the universally acknowledged teachings, and the fundamental dogmas of Catholicity, we will suppose a religion, from the beginning, established by the will of the people, based upon that will as expressed in votes, or otherwise and made to conform to all the whims and changes of popular ideas How long could such a religion last? How long can any government last? government that has lasted more than twenty years, or twenty-five at Why? Because the popular will fluctuates and man's handiwork being necessarily imperfect cannot be made adaptable to all men, all times and all conditions. Not only has no one government ever lasted more than a quarter of a century, but even no system of government has ever outlived two centuries. The monarchy that is absolute, becomes limited in some degree; it is succeeded by a Republic, a Commonwealth, or some other form; and this gives place an Empire; and this is followed by another Republic, or another form of monarchy, and so on through the changing generations.

Look now at the Catholic Church. Had that institution been founded by man it would have necessarily under by the vicissitudes of the times. But to-day it stands as it stood one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, fif-teen hundred, and nearly two thousand years ago. No change in its principles, in its precepts, to its teachings, in its construction, in its sacraments, in its ritual, in its lang- in which some of the best local taluage, in its forms. Identically, the with its multitude of contradictions, that solidity, that certainty, and that unity which their reason as well as their knowledge of Christianity teach them should be the characteristics of a Church that claims Christ statements regarding the founder of the correspondents of the "True Witness" deals in a somewhat exhaustive manner, with Hubbard's tatements regarding the founder of the whims, ideas and wills of "the governed" have changed the whims, ideas and wills of "the governed" have changed to make it a success. All

and yet the Church remains the same How explain it? Simply because Mr. Hubbard is wrong; the Church was founded by Christ, for the people, and not by the people for Him. He has laid the foundations, has erected the superstructure, and has selected those who are to govern and main tain it unto the end of time. All rests on the Founder; and the unchangeable Church proves its own or-

FATAL INDIFFERENCE. - The 'Catholic Union and Tmes' reference to a matter relating to the public schools at Niagara Falls, in which it is pointed out that one Catholic gentleman said that "he Catholic gentleman said that had no particular interest in the afalthough of the Catholic faith his children attend the public schools." The question at issue was the discontinuance of Bible reading in the public schools. Our contem porary very wisely points out that it is exactly this "no particular interest" on the part of Catholics that is at the bottom of nearly all our trouble in matters of education. There can be no doubt of this; and if our own people are not interested in such vitally important affairs, it is very hard to see how we are to make progress, hold our own, insure interests, and secure our rights. It is this very indifference which is at the bottom of mostly all the difficulties. religious and educational with which we have to contend. Indifference is the precursor of infidelity.

LOCAL NOTES.

MR. C. R. DEVLIN'S MEETING on Sunday evening at the Theatre National, St. Catherine street, when he discussed in French, for the benefit of French-Canadians, the various phases of the agitation in Ireland during past years and the results achieved, was a magnificent success. Long before the hour for the opening of the proceedings every seat and every space in the aisles of the large auditorium of the theatre were occupied by an audience which, during the progress of the speeches, gave marked testimony of its sympathy with the sentiments of the speakers. The member for Galway was good voice and spoke with much vig-

or and clearness Other speakers were Mr. H. Bourassa, M.P., who referred to his recent trip to Ireland, Mr. A. Chauvin and Hon. Dr. Guerin, M.L.A. The meeting was under the auspices of the Nationalist League and Mr. O. Asselin its president, occupied the

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIAL,-As we go to press the social and oyster supper of St. Patrick's parish is in progress in Victoria Armoury Hall. rious departments are presided over by the ladies of the parish, and one of the attractions provided for the children is a live eagle which is on

Wednesday evening. Father Martin Callaghan, P.P., delivered an address on the occasion, and his theme was for unity in every department of endeavor to promote the prosperity of the parish.

The attendance was large, and it is certain that the undertaking will be a great success from every point of

The various organizations of the parish will attend, and have now arranged for luncheons for their members and friends.

C.M.B.A.-The members of St. Anthony's Branch No. 50, C.M.B.A. are making arrangements for a grand open meeting to take place in the basement hall of St. Anthony's Church, Friday evening, Nov. 27th. Grand President, Hon. M. F. Hackett, Grand Secretary, Mr. J. J. Be hand, and other grand officers will address the meeting. A choice programme of music has been arranged, ent will take part.

Mount St. Louis Student Dead,



MARIO McDONALD MICHAUD

Last week occurred the death of one of our most talented and pro-mising youths in the person of Mario McDonald Michaud. He had not com pleted his thirteenth year when his beautiful and candid soul passed away to its eternal reward. His early death has made his home desolate, and has cast a shroud of sadness over the hearts of his youthful friends and companions, whose re spect and esteem he had won by his sweet and aimable disposition.

Since the day of his entrance into Mount St. Louis, his classmates ever ound in him a perfect model of docility and application to study. The brilliant results he obtained in the different examinations amply prove how earnestly he worked.

But there was one charming trait in the character of the boy that deserves special mention, 'twas his angelic piety. This he evidenced by his tender devotion to the Mother God, and still more by the frequent and fervent reception of the Holy Eucharist. His death was an echo of his life, calm and peaceful. The last words he murmured were words of gentle submission: "How sweet it is to obey." The pupils of the division to which he belonged gave token of the es?eem in which he was held by paying a grateful tribute to his memory. Their offering took the form of a spiritual bouquet of fifty Masses to be said for the repose of his soul.

To his grief-stricken mother we extend our sincere sympathy. hour of bereavement the words of the poet may afford no slight consolation:

"He is not dead the child of our affection.

But gone unto that school Where he no longer needs our poor protection,

And Christ Himself doth rule."

A. O. H. NOTES.

Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, will commemorate the anniversary of the death of the Manchester Martyrs by a grand reception to Mr. C. R. Devlin, M.P., for tion to Mr. G. R. Devlin, M.P., for Galway, Ireland, in the Armory Hall, Catheart street, on Monday evening, the 28rd inst. An excellent programme of Irish vocal and instrumental music is being prepared by Mr. P. J. Shea, organist of St. Ann's, and a feature of the occasion will be the first public appearance of the boys' choir of St. Ann's Church in their beautiful interpretation of Irish melodies.

Our Curbstone Observer

ON THE PATH OF THE DRUNKARD

HE first shall be last and the last shall be first." "A good eginning often makes a bad "a bad start makes a hard finish." These are axioms that are more or less applicaand possibly more or less true. But they come to one's mind many occasions when the start and the finish in life are both before the eyes. There is an illustration, from "The Ram's Horn," over the title "A Questionable Beginning often makes A Surprising Ending," and it represents a young man, dressed in the heighth of fashion, and standing with a glass in his hand; the second half of it shows a man in middle age dressed in tatters, with all the freshness of youth gone, and a bottle under his arm to tell the story. This from life, or it may be the result of illustration may have been drawn on artist's imagination; but be it either, it certainly represents in print that which I have seen a thousand times as I have walked the especially on Saturday night. It brings back to my mind a painful event of last summer, and it recalls to me some sad experiences in this city, on more than one occasion. I will tell briefly of both.

A SAD EXPERIENCE.-It was in 1891, the year that Sir John A. Macdonald died. It was a hot day in June, and I was in the city of Ottawa. Parliament was in session, but a cloud of suspense hung over the place. At every hour bulletins came up from Ernscliffe to tell of the condition of the dying statesman. At last the fatal news came that Sir John was dead. I remember how on that sixth day of June, under a broiling sun, hundreds came went, each with an expression that told clearly a knowledge of the event that had taken place. In the afternoon, with a friend, I walked to Ernscliffe, in the expectation of having a look at the dead statesman. At the door a gentleman met me and we entered into a lengthy conversation. He was about thirty, or may be a couple of years less age; he was most elegantly dressed; all about him gave evidence of re finement, education, taste and prosperity-with bright hopes, brilliant career ahead. He had been a favorite of the departed states man. He was a lawyer by profes-But I believe that his personal fortune, and his tastes, prevented him from practising his profession He sought more the field of letters, of journalism. In a word, ne was sentiments. I enjoyed that conall that a young man, even the most ambitious could desire. fluently and gave expression to very fint sentiments. I enjoyed that conversation and I felt that Canada would be the richer had she a few more such promising young men.

Twelve years almost went past and last summer I was again at the Capital on the sixth of June. The day was not hot, as it had been in 1891, nor was there any abnormal 3,818,378 acres. The potato areas excitement. Parliament was in session, but far different thoughts, cares and anxieties occupied the minds of men. About six in the evening, just as the big crowd was coming down from the Hill, I stood at the corner of Rideau and Sussex streets to await a friend. As I stood there, ever the curbstone, a man brushed past me. He was in a fearful state of dilapidation. His hat was dinged in; his collar was open; his necktie was hanging over his left shoulder his pants and coat were poor; treadbare and dirty; his glasses were broken, and evidently in the way; he was muttering to himself. I know. He passed on, staggering from side, to side, and talking like maniac to himself. I could not be lieve my eyes. Just then the one I aiting for came along. I asked him if it could be possible that the tramp I had just seen was A. P .- of years ago. He said yes. And when he saw the question in my exsion he answered it thus: struck a fearful gate some time ago. mpagne dinners and too much money have ended in a gin flask and How I felt hurt at the of another's downfall. One talk of another's downfall. One having an area of about 273,000 mosts later I saw in the "Star" an acres less.—Westminster Gazette.

account of A.P.-'s death and of grand funeral that his highly spectable frieneds gave him, and the many regrets expressed. Living, they could do nothing for him; dead, they could at least bury him. Surely this was an illustration of "Questionable Beginning," making a "Surprising Ending."

ONE SATURDAY NIGHT.-It was Saturday night, in the fall 1900, that I found myself, about ten o'clock, going along St. Lawrence street. I know of no place in world where life, in all its phase and all its terrors, can be better than on St. Lawrence street on Saturday night. Some of these weeks I will ask the readers to come with me for a ramble along that thoroughfare, between the hours nine and twelve. But this time I only wish to tell of that special night came to a restaurant, on the left side of the street going up. I had business with the proprietor and I went in. At the counter stood poor fellow, still young, even though ne looked much more than forty. He had the appearance of shabby gentility. He was evidently educated and possibly had once been well-off. He was in the last stages of illness that horrid consumption that comes from drink. He had been having solitary glass-and may be paid his last five cents for it. As he stood there in strange meditation, young swells came in. They were full of life, activity, money They called for drinks and while being served they noticed one man. One of them invited him to join to quiz and joke him; laugh at his hat, to ridicule the cut of his coat; to talk about his shoes that were down at the heels. stood it all, like a philosopher. supposed that he was so far gone that he would have stood much more for the sake of the drink. But the moment the glasses were filled, and each of the others had his in hand this poor fellow did and said which I can never forget. He lifted his glass; then placed it back, still full, on the counter, and said:-"I do not wish to drink this. I cannot have you pay for it. Keep your money till the day you are as I am, you will need it then, and know the value of it." The three laughed-but not a hearty laugh- and he said. as he turned away: "I, too, have laughed like that, just as I was entering this current-I have gone through the rapids, and I have laugh left in me now; you are well started on the same current, you will soon be in the rapids, and after that

ou will not laugh." "And where will you be then?" asked one of them. Turning again he said, "I will then be in the abyss below the falls-waiting for you to I looked to see his gesturebut he had gone out.

I cannot say what effect that scene nad on those young men; one me it had one that will haunt me as long as life lasts.

Potato Yield in Europe

It will astonish most people to hear that 28,856,637 acres are annually under potato culture in Europe, and that the total yield therefrom is estimated at 2,329,211,560 hundredweight. The "Gardeners' Magazine" states that in the matter of area Russia occupies the highest position with 9,645,869 acres, Germany ranks next with 8,004,225 acres, France occupies the third place with in the other countries of Europe are as follows: Austria, 2,802,677 acres; Hungary, 1,477,164 acres; United Kingdom, 1,203,184 acres; Italy, 516,000 acres; Holland, 386,049 acres; Sweden, 381,973 acres; Belgium, 348,398 acres; Denmark, 133,-387 acres; Norway, 90,661 acres Roumania, 26,642 acres; Servia, 15, 549 acres, and Bulgaria, 4,481 acres In the matter of yield, Germany is first with 855,277,805 hundredweight and France third with 236,469,441 hundredweight. The yields of other countries are: Austria, 234,100,082 United 118,398,380 hundredweight: Hung ary, 95,442,205 hundredweight; Hol land, 77,929,500 hundredweight Sweden, 54,821,800 hundredweight Belgium, 47,083,147 hundredweight Norway, 21,906,142 hundredweight Denmark, 21,177,681 hundredweight Italy, 13,818,293 hundredweight Servia, 835,083 hundredweighti and Bulgaria, 410,755 hundredweight These figures illustrate the great difference in the yield per acre in the different countries. The United King dom, which is sixth in area, is fifth in yield, heading Hungary by nearly 23,000,000 hundredweight, although

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

Every nation of Europe has its nents more or less ancient, and of them some date back to the twilight of fable. For example the mystic Round Towers in Ireland are of pre-historic origin. England does not possess relics and monumental piles of such antiquity; but she has many olden structures compared to which her palaces and prisons, as as those of Europe in general well are but of yesterday. Of these the Tower of London is one, and possibly the most noted. It would be very interesting to establish a comparison between it and some of the oldest structures on the continent. This is admirably done by Hepworth Dixon in his history of the Tower. Glancing over his pages some interesting data.

The west front of the Burg Vienna, is the oldest piece of a palace on the continent—it dates from time of Henry VIII. The Kremlin in Moscow, that was destroyed while Napoleon I. was occupying it, on his famous march into Russia, and the Palace of the Doge, in Venice, both belong to the fourteenth century. The Seraglio in Stamboul was erected by Mohammed II. The oldest part of the Vatican is the Borgia palace, which pears the name of its builder. The old Louvre was commenced in the reign of Henry VIII.; and the Tuileries in that of Queen Elizabeth. In the days of the civil war what is now the gorgeous palace of Versailles was a vast swamp, devoid of all structures. The Escurial dates from the sixteenth century. The Serail of Jerusalem is a Turkich edifice. The palaces of Athens, Cairo, and Teheran are all of more modern date. same story he tells of the great prisons of Europe. With the sole ception of the Castle of St. Angelo, the great prison of Rome, compared with that one from which Ralph Flambard escaped in the year 1100, the year of the first crusade.

The contents of the Tower of Lon don are as wonderful as its antiquity. Three million pounds worth of jewels are therein stored: and with the exception of the Koh-i-Nor, all the State regalia" is there. A huge crystal represents the Koh-i-Nor, for the present Queen wears the original as one her personal jewels. The jewel house was built there when the Royal Mint was constructed therein.

There are no end of anecdotes connected with the Tower of London, One attempt had been made to steal the treasures therefrom. It was the notorious Col. Blood who made that The story of Blood's darattempt. ing is thus told:-

"He had ingratiated himself with the deputy keeper of the jewels, had gone so far as to propose a match between his ward and the daughter of the official. All went smoothly The bogus swain turned up to be inspected; with him three others and the colonel. They beat and gagged the old man, secured the crown, orb and sceptre, and were just making off, by the strangest coincidence the son of the jewel keeper arrived

from Flanders. "The scene which followed would do credit to the dramatist. The colonel, disguised as a clergyman, had the crown concealed beneath his cassock and added his voice to the hue and cry. 'Stop the villain,' he roared. He had reached his horse before the imposture was discovered. When they made for him he turned and fired in the face of the men nearest him. The pistol missed fire, and the crown was saved; but not uninjured. Trample in the mud, its jewels were all knocked out, and many of them los An apprentice found the great pearl, scavenger the biggest diamond Well, it was a gallant deed; it was to gain a crown,' was all Blood had to say as they carried him a prison er to the dungeons. But no ill befell him for this and other treason. H had played for high stakes before had attempted to surprise Dublin Castle and capture the Duke of Or monde, and, that failing, had coolly laid his plans to setze and hang him when he returned to London. The outcome of all was that, confessing to having plotted to take his sovereign's life, he was granted a pension, and lived and died in the odor of sanctity at court."

Like all olden castles and prisons here are parts of the Tower of Lon on which are said to be haunted

There is Martin Tower, for example where they say the ghost of Harry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberlan walks. He had spent fourteen years of his life a prisoner in the He was called the "Wizard Earl." In his imprisonment he had for companions, Sir Walter Raleigh, who there worked on his mystic preparations whereby he hoped to discover and produce the Elixir of Life, and three Magi, as they were cailed, Heriot. Allen and Torperley. These men discovered the spots on the sun beore the eye of Galileo had detected them; and they were the first to disover the satellites of Jupiter. When the Earl returned home he founded a library from which half the fearning of following years had been drawn. Of all that remains now to tell these men who did so much for science, there is only a sundial, fixed by Heriot's own hands and standing

as it stood in his day. If any person were anxious study closely the history of England, the terrible fate that befell rulers and princes, the effects of religious persecution, the ravages made by the so-called Reformation, and the or-deals through which Catholicity had to pass in that land for centuries, he could not do better than go to the Tower of London and there read th story in the solid stone.

Propagation of Lobsters

The Canadian Department of Fish-

eries have adopted a plan, devised by

one of the leading packers of Nova

Scotia, for the propagation of lobsters by natural causes. For the purposes of experiment a large pound was constructed at Fourchu on the Cape Breton coast, enclosing an area of 65,000 square feet of ocean, which seed lobsters were bought from the fishermen at a price in advance of what they would bring were they sold for canning purposes. These seed lobsters, with their eggs attached, were placed in the pound and kept there during the months of May, June and July, while the fishing operations were going on. At the close of the season, when the traps were all shore, the lobsters, whose eggs at this time were within a few days of being hatched into young fry, wereliberated along the coast to hatch their eggs in a natural way. At least 500,000,000 eggs were thus which under the conditions saved heretofore prevailing would have been destroyed. If only 2 per cent. of these eggs mature, 10,000,000 lobsters will be added to the lobster grounds of Cape Breton, against a total of 7,000,000 taken during the ason. The pounds have been built at a cost of about \$5,000. They are surrounded by strongly built breast works of logs and spruce. On the eastern or ocean side the breastworks are about three feet above high wat er mark. The piers are fifteen feet high and 165 feet long on the east ern side. On the western side the breastwork is above the high water level and is surrounded by woven The northern side is about the wire. same. On the southern side is the eashore. The pound is divided into three sections, the partitions consisting of strongly built piers and wire netting of a two-inch mesh. The bot tom of the pound consists of sand, gravel, and rock. At spring tide there are from eight to ten feet water in the pounds at high, and from three to five feet at low water The apertures at the sides of pounds are 14 to 2 inches wide and through these a continuous supply of pure salt water ebbs and flows from the ocean.

which are cut into small pieces about an inch square, and thrown into the pound every third day. Seaweed and keln are also thrown into the pound intervals, and are much relished by the lobsters. Perfect cleanlines is absolutely necessary, together with pure salt water for the successful im pounding of the lobsters. Every day luring the season the dead lobsters are removed. The average of dead the season was as monthly: May 21 per cent., June 31 per cent., July 4 per cent. The lon sters were distributed along the coast of Richmond, Cape Breton, and Vic-toria Counties. The condition of the obsters at the time that they liberated could not be improved on.

A CHURCH CURIOSITY.

A church curiosity is to be seen in the city of Heidelberg, Germany, where there is a building called the Church of the Holy Ghost, which is unique in its way, being the only churh in the world in which the Pro estant and Catholic services are held at the same time, a partition through the centre separating

ELECTIONS IN BELGIUM

There is perhaps no country in the

world where parochial, or, as it is

life

officially called, communal

more intense than in Belgium. Except in the large towns where a number of parishes are grouped together to form a commune, and in the country where some parishes are so small that two are linked together to form a commune, the parish and the commune are covertible terms. The affairs of each commune are entrusted to a communal council presided over by a Burgomaster and a certain number of echevins or aldermen, all mempers of the Council. This organization undoubtedly works well in Bel-Controlled and curbed to a limited extent by the central Government and by the Provincial Councils, the power of the communes nevertheless extensive, and it is power that can make itself felt in the general politics of the country. No Government can reckon without it. This was plainly seen a quarter of century ago, when a Liberal Governnent tried to thrust on Belgium system of godless education, and did its worst to destroy religion in the country. It was the resistance of the communes in no small degree that prevented the country from being tyrannised over by the Freemasons and saved Belgium from falling into the present sad condition to which France is now reduced. The communal system of Belgium too satisfies the historical traditions of the people. All through its history the local governments of the country have been of far more moment to the daily life of its people than its central government, which was, until 1830, government of strangers. The prit du clocher is very strong in Belgium. A person of foreign birth long resident in some particular locality of the country is not regarded by its people as less an alien than a new comer from some parish or commune only a few miles distant. A man of Ghent is looked upon as quite as much a stranger among the people of Burges as one who comes from across the English of the most remarkable engineering Channel or from across the French works of our times, the sea-port and frontier. ship-canal of Bruges now rapidly

Then again the power exercised by the communal authorities is one that comes home to the life of every inhabitant of the commune, that seen and felt in each one's life. The Burgomaster who is the mouthpiece and the executive organ of each comnune has, in the district over which he presides, it is hardly paradoxical to say, more power than the King The large numbers of his subjects th King is a sort of personification of power, almost an abstract idea tha simple minds cannot grasp. Many have never looked upon him, or if they have, the image stamped upon their minds is that of an individual in brilliant uniform, driven State carriage with servants in scarlet coats, and surrounded by a dash ing escort of cavalry soldiers. But the Burgomaster is a real man of flesh and bones. In the splendid town hall of the cities or in the humbler communal-house of the villages the Burgomaster is the chief figure He is the channel of all favors shown to a commune by the central government. He is the head of the police Order, cleanliness, paving, lighting and above all education and the If flames ravage or floods overwhelm or epidemic decimate a commune, it is to the Burgomaster the people look to help them in their sorrow And if happily there be occasions to public rejoicings, they expect him to share in their joys.

These considerations will show how great an importance was attached to the communal elections held the Sunday before last throughout Belgium. Half the members of every communal council were then, in accordance with the law, subject to re-election Vacancies caused by death or retire ment among the other half of council had also to be filled up. In all the large towns and in many the villages the contest was on strictly party lines. In these the Catholics of the country were opposed to Liberals and Socialists, the two latter parties not seldom allying themselves against the Clericals, as olics. In a few places the Catholics were likewise opposed by false breth ren who have taken to themselve the high-sounding title of Christian Democrats. These we may dismiss by stating that they signally failed at the polls where they secured a

ridiculously small number of votes. In some of the villages where there were neither Liberals nor Socialists, there were contests fought out or natters of purely local interest. One village con mune is cited where the contest was fought out between two contending lists of candidates, sole question in debate being as seven street lamps should be placed! The electors for the communal councils are not exactly the same as those in the Parliamentary

elections. Every male inhabitant a commune, a Belgian by birth or naturalization, and thirty years of age, has a vote. He may obtain as many as four votes, if he can show certain educational, professional and property qualifications.

The communal elections last Sunday were carried on with great calmness and much earnestness. were no disorders worth recording except at Quaregnon, near Mons, where a broil occurred between Liberals and Socialists in which a man was stabled to death. The general results of these elections have most satisfactory for the Catholic cause. If the Catholics have been beaten in some places, they have won largely in others, and in nearly all the contests they have held their ground, and not seldom improved their positions. To name only some of the towns of Belgium, we may note at Namur, Enghien, Tongres, Rochefort, Blankenberghe, Heyst, the Liberals and Socialists have had to give place to Catholic majorities. At Bruges, Mechlin, Courtray, Grammont, Boom, and in some half dozen small towns, the Catholics have held and improved their positions. Bruges, for instance, the Catholic vote was seven hundred heavier on this than on previous occasions. Not a single Liberal was returned, yet the Liberals made desperate efforts to reinforce the small party of four which represents them in the Town Council of the old Flemish city. The Catholic candidates all polled six thousand one hundred and fifty votes each; the Liberal candidates only a little over half that number. This overwhelming vote is only one of confidence in the Town Council of the city and in the Comte Visart. the able Burgomaster, who has work, ed so long and actively for the Catholic cause in Flanders, and has been one of the greatest promoters of one

Elsewhere, at Antwerp, Tournay, and Ostend, the Catholics, in a minority in their respective co have won seats. At Liege and Ghent they have held their own against great odds, but at Brussels they have lost a seat. The Catholic press expresses its entire satisfaction with the result of elections which, apart from local interests, are of primary importance to the cause of religion in Belgium. We must not fail to re-@ember that under the present educational legislation of Belgium maintenance to the full of Christian education depends almost entirely on the character of the communal councils. The Liberals know this, at the bidding of the Masonic lodges they have made desperate efforts to conquer the communal councils which Catholics are in a majority. They have failed with shame, tone of their newspaper about the elections resembles a of sorrow. Well may they sing dirge over their blighted hope, the hope of which they openly that of introducing into Belgium the of M. Combes and his colleagues.-London Tablet

nearing completion.

Patent Report.

Below will be found a list of patents granted by the Canadian Government during last week secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C.

82,965-Joseph Ls. Kieffer, Montreal, Que. Shoe sewing ma-

83,756-Messrs. Harmer & Michaud, Montreal, Que. Sleigh. 83,760-Arthur Lafreniere, Montreal,

Que. Spring moto 83,777—Ferdinand N. Volkert, Mont-real, Que. Paper binder. Smith's 83,821—William Maloney, Smith's Falls, Ont. Shocking at-tachment for binder.

33,868-Malcolm McKellar, Nesbitt, Man. Cloth measuring ma-

nation relating to the paints cited will be supplied free of sarge of charge by applying to see above-named firm. Old Lette

SATURDAY, NO

(By a Regular Co

The first letter in t very precious bundle one that has many hi as still more intimat connected with it. It

"Paris, 3 Ru 26th "Dear Mr. L .-

The weather here has ever since your depart pity that your visit sh pened just in the would have acknowledge of the 1st instant soon absent for ten days, a turn I found an immer arrears that demanded "The Viscount O'Dor I introduced you is th Count of O'Donnell,

last representative of branch of that family. dent of art and promis profession. Meantime h good office in the servi ine Department-and th to continue his studies I do not think that t

nearly related to shal O'Donnell, Count of representative of the S of the O'Donnells. If t connection it is remote

"I fear I will not be your kind invitation to onmel. I would very see the old town under more pleasant and favo those that accompanied 1848. But I am tied of a long time to come, a ting old, as you km quiet and rest.

'Any time you come that any of your friend gay capital, I will be posal and at theirs. I last week from Bagwell M. P., and he told me reorganized the 'Mecha tute' and were going to courses of lectures there will not be again call make maps for lecturers

for good Dr. Cahill. "Best wishes to all m the old town, and to yo

friends from your very " C. R. O'D

This letter may mean any of the present day names in it-save t are historical-cannot h cial significance. Howev tell who they all are-ex tleman who was the re letter and from whose p

I got it in 1881, when I

The writer of this let

Charles O'Donnell. He mander of the forces from the autumn of 1 Christmas of 1848. He specimen of a soldier ar Irishman. No duty ever on him so heavily as t pying the barracks of C ing the famine year and insurrection of 1848. He mand during the State Smith O'Brien (a close own), Thomas Francis M rence Bellew McManus, a leaders were tried and c death. However, if the of Sir Charles O'Donnell Ireland, at that time, known as I know it-an it first hand from origin he would have long sine ranked amongst the ver patriots. In the first pla very largely due to his i representations that the nces were commutted in the State prisoners of the the second place, had it his intentional blindne O'Mahony could never hi from Clonmel, but would arrested the night that down the Suir to Water though the influence and

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Ls. Kieffer, Monte. Shoe sewing ma-

Harmer & Michaud, I, Que. Sleigh. Lafreniere, Montreal, oring motor.
nd N. Volkert, Monte. Paper binder.

Maloney, Smith's nt. Shocking at-

t for binder. McKellar, Nesbitt, Cloth measuring ma-

relating to the pa-be supplied free of ge by applying to firm.

Old Letters.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

The first letter in the small, but very precious bundle before me, one that has many historical as well as still more intimate associations connected with it. It reads thus:-

> "Paris, 3 Rue d'Alger, 26th Sept., 1863.

The weather here has been glorious, since your departure. It is a pity that your visit should have hapjust in the "dog days." I ould have acknowledged your letter of the 1st instant sooner, but I was absent for ten days, and on my return I found an immense amount of arrears that demanded attention.

The Viscount O'Donnell, to whom I introduced you is the only son Count of O'Donnell, the head and last representative of the French branch of that family. He is a student of art and promises well in that profession. Meantime he holds a very good office in the service of the Marine Department-and this helps him to continue his studies in his favor-

I do not think that they are in any way nearly related to the great Marshal O'Donnell, Count of Tetuan, and representative of the Spanish branch of the O'Donnells. If there be any connection it is remote.

"I fear I will not be able to accept your kind invitation to visit you in Clonmel. I would very much like to see the old town under circumstances more pleasant and favorable than those that accompanied my stay in 1848. But I am tied down here for a long time to come, and I am get-ting old, as you know, and love quiet and rest.

'Any time you come to Paris, or that any of your friends visit this gay capital, I will be at your disposal and at theirs. I had a visit ast week from Bagwell, your kindly M. P., and he told me that you had reorganized the 'Mechanic's Institute' and were going to have regular courses of lectures there. I hope you will not be again called upon to

make maps for lecturers as you did for good Dr. Cahill. "Best wishes to all my friends in

the old town, and to you the best of

friends from your very devoted

" C. R. O'DONNELL."

This letter may mean very little to any of the present day readers, and the names in it-save the two that are historical-cannot have any special significance. However, I tell who they all are-except the gentleman who was the receiver of the letter and from whose private papers I got it in 1881, when he died.

The writer of this letter was Sir Charles O'Donnell. He was the commander of the forces in Clonmel, from the autumn of 1847 to the Christmas of 1848. He was a grand specimen of a soldier and a splendid Irishman. No duty ever weighed upon him so heavily as that of occupying the barracks of Clonmel durinsurrection of 1848. He was in command during the State Trials, when Smith O'Brien (a close friend of his Thomas Francis Meagher, Terrence Bellew McManus, and the other leaders were tried and condemned to death. However, if the inner story of Sir Charles O'Donnell's career in Ireland, at that time, were as well known as I know it—and as I know it first hand from original sourceshe would have long since have been ranked amongst the very truest of patriots. In the first place, it was very largely due to his influence and representations that the death senences were commutted in the case of the State prisoners of that day. In the second place, had it not been for his intentional blindness," O'Mahony could never have escaped om Clonmel, but would have been arrested the night that he sailed down the Suir to Waterford. It was though the influence and connections Sir Charles with France that O'Mahony succeeded in getting from Waterford to Boulogne—and thence to Paris, and freedom. In the third place, had any other British officer been in command of the forces, fully

who grew it were in hunger, would not have been so often stopped, carried back and distributed to the people. Sir Charles was perfectly ware of the taking of the corn sacks near Carrick-on-Suir; he had been informed of the intention of "peasantry to take by force the food that was being transported." And he sent, as in duty bound a detachment, to such an act being accomplished; but he purposely ignored the geography of the locality, and he ent the detachment to Pilltown-exactly where it could do nothing This is only one instance of how he cleared the way for the Irish people to help themselves. But the story of his administration, as I know it would be a very long one, and a most thrilling one as well.

The Mr. Bagwell, to whom he refers was for long years the popular member for Tipperary in the British House of Commons, and one of the most patriotic and kindly men in all the South of Ireland. The reference made to the drawing of the maps has a story of an amusing character connected with it. In 1849, Cahill gave a series of lectures in the old Mechanic's Institute in Clonmel. Of these one lecture was to be astronomy. He had asked the Mr. L.-(to whom the above letter was written) to prepare him a map of heavens, that he might use to il lustrate his lecture. Mr. L .- forgot all about it, and, in fact, did not feel able to do it properly. The day before the lecture Dr. Cahill asked for his maps, but it was not ready At that time, in the Club House of Clonmel, there were two immense astronomical globes. Mr. L .- secured some tracing paper, went to Club House, placed the paper in the globes and drew a map, in two parts of the heavens. He pasted these parts together upon canvas, and nounted the whole on two old rollers taken from an ancient geographcal map. And when the doctor came along he was presented with this and in his lecture he said that there was more perfect knowledge of astronomy displayed in the drawing of such a map than could be found in half Europe. You may easily im agine that Mr. L .- accepted the compliment with a blush, and never after dared tell the doctor how he had prepared the map. All these little incidents are brought back to my mind by the reading of this old let-

AUTOMOBILE RACES.

(By a Subscriber.)

We all remember the fatal termination of the famous international automobile race, from Paris to Montreal, a year ago. The precautions that were taken and the fears entertained on the occasion of the great race, at the Curragh of Kildare, in Ireland, indicated the great danger that exists in all such competitions of speed with those frequently governable, and always highly explosive machines. The last piece news in this connection is that, in France, near Gallion, on Sunday last, at a trial of automobiles, three men were killed, and a number of were wounded, a couple of them fatally, by a series of collisions. As far as regular automobile racing is concerned, we believe that it should not be allowed under any circumstances, and as far as the running of automobiles on our streets ing the famine year and during the goes, we are of opinion that they not be permitted on the crowded thoroughfares, unless conducted at the speed of a horse walking. Monday last we were at the corner of Amherst and St Catherine streets an automobile, containing two men and an elderly lady was west on the south side of the street. The conductor of the machine was squeezing out his warning notes, and every person got out of the Just as the automobile reached corner, an Amherst car, going north, appeared in its track and came on across St. Catherine street. The automobile was stopped-but just in time, so just that its front wheels tracks, or marks, were four inches from rail of the street car track This is exact. The measurement was made by a gentleman of a fur store who had just come out, saw the miraculous escape, and for curlosity took his tape measure to ascertain near those three people had been to death. If those who were in that automobile ever read these lines they will be inclined, very probably, breathe an extra prayer of thankful-ness for their escape. That automobile was not then going as fast as an

RANDOM NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

WILL-MAKING.-This ordinary and simple duty seems to be a source of much concern to many of the moneygrubbers, if we are to judge of the many reports of the will-making methods during our time. One of Catholic American contemporaries says:-

"There would be less opportunity for expensive will contests and the frittering away of property among lawyers, if the plan of a late wealthy Chicago contractor, was adopted. All the beneficiaries of this man were aware what they were to receive, for all were given promissory notes in advance and which were not to be presented for payment until after his

FRIEND OF THE POOR.-Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, N.Y., planned to erect an ideal home for the Catholic aged men and women of that city. There have been up to the present time only a home. aged women, and even this has been inadequate.

Some time ago he purchased nine and one-half acres of land on which to erect a new home which would fill all requirements for all time to come The plans are now ready and structure will consist of three buildings entirely separate from one an-

THE PRIEST AND DUTY. - Let the parish grumbler and critic read this item and pray for a more Christian frame of mind:-

Father John O'Mahony, the able editor of the "Monitor," of Tasmania, has been in quarantine with the smallpox patients, voluntarily shutting himself in that he might minister to them. He only succeeded in obtaining admission and accommodation after some strong correspondence with the chief secretary (Dr. Mc-Call), whom he accused of cruelty in preventing a dying Catholic smallpox patient from receiving the consolation of the last rites of the Church. The "Monitor" takes advantage of Father O'Mahony's enforced absence to mention that he had conferred on him last year by the late Pope the Cross "For the Church and for the Pontiff"-a fact, which himself had refused to publish.

HOLDING PINS IN MOUTH.-The practice of making their mouths a kind of a pincushion is common am-York, while fitting a dress to a cus tomer the other day swallowed a pin. Surgeons and nurses worked for some time to restore her shattered nerves, after which a search for the pin was made. It was not found, and when X-rays were suggested Miss Waters objected and was allowed to go

She returned to work later, saying he was not in danger of choking to death. Surgeons say she probably swallowed the pin head first, and that it may not cause her serious trouble in future

SELLS AN EAR .- Wealth is not civilization, although it may contribute to the advancement of the cause With millions at command real barbarism may exist. We have an example of this in New York incident the ear. According to the report we learn that:-

Search by a local physician and surgeon for a human right ear of certain shape and size, the owner of which was willing to part with the organ in return for \$5,000, has been oncluded.

Hundreds of persons applied in answer to the doctor's advertisement Each was examined and the right man was found in the person of a German restaurant keeper, whos turn of ill-fortune recently had made him ready to sacrifice both ears, necessary. The man to whom the ear will be transferred is a wealthy western mine owner.

The German will present himself at the physician's house to sign a con-dition to formally relinquish his a thousand more peasants in Tipperary would have starved during that
terrible winter of 1847-48. The corn
that was guarded by soldiers as it
was carried off to the ports to be
shipped to England, while those—allowed on each.

This may have been earried out to
the letter, as above described: but right and title to the ear on receipt

if so, it speaks very poorly for the sentiments and characters of all parties to the abominable contract. What benefit to the poor German saloonkeeper would be the few dollars that he might receive in compensation for a mutilation of his body? If the operation resulted in a blood-poisoning or any other fatal turn, what benefit would he have derived? And even when the millionaire gets possession of a part of another man's body, what satisfaction can he derive from it? If it be looks that he is anxious for, will not every one acquainted with him know that he owes the pearance to borrowed plumage? And how contemptible he will appear in the eyes of all sensible people. It is one of these vain and miserable hankerings after that which is not real and to which a man has no right that is at the bottom of such an inhuman and repulsive contract. have no respect for the purchaser and no sympathy for the vendor, for we consider them both as creatures that deserve contempt. The higher and nobler sentiments of manhood seem to be vanishing to make way

CRY OF HEALTH.-The cry of the sanitarian is heard in every sanitarian is heard in every city, town and village on this continent. Organized bodies of citizens, professional and business men devote considerable time to the subject.

for lower and ignoble instincts. This

is not civilization nor Christianity.

It appears from the thirty-first an nual meeting of the American Public Health Association, held a few days ago in Washington, D. C., that the blankets used in sleeping cars are washed only once in six months.

This announcement has served as a text for scientists to write on leprosy, tuberculosis and other which flesh is heir to and declare that the railroad car was one of the potent factors in transmission of dis-

TRADES FOR GIRLS.-Busy women are they who belong to Federations of Women's Clubs. An item in ing session of the New York Federation held recently, was full of inter est. The subject under consideration the organization of a trade school for girls. It was decided to make an effort in the matter.

HOME INSTITUTIONS. - Archbishop Quigley is making plans to establish a great theological seminary in Chicago. With this end in view, he has granted leave of . absence to three young priests of the archdiocese in order that they may continue their studies in Rome and fit themselves for work as professors in the proposed institution.

FINANCIAL FEATURES OF ASSOCIATIONS LAW

A Catholic contemporary says:-The French Government is beginning to find out that their school police will cost them a good deal more than they anticipated. The Minister for Education, M. Chaumie, had a confession to make to the Chamber when it resumed its sittings for the autumn session. A credit of nine million francs had been voted for the erection of new schools and the en largement of existing premises which would be necessitated by the closing of the convent schools. The credit is now exhausted and the Chamber will be asked to authorize the expenditure of three to four million francs additional. The Budget had provided for the engagement of one thousand additional schoolmasters and mistresses. The Minister has had to take upon himself to make seventeen hundred fresh engagements, and he asks that the Chamber con firm his action and to authorize him to engage 500 more masters and mis The same report gives the results of M. Combes' campaign gainst religious schools. Up to the 1st of October 10,049 schools had been closed under the law of 1901 respecting associations. Of these 5,839 have been re-opened and 4,210 remain closed. The schools which have been re-opened are divided into 988 boys' schools, of which 106 are kent by lay teachers and 882 by secular ized members of dissolved congrega tions, and 4,851 girls' and infants schools, of which 1,875 are kept by lay mistresses and 2,976 by secularized nuns.

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(Chaboillez Square.)

TRAINING FOR EMERGENCIES.

gency can be cultivated. It is largely a matter of forethought. Of course some people are naturally cool and quick-witted, where others are slow or utterly unnerved. Much depends upon temperament, and no one can eally say what he or she would do until the sudden trial is upon them. Nevertheless, the mind is a creature of habit; it returns involuntarily and most obediently to its mer instructions. Many a person has cause he deliberately planned the acthat he afterwards performed 'without stopping to think about He did not need to stop, for

the thought had gone before. If this preparation is necessary for grown and more or less experienced people, how much more necessary it that the young who have faced emergencies of any kind should should and should not do under certain circumstances,

Take the question of fire in the nome, for instance. Why not make it the subject of discussion at the dinner table some day? If living in a city, ask the children how many of them know the location of the nearst alarm box, where the key is and now the alarm should be turned in. It is not enough that the head of the house or the oldest son know this for they may be absent when needed

It is really astonishing how many city people fail to inform them selves about these simple but exeedingly important things, although with such efficient fire departments as we now have, everything depends upon the promptness of the signal. the owner of a fine residence dashed madly past his telephone, ran three squares without finding an alarm box, and finally had to go to a drug there. In the meantime half of his property was destroyed, although there was an alarm box within half a block of the house. It has been asserted that nine people out of ten do not know their nearest box or how to use it.

department, put it in large figures on a card and tack the card in a conspicuous place. Do this for the sake of the household as well as yourself. Minutes at such times are worth hours of preparation.

Then let the dinner table discussion go on, cheerfully, of course, and not as a cut-and-dried lesson that will terrify the little ones. Ask them what they think they would do in such and such cases, and lead them to decide for themselves what would be the wisest plans. Let them know what you consider the chief things of value about the house and how they had best be carried out.

discussed this matter with her daughters, as they lived near a small but dangerous manufacturing plant voluntary organizations, that dangerous manufacturing plant that threatened their property. Sure enough, it caught fire one day, and each girl flew to her post. When the firemen came in to save their belongings, they found the contents of closets, heavy wardrobes and bureau voluntary organizations, teach and pupils, priests and people, and pupils, priests and pupils, priests and people, and people, and priests and people, and p

drawers all tied up in counterpanes or quilts, and the choicest pieces of china and breakable bric-a-brac snugly rolled in with the soft bedding. Almost everything was saved, comparatively few articles were broken, and the firemen could not say enough in praise of their wise plan-

A few comical stories from read life, such as we all know about people who throw mirrors down-stairs: and carefully carry out rugs and pillows, will serve to impress your instructions upon the children. It marvellous how quickly the mind will recall these things when-if ever - a similar test comes, and how natural the doing of the right thing will eem even to a child. They have lived it through, mentally, and are therefore as much prepared as one can ever be for the coming of calam-

What to do in a panic, in terrific storms, if one's clothing catches fire, if a cinder gets into the eye or something lodges in the throat—these are not little things, since so much ometimes life itself, depends upon the right action and its quick perfornance. Every child can use the railroad man's simple formula for re-moving cinders, "Rub the other eye and wink the hurt one."

I learned my lesson of what to do a cyclone from a five-years-old boy. When hurrying home to escape an ugly-looking wind-storm, I came across the little fellow lying flat on his face, grasping the trunk of a sapling.-Lee McCrae, in the "New

CATHOLIC GERMANS AND SOCIAL REFORM

The Catholic People's Association of Germany, says "The Hemiletic Review," is about 10 years old, is scattered all over the empire and has 186,000 members. It aims to arouse the people to the need of social form and to enlist their co-operation in this important undertaking. Some 28,000,000 copies of so have been circulated. The masses are to be brought to realize the social situation, and instruction is given them how to meet the demands makes. Every phase of social activity is included in the work of the association. Speakers are prepared to address meetings, and abundant ouse, look up the number of the fire literature is put at their command so that they may obtain the instruction needed on the numerous points connected with the social problem. Centers are established where information is imparted and where books distributed. The individual workmen and their homes are to be elevated, and labor organizations on a Christian basis are to be aided in efforts to ameliorate the condition of the toilers. The association co-operates with the 900 Catholic labor o ations for the furtherance of their inthe theory that social reform is so they had best be carried out.

A neighbor of ours had carefully it ought to be undertaken by a union church and the school, the state and

The scene presented was unique in character,-a venerable religious surrounded by a group of the truest warmest and most affectionate sym pathizers that one could wish to meet this side of heaven, gathered to offer, in the words of an esteemed but absent friend, "a most deserving and deserved testimonial."

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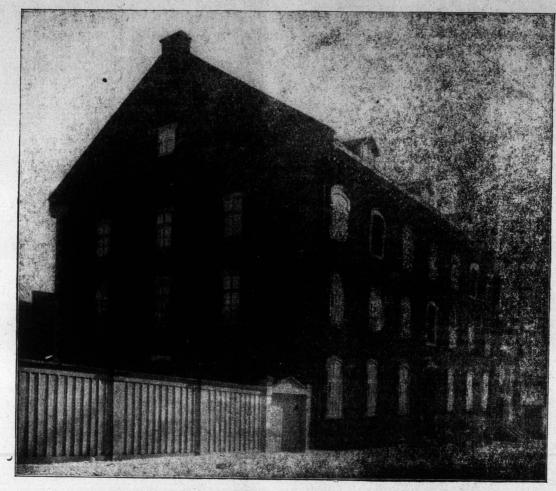
From the moment the doors were thrown open to the close of the charming entertainment, a home feeling pervaded the hall, and each of the dear pupils of the olden days felt that she was "a ch,ld again just for to-night."

The choice of the vocal and instrumental selections would have been a credit to any musical conservatory As a pianist, Miss Lizzie Wall, prov ed an artist of rare ability, executing a highly classic piece with simple per-fection. The choir under the direction of Miss Maggie McAnally, in the rendition of three charming choruses from the latest operas, with the Misses M. McAnally and Agnes Curran as qualified soloists, displayed marked skill: while the affectionate sincerity manifested in the beautifully worded address of Mrs. Gregory Papadopulos (Miss Charlotte, Lane), which was read in a masterly style by Miss Mary Christy, found a response in every heart and brought tears to the eye.

A very pleasing feature of the programme was the reading of letters from several friends of the institution, who, regretting that they could not attend, still wished to have their names appear on the "Roll of Honor," and their words, perhaps more than any others, went far to prove the position Mother Aloysia holds in the public esteem, as well as the good work she has been doing for thirty years, in forming, after the highest ideals, the minds and hearts of St. Patrick's children. That her noble work may ever prosper, and that she be spared for many years to come to govern with her proverbial wisdom, the favored ones entrusted to her care, is the prayerful wish of her friends who are legion.

The highest, warmest praise is due to the young ladies for their generous deed. Special congratulations are tendered to the committee, the Misses Eagan, Christy and CunningGratitude Mother Aloysia. and Loyalty

(By an Occasional Correspondent.)



THE DEAR OLD SCHOOL.

od of procedure and for the unquali- of St. Patrick's most distinguished sympathy, a loved and loving mother, fied success that attended their forts.

All interested in the Irish girls of Montreal are proud of the action they took in this testimonial which is but an outcome of their training under the best of influences. May God bless them forever.

Among the guests on the platform with the Mother Superioress and the ham, for their delicate tactful meth- 'Sisters, were noticed a large number round with closest, warmest, truest

parishioners, all lady-patronesses

the Congregation de Notre Dame.
The Messrs. Wm. McΛnally, jun. and Fred, Eagan were the ushers, and did gallant service.

THE ADDRESS.

To the Reverend Mother St. Aloysia Superioress of St. Patrick's Academy, Montreal.

Reverend and dear Mother,-

To-night the Alumnae of St. Pat-

whose children rise up and call her blessed and whom they delight honor" as proudly as they may.

Such gratitude as we owe you, it is impossible to express; the debt impossible to repay. That we realize more fully with every passing hour of Time, the great teacher; every fearful glance at reality's stern face, before which in this temple of our youth, were so richly hung, the silvery shimmering veils of our young ideals. The gratitude of the daily thought, the daily prayer, you have always had from us. Our presence here to-night could mean no more, rick's hold their first re-union to sur- but it is a public manifestation of the deep affection that has flowed on

ever undiminished, through silent or expressive years.

O how tenderly sweet memories spring up in our hearts! Memories of you, of dear Mother St. Magdalen, of Mother St. Patrick, and our cherished teachers and friends; of Father Dowd, the grand and good whose feasts have cast a lasting glamor on St. Patrick's Day; of Father Quinli-Ivan, kind, earnest, great in mind, in achievement, in suffering; of Father Martin, whose busy steps we impeded with childish confidence whenever we espied him, and of whom the children of St. Patrick's can truly say: "We never left him, but we took away the love that drew us to his side again;" memories of the golden years

when these sacred walls formed the oundaries of a real Utopia, land of the ideal, when Truth and Justice reigned suprer

Yes, dear Mother, that was the key. note of our happiness. Justice ever mirrored in your eyes. We never knew the world's unfairness till left your side, or guessed its coldness till we missed your smile.

Pain and gladness, joy and sorrow have cast their light and shadow o'er the fruitful field of your peaceful life; but no grief, however dark, could obscure from your loving eyes another's woe; no joy however cious, but was shared with all. Oh! that we had at our command

the breath of poetry itself, the rich, pure, liquid tongue of our own Mother Isle; of the land by you so highly honored; land of the generous in thought and word and deed; land that claims you as a perfect type of its famed womanhood—a woman, as it has been sweetly said, like "A Madonna-the world in her heart.' God has set upon your brow, a graceful diadem of noble years. To it may He add many a gem às gloriously radiant, priceless, as any that now adorn it. May He listen to our parting prayer, that He bestow upon you, with no sparing hand, the choicest blessings in His loving gift,

THE REPLY.—It seems that when Mother Aloysia received an intimation of the surprise that awaited her, she was somewhat embarrassed as to how she might fully entertain her two hundred guests; but her sweet reply to the address presented was all that her loyal children could expect. It endorsed their appreciation of her exceptional qualities as her mother's heart forgot not one who had ever crossed the threshold of the timehonored school. The memory of the absent, the dead, of those who adorn the cloister or grace a model home, was evoked in turn. It was a heart to heart talk with children she truly loved and her children love her more and better for the words of cheer and comfort and deepest gratitude so touchingly and so beautifully

The meeting closed with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," after which Sisters and pupils intermingled and spent another pleasant hour in each other's company.

It is the intention of St. Patrick's Alumnae to meet again in the near future, on the Mother Superior's invitation.

The following ladies comprised the chorus:-Misses Reynolds, Christy, Cunninghams. Mary Ward, Aggie Heelan, Lzzie Wall, Mamie Wall, Girtie Murphy, Kathleen Murphy, Nellie McDonald, Beatrice Drumm, Gabrielle Grundler, Mida Hanley, Minnie McCrory, Agnes Curran, Annie St. Jean, Annie McCabe, Frankie Mc-Cabe, Annie Lanning, Stafford and Mrs. G. Papadopulos.

LESSONS OF

A BIG PROJECT .- \$20,000,000 is the estimated value of the lands over which flow the waters of Lough Neagh (Ireland). A proposal to drain the lough is on foot.

CHURCH BUILDING. - Notwithstanding the drawbacks of labor difficulties, there are now projected, in process of construction, or ready for opening, church buildings in Greater New York, with an aggregate cost of almost \$4,000,000. Of this sum almost \$1,000,000 is represented by Catholic churches.

ITALIAN PRIESTS .- Troy Seminary, the old novitiate for the priests of the New York province, which was abandoned seven years ago for the new institution at Dunwoodie, N.Y. was opened last week as a preparatory seminary for young Italians who desire to study for the priesthood.

THE MAN WITH THE PENCIL. Rev. Dt. Lyman, a Protestant minister, recently addressed a section of students of Yale. He said:-

Beware of the temptation to preach to the press. Beware of the inclination to talk through the news-Bear in mind your congregation when you begin your sermon, and not the man in the front pew with pencil and paper.

"Pilot" says:-The Common Council having the Irish language taught in the public schools, day and evening. matter how good the idea, we are not deeply impressed with the sincerity of the proposal, so near body which keeps the emblems of a foreign monarchy on the Old State House.

DR. DE COSTA ILL. — This well known convert who went to Rome some time ago to study for the priesthood, is reported to be serious-

CATHOLIC NURSES .- A Catholic women's association in Brooklyn has organized a class for what they term "Nazarene Nurses," which began last Monday to train mission workers to care for the sick poor of Greater New York.

SUNDAY CARS .- A whirlwind of energetic controversy, says the "New Zealand Tablet," has been shaking Auckland of late. It was all about the running of Sunday trams. small majority in an exceptionally heavy poll decided in favor of the running, and there, for the time, the matter rests.

IRISH IN ENGLAND.-The number of Irish in England is much larg er than is generally supposed. Of the 35,000,000 persons enumerated in England and Wales, 426,565 were born in Ireland. The English county having the largest number of Irishborn persons in its population Lancashire, which, at the time of the

other English counties Yorkshire folof Boston last week voted in favor of lows Lancashire, with an Irish-born contribution to its population of 39,-145.

AN IRON RING .- In order to make Alsace-Lorraine impregnable to election time, and coming from a French infantry and cavalry attack and to prevent spying in time of peace, Germany has begun the construction around the city of Metz of of iron bars seven feet high, which will surround the town on the East and South for a distance of fifteer miles. Extensive sentry service will be established to guard the fence which will be unique among German fortifications. At the intersection of highways openings will be left capable of closure by iron gates in em ergency. The earth fortifications are now being removed as they failed to afford adequate control of the trance and egress of strangers into Metz. As the result of these condi tions the authorities have been constantly worried by spying experi ments. They hope that the 'trocha' will give the desired secur-

This is the language of a despatch fcom Berlin. In times of peace, when the Hague Council is in session, when all the representatives of European Powers are exchanging visits of friendliness, it would seem as if they had to be always getting ready for war in Germany. It would appear to the onlooker, from the outside, that the Alsace-Lorraine ques tion had been settled ever since 1870, and that France had no longer any sions to her former provinces. last census was taken, had a total of One of two things, either France is

CAMPAIGN CIVILITIES. - The | 145,301 within its borders. Of the | satisfied, or she is not, that these | are prohibited. In various dioceses provinces should remain German. If she is not, the result must sooner or later come-and that will be another conflict between these two great Powers. If she is, then the Germans must be either easily disturbed, or very suspicious, or else they must have been the object of no end of make-believe annoyances on the part of the French. In either case the lesson is a clear one, that you may get new defensive system of works in the shape of a huge fence, composed possession of that does not give you the possession of that people's heart. tary value of bazaars may be infer possession of another nation's terri-And there is truth in the old French song of 1870, "Lorraine."

> A WISE LAW .- The Attorney-General's Department, in Ontario, sent a letter to the various magistrates and Crown officials throughout that province, calling their attention to the regulations in the Criminal Code in regard to the trial of young children. These regulations are to protect young offenders from unneces sary publicity, and in this way to ist in their reformation. The regulation has been very well observed in all the province, but the Department is anxious that it should not be forgotten and wishes to impress upon those who have it in their pow-er to administer the law that it is better to save than to punish the young. The law is a wise one, and certainly it has a high moral purpose. It is often by accident that a youth falls into the clutches of justice; and then it is his associations and the publicity given to his trial that ruin his future and stamp his life as a failure from the very start.

in the United States there is much opposition against them and much of it comes from the clergy. A despatch says that the priests of Denver, Colorado, are now agitating the abolition of the church fairs. The growdesire is to establish a fixed source of revenue for the temporal needs of the church.

tary value of bazaars may be inferred from the following item publish-

ed by a Catholic contemporary:-The gross receipts of a fair just closed at Seattle, Washington, \$18,021.21; and will net \$17,000. The clergyman in charge started in to make \$10,000, and nearly doubled the amount.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.-This is the topic of the various classes in political ranks. It has been asserted by many local leaders that the present Parliament will be dissolved shortly, and the elections will be held in January. The Premier's visit to this city seems to encourage politicians in the practise of making forecasts in this regard.

ANOTHER SHAMROCK, -According to a report the latest aspirant for America's Cup honors other side of the Atlantic is the Hon. and the publicity given to his trial that ruin his future and stamp his ife as a failure from the very start.

AGAINST BAZAARS.—In our architocese these forms of public appeals possible to make her.

Rupert Guinness. It is said he has consented to build a yacht if it can be constructed in Ireland, and be manned by Irish sailors. He wants the challenger to be as Irish as it is possible to make her.

A KINDLY ACT .- Killeen, a small town in Texas, contains only three Catholic families. Father Heckman, of another town, Temple, sees that they are not neglected and visits them at stated intervals. But it was only at the last Sunday of October that Mass was ever celebrated there. Many non-Catholics had expressed a desire to attend the services. Too many in fact to be accommodated in a private house. Learning of these THE OTHER SIDE. -On the other conditions the members of the Gernan Meth offered their church in which to hold the services. The offer was accepted A temporary altar was erected and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered up on the same. The sermon was delivered from the church pulpit. The church was crowded with non-Catholics who were deeply interested and listened with closest attention to the sermon, which was an explanation of the ceremonies. It is kindly acts like this one that more than counterbalance any spirit of bigotry that emanates from some few of our dissenting brethren.

ST. ANTHONY'S YOUNG MEN.

Mr. P. J. Gordon's reputation as an artist-photographer, particularly in preparation of composite groups, is now assured. His recent producion in this department is a group nsisting of the Rev. Director and ofcers of St. Anthony's Young Men's lety which is now on view at his

It is a striking picture, and reflects nuch credit upon Mr. Gordon.

OUR TORON

SATURDAY, NOV

LET



MR. WILLIAM PRENT Positions there are in

which give their holders tunity for exercising a gr of influence, over a vast r itory and amongst an a limited number of people fluence too may be for go reverse, and though in it it is always intended to first character, it someting its mark, and the results trous and incalculable. "disastrous" and "incalcu used advisedly, because to which reference is mad touching the children and our schools and anything either is always of paran portance.

One of the positions spo that of inspector of school its of one suited to the like those of an angelic they carry with then agement and enlightenment especially in remote distric oasis towards which the looks throughout the entire the school term. If unsuit calling, the visits of the are as a sudden fall in the a pall of depression accom ncoming paralyzing every destroying all vitality and going is the signal for a pleasurable sight of relief for

and pupils. To the former class belon Prendergast, B.A., inspecto arate schools for Ontario. years' occupancy of the during which no murmur proval has fallen upon the sufficient guarantee of h and his strong yet restraine ter has left a beneficial effec out his entire inspectorate.

Mr. Prendergast is an Ir dian, his father having bei in Canada, and his mother Casey, being Irish by birth born some thirty-eight yea near Seaforth, Ontario, whe ceived his primary educati afterwards attended the Institute. His degree of Ba Arts was won at Toronto U of which institution he is al

cialist in mathematics. Before attending the University Prendergast had taught in and Separate Schools vicinity of Waterloo, Gore o and Seaforth. He afterwgrd as mathematical master in t legiate Institutes of Chatha and Seaforth. Nine yes Mr. Prendergast was appoin of two inspectors allowed by tario Government for the schools of the province, and plying of his work he has sir d every school in the ent trict. The extent of his juri the number with whom he c contact professionally and th for good or harm are here dent. Some time ago a th spector was appointed wit rendergast as inspector for Ontario. The wide experience as a teacher in the primary ondary schools, has been of service to the inspector for Ontario and his progressive a individuality keep him alive the interests of school life. M dergast has delivered numero teachers and before the nal Association of Ontari any calls from school inter

ot permit of active associati

any of our city societies, be member of the historical so

the Catholic Union and an

sacred walls formed the of a real Utopia, land of when Truth and Justice

Mother, that was the keyhappiness. Justice was d in your eyes. We never orld's unfairness till e, or guessed its coldness

d your smile. ladness, joy and sorrow their light and shadow tful field of your peaceno grief, however dark, from your loving eyes e; no joy however pre-

as shared with ail, we had at our com f poetry itself, the rich, of the land by you so ed; land of the generous nd word and deed; land you as a perfect type of omanhood—a woman, as sweetly said, like "A

world in her heart." et upon your brow. em of noble years. To it priceless, as any rn it. May He listen to rayer, that He bestow th no sparing hand, the ings in His loving gift.

Y .- It seems that when sia received an intimarprise that awaited her, what embarrassed as to fully entertain her two s; but her sweet reply presented was all that ren could expect. It enppreciation of her exities as her mother's ot one who had ever preshold of the time-I. The memory of the ad, of those who adorn grace a model home, turn. It was a heart with children she truly children love her more the words of cheer and deepest gratitude so so beautifully

closed with the singing g Syne," after which pils intermingled and pleasant hour in each

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ladies comprised the Reynolds, Christy. Mary Ward, Aggie Vall, Mamie Wall, Girthleen Murphy, Nellie trice Drumm. Ga-, Mida Hanley, Mingnes Curran, Annie McCabe, Frankie Mcanning, Stafford and pulos.

CT.-Killeen, a small contains only three s. Father Heckman , Temple, sees that eglected and visits intervals. But it was Sunday of October

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be accommodated in Learning of the nembers of the Gercongregation kindly rch in which to hold e offer was accepted. ar was erected and me. The sermon was ne church pulpit. The ded with non-Cathoeeply interested and sest attention to the as an explanation of It is kindly acts like ore than counterbalof bigotry that em-

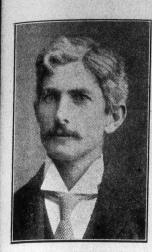
'S YOUNG MEN.

rapher, particularly f composite groups, His recent producrtment is a group Rev. Director and ofnony's Young Men's now on view at his

picture, and reflects Mr. Gordon.

OUR TORONTO

(From Our Own Correspondent.



MR. WILLIAM PRENDERGAST.

Positions there are in the world which give their holders an opportunity for exercising a great amount of influence, over a vast range of territory and amongst an almost unlimited number of people. This influence too may be for good or the roverse, and though in its inception it is always intended to be of the first character, it sometimes misses its mark, and the results are disastrous and incalculable. The words "disastrous" and "incalculable" are advisedly, because the subject to which reference is made, is one touching the children and teachers of our schools and anything regarding either is always of paramount im-

One of the positions spoken of is that of inspector of schools; the visits of one suited to the work, are like those of an angelic messenger, they carry with them encouragement and enlightenment; they are, especially in remote districts, the one oasis towards which the teacher looks throughout the entire length of the school term. If unsuited to the calling, the visits of the inspector are as a sudden fall in the mercury, a pall of depression accompanies his incoming paralyzing every force and destroying all vitality and his outgoing is the signal for a full pleasurable sight of relief from teacher and pupils.

To the former class belongs Mr. W. Prendergast, B.A., inspector of separate schools for Ontario. His nine years' occupancy of the position, during which no murmur of disapproval has fallen upon the public ear sufficient guarantee of his fitness, and his strong yet restrained charac ter has left a beneficial effect throughout his entire inspectorate.

Mr. Prendergast is an Irish Canadian, his father having being born in Canada, and his mother, Mary Casey, being Irish by birth. He was born some thirty-eight years near Seaforth, Ontario, where he received his primary education, and afterwards attended the Collegiate Institute. His degree of Bachelor of Arts was won at Toronto University of which institution he is also a specialist in mathematics.

fore attending the University Mr.

Prendergast had taught in the Public and Separate Schools, in vicinity of Waterloo, Gore of Downey and Seaforth. He afterwards taught as mathematical master in the Collegiate Institutes of Chatham, Clinon and Seaforth. Nine years ago Mr. Prendergast was appointed one of two inspectors allowed by the Onchools of the province, and in the plying of his work he has since visited every school in the entire district. The extent of his jurisdiction, the number with whom he came in ontact professionally and the power for good or harm are here self-evient. Some time ago a third inspector was appointed with rendergast as inspector for Central Ontario. The wide experience gained as a teacher in the primary and secondary schools, has been of great service to the inspector for Central Ontario and his progressive and alert individuality keep him alive to all the interests of school life. Mr. Prendergast has delivered numerous adteachers and before the Educanal Association of Ontario. The nany calls from school interests do lot permit of active association with member of the historical section of the Catholic Union and an occasion-

an enthusiastic golf player, and a member of the Rosedale Club. He is married to Miss Killoran, a lady of a well known family near Seaforth. They have four children, and are members of the Holy Family parish. When off duty Mr. Prendergast is to be found at his home 121 Empress Crescent, Toronto.

DEATH OF MOTHER PHILOMENA It is but a short while since the Sacred Heart Orphanage at Sunny-side was bereft of its head in the person of Mother Bernard, and now again a visitation has taken place, and Mother Philomena who succeeded her, is laid to rest in the little plot of St. Joseph's community in St. Michael's cemetery. A stroke of paralysis followed by a week's illness and the once active and well known figure of Mother Philomena was laid

In the world the deceased Sister brilliant in Irish literary ranks-and was a native of the County Cavan, Ireland. Coming to this country in her early youth, she entered the community of St. Joseph at the age of wenty, and at the time of her death had accomplished fifty years of fruitful work in the religious life. During half a century and upwards her example to her community and to the world had been one of good deeds; among the places where she had la-bored were the outside districts of Barrie and Thorold, and the different institutions of the city under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph, had all known her care at some time during their existence. For ten years prior to the death of Mother Bernard she had as her assistant Mother Philomena, who then was appointed Rev. Mother of the Orphan-

The loving and devoted attention which Mother Philomena gave to the hundreds of little ones under her charge, was eloquently spoken to by the audible grief of the long rows of weeping children who formed a guard of honor in the long hall through which the funeral cortege passed after the Mass of Requiem. was celebrated by Rev. Father Murray, C.S.B., assisted by Rev. Father O'Donnell, as deacon, and Rev. Father L. Minnehan as sub-deacon. Very Rev. Vicar-General McCann represented the Archbishop, and the ther priests present were Rev. Fathers W. McCann, J. Walsh, McIntee, Cruise, P. Kiernan, Ryan, C.S.B., Frachon, C.S.B., Hand, Gallagher, Rholoder, J. P. Treacy, D.D., Giboons, O'Neill, C.S.B., and Dodsworth, C.S.S.R. The chapel was filled with the orphan boys and girls of the institution, and many from the different parishes who had come to honor the memory and pray for the soul of the deceased lady. Doctors McKenna and McKeown, who always show a kindly interest in the orphanage were also present.

The Vicar-General, Very Rev. Father McCann, spoke shortly but impressively from the text "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, they shall rest from their labors, saith the Spirit, and their works shall follow them." The Sisters' choir sang the music of the Mass, and the "De Profundis" at the Offertory. After the Absolution given by the Vicar-General, the coffin was carried from the chapel by six Sisters of the community. As the solemn procession of howed and veiled Sisters moved down the aisle, the children broke into uncontrollable weeping, and thus amidst tears and prayers was Mother Philomena, the loved and kindly superioress borne from her last earthly home. May she rest in peace.

CHARITY SERMONS. - A large congregation assembled at St. Paul's Church on Sunday evening last, when a sermon was delivered by Rev. Father J. Walsh, of St. Helen's, and special appeal was made in behalf of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. tario Government for the separate The first part of the Rev. preacher's address was a scholarly exposition contrasting charity in pagan times, and under the Christian dispensation. In the days when the philosophies of Greece and Rome governed the civilized world, it was thought a weakness in the character of man, if he harbored either charity or mercy towards the distress of his fellow-man. Then came the hirth of the Divine Child at Bethlehem, and with it a change; the doctrine taught henceforth was "little children love another, for by this shall men know

that ye are my disciples."

The Rev. speaker then led his listeners on, down through the cata-combs and the early days of the Church, and through the middle ages and on again to the present time, showing that ever from the beginning has the Church been the fruit-

ful mother of charity. Catholic Union and an occasion-contributor to newspapers and graines. Mr. Prendergast is also

herds and the Sisters of Saint Joseph, and here the speaker paid an eloquent tribute to the late Mother Philomena, saying that nothing could speak more loudly of what had been done by this good woman, than the tears of the rows of orphans as she was being borne from their midst. Another point emphasized, was the particular and sympathetic kindness we should have towards those who have become poor through force of circumstances, and not through any negligence of their own. To this class the most delicate consideration is due, and it is the members of great Order of St. Vincent de Paul who, in most cases, know how deal with such, if they are but given the means to carry out their labors

and plans. An earnest appeal for assistance on the present occasion brought this fine discourse to a close, and the results were at once evidenced by the generous response shown by the well-filled collection plates. Rev. Father O'Donbore the name of Sheridan -a name nell, then gave Benediction, during which the tones of a wonderfully sweet organ were heard to advantage and the "Tantum Ergo" was sung with fine effect.

It may be interesting to recall that St. Paul's is the oldest parish in Toronto, and the present Church the third built on the site. The new Church built by Bishop O'Mahoney is in imitation of St. Peter's, and presents a very fine apperance from an architectural point of view. The interior decorations are not as yet completed, but every year something being added, the erection of ex-

ITALY, PICTURE AND STORY .-The above is to be seen and heard at Association Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25th, and is to be presented by the ever welcome Mr. Frank Yeigh. The funds are to go towards

a series rendered necessary by the doing away of the old annual bazaar.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.-The first of a series of debates arranged by the International Club Union, took place at the hall of St Basil's C. U., on Thursday, Nov. 12th. The hall, which is part of St. Michael's College building, was filled with an audience containing repre-sentatives from every part of the city. In the unavoidable absence by Mr. John Ferguson, second vice-president of the Catholic Students' Union, who filled the office in a most efficient manner. Rev. Doctor Treacy, Mr. J. J. Seitz and Mr. T. J. O'Connor were the judges for the evening Desrochers, representing St. Club for the affirmative, and Messrs. W. H. McGuire, B.A., and McCarthy representing the Catholic Students' Union for the Negative. Subject of debate. Resolved: that the United ter than the English.

Both sides were well argued, speaking on the affirmative being characterized by enthusiasm, but the judges decided in favor of the negative. In view of the fact that both representatives on the affirmative were using a language other than their own-Mr. Ciceri knowing no English two years ago, and the native tongue of Mr. Desrochers being that of sunny France-the speaking on this side was remarkable. The quisite Stations a short time since, arguments for the negative were conducted according to the acknowledged rules of debate, and with the logical reasoning of trained students Rev. Doctor Treacy announced the judges' decision, and complimented both sides on the information they had given, and on the manner which the debate had been carried on. A vote of thanks to the judges, speeches by the Hon. President, Mr. the debt on the Precious Blood Con- E. V. O'Sullivan, and Mr. J. D. vent, and the entertainment is one of O'Donoghue, B.C.L., and L.L.B., who death of his brother.

organized the Inter-national Club, together with a humorous recitation "the putting up of the stove," by Mr. Thibodeau, brought a most instructive and interesting evening to

FATHER COYLE IN CHARGE. -At the High Mass on Sunday, Rev. Father Coyle took charge of the new parish of the Holy Family. After the Communion he gave his first address to his new parishioners. Coyle said it gave him great pleasthe President, the chair was taken ure to be amongst them, because he had been sent by Almighty God and by the representative of Almighty God. "I expect to do nothing wonderful," said the speaker, "but merely to carry on this work of my precessor, and if I am able to do it The debaters were Messrs. Ciceri and half as well as it was done in the past I shall be more than satisfied. He spoke of the large debt they knew existed and reminded his hearers that it was they who would have to pay it, though he would cooperate with them to the utmost. States System of Government is bet- | Father Coyle ended his short address which was throughout an expression of earnestness, frankness and humil ity by asking the prayers of the congregation to enable him to carry o

> he had the necessary virtues himself, he could not hope to influence others. The pretty Church looked quite inviting in honor of the occasion, and the music of the Mass, together with an "O Salutaris" sung at the Offertory by Mr. Frank Carton, of St. Mary's parish, were well rendered under the direction of the able organ ist, Miss Mollie O'Donoghue.

his mission, which was to sanctify

the souls of his people, and unless

CONDOLENCE

At a recent meeting of Division No. 5, A.O.H., the esteemed President, Mr. W. D. Guilfoyle, received the sincere sympathy of the members in the

ARMORY HALL. Catheart Street.

Manchester Martyrs Mond . y , Nov. 23rd, 1903

Mr. CHAS. R. DEVLIN, M.P. for Galway, Ireland,

By Division No. 1, Ancient I rder of Hibernians, by UIVISION NO. 1, ANCIENT | IOEI OI HIDEFINIANS,
And under the distinguished patronage of
His Worship Mayor Courrans, M. P.P., who
has kindly consented to preside.
Address by the eloquent "Man for Galway," Mr. CHAS R. DEVLIN, on the
"Work and Aims of the Irish Parlianmentary Party."
Choice program of Irish, vocal and instrumental music by artists of ability, assisted
by the Boys' Choir of St, Ann's Church,
under the direction of Mr. P. J. Sheal.
Tickets 25c and 50c. Doors open at
7 p.m. RECEPTION AT 8 P.M.

JAS. MCIVER, Sec.

JAS, MCIVER, Sec. GOD SAVE IRELAND.

Catholic Sailors' Club

ALL SAILORS WELCOME. Concert Every Wednesday Evening

All Local Talent Invited; the fivest in the City pay us a visit. MASS at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday. Sacred Concert on Sunday Even-

Open week days from 9 a.m. to 10

On Sundays, from 1 p.m. to 16

ST. PETER and COMMON Sts. SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED .- A general servant for one flat. References required. Apply after 7 p.m. to Mrs. Harrison, 666 Sherbrooke street.



Departure.

the animals in the above picture that these wild beasts reach us in the living state.

It is just as allegory, in order to indicate that we buy at the very source of fur, and also that the skins always reach us complete and in the

Everyone remembers the recent sensational arrest of schemers who sold furs made up from odds and ends obtained at low prices in several Montreel establishments.

It is, therefore, of the highest importance Ito deal with an establishment which has been in existence for a quarter of a century, and which has the biggest list of customers of any store on the Continent, and the largest and best stock in all America.

The other portion of the above picture shows the winter elegance of our beautiful "creations." As can be seen, it is a happy transformation, and in the quantity of our stylish patterns we offer fully double what can be obtained at other stores in Montreal.

It is only necessary to go through our great fur room to be convinced of the immensity of our trade. The discounts off our purchases permit us to offer

"25 p.c. to 40 p.c. better value than elsewhere for the same price."

This will never cease to be realized in the offerings at our counters.

We repeat, go elsewhere, compare, judge the article and the price, then come to see us. In this way you will buy judiciously and advantageously.

Chas. Desjardins & Co.,

1533-1541 St. Citherine street, MONTREAL.

Under the heading "Again That Web of Discord," the "Catholic Standard and Times" refers to the controversy which has been going on among leaders in Irish national af-

fairs for some weeks past in Ireland. The article, apart from its timely lessons on the immediate subject with which it deals, is, after a care ful and thoughtful perusal, calculated to make most of us, who are more or less imbued with our own importance, pause ere we disassociate ourwith a cause, a movement or an undertaking of a public character, because the majority of our countrymen may hold different views.

Our esteemed contemporary says: It is painful to learn that chagrin

at the way in which controversy in the press is being conducted in Ireland has caused Mr. William O'Brien to adopt the exctreme course of throwing up his paper, throwing up his seat in Parliament and throwing up his position on the directorate of the United Irish League. That ganization is the monument of his own zeal, his energy, his resolution to close all gaps in the Irish ranks and present once again a solid front to the enemy that throve and rejoiced for so many years over the spectacle of a divided nation and a divided party.

What reasons Mr. O'Brien advances for this singular course seem entirely inadequate. It is true he has been attacked in the press from time to time, but he ought not to quail before that. He can give very hard knocks himself, and he cannot expect to be in public life without getting as good as he gives. Mr. Davitt and the "Freeman's Journal" he singles out as special aggressors. Mr. Davitt's peculiarities as a critic are not altogether unknown to Mr. O'Brien. For several years he hung upon the flanks of the late Mr. Parnell, on the question of his land policy, but the Irish leader took the matter more phlegmatically. He scarcely minded his assailant, in fact. Mr. O'Brien ought to be satisfied to leave the issues between him and Mr. Davitt and the "Freeman's Jourto be pronounced on by the tribunal of public opinion. No doubt he is in poor health, and a man in that condition is not always able to repress a natural irritation at finding his motives misjudged and his action misconstrued. Still, he ought to have paused to weigh the effect which this sudden change of resolution might have upon the fortunes of the actional movement ere he decided to make the plunge. As it is, the resolve seems more like uncontrollable impulse than the firm proceeding of one charged with a public responsi-

In resuming the conduct of his papaper, the "Irish People," only a few days prior to the announcement of retirement, Mr. O'Brien wrote:

Enough for to-day, if I have con-vinced those who have in their hands the making or unmaking of Ireland's fortunes, that, far from having any thing to deject or dismay us, we are face to face with opportunities, rewards and incitements to complete our benign Irish Revolution, such as r fired young Irish blood before, and that for all orders, creeds and schools of Irish-born men, the wide world over, the watchword of action for the next few epoch-making years should be that which this journal has chosen for its motto:

'To unite and encourage; not to dishearten or divide.'

Now. Mr. John Dillon is no less prominent in Irish affairs than Mr. O'Brien and he, speaking only a few days previously, laid down the prinupon which discussion over the Land Act ought to be carried o -for it is a measure so complicated in its aspects that the coolest head is required for its proper considera-He said:

The fact is, and I desire to impress it most emphatically on all of you as up an immense number of very subtle and complicated questions, not all so simple and so easy that the plainest man in the country ake up his mind, at the first blush and come to a decision. These ques the people, not only in their capacity as individuals, but if I may be lowed the expression as an econo-ic unit, as I shall prove, I think,

beyond question in a moment. This question must be discussed in the fullest and freest manner possible. In my humble opinion the fuller and the freer that discussion is the better; all sides should be heard, and in my opinion any attempt to closure or stifle that discussion does not make national unity and common action, but would have a very strong effect in the opposite direction. I fee bound here to say to-day that I, for my part, feel grateful to the "Free-Journal" and other newspa pers in Ireland which have freely thrown open their columns to all sides of this great national discussion and have endeavored, according to their lights, in their editorial columns, to instruct the people intricacies of the Land Act. If so happens that I agree with word that has appeared in the editorials of the "Freeman," even if I did not agree with the views of the "Freeman" I should still feel grateful to it for the great amount of space it has given to the free and frank discussion of views in connec tion with the Land Bill. We are sorry Mr. O'Brien did no

adopt this view of the case and stick at his post. His action will not, however, disrupt the party, it is stated; but it ought to prove a warning to others that acrimonious controversy among friends-or at least such as call themselves friends, while not a little jealous of each other's success-is not the best way of dis playing that anxiety for the welfare of Ireland which all insist animates them solely. It is melancholy to behold these

recurring displays of bitterness over political questions among trusted leaders. In this particular case the outbreak of dissension may have disastrous results in more than one direction. It cannot but enkindle heat and unsettle the public mind, so that farmers seeking to avail of the Land Act may not have that coolness and mental balance requisite for There is making a sensible bargain. no earthly reason why there should be any heat over the matter. Th question is one of calculation and business capacity. Men who have claim to be regarded as patriots ought surely to be patriotic enough lay aside personal feeling unite in striving to get the most benefit they can for the long-suffering tenant farmers and the country at

SANE JUDGMENT

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

lished in England, about Canada. that it is refreshing to find some one correspondent who has seen Canada and who can see things from a Canadian standpoint. Mr. Edgar Wallace an assistant editor of the London 'Daily Mail," has been in has made a study of conditions here and has come to the conclusion that Canadians are not to be blamed if they sometimes feel hurt at the patronizing manner in which their country is treated by writers and politi cians who know absolutely nothing about Canada and who seem to care He mentions three items news that were wired across the ocean, from England to Canada, during the time of his stay in the Dominion. The three items to which he efers are these:-

"First item: Mr. Ritchie's speech in which a preference to Canada is deprecated on the ground that it might give offence to the United States. "Scond item: An extract from

Lord Robert's evidence before War Commission, in which he inform Lord Elgin's committee that Canada had no open spaces for the man oeuvring of troops.

'Third item: A cabled report of London magistrate's offer to discharge an habitual drunkard on the understanding that he would go to Canada."

Mr. Wallace was in Canada at the time, and he informed his paper that if he were a Canadian and were told that Great Britain thought more of Uncle Sam's good will than of Can ada's prosperity, he would feel a good deal of his Imperial enthusiasm dy ing out. Then, when a man of Lord Robert's world wide experience disknowledge concerning the Dominion there could be nothing else behind it than a lack of interest in Canada and of desire to know anything about her. Finally, when a magistrate in London would talk of Canada as a kind of penal colony and a dumping ground for the refuse and scum Europe, it would be about time consider whether it would pay Canada better to begin educating or son that she would not easily forget

If a few more English journalist

like Mr. Wallace were to come our way it would be a benefit both for

BISHOP LUDDEN'S CHALLENGE

(From Catholic Union and Times.)

Bishop Ludden, of Syracuse, has lately been active in making public defense of right principles, now comes forward with an offer to pay board and tuition of any student at the Syracuse University who can prove that the Jesuits ever taught the doctrine that the end justifies the means. It seems that one of the professors of philosophy at that institution, in explaining a thesis, wrote upon the blackboard the leged Jesuit principle and said that he was about to refute it. Some of the students thought, it strange that such a theory should be advocated by any religious society in the Catholic Church, and they discussed the matter among themselves. The gues tion was finally brought to the attention of Bishop Ludden, and he gave a signed statement for publica-tion in the Post-Standard. The Bishop said:

The end justifies the means is fallacy used by sophists rather than a truism. It is a well known pet phrase familiarized by its repeated and slanderous application to the Jesuits. Translated into honest phrase ology it means that to obtain any laudable end or object any and every means may be used. In our neo-pa gan age success in life is laudable nay, the only laudable end held out to the ambitious and aspiring youth,

Success means wealth by the mil lion, respectability, power, position To attain these the so-called proverb, the end justifies the means, permits nay, urges and engages any every means, and no matter what the deception or rascality employed in their use, provided they are not found out, the employers of such are lauded, admired and held models for emulation in the busines social and political world.

The man of brilliant success forms rusts, capitalizes on wind, issues stocks and rakes in shekels, bribes egislators and voters, debauches legislation and the pallot box. He enterprising, rich and powerful and, of course, respectable, especially if he plays the hypocrite and has a religious turn of mind, teaches Sunday school, leads in prayer meetings, builds churches, endows universities, hospitals and asylums. He has gain ed the end and the end justifies the

Such in practice is the real mean ng of the proverb.

A learned professor of our Syrause University is reported to have written on the blackboard to be re futed by the students: "Refute the Jesuit principle, the end justifies the means." Of course, the learned professor had no doubt whatever this is a Jesuit maxim. He did not concoct it or originate it. He can puote for it authority such as satisfies the credulous and gullible who are prepared to accept any false witagainst their neighbors, cially against neighbors they don't love. He accepted it as a postulate in common use and of unquestioned

It is found in dictionaries and cylopedias, in anti-Catholic tracts and in pulpits, a common text for preachers to hold up the Jesuits to popular execration. But a learned professor of a great university ought to be more cautious and critical than to accept on such authority accusations so opprobrious to a noted and learned body of men who differ from him in religion.

Religious tracts are always open to aspicion and cyclopedia articles have no higher sanction than that of the knowledge, accuracy and truthfulnes of the writer. A cyclopedia is useful as a reference, but no scholar will depend on it as final arbiter on dis puted matters.

Had not the gifted Robert Louis Stevenson flayed the Rev. Hyde, of Honolulu, his calumnies of Father Damien would have passed into cy clopedias and anti-Catholic tracts pagate religious slander and religiou

on the Jesuits. They seem to inherit from the Master, whose name they bear, a legacy of hate and false wit- this does not concern those who are and hated. Hated by those who do able to go out at all. not know them, loved by those who the ventilation is still more denial and exemplary lives.

esteemed faculty of the Syracuse Uniin a special manner, in our next isversity will feel grateful to me for sue we will be satisfied with giving
calling attention to what they call these few hints.

the Jesuit principle, and I hereby solemnly assert that no Jesuit even held such a principle and would not be tolerated to hold, much less to each such a principle.

And to emphasize the more my assertion I hereby state that I shall pay to any student of the university the expenses of the board and tuition during the remaining years of his studies there if he can find in any of the writings or teachings of the Jesuits, or from any authentic work whatsoever that they ever taught the doctrine that the end justifies the means, and I freely permit that his research he may invite the assistance of the learned faculty, and if he and they do not succeed I ask further for the honor and candor and honesty of the university, that whenever again shall appear on that black-board that thesis, it will be qualified by stating that it is nowhere to be found in the teaching of the Jesuits. but is falsely and calumniously puted to them.

Ventilation and Health

(By a Regular Contributor.)

We have read some very learned ar icles on the question of ventilation in which the chemical processes oxygen and carbon in regard to the human body are explained. For all whose business it is to study and atend to sanitary conditions, whether physicians, health officers, others, these articles have a deal of seful and even of necessary instruction. But for the ordinary their practical results are few, my. But we can easily reduce laws thus laid down to a few practical hints; and these we are confident will prove of great utility and immense benefit for any of our readers who will pay attention to them and put them in practice.

Now that the winter is at hand and the cold long months of seclusion are on us it is well that we should think of what is to be done to preserve health as well as to save ourselves from the inconveniences and sufferings that belong to a period of protracted cold. For health of body and ease of mind(for both go toge ther in a great degree) that which is most needed is fresh and pure air We boast our grand winter climate our clear skies, frosty air and brac ing atmosphere. These all exist; but they exist out-doors, not in the houses. The fact is that within doors there is far less good air and a far ess healthy atmosphere than in the summer time. Consequently, there is a necessity to introduce into the house a portion of the invigorating air from without.

All people have not got the mod ern appliances of ventilators, such like, in their houses; but there is in every house, no matter poor, a door and windows; and these are to be used as the ventilators. I may be said that it is too cold to open these in the midst of the winter. But the colder the day the more rapidly the change of air is effected and the less time these doors or windows need be left open. But open they must be left for a brief space no matter how cold it may be, in order to change the atmosphere of the house, at least once in twenty four hours; and this should be done in the morning, if at all possible, be cause during the long hours of the h the house.

Apart from the absolute necessity ventilation in the houses there is something else that people should re nember concerning fresh air; not ony must it be introduced sufficiently nto the house to allow the atmos phere to be purified, but it is equally necessary that people should go out and breathe the fresh air. least once daily, and if possible twice each day. Otherwise there is no guarantee against the microbes isease that are engendered close and closed in atmosphere of the house in winter time. Of course all No body of men is more loved ill, or infirm-for they may not be w their great learning, their self- sary than in ordinary cases. As on Now I know that the learned and his intention of treating this subject

Mr. Redmond And His Tenants.

On Saturday last, at the offices of Messrs. M. J. O'Connor & Co., solicitors, 2 George's street, Wexford, a meeting of the Wexford portion of the tenants on Mr. John E. Redmond's extensive estates was held for the purpose of completing the negotiations for sale of the property the tenants who are desirous of purchasing under the new Land Act.

The chair was taken by Mr. Jas. Moore, of Old Boley, who is one of the largest tenants on the estate. The chairman and Mr. M. J

O'Connor, solicitor, Wexford, plained that negotiations for the sale had commenced over 12 months ago. Mr. O'Connor read the correspondence which had taken place between his firm and that of Messrs. O'Keeffe & Lynch, of 24 Kildare street, Dublin, who are solicitors for Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., and who carriage of the sale. This correspondence took place in June and July, 1902, shortly after the death late owner, Lieutenant-Genera John Patrick Redmönd. It showed that the estate had been in the Land Judge's Court, and that in the General's lifetime and order had made by the Land Judge, with the concurrence of the incumbrancers. staying the sale of the entire of the estate, and that on the death of the General, Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., became the owner in fee simple. but he had at that time no beneficial interest in it. He was quite willing to sell in 1902 as far as he was concerned, but the incumbrancers were not satisfied with prices that would not pay off the charges.

In addition to the ordinary charges there are some jointures and annuities, one of these a very large one, something like £1,000 a year, that has to be paid to the general's wilow. Since the new act Messrs, O'Connor & Co. have been in communication with Messrs. Little & Nunn, the well known agents in Wexford, who have always been receivers or this estate. Mr. Redmond kindly told his agents that he was villing to sell at any price that would get him out. Negotiations have been taking place between O'Connor & Co. and Messrs. Little & Nunn for the last month, and the orrespondence was read on Saturday at the meeting. Messrs. Little Nunn thought at first that the low est price they could take for the estate, having regard to the heavy incumbrances and the annuities in lieu of which they would have to buy government annuities, would be 3s 6d in the £ on second-term rents and 5s in the £ on first-term rents. How ever, as a result of the meeting on Saturday, Mr. M. J. O'Connor Messrs. Little & Nunn went over the figures again, and communicated with Mr. John E. Redmond, with the sult that 4s in the £-that is 20 per cent.—is to be given by the sale on

econd-term rents and first-term

rents fixed since 1896, whilst first-term rents fixed before or 1896 the reduction by the sale is to be 5s in the £, or 25 per cent. In addition to this, Mr. Redmond is to take a half year's rent in discharge of all arrears up to the present gale day, so that when each tenant pays half year's rent now, he will clear of all rent up to the 29th of September or 1st of November, cording to which ever his gale day is. The sale at 20 per cent. on chase, whilst at 25 per cent. on the first-term rents means 23 years' pur chase. It was clearly shown by Messrs. Little & Nunn that the sale ould not possibly be had at a lesser price under the circumstances. When eiutenant-General Redmond died in March, 1902, the arrears due upon the estate amounted to nearly 000. These arrears became the legal property of his personal representa ives, as he was tenant for life of the estate, and in order to prevent covery of these arrears, Mr. J. Redmond had to buy them up from his uncle's representatives. These ar rears he has forgiven altogether now and this is a very big item. It takes a heavy burden off the tenants, who are very grateful to Mr. Redmond for his kindness in this matter. Besides this, it has been agreed by Mr. Red mond that from the gale day in last September or next month no more who are only to pay from that date ount of their purchase money, so that it will be the same to them as if the

will be receiving their 4s in the £ reduction, whilst the other tenents will be receiving their 5s in the £ reduction. The tenants passed a resolution thanking Mr. Redmond for his kindness in the matter, and stating that, in consideration of the low rental, and of the peculiar character of the family charges and the jointures, and more especially in consideration of his efforts for the tenantry of Ireland, they were all quite satisfied with the prices that had been agreed upon, and were very grateful to him for his kindness, as they appreciated that he was making a personal sacrifice. They also thanked the agents, Messrs. Little & Nonn, for their kindness.

The meeting which -took place on Saturday included the tenants on the ownlands of Maytown, Hill of Sea, Walsheslough, Rathdowney, Fardystown, Newtown, Ballyvalogue, Fallyhenigan, Old Boley, and Cornwall, They are situated within six or sev. on miles from the town of Wexford. The land is very good and the tenants are very prosperous. The reason why the tenants met first was because Messrs. O'Connor & Co. had i.een in communication with Messrs. O'Kceffe & Lynch and with the agents for the last twelve months, as before stated, The tenants on the rest of the estate, which is situated at Knockree, Robinstown, and Palace, near New Ross, or a deputation from them, will hold a meeting next week at the offices of their solicitors, Messrs, Colfer & Gethin, and no doubt they will also agree. Of course, portion of the estate cannot be sold unless all agree, as all the estate is subject to the charges and annuities.

The estate came to Mr. Redmond n March, 1902, when he became herr to his uncle, Lieutenant-General John Patrick Redmond, C.B., who was the eldest son of the late Walter Patrick Redmond, of Robinstown County Wexford, and Pembroke House, Dublin, brother of the late W. A. Redmond, M.P. for Wexford.

The tenants have reason to be well pleased with the amicable way in which the negotiations have been carried out. Messrs. O'Connor & Co., who negotiated the sale for the ten ants, are the well known firm who have carried out so many throughout the counties of Wickiew Wexford. They have bought more land for the tenants than other firm in Ireland.

It should be mentioned that about half the Redmond estate consists of tenants who have had second term rents fixed, and a great number of the other half are nonjudicial tenants who have obtained a temporary abatement of 3s in the C. Their net rents-that is, the rents they actually pay-will be taken as the rents for the basis of the purchase. they will be treated as first judicial tenants. In other words, they be just receiving 8s in the £ by the sale.

From the position of the estate that is, having regard to the charges and incumbrances-there could have been no sale under the old Acts, because the Ashbourne prices not have paid the incumbrances, not to speak of the jointures or annuities. If it were not, therefore, the passing of the present Act, tenants on this estate could not have had the advantage of land purchase and the reductions which they will receive thereby.—Irish People, Publin Oct 24.

THE VATICAN FIRE.

Of course the fact that representatives of the civil power were welcomed in the Vatican has become foundations of fresh reports of a likely reconciliation between the spoiled and the despoiler. It is well, ever, to recollect that the municipal representatives are quite distinc from the political, and that the work of the fire-fiend makes all men for the moment. That the accident will lead to political argument likely, nevertheless, for already the Roman "Tribuna," an anti-Papal organ, is crying out against the can employees, whom it accuses reasures to run such risks. posite is of course the case, for whe the number of rooms, eleven sand, in the Vatican is considered the marvel is that fire is so exceed ingly rare. A serious fire occurring once in so many years proves indee that the most watchful care and exreme skill are combined in protect Multiply the number of room he Vatican constitutes practically own of houses, by the numberears since the last outbreak, ny fire insurance company would re ard the Vatican as a "risk" les

The School Question In Engla

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be Catholic schools.

Their plea for this is

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conscience forbids them t to the teaching of a relig they do not believe. If sciences are so sensitiv point, why are they so i our susceptibilities? R taught in provided school wards that teaching Cat to pay their share. This ationalism, or by whatev choose to call it, is a fo struction in which Catho believe, to which they scientiously as strongly object theirs. How can cates of this system cont us'to pay for their scho they refuse to contribut But is it true that they denominational teaching? it. In Leeds Catholics schools with 7,000 places dren. At the modest estin per place they have found The interest on this sum the amount they are savin each year. Besides this keeping their schools in re small item. Thus they have are paying heavily for th teaching religion to dren. Here, then, in the Leeds the tenderest cons feel no qualms about payir cation rate. Those who t minational religion have p their privilege many times are still paying for it. No thing of the education pended on the teaching of our schools.

Their second cry is for po trol. This reduced to its es nent of teachers by the edu thority without reference gion. That authority alres controls our schools in other t determines the secular te fixes the salaries, it settles er and qualifications of the ers, the schools cannot be without its permission nor without its permission, it s all the expenses of the scho ing only is left to our me the appointment of Catholic his right they seek to wre us. They wish to have the to put our children in the teacher who may be of a religion—a mee...
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SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1908. eiving their 4s in the £ rewhilst the other tenants ceiving their 5s in the £ The The tenants passed a renanking Mr. Redmond for School ss in the matter, and statconsideration of the low of the peculiar character ily charges and the joinmore especially in consihis efforts for the tenantnd, they were all quite sathe prices that had been and were very grateful his kindness, as they aphat he was making a perfice. They also thanked

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In view of the municipal elections at Leeds, England, and, perhaps of a larger appeal to the electorate of the ntry, the Bishop of Leeds has issued the following letter to his clergy and people, placing before them a strikingly lucid statement of the issues at stake in the matter of the future of Catholic schools:

The Education Act of 1902 has not placed the voluntary schools on a level with the provided schools. Still the inequality, and it affords no small relief when it is adninistered in a fair and liberal spirit. But in the hands of prejudiced illiberal men it may easily renew, in another form, that intolerable strain to which voluntary were so long subject. It would be the height of unwisdom on the part of Catholics, by their own act, to give the administration of the law to any party hostile to their schools; and now on the eve of an election, the main issue of which will be to decide into whose care their schools are to be given, it is most necessary for them to weigh their course of action. Happily or unhappily there is no room for hesitation; both the parties striving for power have spoken their minds clearly

One party have declared themselves the uncompromising enemies of voluntary schools. They wish to withpublic support from our schools, and to this end they even encourage their followers to offer resistance to the law. They also aim at depriving us of the appointment of our teachers; in a word, to destroy our schools. Without proper help from public funds schools cannot be carried on; without Catholic teachers they cease to be Catholic schools.

Their plea for this is twofold. In

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eacher who may be of any or no

gion—a Methodist, a member of Church of England, an infidel.

s religion, or want of religion, s religio

ool may be Catholic, their parents

ntrols our schools in other respects

without reference to reli

our schools.

this

the first place they say that their conscience forbids them to contribute to the teaching of a religion in which they do not believe. If their conciences are so sensitive on point, why are they so indifferent to susceptibilities? Religion taught in provided schools, and towards that teaching Catholics have to pay their share. This undenominationalism, or by whatever name you choose to call it, is a form of instruction in which Catholics do not believe, to which they object con scientiously as strongly as any can object theirs. How can the advocates of this system continue to ask s'to pay for their schools, they refuse to contribute to ours? But is it true that they do pay for denominational teaching? Far it. In Leeds Catholics have built schools with 7,000 places for children. At the modest estimate of \$50

ng regard to the charges ances-there could have under the old Acts, beshbourne prices d the incumbrances, net the jointures or annu per place they have found \$350,000. ere not, therefore, for The interest on this sum represents of the present Act. the amount they are saving the rates his estate could not have each year. Besides this they antage of land purchas keeping their schools in repair - no luctions which small item. Thus they have paid and by.-Irish People, Pubare paying heavily for the privilege teaching religion to their chil-Leeds the tenderest conscience need feel no qualms about paying the education rate. Those who teach denominational religion have paid for

ATICAN FIRE.

the fact that representa-

civil power were welcom-atican has become the of fresh reports of a liketion between the spoiled poiler. It is well, howare quite distinct itical, and that the work end makes all men one nent. That the acciden o political argument is theless, for already the buna," an anti-Papal or-ng out against the Vaties, whom it accuses in permitting countle run such risks course the case, for when of rooms, eleven thouse Vatican is considered, s that fire is so exceed A serious fire occurring st watchful care and ex are combined in proteconstitutes practically also the last outbreak, and rance company would retican as a "risk" les her.-London Universe.

or possibly hates and despise the Catholic faith. It is no answer to say that a teacher's business is to instruct in secular subjects only, that he has nothing to do with religion He must, in spite of himself, exercise an influence, religious or irreligious, Question at all times. He cannot help showing what is in him. "Out of the abundance of the heart the speaketh." A non-Catholic In England. teacher cannot help chilling the faith young and tender souls, by silence, by insinuation, by open sneers. Catholics know the value of Catholic teachers. Whether such teachers wear the religious habit or not, they know the children are in safe keeping; that they will hear no word of irreverence no ignorant sneers against the truth of holy faith. On the contrary, religion will unconsciously influence the relations of children and teachers, the atmosphere of the school life will

> be a nursery of religion. To deprive our schools of Catholic teachers is to destroy their character as Catholic schools.

be redolent of faith-the school will

The question, then, before our flock In whose hands shall the adis this: ministration of the Education Act be placed? In the hands of those who wish to give both Council schools and voluntary schools the full benefit of the Act, and who have already given proof of their sincerity?-or in the hands of those who openly profess a bitter hostility to voluntary schools? who never having sacrificed a penny of their own for the education of children, desire to wrest from us the fruits of our labors and sacri-

This is surely an occasion on which Catholics should give their fellowcitizens a strong and convincing proof of their attachment to their schools, of their fixed resolve maintain the Catholic character their schools. We are not making this appeal to their loyalty without due deliberation. Last week we summoned a meeting of the head priests of the city to discuss the matter, it was decided unanimously without dissentient voice, that the present attitude of parties in Leeds leaves Catholics no choice as to the side they should take at the coming elections. They must stand for those who will support their schools. They must oppose that party which seeks to destroy them. We beg of our flock to follow the lead of their priests This is a purely religious questionone affecting deeply the salvation of our children. Let the Catholics of Leeds be loyal. Now for many years you have spent your best efforts in the building and maintenance of your schools. Your schools are among your most cherished possessions. You will not, by your own act, leave them at the mercy of any who would injure to destroy them. Whatever may be the issue of this contest, we feel confident that the Catholics of Leeds will be true to themselves their faith, and their past.

We pray God that no temporal considerations may mar that unity which should distinguish Catholics at all times when the question at stake is one of Catholic faith. We confess that it is with great reluctance we have spoken in this strain. It is odious to us to wear even the appearance of partizanship. We are debtors to all, to the wise and the unwise, and we have no other ambition in the world except to bring all to the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ. What causes us the greater regret is the fact that there are amongst those whom we must count as our opponents on this occasion many men enlightened in mind too pleased that the means as well as liberal in heart, to whom the Catholics of this city are indepted for many educational and other benefits. We are persuaded, however, that any opposition, they may show to our schools arises rather from ignorance than ill-will, or from any spirit of unfairness

a brighter future when the claim of Catholic parents to have their children educated in their own schools and in the only manner which their onscience approves will be acknow ledged by all as just, without distinction of party. We exhort priests and flock to hasten that day by explaining patiently and without bitterness, as opportunity offers, the nature and justice of Catholic claims On the present occasion, as we have explained, we are compelled to throw all our weight into one scale, as on a begged you to cast it into the oppo site scale; and we ourselves, as came your Chief Pastor, set you the example-and with the happiest refident that we shall have your undithy of the name, could refuse to do his utmost, without fear or favor of s ardently desire to see them any party, for the safeguarding of ught up in their own faith, but a party says that, if they so wish these children shall be trained by May the good God guide you and who cares nothing for their relibilities. any party, for the safeguarding of his school and the faith of his little

THE FREE SCHOOL NOTION. cent reunion of the congrega tion of St. Mary's Church, Derby, his Lordship the Bishop of Nottingham touched upon the question of Catho lic education, which in this country and in the neighboring republic well as in Europe, is the one that towers over all other questions of the day. Incidentally His Lordship ferred to the "free school" cry which is heard from the lips of unthinking men on the one hand and of a class who have some personal aims to pronote, on the other.

His Lordship said it was a conoling thing to see a large parish like this united as one, and animated by one spirit. Speaking of the schools, His Lordship said when the new Education Act was in the he foresaw difficulties, and those difficulties had become even greater than they at first appeared. One thing to be thankful for, however, was that the schools had been placed on the same footing and level as others, and the teachers paid on the same scale. People now spoke of the schools being free, and of everything as "couleur de rose;" but he wished to remind them that the fabric needed maintaining.

The up-keep of St. Mary's schools still rested upon Mgr. McKenna's shoulders, and it would be necessary for the congregation to afford him help and assistance in order to maintain the schools in a proper and efficient condition. Alluding to the opposition made to the Education Act, the Bishop said he found the Nonconformists had no sense of reason. They wanted Catholics to contribute towards their education, but opposed the measure that had been par bring about a just and equitable arrangement, placing all schools on th ame level. It was a factious opposition which would die out, and hoped that in the future all would work together with one object view-namely, to give to the children good and Christian education.

"IRISH IN LONDON."-This is the itle of a department in the London 'Universe." a Catholic weekly, in from week to week is chronicled the work of an enthusiastic secion of our race who devote their eisure hours to various religious and national organizations. In future ears this weekly column may be of mmense value to the historian as a ecord of the organizations and their objects of our time.

From that department we clip the following item which illustrates the practical and courageous methods of ur countrymen in the most populous city of the world. It is as

The Clapham 'Father O'Coigley' Branch of the Irish National Society having requested the Borough Cour cil candidates for the Clapham South Ward to give assurances of sympathetic treatment of Catholic schools an early reply of a satisfactory na ture was received from the Conserva tive candidates. Subsequently, in writing to Mr. O'Hart, Mr. Kipling, on behalf of the other Progressive candidates and himself, 'Yes' to the questions put, promised, if elected, to administer the as they found it, and not try to twist it for any political purposes. Mr. Kipling added, "I recognize good work and self-sacrifice Catholic Church in rescuing the children from ignorance, and am only een found to equip the schools efficiently, as I believe it is the duty of the State to assist in providing the best education for our children. Mr. Kipling has, we are glad to notice been returned.

PROGRESS OF ONE YEAR. - Of the extension of parishes and erecion of churches a contemporary says: Never in the history of the dioces of Southwark has so much been done in one single year, as has been ac complished in the year that is drawseemed almost impossible to meet, in an adequate way, the ever increasing needs of South London, but lo and behold! before the year has run its course, five new churches have been erected, sites secured in ten other places, and the means promised commence building on more than one

A WILL.-Mr. John Murphy, Kingston, Aigburth road, and of the nanufacturer, who died on the 30th July last, aged 71 years, appointed as executrices and executors of his will, dated April 1901, with a coditers Miss Emma Murphy and Miss Elizabeth Murphy, Mr. Alfred Ad-

Manbro, of 14, Blackstock street, Liverpool, merchant, and Mr. James Elston Waring, of Bold street. Liverpool, cabinet-maker, valued his estate at about \$150,000 Mr. Murphy bequeathed various sums to charitable institutions, and left the ultimate residue of his estates as to two-sevenths for each daughters, the said Emma and Elizabeth and Mrs. Annie Donnelly, and as to the remaining one-seventh for his granddaughter, Miss Agnes Irene Lloyd, but subject to restrictions as to her marrying one of the Catholic religion.

CIVIC CANDIDATES. - This important matter is considered with such care in Salford. At a recent meeting of the Catholic Registration Association of that place, held at the Bishop's House. Dean Cooke presided. Some important business was transacted, chief of wh ch was the replies received from the candidates in the ensuing Salford municipal tions to the letter issued by the association respecting their views the two following questions: 1. If elected to the Salford Council would you be in favor of Roman Catholic schools being kept on a footing of equality with the provided (Council) chools? 2. Would you vote in favor of the Catholics being represented or the Education Committee in proporto their numbers in the ough, or having at least as many representatives on it as they have at present? The replies from andidates were considered satisfac

MODERN CIVILIZATION .- Under he heading "Can it be True?" 'Catholic Times' of Liverpool, Eng., says:-

Again and again have we chron cled our conviction that the provifor the poor and toiling masses of our countrymen was the question of the hour. Looking into the pages of Mr. George Haw's "Britain Homes," the other day, we came across some startling facts like these; instances where man, wife and six children slept in a single room, four of the children sleeping in one bed at time when they were all suffering from measles; where man, wife, three daughters (aged 13, 16, and 22,) and two sons (aged 11 and 18,) occupied the same bedroom. And the autho says: "The picture is made no brighter by the knowledge that some of these overcrowded, insanitary cotof rural England are owned tages by famous colleges, among which Queen's, St. John's, and Emmanuel Colleges at Cambridge, and New College, Oxford, are great offenders. Can it be true? That callous landlords may commit these deeds know; but that cultured scholars obtain their intellectual advancement at the cost of so much human wretchedness we can hardly bring ourselves to believe. We have heard of municipal corporations owning slum property; but we were not prepared to find Oxford and Cambridge among hose who sin against the primary rights of the poor laborers. Must hu man prosperity be built upon such foundations of injustice? And can culture be gained only by the cultivation of one of the most crying evils of our time, insanitary dwellings?

"Only Protestant" in a

"Augustus," writing in the New York "Observer" (Presbyterian), describes a visit to Prince Edward Is land. Of the town of Tignish and its Catholic inhabitants he says:

of one's journey even though the inn be small, the night rainy. and the outlook for fair weather, fishing and sight-seeing rather dismal. The little inn was comfortable, the flags were flying in front of the church, where service had been held in memory of Pope Leo XIII., and the population vas walking about in a pouring rain without umbrellas, as if it was the ordinary condition of the atmos-phere. I had a friendly chat with a priest, over a good fire, who told me only Protestant in town. The days of religious persecution are over, and I slept more peacefully in this village of Scotch and Acadian Catholics than I could have done in the Edinburgh of John Knox, or the whistle of the wind and the roar from ing in Tignish, By and by these

Notes from Scotland

OPEN AIR ADDRESSES. - The open-air address of Father Power, S. J., to non-Catholics in the Scottish capital continue to attract general and widespread attention, says a correspondent of the "Catholic Times." week "The British Weekly" made the rev. gentleman's spiritual campaign the subject of a significant paragraph wherein his ability, erudition, and imposing presence, as as his mode of reasoning, were flatteringly commented upon and the candid admission made by this powerful organ of the Nonconformist oody that his discourses were bound to make an impression on minds. A leading Scottish daily quoted the paragraph and gave it in arge lettering the truthful title of "Activity of the Jesuit Fathers in the Scottish Capital."

A NEW CATHOLIC MISSION. -Pending the building of the chapel of a forthcoming new mission at Whiteinch, the ecclesiastical authorities have rented from the November term the Burgh Hall for the Sundays, on which shortly after the 11th inst... there will always be two services until the chapel is built.

REWARDS FOR TEMPLARS .- The following veteran members of St. Francis' League of the Cross have een presented by their zealous spiritual director, Father Cuthbert Wood. O.F.M., with gold crosses for teen years' fidelity to their pledges of total abstinence:-Messrs. P. MacDermott Charles MacDermott Jas MacDermott, T. Gaughan, S. McDevitt, D. Lannigan, P. McNamara, P. Broadley, T. Daly, P. Cassidy, Ed. Fitzpatrick, Jas. Docherty, Jas. Mal-P. Kevany, N. Cairns, H. M. T. McGurty, Wm. James Fitzpatrick, and Edward Mc-Namara. The names are suggestion of thoughts of national pride.

DONEGAL MEN .- On the 26th annual festival of the natives of Donegal resident in the West of Scotland takes place in the Glasgow City Hall. The chair is to be occupied by the Rev. Monsignor McGlynn, P. P., V.G., Stranorlar, Ireland.

YOUNG MEN.-Much is being done n Catholic parished to unite the young men. The old church at Bohas been reconstructed and transformed into a suitable recrea tion room for the young men of the tion with the local League of the

An Outrage in a Paris Church.

Writing from Paris on Sunday, the correspondent of the "Daily Tele-Belleville is again agitated owing

to the action of the revolutionist anti-clericals, who are credited with having sent some of their adherents to try and blow up part of the door of the parish church of that dis-YTINCE LOWARD ISIAND IOWN trict. In this edifice, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, a bomb, filled with dynamite, or some other explosive, burst recently, but injured nobody. In May last the anti-clericals invaded the same church during a service, but they were repulsed vigorously by some of the militant Christians, who happened to be in the building at the time. A few years ago another church, that of St. laged by the Anarchists. The bomb which was put inside the door of St. John the Baptist's Church was prob resting on the poor-box. explosion occurred at about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, while the priests were hearing confessions. There was a considerable number of vigil of All Saints. The noise terrific, and the poor-box, a strong oaken structure, was damaged. A panic was caused immediately, and eople rushed fowards the doc they were soon assured that only small mischief had been done, and

that there was no cause for alarm. fessional at the time of the explo on, states that he was nearly lifted off his seat. He thought that th whole church was coming down. Th noise was like that of a cannon when fired. It was heard for miles round,

that it was a heap of ruins. The explosion was proceeded by a flame, which the first vicar saw rising towards the roof of the building. ecclesiastic once ran towards where the bomb had gone off, expecting to find persons killed or injured, but not a soul was hurt.

The police entered the edifice and made a diligent search everywhere for the dynamiter, but found nobody. The man had been luckier than the Anarchist who some years ago threw a bomb into the Madeleine and was killed by the explosion. The perpetrator of the outrage in the Church of St. John the Baptist, at ville, succeeded in making a clear escape. The fragments of the vere carried away to the Municipal Laboratory to be examined by M. Girard, a specialist, who for years past has undoubtedly had a remarkable deal of experience with explo-

To-day the police continued their investigations at the church, questioned a small boy and some adults who saw the supposed dynamiter. All these could say was that before the explosion occurred they observed a dark-looking man enter the edifice carrying something under his shabby brown overcoat. It is said, on the other hand, that the outrage was perpetrated by two rather welldressed young men, one of whom watched while the other deposited the bomb on the poor-box.

To-day the Church of St. John the Baptist was crowded during the Masses. The parish priest, Abbe Sara, alluded to the outrage in his sermon at 10 o'clock, and stated that he did not know why the church should be selected for such iniquitous demonstrations, as he and everybody connected with it never made enemies, never offended anyone, and ways confined themselves to doing their duty in instructing the people, attending the sick, and assisting the

The police officials affect to make light of the outrage. M. Touny, for instance, states that the word bomb can hardly be applied to the explosive, which was only a sort of squib, wrapped up in a revolutionist paper, small wooden box. The noise of the explosion was great, but very little damage was found to be done when the smole cleared away. The police deny that there was found posted on one of the pillars of the building a notice to the effect that the explo-sion was only a warning and that

A MODEST BEGINNING.

Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland, a little while before the adjournment of the United States Senate last March, heard Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, scolding a page for carelessness in delivering cards.

"I will have you dismissed," said Senator Aldrich to the boy; "this card was given to you to more than two hours ago and I have been here in my seat all the time. What is your name?"

"Gently, gently, Aldrich," Senator Gorman interrupted, laying his hand on the angry Rhode Islander's shoulder; "give the boy a show. I often made the same mistake myself. Let it pass this time."

"You often made the same mis-

take!" echoed Senator Aldrich. "Often," Senator Gorman replied. 'Don't you know that I first entered the Senate as a page nearly fifty years ago? I have never forgotten those days. You have no idea what a hard time a page has, with a half dozen Senators calling him at the same time and all of them in a hurry. He is bound to make mistakes? If I had been dismissed for a little delay in delivering a card, I should not, probably, be in the Senate today.'

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OUR **OTTAWA** LETTER

(From an Occasional Correspondent)

We notice up here that the daily

press of our city, French and Eng-

lish, announced, last week, with a

regular flourish of trumpets and with

all the exultation that generally ac-

companies what is called a "scoop," or some great discovery, that Edward Farrar, former editor of the "Mail," in the days of Sir John, is engaged preparing campaign literature for the present Government, and occupies an office in the House of Commons. And these bright and sharp dailies imagine that they have displayed a cunning worthy of Sher-Holmes in ferretting out this great secret. Where have been all ents," their "special representatives at Ottawa," and their "members of the Press Gallery," all through the seven and a half months of last ses-Surely they know Mr. Farrar by sight. And certainly the are not so green as to suppose that it was exercise that he made his thrice daily excrusions to the House of Commons, since early in March last, and, above all, that it was not to prepare love-songs or circus pasters, that he stacked room 50 with blue books and occupied the same, night and day, since before Easter. If they have only discovered this fact three weeks after the session, it is about time that some journalist would sug-

If it were "worth the powder" it would not be hard to point out to the readers of the "True Witness" that, while they are told by interested outsiders that they must seek for all fresh and reliable news in the daily press, in reality their own paper is more exact, more up-to-date, and frequently better informed on the most ordinary political, social and general happenings, than are any of those organs, with their small regiments of reporters.

gest a "gerrymander" of the gallery-

especially that section of it that holds

of the

the newsy correspondents

Montreal daily press.

This is something that you have sought, many times, to impress upon the Catholic reader, and it might be no harm if, from time to time, you were to take advantage of these frequent slips and wakings up of the daily press, to illustrate and substantiate your claim. It may not be your desire to go outside the limits of your own special sphere; but why not make it evident to the public that your paper is not only well informed, but better informed than any other upon all subjects- especially those of a religious character, nonetheless upon those that affect the political and national, commercial and industrial, educational and so cial spheres.

In the absence of any special news from the Capital, and in the absence also of one who has, I understand, sent you some correspondence during the past session, I have taken the liberty of addressing you this letter from the Capital, in the hope that my little word may not be without effect in stirring up the Catholics of our Dominion, to the advisability and necessity of looking to their awn press and of giving it proper encouragement.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.—All classes of the community joined in congratulations to Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of State, and to Mrs. Scott on the occasion of the celebration of the golden jubilee of their marriage.

In half a century of public life Mr. Scott has accomplished much for the well being of Canada, and yet at the advanced age of seventy-eight years he is possessed of a keenness of in-tellect and a vigor of body that is lacking with many men twenty years his junior. He has lived by rules dictated by his own judgment and from the example his life affords they are around him. Throughout active participation in the public life of m cipal, provincial and federal politics. all these years he has retained name unsullied by even the suspicion of wrongdoing. His has been a car-eer which the Canadian youth should

encouraged to emulate. Hon. Mr. Scott was born in Pres cott, but has spent his whole life in since coming to this community man's estate. Fifty-one years ago he was chosen chief magistrate of town and five years later was honorfederation found him a member of the Toronto House, where he continued

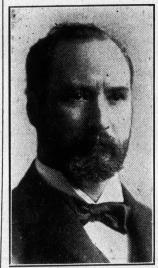
until 1873, removing to the large

arena of Federal politics to enter the administration of Hon, Alexander Mackenzie. Throughout eighteen years of opposition he led the Liberal party in the Senate, and, then became Cabinet colleague of Sir Wilfrid Laurier with the same portfolio as he had administered under Mr. Macken-

Mrs. Scott is a native of Dublin, Ireland, and in younger life was endowed with exceptional talent as singer. Her marriage was celebrated in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Scott came at once to Bytown, whose progress and development she has witnessed to the proud position which Ottawa occupies to-day. In addition to household cares she has found time to assist in many good causes. At present she is a vice-president of the cal council of the National Council of Women, established by the Countess

The venerable jubilarians were recipients of gifts and congratulatory letters and telegrams from England and different parts of Canada.

Catholic Sailors' Club,



MR. ROBERT BICKERDIKE, M. P.

The large audience present at th Club on Wednesday evening enjoyed one of the best concerts of the season now fast drawing to a close. Under the direction of Madame and Miss Tootsie Durand it was sure to be a

Mr. Robert Bickerdike, M.P., occu pied the chair, and made a practical speech, during the course of which he indulged in a retrospect of the immense changes which had taken place in the harbor of Montreal.

The programme was exceptionally good, and the sailors were especially well received. Those that contributed are as follows:-Madame and Miss Tootsie Durand, Miss Josie Harrington, Miss Walker, Mr. M. J. Power Charles S. Scott, Mr. J. T. Connolly; Seamen O'Donnell and Vickers, teamship Montcalm; F. Kelly, steamship Lakonia; Teddy Fitzgerald, Thos. Carr, steamship Mount Temple; T. Harper, and Solomon Fields, steamship Manchester Importer; Wm. Coughlan, steamship Parisian, sailors' hornpipe. Miss Orton accompan

The last concert of the season will take place next Wednesday evening, under the direction of the James Mc-

Dr. F. J. Hackett Will Lecture.

The second of the series of lectures to be given under the auspices of the Loyola Literary Club, will be delivered by Dr. F. J. Hackett, on Wed sday, the 25th inst., in the Jesuit Library Hall, Bleury street. In ad dition to Dr. Hackett's address, there will be a musical programme and an enjoyable evening is in store for the of the Club will be made quite wel-The committee hope, however, that there will be no late comers The lecture will begin at 8.15.

A Week's Anniversaries

The 16th November recalls so very interesting and even important events. Tiberius Caesar, the persecu-tor of the Christians, was born on the 16th November, in the year 42. On the same date, in 1754, William Marsden, the famous Irish Oriental scholar, came into the world. In 1825, on the same date, Commodo McDonough died. It was on the 16th November, 1847, the year of misfortunes for weak and suffering nations, that the famine in Ireland reached its climax, and that Poland was partitioned by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. Two sadder "pictures in the Book of Time" have not been ever recorded.

The 17th November is a day that, as far as English history is concerned, recalls nothing very pleasant for Catholics. It is known, or known as "Queen Elizabeth's Day," in London. It was on the 17th November, 1679, that in commemoration of the "Virgin Queen" the Pope vas burned in effigy in the city of London. What a contrast between that day and the present. Two centuries and a quarter of civilization have considerably altered the sentiments of the world. On the 17th November, 1765, Marshal MacDonald the Spanish representative of that great Irish family, was born. It was on the 17th Nevember, 1800, that the seat of the American Government was removed, for all time, to Washington, D.C. In 1869, on the 17th November, the Suez Canal was opened. The memories of De Lesseps, o his mighty triumphs, his subsequent failures, his meteoric career, and his sad ending all flash back with the mention of that event. On the 17th November, 1871, the Irish poet, Joseph Brennan died.

On the 18th November, 1558, the famous Cardinal Pole closed in death his remarkable career. On the same date, in 1861, the first regiment of the American Irish Brigade, General Meagher, arrived at Washington, D.C. That was the beginning of a grand career of three years that was destined to add fresh laurels to the Irish race, as the parent of heroe patriots. The 18th November, 1873, was the first day of the famous Home Rule Conference,

TWENTY-SIX YEARS

IN FIRE BRIGADE



CAPTAIN DOLAN.

of the Montreal Fire Brigade, Captain Dolan, of Notre Dame street east station, was made the recipient of many congratulations this week when it became known that he had completed the 26th year of his association with the brigade.

Captain Dolan is a zealous Catholic and a patriotic Irishman. He is prominent and esteemed in St. Mary's H. His record is full of incidents of

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

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New White Mercerized Blouse Mattings Plain and Fancy Patterns, prices from 25c per yard.

Special Values in White and Colorei WOOL BLANKETS The Best English, Scotch and Canadian

White Wool Blankets, from \$1.60 per pair Gray Wool Blankets, from \$1.50 per pair Colored Wool Blakets, from \$1.25 per pair

SHECIAL VALUES IN SILKS.

New Fancy Blouse Silks, 35c, 50c, 75e, 81.00 yard. New Plaip Tamaline Silk, all colors, 80c

yard.

New Black Taffeta Silks, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c, \$1 00 yard.

New Colored Taffeta Silks, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00 yard.

New Colored China Silks, 25c, 40c, 50c

yard. New Shepherd Check Silks, 500, 650. 750 yard. New Peau de Soie, Black and all Colors,

50c yard. New Fancy Peau de Soie, 50c yard. Country Orders Carofully Filled.

JOHN MURPHY&CO.

Terms Cash Telephone Up, 2740

S.CARSLEY Co.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Made by Specialists, whose undi-vided time is devoted to producing Boys' Clothing Such are more skil-ful in their particular line than any all round men could possibly be.

Boys' Fancy Navy Blue Russian Overcoats, velvet collar, braided front, brass buttons, patent leather belt. \$5 90

MEN'S HATS.

LIMITED

The quantities bought always regulate the prices paid. We are large quantity buyers, and our patrons, reap the benefit, for newhere else are such values as the undernoted to be secured.

Men's and Youths' Fall and Winter Caps, made of Navy or Fancy Tweed, shuare top or golf shape

Men's Up-to-Date Furnishings, Supremely Satisfactory Values

There are finer grades—higher in price, as is to be expected, but that coesn't alter the conditions that the undernoted features at their respective prices are desirable investments.

50c, 82c and \$1.00. MEN'S FLANNELETTE PYJAMA SUITS, fancy blue and pink stripes, heavy white frog fastenings, Military collar. Any size for.

MEN'S MEDIUM WEIGHT, FINE WOOL HEATHER MIXTURE HALF HOSE, sizes 94 to 114. Price, which includes a card of mending wool, per pair... 36e
MEN'S TAN OR BROWN MOCHA GLOVES, wool lined, 1 stud fastener. Sizes, 7½ to 10. Per pair. (Store No. 3, St. James street side, Ground Floor.) 80e

A Magnificent Range of Bed Comforters

\$1 40 is the minimum price for a sensible weight and serviceable size Comforter, 64 x 84 in.. \$15.00 the maximum. There is certainly some. thing between these two prices to suit every fancy.

A SECOND IMPORTATION OF COMFORTERS just passed into stock, includes a range of the minimum price line mentioned above Both sides are covered alike, with bright colored Silkoline. The size, as stated, is 64 x 84 in. Price 81.40

A BETIER LINE—Better quality and a larger size, suitable for double bed,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR LADIES' Fleeced Underverts, high neck, long sleeves.......... 44c

LADIES Fleeced Combinations, high

LADIES' HOSIERY. The Big Store's values win business in any comparison. LADIES' Heavy Rib Wool Hose Per

LADIES' 2 and 1 Rib Black Cash-

... S. CARSLEY Co.

,765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 St. James Street Montrea

CARPETS!

All this month our Unloading Sale will interest every one purchasing Carpets, Rugs, Curtains, Shades, Drapes, Oilcloths, Beds and Bedding.

Our low prices and large discounts convince all purchasers of our sincerity in doing as we advertise.

See our NOVELTIES in FURNISHINGS.

THOMAS LIGGET, ST. CATHERINE STREET

Circuit Court of the District of Circuit Court of the District of Montreal Montreal

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 4553.

David Madore, of the City of Montreal, hardware merchant, Plaintiff. Adjutor Noreau, formerly of the

city of St. Hyacinthe, and now abent from this province, The defendant is ordered to appear

within one month. Montreal, 7th August, 1903

(By order)
J. CARTIER, Deputy Clerk of said Court.

M. DESJARDINS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Circuit Court of the District of Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 12820.

David Madore, of the City of Montreal, hardware merchant,

Ferdinand Perreault, formerly mer hant of the parish of Rimouski, District of Rimouski, and now absen from this province,

The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, 10th November, 1903.

(By order)

J. CARTIER,

Deputy Clerk of said Court
M. DESJARDINS,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

No. 13088. David Madore, of the City of Montreal, hardware merchant,

Thomas Girard, fils, formerly trader of Napierreville, District of Iberville, and now absent

Defendant. The defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

J. CARTIER,

Deputy Clerk of said Court.

Montreal, 10th November, 1903. (By order)

Plaintiff's Attorney IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

M. DESJARDINS,

David Madore, of the City of Montreal, hardware merchant,

Felix Fleury, formerly of the city and district of Montreal, and now abent from this province et al.

The defendant, Felix Fleury, is ofdered to appear within one month. Montreal, 10th November, 1903. J. A. GIRARD.
Dep. Prothonotary.

M. DESJARDINS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Save the persons who l special duty of Luther,

While the following I

under the heading of

is actually the reproduc

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him, his life and his

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Luther

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SATURDAY, NO

position to pronounce s the many issues of his It would be difficult from the minds of some strange and erroneous they have both regarding facts in Luther's career tives that actuated him the course that has bee Elbert Hubbard, who monthly publication "Philistine," which is p East Aurora, N.Y., has writing articles upon eminent men. Amongst has one under the title neys to the Homes of ators." Amongst the p on whose lives he dwell This article, while writ calculated to please ever in a spirit that h would conciliate Cathol

right the enthusiastic "Philistine." I have no intention of on a review or a refuta Hubbard's opening rema ing monasteries. He se filled with the ordinary idea that "unrequited o love is usually the prec monastic impulse, celiba form of strange idea on lem usually is in evidence iculous and absolutely carries its own refutati more interested in the which Mr. Beadle refut

errors, misstatements a

arguments that have a

foundation in truth. A

Hyattsville, Md., signin

Beadle," has undertaken

review, but also to crit

There is no better way than by reproducing tha futation. If the reader prepare to go through though most interesting structive letter, I will g cipal parts-and on a f sion will take advantag make comments that wil to a wider field than the

statements concerning La

Mr. Beadle says:-

of Luther in person.

"Mr. Hubbard's pictur is a caricature, giving hi which he was innocent o buting faults to him tha possess. 'In childhood,' l ther 'used to beg on the so he could the better taught to sing.' Luther ged until he left home He then sang at the v wealthy people, a custom very common. It was n as begging. By this mea German scholars were ab which would no possible otherwise. Luth to sing when a small be ing a talent for music wl

Luther, on leaving ho Magdeburg, where he r year. He then went to where his mother had r tives. There he continued windows of wealthy p Widow von Cotta, being his voice and manner, ge home in her house until was able to pay his expe father paid all his expense University which he enter summer of 1501.

ommon in Germany then

"Hubbard says Luther nonastery at 18; he enter when he was nearly 22 ye This is about as near as ever gets to a fact. He enter Erfurt University came a monk, though in graduated there and y law before he became jumbles his statements life at this time in a m dicate that he did not i facts correctly and was ent to look them up. H makes such blunders...

Y Co. LIMITED

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1908.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

While the following passages are under the heading of "a revitw," in

actually the reproduction of a re-

have a degree of interest for all read

views and sentiments has ever raged.

Save the persons who have made a

special duty of Luther, few are in

the many issues of his life brings up.

It would be difficult to eradicate

from the minds of some people the

they have both regarding the bare

facts in Luther's career and the mo

Elbert Hubbard, who conducts

East Aurora, N.Y., has recently been

writing articles upon the lives of

has one under the title "Little Jour-

neys to the Homes of Eminent Or-

ators." Amongst the personages up-

on whose lives he dwells is Luther,

This article, while written in a style

calculated to please every person,

even in a spirit that he supposes

would conciliate Catholics, is full of

errors, misstatements and plausible

foundation in truth. A writer from

Beadle," has undertaken not only to

review, but also to criticise and set

right the enthusiastic writer of the

I have no intention of entering up

on a review or a refutation of Mr.

Hubbard's opening remarks concern-

ing monasteries. He seems to be

filled with the ordinary Protestant

idea that "unrequited or misplaced

love is usually the precursor of the

monastic impulse, celibacy or some

form of strange idea on the sex prob-

lem usually is in evidence." This rid-

iculous and absolutely foolish idea

carries its own refutation. I am

more interested in the manner in

which Mr. Beadle refutes the mis-

There is no better way of so doing

futation. If the reader will kindly

prepare to go through a lengthy,

most interesting and

structive letter, I will give its prin-

cipal parts-and on a future occa-

sion will take advantage of it to

make comments that will lead us in-

to a wider field than the mere study

"Mr. Hubbard's picture of Luther

is a caricature, giving him virtues

which he was innocent of and attri-

buting faults to him that he did not

possess. 'In childhood,' he says, Lu-

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so he could the better beg he was

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the very conspicuous position

world, all that is connected

MEN'S HATS. ntities bought always re-prices paid. We are large uyers, and our patrons entire to rowhere else alues as the undernoted red.

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XTURE HALF HOSE. stud fastener. Sizes, ····· 80e

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Both sides are covered
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lames Street Montrea

CATHERINE STREET

Montreal

OF QUEBEC,

ore, of the City of Montre merchant,

rard, fils, form reville, District of Iberw absent from this pre-

ant is ordered to appear onth.

Oth November, 1903. der)

uty Clerk of said Court. DINS,

SUPERIOR COURT.

OF QUEBEC, of Montreal.

ore, of the City of Montre merchant,

y, formerly of the city of Montreal, and now abs province et al. Defendant.

nt, Felix Fleury, is of-par within one month. Oth November, 1903.

J. A. GIRARD. Dep. Prothonotary.

oins, ntiff's Attorney

tory Values

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Comforters

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Y Co.

TS!

Drapes, Oilcloths,

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MPIRE BUILDING

ert of the District of

of Montreal.

taught to sing.' Luther never begged until he left home at fourteen He then sang at the windows of wealthy people, a custom which was very common. It was not regarded German scholars were able to get an

ing a talent for music which was as J. CARTIER,

Magdeburg, where he remained a year. He then went to Eisenach. where his mother had many rela tives. There he continued to sing at intiff's Attorney. the windows of wealthy people, when Widow von Cotta, being attracted by his voice and manner, gave him a home in her house until his father was able to pay his expenses. His father paid all his expenses at Erfurt

> summer of 1501. "Hubbard says Luther entered monastery at 18; he entered in 1505, when he was nearly 22 years of age This is about as near as the author ever gets to a fact. He makes Luther enter Erfurt University after he became a monk, though in fact he had graduated there and was studying law before he became a monk. He jumbles his statements of Luther's life at this time in a manner to indicate that he did not remember the facts correctly and was too indifferent to look the second to look the seco makes such blunders. Even to nicre-ly point ail of them out would make this pare.

University which he entered in the

Here comes in the oft-repeated and as frequently refuted standard about indulgences, and Mr. Beadle's manner of meeting the same is worthy of attention. He says:-

"Hulbard's description of Tetzel disposing of indulgences is full of errors. Merle d'Aubigne in his 'History of the Reformation,' full of malice as he plainly shows, has given a more truthful account. The preacher of indulgences with his retinue entered a town in a procession, having been met by many priests and devout to people, marching with much pomp. The procession entered the church, or Luther occupies in the religious one of the churches, of a place. mission at a Catholic Church him, his life and his works, must is very much like the missions which indulgences were preached in ers. Naturally around his name and the beginning of the sixteenth cencharacter a tempest of conflicting tiry. There is preaching on various religious topics, principally upon sin and its punishments, and the glories of heaven. The people are exnorted position to pronounce squarely upon repentance, and full instructions are given how to obtain the indul gences accompanying a devout attendance on the mission. Now indulgences are announced by word of mouth, then they were printed on sheets of paper and distributed. tives that actuated him in following There were persons whom Mr. Hubbard calls 'secretaries' who distributed the indulg s to such as asked for them, but no one received the alms contributed by the penitent. That was placed by the penitent himself in a chest provided for that purpose. He gave what he pleased, and there was no supervision of his gift. The chest, under the preaching of Tetzel, was in charge of a lay man, a clerk of good reputation, and he kept and accounted for the alms received. He was responsible for

keeping an account of the receipts and the safe-keeping of the money. " 'In the Catholic Church receipts are still given for money paid, vouching that the holder shall participate in Masses and prayers, his name put in a window, or engrossed or parchment to be placed beneath a corner-stone. Trinkets are sold to be worn upon the person as a protection against this and that.'

bard's Luther, p. 110). "There is, connecting this statement with what goes before, an implication that wrong is done in giving such receipts. Prudent people on paying money demand a receipt for it. Receipts are seldom passed when money is paid for such purposes. Catholics trust their priests fully in such matters."

Here is another very false idea refuted. We know that Protestant writers insist that the origin of Luther's falling off from the church. was a jealousy between two great religious orders, a member of one of which he was. Mr. Beadle thus sums up the matter:-

"There is no ground, so far as I have been able to learn, for the assertion often made, and repeated by Hubbard, that Luther attacked Tetzel because he was a Dominican, Luther being an Augustinian monk.

"John Eck, Luther's opponent at the dispute at Leipsic, was a priest and doctor of theology, but not a lawyer. Hubbard evidently founds him with another John Eck, who was a lawyer only, and who propounded the questions asked Lu-

ther at Worms. "The debate at Leipsic was arranged between Eck and Carlstadt, but Luther was not satisfied with Carlstadt's arguments and became a participant.'

Hubbard claims that the Church does not teach that the Pope can forgive sin. His ignorance is very

clear on this point. For he says:-"The Pope does decide on what constitutes sin and what not; and the Church?" this being true, for myself, I do not see why he cannot decide that under certain conditions and with certain men an act is not, a sin, which with other men is. And surely if he decides it is not a sin, the act carries no penalty. Thus does the Pope have the power to remit punish

ment. This false statement of the church's teaching is thus answered by Mr.

"The Pope's power to forgive sin and remit punishment comes directly from Christ: 'And I will give thee the keys of the kingdom of And whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose upon earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven." (Matt. xvi, 19). Sin is any thought, word, deed, or omission, contrary to the law of God. Christ laid down the law of God which man must obey. No one, not even the Pope, can change or al-ter that law. In the confessional any priest may decide whether a pe-nitent has violated a law of God or any priest may decide whether a penitent has violated a law of God or not. The penitent may have killed a man; if the killing was in self-decides, there may have been no sin; if the killing was done in a sudden

heat, revenging an insult, the crime was great, and if done because of malice, or for gain, it was almost the worst that could be committed The Pope cannot make an offense a sin in one man and not a sin in ar other, and the logic which gives him such power, because of his infallibility, or for any other reason, is very lame indeed."

Although these quotations may seem heavy, yet there is one, con cerning Temporal and Eternal punishment that we cannot allow to go unnoticed. It is too important, and it is too well explained to admit of being neglected. Mr. Beadle tells us: "Hubbard carefully avoids telling us what indulgences are, though was because of indulgences Luther attacked Tetzel, and posted 'Ninety-Five Theses' on the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg. Unless one knows what indulgences are it is impossible to have a clear idea the beginning of that conflict which split the Church in two in Germany. There are notes of calumny in Hubbard's statements bearing on the cause of this conflict. On p. 110 he says: 'That many who secured these receipts-Letters of Indulgences-regarded them as a lisense to do wrong and still escape punishment, there is no doubt." On p. 112 he speaks of Tetzel 'supply. ing salvation for silver.' Now if Hub bard had known what indulgences are he would not have used words unless he had the intention of

"There is a temporal as well as an eternal punishment due to sin. If the temporal punishment has not been atoned for in the Sacrament of Penance, it may be remitted by an indulgence, plenary or partial. The power to remit temporal punishment omes from the authority given by Christ to His Church to bind and to loose, saying to His Apostles, who then constituted His Church, what they shall bind on earth shall bound in heaven, and what they shall lose on earth shall be loosed in heaven, In other words Christ in heaven will ratify and make the acts of His Church, and of its priests when administering the Sacrament of Penance. Indulgences may be applied to the remission of tem poral punishments running against the penitent or to the remittance of the punishment of those suffering in Purgatory.

telling an untruth.

"Before an indulgence can be obtained the penitent seeking it must be in a state of grace, that is, must have repented of his sins, have onfessed them with sincere sorrow and come to a firm resolution never again to offend God in any way, and have performed all the penances which may have been required of him, and received Holy Communion. All of this was known in Luther's time as well as it is known to-day, and no man would have thought he was getting 'salvation for his silver, when he gave an alms after having put himself in friendship with God, and no one would have thought for a single moment that the indulgence he had thus obtained gave him the right to again commit the sins he had just confessed, or any other sins, in the future; and such a statement at that time would have been heard with horror. There is not a particle of authority for the statement that any Christian of that day held the belief that indulgences gave them permission to commit sin and escape punishment. Any one making such a statement at that time would have been told he was lying by every one who heard it. Why then, should Hubbard repeat such a statement, was no doubt that some believed it? Can he hope to escape censure for such repetition by speaking some words complimentary to

There is still another point, in connection with Hubbard's account of Luther that is treated, I will intrude it here. But foregoing will serve for meditation for many of the readers, and serve as the basis of other comments in subsequent issues.

A HARD KNOCK.

"It's funny," said the sick man's wife, "but the doctor says he hasn't discovered yet what's the matter

"Thank heaven!" exclaimed the sick "then I'm safe for a while yet."-Philadelphia Press.

ONE WOMAN'S PIETY.

A "society woman" once complain

INACCURACY

One great retail house in Chicago has 7,000 employees. According to the observations of Mr. Earl Pratt, of Oak Park, the natural inaccuracies of such an army of employees in one business day will bring upon at least 500 employees a personal censure from superiors which will arouse in these 500 clerks a disposition to vent their anger or chagrin upon 5,000 customers of the house. The question is: Under such a condition, what would be the value of absolute accuracy in every ployee in such an establishment

"Inaccuracy costs Chicago \$1,000, 000 a day," says Mr. Pratt in his sweeping arraignment of the meth the city's business world. This, too, is an estimated loss based upon the visible and material showing; the losses suggested in the first proposition may be so remote as to nake an estimaté impossible.

Because of this first proposition Mr. Pratt places the employee of the lowest grade, the department head the general manager, the employer, and finally the customer, all the same plane of interest in his efforts to establish a bureau having for its purpose the dissemination of accuracy training for those who may be brought to see the need of it

As indicating the necessity of accuracy in the least important places of the world of business, Mr. Pratt shows how the least of employees in the office of one of the great captains of industry may, through inaccuracy congenital to him, irritate the head of the institution to an extent repeating all the way down through the day's business of great company or corporation, per haps finally to react upon the patronage of the concern in a hundred ways, costing the establishment thousands of dollars the one small office boy has been dissipated and

"Time and again I have seen the effect of a "kick" made by the head of a great establishment." said Mr. "Somebody's blunder comes to the attention of the chief. Discipline causes him to charge the general manager, and when the manage has taken his kick he probably passes t on to half a dozen heads partments. From these the kicks are passed on down the line until perhaps that one blunder, which really amounted to little in the beginning, has put half the people of a great house upon the ragged edge of ruffied tempers. Can you estimate such a disturbing thing has cost the

"Human nature is human nature There may be individuals who not be angry at being "called down." but if they are not angry they are at least disturbed and hurt, making them all the less competent to carry on their tasks. A man who is hurt at a bit of censure is at least open to mistakes and inaccuracies, which will go on provoking more of same feeling until finally it will be found that where a business at last has to go to the wall the cause its failure may be traced to the inaccuracies in its management and conduct.

To inculcate the principles of accu racy in those open to it is the task which Mr. Pratt has set for himself, and which the business men of Chicago have accepted in no small deand his lectures. In bringing the seriousness of inaccuracies to the at tention of business men of the city Mr. Pratt has brought out some striking facts and figures. For instance, the opening of trade with Manilla and the Orient, in general has shown in one case that a slight mistake in the billing of a package of merchandise to the Philippines cost the house shipping the package 160 days' effort in righting the er ror. Another package shipped by another house to Canton, and which was to have arrived there before last stination, all through a fault in billing it. A piece of freight sent from Springfield to Chicago last June is now somewhere in Indiana, with the ouse still trying to trace it.

As to accuracy within the meaning of Mr. Pratt, it has many forms. Ir a recent case he connects the inaccuacy of the banker left a valise con taining \$5,000 in the seat of an ele vated train on the south side, while the laborer simply left his dinner pail in the surface car of which Mr. Pratt himself was a passenger.
"I know a woman who will not go

into a certain store in Chicago to buy goods." said Mr. Pratt. "The reason is of the slightest, too. She haid been shopping there just before St. Valentine's Day, and as she went home that afternoon she remarked

that everybody aimost everywhere was looking at her with either wonderment or open smiles. When got home she found that in passing under a display of valentines her hat had caught one of them and carried it away as a mark for her discomfiture. Somebody had been inaccurate in placing the gaudy thing, and it has lost that house a good customer for all time.'

Of all forms of inaccuracy Mr Pratt is inclined to believe that inaccuracy in the time of keeping appointments is the worst. To make an appointment and not keep it may disarrange the whole day for a score of innocent persons who are most remotely connected with the agreement. He recalls a physician who was his preceptor in the matter of keeping appointments, and this old gentle man kept every obligation of the kind as sacredly as if it were a consultation on which the life of a patient might depend.

Schooling in the duty of meeting

appointments he regards as of first importance. To bring the necessity home to the idler, however, is one of his problems. This careless type is hardest to reach in all the possibilities of schooling in Most of these persons he holds to be under the influence of inherited limitations, and under the influence of training they are found burdensome beyond measure until they have been lifted just over the peak of their impediments; then under the force of gravitation he has seen some of these examples of training take place bevond those whose natural qualifications had placed them first in the

lead. "There is a disposition growing at the present for the employee to give in limited measure to his employer, said Mr. Pratt. "I have found a spirit in the employee which revolted at a studied accuracy on the ground that the employer already was getting more than the salary paid was justifying. In such cases, however, the student of accuracy needs to be told of the value of the lesson in general and to be reminded that with this accuracy a part of his recognized working capital, it is own property to be taken with him wherever he goes, whether as an employee or as an employer, and that even in his present position it may

"Certainly the time is coming when accuracy is to demand the premium that belongs to it in any capacity. One of the big houses in Chicago has told me that it has to station pickets here and there through its great establishment in order to neutralize the evils of inaccuracy. When you come to consider that each one of these pickets represents perhaps two hundred years of ancestral cultivation and breeding, you will realize how important is a work that may develop the principles of accuracy and responsibility in a generation. Chicago Tribune.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PUBLICATION.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

In London, England, Judge Bingham delivered a very important, and to us a very questionable judgment week. It concerns the copy right in matters of photographs. He decided that the owner of a copyright has no right to the benefits of that law unless he has had his copyright registered. This simply means that a person who has his, or her, photograph taken, and who has paid the photographer for the work for the copies specially ordered cannot prevent the photographer from reproducing and selling other copies of that photograph, unless he, she, has had it registered. Such is Judge Bingham's visw of the law of copyright, as far as it applies photographs. We are of opinion that such a decision would not stand in appeal. If such were to be the interpretation of the law, a person would have no guarantee against undesirable publication of this character. It would become a perfect ordeal have one's photograph taken. only would you have the trouble of going to the photographer's, of sitting, of awaiting for proofs; but also the trouble of having that specially selected proof registered, a ceremony that entails no end of delays and red-tape. And, even then, you would have no warranty, for the photographer could then reproduce the rejected proofs, which you did not want, and for which you did not care to pay a dollar for registra-tion. The judgment is certainly not in accord with the spirit of the law of copyright, no matter how it may correspond with the English text thereof. Besides, exceptional cases cannot be brought under the general rule, save in an exceptional manner and in accordance with the circum-

CANOVA, THE SCULPTOR

By "CRUX."

H our last issue our readers had the advantage of the story the advantage of the story of the real father of Italian architecture; this week we will place before them a brief sketch of the founder of the new school of Italian sculpture, Antonio Canova. This great master was born at Passaguo, in Italy, on All Saints' Day, 1757. He gave such evidence of his special talent when a boy, that Faliero the sculptor took him under his patronage. It was in Florence that he began his studies, but in 1779, when he was twenty-two years of age, he went to Rome. He studied hard and faithfully, and took advantage of all the great models to be found in the centre of Christianity. The first work of his that paved the way to his fame was "Theseus Vanquishing the Minotaur." The figures are of heroic size. The victor is sitting on a dead monster. The fatigue and exhaustion of Theseus shows what a fearful conflict he has come through. Canova's works are noted for the plicity and natural expression that they display. All Rome went into raptures of admiration over

achievement. Encouraged by his success, he unertook a monument of Pope Clement XIV.; and when this was completed in 1787, he found himself at the age of thirty, the acknowledged artist of modern times. Then in rapid succession came a cenotaph to Pope Clement XIII.; his "Cupid and Psyche;" his "Penitent Magdalen;" "Hercules Hurling Lichas from the Rock;" and a colossal "Perceus with the Head of Medusa." So much did these works serve to raise his fame, that, in 1802, he was appointed by Pope Pius VII., chief curator of all the Roman works of art in the Papal states. Then it was to Paris, to there prepare a model a colossal statue of Bonaparte, which was completed in 1808, just as the conquering Corsican, has reached

the zenith of his glory. After Waterloo, in 1815, and the fall of Napoleon, the Pope commissioned Canova to superintendent the transmission to Rome of the works of art that Napoleon had ordered to be conveyed thither. On his return to Rome, in 1816, with the spoils of his country's genius, he receive several marks of distinction. He was made Marquis of Ischia, with a pension of \$3,300 per year.

In 1819 he went to his native village, at Passaguo, to erect a temple which was to contain some of the masterpieces of his life, and his remains when he would die. He spent over \$2,000 in presents to the sheperdesses and peasant girls of place, and gave a grand banquet to all the friends of his youth. Every autumn, after that, he visited Passa guo, in order to direct the workmen in the construction of his temple and to encourage them with rewards, His subsequent works are all mesterpieces, and are the group Mars and Venus;" the colossal figare of Pope Pius VI.; the "Pieta;" the "St. John;" the recur mighty achievements, a colossal bust of his friend the Count Cicognara He died at Venice, on the 13th Oc-1822. His remains were taken to Passaguo and, amidst becoming pomp and ceremonial, were deposited in the temple that was the pro-

An eminent art critic says of him: 'Canova, in a certain sense, renoyated the art of sculpture in Italy, and brought it back to that standard from which it had declined when the sense, both of classical beauty and moderation, and of Titanic inention and human or superhuman energy as embodied by the unexaropled genius of Michael Angelo, had succumbed to the overloaded and flabby mannerisms of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. His finishing was refined and he had a special method of giving a mellow and soit appearance to the marble. He formed his models of the same size as work he designed was intended to ous and unwearied benevolence form ed the most prominent feature. Th greater part of the vast fortune ized by his works was distribute good acts. He established prizes for artists and endowed all the academ-

tunate were also the objects of his peculiar solicitude."

What finer character could be given to any man! And when you and thereto his piety and his genius, you have a noble model of the great Catholic.

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES

The great National Pilgrimage of France to Lourdes takes place every year a few days after the Assumption. This year it was larger and more imposing than ever, with the exception perhaps of the national pilgrimage of the jubilee year, 1897.

No less than forty thousand pilgrims and eight hundred sick from every corner of France, met under the direction of Monseigneur Proterat.

At dawn on the morning of August 21 the "white train" coming from Paris and bringing all those who are most sick, those for whom science and human skill can do nothing, arrives at Lourdes. Some are already in an apparent agony, some cannot move from their bed of sickness, and it seems as if it were impossible for them to have arrived at their journey's end—thirty hours in the train and thirty-two more for a stop at Poitiers to visit the shrine of St. Radegonde.

Oh! the suffering, the misery, the hopes, the anticipations, the "white train" brings with its pilgrims.

I do not think I have ever seen such Faith, such Hope, and such Charity. The service of charity is all admirably organized. The men and women who have offered themselves to care for the sick and there.

The men, the "Brancardiers," all have their straps on, ready with their stretchers and invalid chairs to convey the sick to the hospitals. These men are volunteers of all ages, recruited mostly from the aristocracy, with the Marquis of Laurens Castelet at their head. They carry the sick to the hospital, to the grotto, to the piscines. Their devotion to the sick, and their self-sacrifice during those hot August days, were wonderfully edifying.

The nuns and the women volunteers, or hospitalieres, held the Brancardiers to get their charges down from the train. All those who can, walk. Others are wheeled away in their chairs. Then comes the turn of the very sick. All is done with care and precaution, but the cries of pain mingle here and there with the noise and bustle of the station.

A reporter next me asks a young girl of nineteen, who is in the last stage of consumption:

"You hope that our Lady of Lourdes will cure you?"

"Oh, yes! monsieur," she exclaims, with her hands joined. "It is so beautiful at my age to contemplate the blue sky, to smell the perfume of the flowers! Though," she added, with a smile, "If the Blessed Virgin wants to take my life for that of my poor companion, who is suffering more than I am"—designating an old woman with a cancer, evidently unable to keep from moaning with pain—then she hesitated a minute — "I accept!"

"But I don't wish it," said the old woman. "It is not for youth like yours to depart first."

Nearly everywhere the same resignation, the same hope of a possibility of a cure.

During the entire day the pilgrim trains continue to arrive from Paris, Orleans, Lyons, Arras, Toulouse. They are called the white, the bluc, the violet, the green, the orange trains.

Up to midday, Masses are said at the sixty altars of the three churches built one under the other; the Basilica, the Crypt, and the Rosary Chapel.

At the Grotto the sick assemble each morning for early Mass and Communion. The space comprised between the Grotto and the river Gave-de-Pau—a mere torrent with its perpetual murmur blending with the prayers—is thronged with people from five o'clock on.

Lourdes never seems to sleep during pilgrimage time. Even in the dead of night—midnight—a Mass is sung in the Rosary Chapel that attracts great numbers.

A lonely sight was the Grotto in the early morning of the 15th of August, only a few days before the arrival of the National. The Bishop of Tarbes said six o'clock Mass there. It was raining, but the crowd was just as large and the umbrellas seemed to cover the space from the Grotto to the water's edge. Inside the rails twenty little choir boys, all in light blue, sang the Mass, and two little Portuguese boys made their First Communion.

During the National everything is particularly given over to the sick, and the priest comes down amongst them to distribute Holy Communion to those who cannot move from their bed or invalid chair.

It is three o'clock. Already the

is three o'clock. Already the

great place in front of the Rosary Chapel is black with people. In an hour the most imposing ceremony of all is to take place—the procession of the Blessed Sacrament.

The sick are brought from the oiscines, and form a double front of the people, on their stretchand in their chairs. The Ave, Ave, Ave Maria rises from thousands of mouths-perhaps I should souls, for the whole soul goes that one refrain that your hear morning, noon, and night. It is favorite hymn of the people. There are many verses to it, but the procession, starting from the Grotto and going up around the Our Lady at the far end of the place then on and up nearly to the bridge across the river and back again, gra dually falls into different groups some singing the refrain, verses. The consequence is that the refrain dominates like a great cade of Aves from many thousand

The Bishop of Tarles and Cardinal Netto of Lisbon (at Lourdes with the Portuguese pilgrimage) are present on the first day. It is the Gardinal who carries the Blessed Sacrament, and stops in front of each of the very sick in turn and blesses them before returning to the steps of the Rosary Chapel and giving general Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

During the procession and blessing the people repeat the prayers and ejaculations of the priest in charge, joining in with the sick in their supplications: "Lord, make me walk!.

Lord, make me see! . . Lord, hear us! . . Lord, grant our prayers! . . Lord, save us; we are perishing! . . Lord, he whom you love is sick! . . Lord, if you wish you can cure me! . . . Hosanna! O Son of David!"

I never expect to see a more beautiful sight than the faces of those poor sick men and women and children, waiting for their turn to be blessed; hands joined, or arms out in a cross, each and every one in an attitude of profound devotion—faith, expectation, hope, resignation.

It is during the procession of the miracles take place. I shall never forget the first one I saw. It seems nearly incredible that in this day of unbelief such things are really to be witnessed.

It occurred after the procession. Suddenly a small crowd gathered. It grew larger and larger. A voice cried aloud that a miracle had taken place. We were pressed in, fairly carried on with the others. There before years—unable, in fact to put her foot to the ground without great pain. And now she walked with ease, and was cured!

The people pressed around her, kissed her hands, deluged her with questions. (It seemed a second miracle for her not to be smothered!)

Finally her husband, who wheeled her chair, made a passage through the crowd, and arising from her chair, she walked up the steps of the Rosary Chapel, while the crowd clapped loudly and followed her, running over the benches in the chapel, filling up the sanctuary, going everywhere to have a glimpse of la miraculee.

She recited a decade of the rosary aloud, and the crowd answered. Then the Brancardiers made room for her, formed a cordon of their straps, and she walked over to the Bureau des Constatations, followed by masses of people.

It is there the doctors verify the niracles.

This woman was Madame Petit. sierre, wife of a doctor from Givors. She had been operated upon unsuc cessfully twice in 1895 for an internal malady. Peritonitis followed and finally paralysis. She remained paralyzed for eight successive and was given up as incurable by the different doctors and surgeons whom she had had recourse. She came to Lourdes on the 25th June of this year, and already at the end of the novena on July 2, could take a few steps. The cure was completed on the 15th of August and verified at the Bureau des Constata

tions as being a miracle.

And hope are still deeply rooted in the hearts of the children of France. So rooted, indeed, that the present persecutions will but make its growth the stronger and its blossoming the more glorious when the days of suffering are over. — L. R. Lynch, in the Catholic World.

SYMINGTON'S

EDINBURGH

COFFEE ESSENCE

makes delicious cof so in a moment. No trouble accests. In small and large bottles from all grocers.

GUARAUTEED PURE.

A NOBLE LIFE To come.

In the course of a sermon in the Cathedral, Baltimore, on the occasion of the celebration of the Feast of All Saints, Cardinal Gibbons said: We celebrate to-day the festival of All Saints and we honor that "great multitude" described by St. John "whom no man could number of all nations and tribes and peoples and tongues standing before the throne and in the light of the Lamb, clothed in white robes and palms in their hands, crying with a loud voice 'Salvation to our God Who sitteth on the throne and to the Lamb,'"

Of this bright company of gloried spirits some are, I trust, bound to us by the ties of kindred and friendship and all of them are bound to us by the ties of a common humanity. They were all subject to the same passions, frailties and infirmities under which we labor. But they fought the good fight, they finished their course and kept the faith and nov they possess the crown of glory, in the reward of their victory. cloud of witnesses look down on us to-day and say sursum corda-lift uk your hearts and share our thrones Let our example and victory stimulate you to follow the narrow path marked out for you by our common Saviour.

There are three important and consoling truths underlying the festival of to-day. There is but one Being that is absolutely immortal, and alone that is everlasting, that had no aginning, that will have no end, and that Being is God.

Go back in spirit to the twilight of time, contemplate the early dawn of creation before this earth assumed its present form when all was chaos. Even then God was in the fullness o life "and the spirit of God moved over the waters." Look through the vista of ages to come when the heavens and earth shall have passed away. Even then God shall live. He will survive the universal wreck of matter. Let us now look at man. What a strange conis presented by his physical trast and spiritual natures. What a mysterious compound of corruption and incorruption, of ignominy and glory of weakness and strength, of matter and mind. He has a body that must be nourished twice or thrice a day est it grow weak and languid. It is subject to infirmities and sickness and disease and it must finally yield to the inevitable law of death. What is each one or us but a vapor that ises and melts away, a shadow that suddenly vanishes. A hundred years we had no existence and one ago hundred years hence we shall probably be forgotten.

Let us now contemplate man's spiritual nature. In a mortal body he carries an immortal soul. In this perishable body there resides an imperishable soul. Within this tottering temple shines a light that will always burn, that will never be extinguished. As to the past we are creatures of yesterday, as to the future we are everlasting. When this louse of clay shall have crumbled to dust, when this earth shall have passed away and when the sun and moon and stars shall grow dim with years, even then our souls will live and think. For God has breathed into us a living spirit and that spirit like Himself is clothed with immor-

tality. All nations, moreover, both ancient and modern, whether professing a true or a false religion, have be lieved in the immortality of the soul. Howsoever they have differed as to the nature of future rewards and punishments or the modes of fu ture existence, such was the faith of the people of ancient Greece and Rome, as we have from the writings of Homer, Virgil and Ovid, who picture the blessed in the next world a dwelling in the Elysian fields and consign the wicked to Tartarus and This belief in a future, life was not confined to the uncultivated nasses. It was taught by the most eminent writers and philosophers of hose polished nations, Socrates Plato, Cicero, Aristotle, Plutarch and Seneca and other sages of pagar antiquity guided only by the light of reason proclaimed this belief the soul's immortality.

"Nor do I agree," said Cicero,
"with those who have lately begun
to advance that the soul dies together with the body and that all
things are annihilated with death.
The authority of these ancients has
more weight with me; either that af
our own ancestors who paid such
sacred honors to the dead, which

urely they would not have done is they thought these honors in no way affected them; or that of those who nce lived in this country and enlightened by their institutions nstructors Magna Cracia which is now indeed destroyed, but then was dourishing; or of him who was proounced by the oracle of Delphi to be the wisest of men, who did not express first one opinion and then another on most questions, but always naintained the same, namely, the souls of men are divine, and that when they have departed a return to open to them, the more neaven is speedy in proportion as each een virtuous and just."

These eloquent words convey entiments of not only Cicero himself but also of the great sages of Greece and Rome. Let us take one by one the various sources of human enjoyment. Can earthly good adequately satisfy the cravings of the human heart, fill up the measures of its desires? Experience proves the contrary. Can honors fully gratify the aspirations of the soul? No. Fo though the highest dignities were lavished upon a man still like a nan, the minister of King Ahasuerus he would be discontented so long as there was in the republic one that refused to bend the knee to him.] have seen and observed two of th greatest rulers on the face of the earth-one the ruler of 65,000,000 and the other the spiritual ruler of 250,000,000. I have conversed with the President and with the Pope in their private apartments and I am convinced that their exalted tions were far from satisfying their souls and did but fill them with a profound sense of their grave responsibilities. Can earthly pleasures nake one so happy as to leave nothing to be desired? Assuredly not. They that indulge in sensual gratification are forced to acknowledge that the deeper they plunge the more they are enslaved, and the less they are satisfied by them. The keen edge of delight soon becomes blunted

It is only an unclouded faith in a nobler life to come that can give nan an adequate sense of his dignity and moral responsibility. It this belief alone that satisfies the loftiest inspiration of the human soul and that gratifies the legitimate cravings of the heart. It is the thought "there is a life to come" that fills him with hope and the disappointments of life, that cheers him in adversity and that gives him ar unalterable patience in trials. It is this thought that makes life worth living. Let us therefore glory in our tribulations, "knowing that tribula tion worketh patience, and patience trials, and trials hope, and comfort.'

Let us not be disheartened by labors, remembering that the sufferings of this life are not to be compared with the glory to come and which shall be revealed to us.

OUR PAVEMENTS.

Any person who will take the trouble of watching one of our paved streets for a six month, and of carefully noting down how frequently that street is cut up and the pav ment removed will be able to appreciate a few verses, written for the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" and signed 'D. T. L." At the same time it annot fail to strike the reader how very similar are conditions in all great cities. We are hard on Montreal, because we live here, and we experience the inconveniences; we must remember that in other cities the corporations do almost same things. Here are the verses:-

They tooks a little gravel,
And they took a little tar,
With various ingredients
Imported from afar,
They hammered it and rolled it,
And when they went away
They said they had a pavement
That would last for many a day.
But they came with picks and smote

it
To lay a water main;
And then they called the workmen
To put it back again,
To run a railway cable
They took it was a seen

They took it up some more; And then they put it back again Just where it was before.

To run the telephone.
The took it up for conducts.
And then they put it back again
As hard as any stone,
They took it up for wires
To feed the lectric light,
And then they put it back again,
Which was no more than right.

Oh, the pavement's full of furrows;
There are patches everywhere;
You'd like to ride upon it,
But it's seldom that you dare,
It's a very handsome pavement,
A credit to the town;
They're always diggin' of it up
Or puttin' of it down.

THE GIFT OF FAITH.

Faith is one of the greatest God's gifts, and no sacrifice is too great to obtain it." Such were the words uttered by a stately, whitenaired priest from the pulpit in the grand old cathedral in N which o deeply impressed themselves many of the congregation. It last Mass, "the fashionable Mass, somebody had named it, due to the fact that so many of the aristocracy of the large city were represented at it, and as this well-dressed crowd sed slowly down the aisle could easily see by the thoughtful ook on many of their faces these last words of the preacher had called forth more than a thought from them. Noticeable among these was a very handsome gentleman, who supported a lady on his arm, whose perfect. although serious features attracted a great deal attention. Mr. Matthews was not a Catholic, and although having the example of a good, pious wife before him for twenty years he could never be persuaded to look into the doctrines of the Catholic Church, ever for his own gratification, and eccompanied his wife, to church occasionally "for the look thing," as he himself said.

thing," as he himself said.

To-day the solemnity of the scene, the venerable priest, the marble altar decked with flowers, the red-robed acolytes, the whole sanctuary lit up by the beautiful stained glass windows all around, impressed him as it had never done before, and he was still pondering over the closing words of the prelate on the way down the ayenue.

"Do you believe what you have just heard, Annette?" he suddenly asked.*

"Yes, Herbert, and to prove what I say, I would willingly sacrifice Bert for your conversion, dear."
"Sacrifice our only child! Do you

nean that, Annette?"

"I do," was the simple answer.

"Do let me go, mother; I'm sixteen and fully able to take care of myself, and anyhow Jack will look after me. Just think what fun it'll be. Three weeks of camp life on that dandy little lake! Just to think of it makes me feel like hollering."

"I know it would be fun, Bert, but there are many dangers which you, never having been camping, know nothing about. The lakes although beautiful are very treacherous and you don't know what night you might be visited by some strange animal."

"That's just like mothers, imagining all sorts of dangers. Ten boys together ought to be able to take care of each other. I'll promise I won't go on the lake alone, won't stay out after dark, will write to you every day, tell you what kind of messes we fellows have been able to concoct, and—oh! everything, if you'll only let me go, mother darling."

"Well, we'll see what Dad says

"You dear old motherkins," cried the boy, hugging her frantically. For he knew well that the fight was won when it was left for "Dad."

The above conversation took place about two months after the foregoing emphatic words of the preacher, and resulted in Bert's joining his friends for their outing in the Adirondacks.

Just two weeks from the day he left, the only child of these idolizing parents was brought home very ill with typhoid fever, contracted by drinking water from a mountain brook which did not run very freely. God only knows the grief of that stricken mother during all those weeks while her darling lay so sick upstairs. But she was a true Christian, and suffered the cross sent her with true Christian fortitude. The first night the boy was home her husband asked:

"Do you remember what you said coming home from church a few months ago?"

"Yes, dear," was the reply, and there the conversation dropped.

The disease was a treacherous one, and had to run its course, the doctor said. It was during one of these weeks of waiting that Father D—, an old friend of the family, was sur-

weeks of waiting that Father D—, an old friend of the family, was surprised one day to have Mr. Mathews visit him and request to be instructed in the religion of his wife and son "not that I promise to become a Catholic but just that something prompted me to come to you to-day and ask you that question."

That his request was willingly

Note-Founded on fact.

complied with is needless to say, Regularly after this on certain days of the week, you could find Mr. Matthews in deep discussion with his instructor over the mysteries of our holy religion. One day during one of the

One day during one of these visits
Mr. Matthews received a message
from his office summoning him home
immediately, as his son was worse.
He left at once, boarded a train, told
the conductor at what station to let
him off, and then became oblivious
to all his surroundings — deep in
thought. When he arrived home his
wife met him in their sumptuously
furnished library. The crisis in the
disease was reached. Would Bert live
or die was now the grave question,
and she thought he should be notified at once.

"Annette, do you remember the words of the preacher, 'Faith is the greatest of God's gifts, and no sacrifice is too great to obtain it,' and what you promised on the way down the avenue?"

"Yes, dear, very distinctly."
"And do you still promise it?"
"I most certainly do."

"God has evidently been pleased with your sacrifice, Annette, for I believe most firmly."

"Oh, my God, I thank Thee! No

one will ever know how glad I am,
Herbert dear!"
"Come, then, and let us pray toge-

ther that since God has tried you and you have not been found wanting. He may still see best to spare us our Bert."

After six hours of weary watching

After six hours of weary watching and praying, a change came—for the best. Their boy was saved.—L. A. D., in the Rosary Magazine.

Our Guardian Angels,

If it be true, as the Church teaches us, that there is no moment of our lives spent without the unceasing presence of our guardian angel, then surely we must, in St. Bernard's words, have reverence for the angelic presence, devotion for the angelic goodness, confidence in the angelic protection. First of all, there must be a profound respect. For who is our God-given companion? Nothing less than a prince of heaven, a court ier of the Eternal King. No stain of sin has ever sullied his spiritual purity; he has stood from the morning of creation in the presence of the All-Holy whom he obeys in his ministry on our behalf. The practical test of this outward reverence is thus eloquently expressed by St. Bernard: 'Do not hear in his (thy guardian angel's) unseen but most real company, what seeing me present thou wouldst not hear; nor do alone what thou wouldst not dare to do if thou couldst see the angel guardian who s watching thee."

Next, there must be real devotion—the devotion that has its root in heartfelt affection. Our guardian angel's care is untiring, his loving watchfulness lifelong. In life he never leaves us for a moment; in death his tender arms embrace us as we enter the chill waters.—Though he acts in obedience to God, yet he serves us with a true personal unwearied love. We should indeed be heartless ingrates if we did not show him a corresponding devotion day by day.

Lastly, we must have confidence in our angelic protectors. They are strong in the pure virtue of unsullied spiritual strength, strong in the power that they have from God whom they serve with inflexible will and whole-hearted love. "Wherefore," claims St. Bernard, "should we fear on our pilgrimage and weary journeying with such guards as these to protect us? They can neither deceived, much us in all our ways. They are faithful they are prudent, they are powerful. Why should we fear?"- W. R. Carson, in The Dolphin.

DEATH OF MONTANA'S BISHOP

Less than three weeks ago Bishop Brondel preached a sermon at the religious festival at Victoria, B.C. An account of that event, in honor of Archbishop Orth, was printed in this paper at the time. The next we heard of Bishop Brondel, he appeared at the funeral of his old friend, John Caplice, at Butte. He was seen no more in public.

There is something pathetic rounding this last incident in the life of the Montana Bishop. John Caplice and Bishop Brondel had much in common. Both aided materially in the making of the commonwealth; both were powers for good in the state; both were ploneers of Montana; both led lives that were examples and models for the younger generation. It was fitting that two such souls should be united in eternity. John Caplice died Oct. 17. Bishop Brondel died Tuesday morning, Nov. 3.—Intermountain Cathelic.

SATURDAY, N

ouraged; his kindly i brightness-bu would you have? He priest and found End town to handle. His and those of Frenchhad small influence in -which was overwhel ant-and worse than the fold with energet one another. The effo sension had been too his last spark of enth dead within him, as eral remained; so he n great bundle of troub ace and flung it despe Bishop's feet. The genial prelate d

Father Lemoile look

The genial prelate of sympathize. He had bundles—many of them shadow of perturbathis own placidity "Yes, my son," he mu answering the last woo Lemoile's catalogue. 'the poor! I know them stand! They come surg less waves at our feet and they do wear on o make us feel helpless human ourselves; our save for the Christ helpfallure."

"Yet we must try,"
Lemoile, "and keep o
cannot go by on the o
the Levite in our Lord'
good Samaritan."

Yet the unlucky mar ong thieves did get h said the Bishop, with o "The parable is ter all. The aid came, most unexpected quarte of God had been at we moulding the heart of t maritan, we may revere for many long years, pe wrought. in him that growth of Christian cha has breathed its sweet the parable for ages since be working now, silently somewhere in your of though you know it not

"It may be—God gran mured the young clergy help that is done upon es it Himself." Father Lemoile was br little. The Bishop had mon faculty for cheering hearted. His genial

strength and help in ever A silence ensued, during clouds before the young imperceptibly growing could feel the sun-glow I trying to struggle throug Then the Bishop put a

tion:
"In that parish of yours are you at work with bo Stephen Lemoile was pu could his superior mean?"
"I will explain," pursue op, cordially answering
"You are struggling with

"You are struggling with of the poor and they over But you are not swimmin shand? How about your sheep? Are there none am whom you could use in the to your own great relief a vation of their own souls? the rich and cultured per other hand? Try making all that may be possible.

back and see me again."

moile saw the interview He had it on the tip of h to say that his little paris such element to lay hold o remembered the Asquiths a good professor. How could get all they had done? Had saved Arthur Osborne from fall of despair? What a nice Lenten work that had been spring. And now in his tur himself was up and doing. I two or three people-the old discouragement was now lihead anew-what were they, to himself, among so many

No, counting closely, ther hat more than half a dozen hat more than half a dozen do people on whom he could be people on whom he could be people. The Healeys, to be the O'Callaghans, with Donovan, who had a tidy surbank, and Peter McCabe. I bishop had said "people of county of the best of the bishop had said "people of county of the bishop had said "people of county of the bishop had said "people of county of the bishop had said people of the bishop had said the wicked saough to make the wind saough to

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ie, as the Church teaches re is no moment of our without the unceasing without the unceasing our guardian angel, then ust, in St. Bernard's reverence for the angelic evotion for the angelic nfidence in the angelic First of all, there must d respect. For who is n companion? Nothing erince of heaven, a court-ernal King. No stain of sullied his spiritual purtood from the morning the presence of the Allne obeys in his ministry f. The practical test of

reverence is thus eloressed by St. Bernard: r in his (thy guardian en but most real comseeing me present thou hear; nor do alone what he angel guardian who

must be real devotion n that has its root in tion. Our guardian ans untiring, his loving lifelong. In life he never a moment; in death his embrace us as we enter God, yet he serves us

ersonal unwearied love. leed be heartless inid not show him a corvotion day by day. rotectors. They are pure virtue of unsullied gth, strong in the powave from God h inflexible will and love. "Wherefore," ex-

mage and weary jour-ich guards as these to They can neither be deceived, much less deceived, much less we us, who are to keep ways. They are faith-udent, they are powerld we fear?"- W. R. Dolphin.

MONTANA'S BISHOP

ee weeks ago Bishop ed a sermon at the reat Victoria, B.C. An t event, in honor of h, was printed in this me. The next ral of his old friend, t Butte. He was seen

thing pathetic ast incident tana Bishop. ident in the op Brondel had much toth aided materially of the commonwealth; ers for good in the ives that were examfor the younger genld be united in eter plice died Oct. 17. died Tuesday mornFather Lemoile's Helper

ouraged; his kindly face had lost its brightness—but, then what would you have? He was a young priest and found Endicott a hard wn to handle. His Hirernian sheep and those of French-Canadian birth had small influence in the community -which was overwhelmingly Protestant-and worse than all, disturbed the fold with energetic attacks on one another. The effort to quell dissension had been too great for himhis last spark of enthusiasm seemed dead within him, as if only its fun eral remained; so he now brought his great bundle of troubles to the palce and flung it desperately at the Bishop's feet.

SATURDAY, NOV. 21, 1908.

The genial prelate did not fail to sympathize. He had seen similar bundles-many of them! In fact, a shadow of perturbation bedimmed his own placidity as he listened. "Yes, my son," he murmured softly, answering the last worry in Father Lemoile's catalogue. "The woes of the poor! I know them! I do understand! They come surging up in endwaves at our feet day by day and they do wear on our nerves and us feel helpless. We are but human ourselves; our best save for the Christ help, end in pure

"Yet we must try," urged Fathe Lemoile, "and keep on trying. We cannot go by on the other side, like the Levite in our Lord's story of the good Samaritan."

"Yet the unlucky man who fell amthieves did get help at last.' said the Bishop, with one of his rare "The parable is cheering after all. The aid came, too, from a most unexpected quarter. The spirit of God had been at work silently moulding the heart of that poor Samaritan, we may reverently imagine, for many long years, perhaps till it wrought in him that wondrous growth of Christian charity which has breathed its sweetness through the parable for ages since. It may be working now, silently, my son somewhere in your own parish, though you know it not."

"It may be-God grant it!" murmured the young clergyman. help that is done upon earth He doth it Himself."

Father Lemoile was brightening little. The Bishop had an uncom mon faculty for cheering the downhearted. His genial face strength and help in every line of it silence ensued, during which the clouds before the young priest were imperceptibly growing thinner; he could feel the sun-glow behind them trying to struggle through.

Then the Bishop put a direct ques-

'In that parish of yours, my son are you at work with both hands?" Stephen Lemoile was puzzled. What could his superior mean?

"I will explain," pursued the Bishop, cordially answering his look. "You are struggling with the needs of the poor and they overwhelm you But you are not swimming with on hand? How about your well-to-do sheep? Are there none among them whom you could use in this matter to your own great relief and the salvation of their own souls? the rich and cultured people your other hand? Try making use of itback and see me again."

The Bishop rose, and Father Le noile saw the interview was over He had it on the tip of his tongue to say that his little parish had no such element to lay hold of, but he nembered the Asquiths and good professor. How could he forget all they had done? Had they not saved Arthur Osborne from a down all of despair? What a nice piece of Lenten work that had been only last spring. And now in his turn Arthur self was up and doing. But these two or three people-the old spirit of scouragement was now lifting its head anew-what were they, he said

himself, among so many? No, counting closely, there ot more than half a dozen well-topeople on whom he could really nd. The Healeys, to be sure, and O'Callaghans, with Bridgeen van, who had a tidy sum in the nk, and Peter McCabe. But the Bishop had said "people of culture."

Poor Peter and Bridgeen! They were away from answering such in-iderate demand. His thoughts lew to Miss Dormer, who was lovely mough to make the wicked world her wherever she went. But she away now doing charity work we York—he did wish she would he back. Well, perhaps she w he day. Meanwhile there wo

He uttered the name with a quiver of hesitation. He was a little afraid of her. The culture, beauty-for she eautiful-and elegance that surrounded her like an atmosphere daz bled and disturbed the shy priest, used to the ways of his plain shioners. Not that Miss Vandervere refused church duty-not at all! She opened her purse when required and obeyed Church regulations. though among his flock, she was not of them. Her heart, her real were elsewhere. She had her recognized sphere in the great world outside of Endicott; she had only come

thither for temporary rest and mountain air; therefore, her religious ties lay outside of St. Vincent's. How he "work with both hands when the work itself was very rough, the other hand so white and flashing with diamonds? He smiled at the incongruity. Miss Dormer's lovely simplicity he approach and work hand in hand with. It never repelled him

point of fact, rather soothed his cares and drew him near in a modest, daughterly way. But Miss Vandervere's splendors, her coolness and knowledge of society, her broad touch in dealing with all things, startled and overawed him. heart sank. How could he expect ner to aid in his sordid struggle with poverty and narrowness at St. Vincent's?

So he went on worrying. It was his besetting sin, this propensity to worry. Though he encouraged people brightly, so that they thought him a fount of cheer, when off duty reaction came, the enforced gladness left him and utter weariness triumph-

At last, however, heaven answered his cry in a most unexpected wayas, indeed, is often its wont. He was wandering about in his little churchyard, where a few autumn flowers still brightened the grass, like elfin tapers a-glimmer. The slanting sunbeams of late afternoon touched their gold into strange brilliancy, thought of Paradise. The dead, now in peace and glory, as he hoped, for ever with the Lord-the blessed saints who had reached their reward- how ie longed for their rest! The Church Militant in its struggles might well appeal to the Church Triumphant. thought of All Saints' Day, which was fast approaching, of his Masses for the dead at St. Vincent's, and wondered if the saints would and did look propitiously on his poor parishioners. As he thus mused he saw one of them coming-old Maggie Ryan. She was bent with age and infirmity, yet the paralysis which eemed to have touched her with its stroke had certainly unwearied talker, and just now Father Lemoile wanted to think undisturbed. But with an unspoken prayer for grace he came forward, addressing kindly, and prepared to listen patiently. Yet his glance wandered way, and he found himself idly spelling out the name on the base of a low, white cross. Half hidden by shrubbery, he had never noticed before; so he read, idly, mechanically, its half-effaced inscription - and then he started. "Vandervere!"

Old Maggie had followed glance. "Yis, yer riverence, I do be ld Madam Vandervere. She died before iver ye came to the parish; but a good woman she was. God rest her sowl!"

"Elizabeth Vandervere?" questioned the priest, thoughtfully.

"Sure, an' that was her name, Father. And a saint in heaven she is now. Her daughter here is little kin to her in looks-or in goodness, ayther-handsome as she be. Och, she is that proud! An illigant peacock of a girl. But she has na' forgotten er mother; see, yer riverence.'

And the old crone pointed out magnificent mass of fresh roses heaped behind the cross in darkling sha-

bright glimpse of the soul which had hitherto kept its own secrets. Miss Vandervere seemed no longer splen-did and repelling in the new light of his hidden tenderness. He took heart of grace.

"I will go to her now," he said within himself. "She will not make refusal. No! Has she not in heaven a sainted mother?'

How strange he had not known it before. He had wholly missed the silent, secret the which had drawn Miss Vandervere to Endicott. She was in one sense an accidental new-comer, to be sure, yet bound to St. Vincent's by ancient family relations which antedated his own pastorate seen. He turned to old Maggie and

thanked her so warmly for her bit of information that her aged face flushed with sudden pride. "It isn't often knows more than the priest, bless him," she muttered to herself, and went her way rejoicing.

Yet on the morrow Elsie Vander vere had to repress an honest outburst of impatience when she per ceived Father Lemoile slowly making his way past her rose garden up to the side door opening on her veranda. He was not a handsome eccle siastic, and his usual shyness with women was intensified by a dull selfconsciousness which somehow hampered him in his intercourse, slight as it had been, with this New England princess. Just now she had other affairs on her mind, and it was hard to stop and hear a slow rehearsal of parish needs.

She was polite, of course, but in nechanical fashion, which her visitor felt at once as rebuff. Yet he must make appeal to this beautiful personage, more, must win her over, and that in earnest, to his cause. He knew not of his own volition what to say or where to begin. Previous failure came to paralyze

"What is it this time, Father?" she inquired, more graciously than usual. The soft rose-flush had crept into her voice. He answered gravely:

"I was thinking of the gifts the Lord has given you, so many and so lavish-wealth and home and beauty and a kind of power also - I car hardly describe it—but a power that might win over souls-that might do much in the Church and in His service. And what are you doing with it all? No, I am not preaching—do not think that. I was only meditatng in my own way."

Miss Vandervere gave him earching glance in her turn.

"No, you are not preaching now," she admitted. I believe you are sincere, so you shall have the reward of sincerity. Well, now, speak frank ly, what can I do that I am wrongfully leaving undone?"

Her air of laughing condescension had given place to a more serious mood. Father Lemoile saw that his hour had come.

"You can use your glorious gifts for Him who gave them; use to the full, as the angels do. It is not enough to stand aloof and offer a little-open your tiny silver purse when requested, and then sail away like a queen who has bestowed largess. You must give your whole life, heart, and soul to the Christ work, doing it gladly and in the spirit of

"That is very hard, Father." "I know it. Hard for you, sure, in a special sense. Yet herein is the very essence of sacrific

"Tell me just what in particular you would like me to do, Father.' She wanted to reach the point, and end the interview.

His spirits fell as he marked her compressed lips as in previous vain discussions. Yet he patiently went over the old ground-parish parish poverty, the dilapidated church, the shabby churchyard. "The other day I came upon a cross there bearing the name of Elizabeth Van-dervere." His listener started, he had caught her attention now. "And

I heard from an old parishioner many sweet things about your belowed mother. It seems she was called 'Saint Elizabeth.'

The haughty eyes fell beneath his own. He felt they were filling with tears. "I heard of her charities, fragrant as the roses heaping the basket of the great St. Elizabeth of Hungary, and then I thought of you."

saints in light can help us. Honestly, Father Lemoile, tell me what to do and I will do it." Then a new idea came; she spoke out eagerly. know what you need in this parish-

you need Sister Elizabeth, who used to be in our convent." "I need Elsie Vandervere." retort.

ed the priest. "Will she serve? That is the question."

Her gesture of assent was in earn-

"It would be a good beginning for you to go and see poor Eileen Mc-Gilvray.

"On St. John street?" "Yes; No. 54."

The good priest did not know it, but in this he surely had an inspira-tion. For although Miss Vandervere tried to smile at her small talk and call it a case of the mountain and the mouse, she could not even herself dispose of it lightly. A verse in Scripture came back to her: the prophet had bidden thee do son great thing, wouldst thou not have lone it?" How much more, this slight attempt at duty. As the priest foresaw, this beginning proved good seed sown in good soil. Vandervere was not one of those narrow people described as "ready enough to do the Good Samaritan, out without the oil and two-pence." She had been liberal in doing charities by proxy; she was liberal still,

ow that her ministrations about to be personal.

"St. Elizabeth's loaves turned into ses," she said, with a kindly smile, 'but my roses would be better the shape of loaves." Her practical arrangements therefore took this

But the patient invalid to whom was sent needed the giver more than the gift. Eileen McGilvray was onely and faint at heart. What better remedy than the tonic brightness of a new face? Miss Vandervere saw herself empowered to stir the Dead Sea waters of daily suffering, saw what a boon it was to break into the monotonous succession days and nights with a warmth and light from without, as if with largss of sun-steeped roses.

The actual roses had their place so, yet poor Eileen cared more for the visitor herself. The mere of her beauty was all the suffering could take in at first, it was so dazzling.

Later on she found Elsie Vandervere capable of sweet ministry the hunger of soul-and of the intellect as well-which was gnawing upon her day by day.

"Let me sing to you," suggested the new-found friend. She wanted to quiet the quivering nerves and lesser their tension, which on this occa sion seemed unusually strong. had forgotten the greatness of her own powers, forgotten herself altogether, and the miserable tenement house was startled by a wondrous joy of song. A quick stir followed Music-loving Germans, eager children with sharpened faces, dark-eyed for eigners of one type and another began to appear, crowding the corri dors and stairways of this human beehive. The golden notes had piercd its black, dilapidated walls, and the whole neighborhood was soon on the alert. Her impromptu audien startled her. She was used to the brilliant decorated circles of concert ooms, but here she felt herself directly ministering to hungrier souls. It was a fresh experience, as new to her as to them. As the silver trill circled and soared, she thought Father Lemoile and his words parting benediction. "May the Holy Spirit in all things direct and rule our heart." "Amen!" she cried, submission. Then inspiration came. Her song ended, she began the evening Hymn to the Virgin.

Every face seemed to answer. Som of the women sobbed and tears sprang to the eyes of unhappy All alike-Protestants, Catholics Jews-caught the consolation.

Out of that breathless silence and the thankful faces, too full of love to applaud, came another inspiraion. Miss Vandervere was traveling fast and far on the road she had taken so unexpectedly. Why not sing to those souls again? Why not often? Would it not be a divine minstry, like the ministry of angels? And again Miss Vandervere thought

f her mother. She was beginning to rous elf. The small work of visiting Eileen McGilvray entered upon so languidly was but a door swinging open into larger spaces. The great ields white to harvest, the great fields of the Church's work began to shine irresistibly before her. And she

was quick to heed the call thitherwards "I will give a series of concerts, she said to herself, "and give them here. Why not? Endicott has a good population, eager for novelties. The hall would be filled, I am sure, Helen Salisbury will come to sing and "No, her daughter is not worthy on Mary Keith to play for us, and it comparison with her," murmured shall be Catholic music, all of it, Miss Vandervere sadly. "But the every single bit. Helen is a Protestant, if anything, but so intensely musical. She will sing herself into a love of it and of us."

Thus it came about that Endicott was surprised with a series of con-certs as novel as they were beautiful. The Protestant music lovers of the place came en masse. And all were delighted.

Father Lemoile stood amazed the energy and magnetism of Miss Vandervere. She swept all before her, yet lost none of her refined ele gance which he had felt as her charm. What an Elizabeth of blessed visita tion she was proving to his parish! He could scarcely believe it.

For the needs of St. Vincent's were upplied one by one; money began to flow in. The Healeys and other well. to-do parishioners caught the fire of Miss Vandervere's enthusiasm and new ventures were entered upon. Better than all, his own courage, own faith, found its needful uplifting and steady upholding.

When the Bishop next visited Endicott there was no mistaking the pro-

sperity of St. Vincent's.
"Working with both hands now, Father Lemoile?" he inquired, with a mischievous smile.

"Yes, yes," said the priest sober-ly. "Thanks to Heaven and its blessed ones in glory, I have found a new St. Elizabeth."—Carmelite Re-

How a Donation For a School Was Obtained

The "Dafly Picayune," of New Orleans, reports the following touching incidents which occurred at a "Children's Mass," in that city:-

"No priest has ever done more in behalf of St. Joseph's Church and parish than Very Rev. T. J. Weldon, C.M., the present rector. The little children of his flock have been special care. The parochial school, attended by over five hundred children, and crowded to its utmost capacity, has of late been the special field to which he has been devoting his energies. He could gather in five hundred more of these little ones if he had only sufficient accommoda-tions. With the opening of the schools in September the overcrowded conditions and the numbers applying for admission that had to be denied smote his heart. He determined not to deprive these hungry children of the crumbs that fell from the Master's table, and so with indomitable vill and energy he planned the big fair of which the papers have been full. His people rallied around him and if the success of the prospective fair could be gauged by the zeal and interest manifest, there was every reason to hope that handsome sults would ensue. But no one dared to hope to raise in this one the sum of \$70,000 which the school plans called for. It would be many years before this big debt to be incurred would be lifted, but the people recognized that the erection of a school for such a big parish must necessitate the expenditure of a large sum of money, and they made no ob jections to the magbificent plans drawn up.

'But the thought of incurring such. debt laid heavily upon Father Weldon, and he sought aid whence had never failed-from on high. Last Sunday morning, when the little children were all assembled for the childdren's service, he looked around up on them as they knelt so earnestly in prayer, and the thought came to him to ask these little ones to light their young and innocent hearts to God and ask His blessing upon the work. He turned and addressed telling of the school and the cost, how much it was and what a benefit would be not only to them, but to their children and children's children, and he asked them all to join with him in prayer that God would raise up a friend and benefactor would come to his aid and their help and assist him to build this school which was to be dedicated to His honor and glory. Then he knelt, and the children with him. The prayers were waited heavenward from pure, wnite hearts of these little ones, and an immediate and almost miraculous response was given. "In the rear of the church, amon

the adults, knelt Mrs. Salvatore Pizzati. She had come to the dren's Mass and was deeply interested in all that Father Weldon said. When she saw the little kneel down and pray with the good priest so fervently and earnestly God to send a benefactor who would help build the school, the tears sprang to her eyes. In that moment was born in the heart of this noble lady a thought fair and fresh from the hands of God and fragrant already as a flower blooming in grace and beauty. It became aglow with light sifted through the plumes angels' wings, and rising from her knees she went home. She met her husband at the portals; ever quick and responsive to her every thought, he saw that something unusual had happened, and taking her hand he said: 'Well, what are we going to do now?' It is always thus with him. Husband and wife work together and give of the great goods with which God has blessed them as one in heart and soul. It is always share and share alike-in every gift, in every charity. If it were only \$5, he gives one-half, she the other half; it is al-ways 'our gift.' And so he said again, smiling down upon her, 'What are we going to do now?' Then she told him of the scene in church, the appeal made by Father Weldon Record. and how deeply touched she when she saw the little children joining their hands and kneeling so earn estly in prayer. With Captain Pizzati, great-hearted and wholeas he is, to hear was to act. Husband and wife took counsel together, and the school-house was the result of their deliberations. Captain Piz-zati said: "We have no children; God has blessed us richly, abundantly. Let us do for the children of others.

"At once they called on Father"

Weldon and, making known their intention, asked about his plans the school. Father Weldon told them that the plans were in the hands of Messrs. Toledano & Wogan, and that they could be seen at their office in the Hennen Building. It was arranged that Captain Pizzati should go there on Monday morning and look over the plans. He did so. The plans called for the erection of buildings to cost \$70,000. A little later Father Weldon entered the office. As he did so Captain Pizzati rose and said: 'Father, I do not wish these plans to be altered. Build schoolhouse according to them and let no other name but mine be plac-

ed upon it.'
"That evening, at the elegant home of Captain and Mrs. Pizzati, 2805 Canal street. Father Weldon and several friends gathered around the hospitable board. There was cause or rejoicing; a great event had come into Captain and Mrs. Pizzati's lives and the schoolhouse was the that had been born to them. It was a royal gift, and there was nothing too good with which to celebrate his birth. Captain and Mrs. Pizzati were so happy, their faces were so wreathed in smiles with the joy that vas bubbling up in their hearts that, looking upon them, one would have upposed they had been the beneficiaries instead of the great and generous benefactors. He who gives quickly doubles the gift.' How much more with those who give so quickly, so generously and so cheerfully. Husband and wife seemed like children rejoicing in a new toy, so happy were they in the thought of this ew-born school. And as they dispensed with a royal hand their graious hospitality, they talked about the school and their plans for it and all that this gift meant for them rather than what it meant for the

"'You see,' said Captain Pizzati we have no children, and God has been so good to us. Why should we wait until we die to give our money, when all around there is such opportunity for doing good. My wife and I have watched and planned. We feel how much better it is for us to give when we are living and can see the result of the gift and just how the money is expended than to wait till we are dead to leave it in our wills and thus miss what seems to us the greatest pleasure that any giver can feel-the pleasure of giving and doing good. I think that who builds a schoolhouse builds for all time. This is one of the most pleasing thoughts that has come to us in giving the Pizzati school to St. Joseph's parish.'

"Captain Pizzati was born in Palermo, Italy, September 2, 1839. He came from a fine old Italian family, sturdy race of patriots and warriors, his father, Captain Michael Anthony Pizzati, holding the position of captain in the Italian army. His mother, Mrs. Mariana Pizzati, was a lady of culture and grace. He was early placed by his parents in the Jesuit College in Palermo, and passed thence to the Royal College of Palermo, where he spent three years,

'Young Pizzati distinguished himself in this institution, but he had always a longing for the sea and deermined to follow the bent of his inclination. Indeed, a love for the ea seems to have been inherent in the family. He was one of five brothers, who were all of them in one way or another connected with the seafaring life. In the year 1866 became the captain of a merchant marine vessel plying between Phila-

delphia, Marseilles and Genoa. Continuing in the seafaring line and later as a constructor of vessels, Captain Pizzati amassed a fortune and now holds many important commercial positions.

"Mrs. Pizzati is a native of New Orleans. Her father was Captain Daniel Valenzano, well known in connection with the river trade. She is in every way the helpful and earnest companion of her husband. Gentle kind, loving, true, she has made him an ideal wife, and the wish of the one is the wish of the other.'

A SALUTARY OUTING

There is no outing so salutary as a visit to the cemetery .- Louiseville

PLAY AND STUDY.

When the child plays, it is literally onganizing its brain; and the fact should be recognized that the boy or should be recognized that the boy or girl engaged in vigorous, joyous play is carrying out an important part of the actual work of education and pre-paration for life. Dr. Hutchinson claims, therefore, that play snould be organized, and that for every dol-lar spent on a school building, half as much should be spent on the play-

Household Notes

TO DRINK WATER .- So much advice has been given regarding drinking water that we hesitate to touch ion:-"The best time to drink water or other liquids in quantity is on ris an hour and a half before luncheon and dinner, and a half hour before retiring."

We are old-fashioned enough, how ever, to believe that the most opportune time from a point of view of solid comfort, is to drink water when one is thirsty.

WASHING HANDKERCHCEFS is evidently a weary task if our house-holders consider the following method practical:-"Tais is one way," says a writer, "of washing handker chiefs," and he adds, "recommended by an experienced housewife. them in warm water, soap each on on both sides, fold loosely and put them in a pile in a basin without water, to soak for an hour or longer. Rub them on as washboard with a large nailbrush dipped in hot water, boil for a few minutes, rinse in clear water and dry. Begin the ironing in the centre and not on the bor-

BED-MAKING .- That there is an art or knack in bed-making we have often, in our visits to public hotels had many experiences. An exchange says it is a trade that is not well understood. Here are some directions offered by one who pretends to know how to make a bed:-" In the morning each Dlanket and sheet should be taken separately from the bed and hung over a chair to air for an hour or so. The mattresses should turned before the bed is made. Put on the under-sheet, tucking it in well at the head; pass the over it carefully to take out every wrinkle, and then tuck it in at the sides and foot. Next place the bolster in position. Put on the upper sheet, tucking it well under the mattress at the foot.'

ABOUT TEMPER .- "One sign of mental health is serenity of temper, and self-control that enables us bear with equanimity and unruffled temper the petty trials and ills of life," remarks a philosopher in a colulmn of hints on domestic subjects. There must be an army of invalids in this and every other city, as we meet with men and women temper is easily aroused nearly every

HOUSECLEANING .- Good house keepers are beginning to realize that better to keep the house clean all the time than to submit to the trials and discomforts of the general domestic upheaval commonly called housecleaning. There is really no reason why dust, dirt and cobwebs should be allowed to accumulate in great quantities until the arrival of a certain season deemed the proper time to dislodge them.

Our Boys

TWO HANDS AND GRANNY. -Once upon a time a little boy lived in the Thuringer Wald alone with his grandmother, and she was very old and very poor. They had a little hut very brown from the weather, and of wood for the fire in a huge stone chimney. This fire was not to warm them only, though Ulrich, the little boy, used to like to lie on a bear skin before it and smooth. white arms, not yellow and thrust his brown, bare feet so near it that they tingled with the heat. The fire was to keep the pot boiling ful arms, and white hands that took swung by a hook above the round and black and shiny, and it a silvery wand, with which she point-did its best to please all the senses ed to the door of the hut.

of the boy. It always looked kindly So bewildered and delighted was at him when he came in cold from sing to him and succeeded in ming and sputtering and bubbling quite a tune. Sometimes the cover bobbed up and down and kept



many a savory stew it gave him, | ashes on the hearth. As he crept made of wild rabbit's flesh, and always it bubbled and sputtered and

"Porridge! porridge! there's a little more porridge," even when they had

But there came a day-it was last day of the year-when the pot bubbled and scolded and fussed, and Ulrich thought, as he came in wet and hungry, that it was trying to

"Something very good! something when in truth it wa very good!" sighing. "Nothing very good! nothing very good," all the while.

Then Ulrich peeped in, and lo? there was nothing at all in the pot but water.

"Is there no meal in the chest granny?"

'Not a handful, Ulrich." "Is there no money in the

granny?" "Not a groat, Ulrich. The carpet weaver did not pay me for the last

rug I made." "I will go down the mountain and said Ulrich, putting on

his sheep skin coat. "Not to-night, Ulrich," said his granny. "The storm is too wild; the stream will be a torrent. I should be too anxious about you and

you must wait till the morning." "But you have no supper, gran-"There is left half a loaf, and there is milk from the goat. It is enough, and if the storm continues the fair-

ies will bring us enough to last till it goes by. Ulrich laughed as he took off his coat and threw himself before the

"I should like to see the fairies once granny. You have always been talling me about them, but I think the only fairies that ever helped us are three, and I know their names.' "What are they?" asked granny, pleased to divert him from his hun-

"Right Hand, Left Hand and Granny. The third fairy is the best and he smiled up into the kind old face as she went to and fro, laying the cloth as neatly as if they

had a feast instead of bit of bread. "But the granny would have been a poor enough fairy if it would not have been for your own two young, strong hands. Never mind, some day those two fairies will take are of the old one."

"That they shall," said Ulrich, sipping his goat's milk and leaving most of the bread.

"Eat, boy, eat!" said the old wo nan, pushing the loaf toward him. "Not I. granny. Do I need bread to sleep on? To-morrow I go down the mountain, and I shall need it then for strength,' and he put mor logs upon the fire and lay down upon the hearth to watch the flames and the shadows, as he liked to do

before he went to bed.

As he lay there granny went to sleep and began to snore; the fire began to fade and the room to grow dark, when suddenly Ulrich's attendark, when suddenly Ulrich's attention was drawn to the pot, which gently swung above the dying coals.

As he gafed he's aw the lid gently of something there for you to take As he galed he saw the lid gently lifted and two shining eyes peered at him from within. Too frightened to he started, while the twinkled kindly and the pot lid lifted itself and rose till it rested an inch or two above the rim, when it soddenly looked no longer like a lid, but like a hat, which made a sort of background for a woman's head-the head to which the shining eyes belonged-and which rose highe and higher, bearing the cover with it into the air. After this head came wrinkled and scrawny and begrimed with work. like granny's, but beautithe poker from the corner, and h was a very jolly pot, saw it change under her touch into

the little mountaineer with the delighted vision that he would not turn his head to see to what she pointed with the wand, but he held his breath and bent his attention to hear what she seemed to be saying, for her rosy time to the tune, which seemed to say. "Heigh-hol got a good supper"

And when its song was true it pleased Ulrich's sense of taste as well as that of sight and smell, and the seemed to be saying, for her row, showed as in speech. At last he drew nearer. The round black pot was now all hidden by the gray, missike drapery that wrapped the lovely figure, while golden as that of sight and smell, and the seemed to be saying, for her row, showed as in speech. At last he drew nearer. The round black pot was now all hidden by the gray, missike drapery that wrapped the lovely figure, while golden.

near he distinctly heard a sweet voice say: "I am the queen of the good fair-

ies, and I like the two fairies that you use to keep you on in life. Right Hand and Left Hand are strong, good fairies, and both together they can do wonderful work for me; for all my fairies work to help selves and then to help others who are in trouble or pain. Will you let your two hands work for me?

Ulrich, who had never dreamed o anything so lovely in his life as this beautiful figure and face, stretched out both hands as if to offer them to the service of his queen.

"Remember, then, that the best vay to serve me and yourself is never to lose a chance to serve others, and, suddenly lifting her wand and pointing to the door of the hut, she

"Open! open the door!" Springing suddenly to obey, Ulrich woke with his hand upon the latch. He had been dreaming, but again through his head rang that cry: "Open! for pity's sake, open the

He threw it back, and there staggered fainting across the threshold the snow covered figure of man. Ulrich helped him to the fire, took off his cloak, brushed the snow from his hair, and hurried to bring him the cup of milk and the last morsel of bread. Soon the traveler was sufficiently recovered to explain pressing business had taken him over the mountain, but that the bridge was destroyed over the swollen tor rent, and he had lost himself in the snow

"In trying to find another place to cross I saw the light through your window," he said, "and I made my way to your step, where I should have frozen to death if you had not heard me beg you to open the door. I called a great many times."
"I was dreaming," said Ulrich

'and I heard your voice in my dreams.

"And what were you dreaming?" asked the man, who was now seated warm and comfortable before the fire

"Of the fairies," answered Ulrich blushingly; and then with a little coaxing he told the stranger of his little talk with granny and dream of the Fairy Queen who hid in the empty pot, and before Ulrich finished the man had guessed the story that he did not tell, how often the pot was empty and how often granny and Ulrich went supperless to bed The next morning Ulrich guided the stranger to the ford and went with him down the snowy mountain path, often supporting the weary man by his two strong young hand Not a word had either said of break fast, but granny had slipped in Ulrich's pocket the last little crust left the night before, and when he found it there he blushed and offered it to

"No, no, my son!" said the stranger kindly, "when we get to the village we will go to the inn and see what the fairies have provided in the of something there for you to take back to your grandmother."

Thus satisfied about granny, Ulrich went on, his mouth watering at the prospect of something savory and smoking hot.

And while they sat at breakfast, at which the landlord himself waited upon them, as if his guest was a very great man, the stranger said:

"I am a rich merchant, Ulrich,

and since my wife and my only boy died I have lived in the city alone. I should like to have a good boy about me, and I want the attention and care of two kind fairies, Right and Left Hands. Tell granny that if she come and keep house for me. you shall come and help me in my usiness, and I will teach you how to do all parts of it as I was going to teach my son. Take these, pieces of gold to her for your journey. know the Queen of the fairies, too. at him and then at the round gold pieces in wild-eyed wonder; "and she

I have no space to tell you more of Ulrich's life, only you may be pretty sure he went climbing up to his mountain home as glad and happy as ever a boy could he. Of course, they gave the goat to a

wants your two hands to be used for

or woman in the village, and lockgreat town, only there was one thing that granny would not leave behind and that was the old porridge that had always fed her boy. Ulrich was very glad to have it too, and when he grew up to be prosperous and happy young and had a share in his master's busi ness, he used sometimes to coax his aged grandmother to make him a savory stew in the pot that he alcalled the pot of the Fairy Queen.-Home Magazine.

AGAINST OLD RULE.

London physicians give the advice, qually applicable in Philadelphia, that consumptives should pay particular attention to getting our open air immediately after a Rain-washed air is much pure than that which floats above a dry city. The first gushing downpour of rain after a "dry spell" is muddy with impurities washed out of the

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NOTES

ADVENT. - During

turies the world prepa

coming of Christ. After man and the just conde curred by him on accoun sin, a new dispensation in the infinite designs of demption of man was I ages rolled away, proph phet arose to declare and, at last in the fuln the promised One, the 1 peared on earth. Each since that central event orated, and it is known tian world as the great Christmas. And just as turies were occupied paration for the coming deemer, so, each year, t prescribes four weeks of for the annual celebration Lord's birth. These four called Advent, and Sund morrow, will be the beg that brief period of pena and expectancy. During weeks the Church dons tial garments of purple; and pleasure seekings ar she does not even celebra during the Advent time. special fast and abstinen scribed, and the faithful ed to perform particular votion and extra works ence. All this is for the

We need not enter into Advent and its celebration we deem it necessary to the great importance of 1 preparation for a holy a elebration of the coming These are all matters wit readers are perfectly acqu the details of which they the instructions from the We simply draw attentio facts in order to make d that there can be no forg the part of any of our re ing these four weeks the special sermons in all ou and these instructions wi stimulate to fervent piety efforts by way of prepara Merry Christmas to all consider as friends and w we hope that we will be a

A QUEER CASE -In th Court at Brooklyn there sent a peculiar case being is a dispute for the posses body of a deceased mercha married a second wife, in age, and she was a Catho came a Catholic with her, after having received the of the Catholic Church. Sh buried in the Catholic cemthe son of the deceased, b wife, wants to have the tup and buried in the cemetery beside his first w

congratulate each . one

spent Advent of 1903.

The details of the case ctly interest us; but we difficulty, and in all the tr the young widow is having and a very striking evider wisdom displayed by the opposing, as much as possi marriages. In the pres may be argued that the ye had the happiness of having band become a Catholic ar such. But that is an e case. As a rule, the result different. And no matter outcome, from the standpol ersion, there is never th that harmony and that pe of spirit which are the ne companiments of a transmit suitable marriage.