V&



The True Cuitness

Vol. LIII., No. 26

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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

2 Busby Street, Houtreal, Canada. P. C. Box 1186.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—City of Montreal (delivered), \$1.50; other parts of Ganda, \$1.00; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundland, \$1.90; Great Britain, Ireland as i France, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.90. Terms, payable in stepace. ance.
All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "Then WirP. & P Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1136

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

u If the English-speaking Untholice of Montreal and of this Province consulted their but interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness one of the most prosperous and but interests, they would soon make of the 'True Witness one of the most prosperous and but interests, they would soon make of the True Witness one of the most prosperous and the interests, they would be a sound to the contract of the English speaking the English speaking of the English speaking t

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING. - "A Happy New Year to all." This phrase is on every lip and the wish is certainly in every heart. It is not in s perfunctory way that we make use of it this week. In wishing a "Happy New Year" to each and all of our readers, we do so with the same feeling and same sentiment as when we extend the hand of friendship and use the same expression to most intimate acquaintances. 1903 goes out with all its long list of joys and sorrows, of hopes fears, of pleasures and griefs, of sucand disappointments. This is our last issue for the year that closing; when next the "True Witness" comes to its subscribers it will be unden the heading 1904.

There are mournful thoughts that flash through the mind and sad feelings that throb in the heart, as we the end of the year approaching. And it cannot be well otherwise. It is like the parting with a dear and intimate companion; like the separation from a friend whose life has been long interwoven with our own. The retrospect is all the sadder on account of the knowledge that the year that goes can never return. Whatever mistakes were made, time lost, opportunities let pass, hopes extinguished, there is a certainty that the same ground can never again be travelled by any of us.

Then comes the shadow that hangs over the vacant chair. There are eyes that beheld the dawn of 1903 that are closed forever, and will not witness the advent of 1904. Faces familiar, voices beloved, forms cherished, that all sleep in the grave of 1903. These are the more sombre tions that come naturally with the dying of the old year.

In life, however, God's goodness has distributed with just hand the tears and the smiles. In nature we have the winters and the summers, the clouded skies and the golden sunlit days, the terrible hurricane and the gentle zephyr. So in the existence of each one of us there are shadows and lights; and each is necessary to us, and all tend to our perfection and happiness. The troubles, difficulties, losses, and sorrows serve but to purify us and prepare us the better for the enjoyment and appreciation of the happiness, the consola-tions, and delights that fall also to the lot of the deserving.

At the close then of the year 1903. while we summon up the turmoils of its twelve months, we must not neg-lect to recall the blessings, graces, and often unmerited gifts that God has bestowed upon us. There are streaks of light that fall full and glorious upon the past year of each one, and we enjoy the contemplation of their scintillations.

Having thus gazed on the past year, as it is about to plung into the yawning airvss that has swallowed up all its predecessors since the dawn of creation, we may turn with a spirit of hope to greet the New-Year that is at our doors.

coming year. There is an element of uncertainty about it, which stirs as when the boatman enters upon a rap id, the currents of which are unfamiliar to him. What has this year 1904 in store for us? Is it good or evil, life or death? We know not, but we greet the year with great and good hope, with a mighty trust that it will bring us more happiness than we have enjoyed heretofore.

Will that hope be realized or not? None of us can tell. But this we do know that Hope without Faith baseless; and both without Charity and good works cannot avail much. With the uncertainty of the future before us our Holy Church extends to us a means that cannot be surpassed to assure ourselves of a comparative happiness in the year to come-prayer. Faith in the Almighty Ruler, whose Hand governs the seasons and brings the years out of nothingness and makes them pass in solemn procession down the avenue of Time. And when we wish our friends and readers a "Happy New Year" we do so in that spirit. It is with Faith in Divine Providence Hope in His Mercies and Charity to wards all; it is in the sense prayer that we utter the greeting and as it flows from our pen and surges from our heart, we translate it into a petition that the year may be happy, spiritually, physically, so socially and in every other way; that health, peace, prosperity and unending graces may be the portion each; that 1904 may be for all Happy New Year.

IRELAND IN 1904.-A new year dawns for us, and it comes, as have come hundreds of new years, to the land of our fathers. Many is the cloudy New Year's morning that has hung over the hills and valleys of Ireland; many is the new year's sun that has arisen in gloom and shadows, to cast a pitying beam upor the ruined shrines and shattered aisles of Erin's desolate grande The morning of New Year's Day 1904 is more hopeful than any that the nation has experienced for many a generation. It follows a year of exceptional legislation and of remarkable expectations.

We may be permitted now to pause, before entering upon 1904, and ask of the future what it has in store for Ireland and he Irish race. The future will not make answer, so we must simply speculate upon the situation as sur rounding circumstances present it.
Considering the splendid and united front that the members of the Irish Nationalist Party exhibited during 1903, and the gigantic success Redmond in securing the Land Purchase Act for his people, we may fairly conclude that a similar solidity and union, during the coming twelve months, cannot fail to pro duce even greater results. The spirit of conciliation that animated the Government and especially the Chief Secretary for Ireland during the last session of Parliament must necessar ily continue and even increase during the coming year. Its beneficial results have been such that to all sage and thinking people it would be a madness to depart from it in any

Last year the King paid a visit to Ireland that was something more than an ordinary royal coming. The man, apart from the monarch, was in sympathy with the people, their coun-try and their cause; and the Irish people know this, and in accordance

did they show him an exceptional This last week has witnessed the same King giving out that Last year the Irish people were so istomed to visits of a friendly and interested character from monarchs that they scarcely realized the presence of a sincere friend until the visit was over. Next year they will be better prepared for his coming; and, having had the experience of all his practical and kindly assistance, they will be ready to signify in a still more striking manner their appreciation of his good will and good

Last vear's visit was coincident with the passage of the greatest measure of justice that Ireland has received since the close of the eighteenth century. Is it not fair to expect that next year's visit will correspond with the passage of another great and important measure. There come: if this year 1904 gives us the first of them, we can safely rely that 1905 will bring the second and longlooked-for one. The first of these is the Catholic University, the second is Home Rule.

We have every reason to be grateful to 1903 for all it has done for Ireland; and we have equally every reason to hope for still greater and more important things at the hands of 1904. Rays of hope shoot brilliantly through the clouds of misery that have so long hovered on the sky of Ireland; the smile of expectancy is on the face of the nation, where the frown of disappointment and the tear of misfortune had so long, and apparently permanently settled; voice is gladsome with anticipations that had become, by long years of practice, so attuned to the cadence of despair. We have but to hope for the best, to pray for it, and to work for it-each in the sphere that belongs to him and within the limits of his capacities.

We have wished a Happy New Year to all our readers and friends, we have expressed our hope that may enjoy all the blessings that their hearts could desire; we now turn to the Old Land, to the Celtic race, and on the eve of 1904's first day, we pray that Providence may look down with loving glance upon the Isle of Supreme Protection over the faithful children of the Ancient Race, and guide their rulers in the ways of justice, that they may learn the wisdom of restoring the old House College Green, and returning to the people their ancient and inalienable autonomy and liberty.

AN EDIFYING INCIDENT. - It was on a street car the other morn ing that we heard a conversation of a very ordinary kind, but one which left a strong impression upon our mind. One of the parties was a French.Canadian farmer, from a village not far distant from Montreal; In this other was evidently one of his city friends. We will merely repre- are so heavily handicapped, it has duce the special remark of the farm-often been said that an Irishman, in er. "You call it cold?" he said. "It was Sunday last that was cold (the 20th December). We have a mile and a half to drive to the Church and, of course, my wife and the young people had to go to communion, and we wanted to get there for the six o'clock Mass. I had to be up at half-past four to get the horse ready. We left at half-past five, and it was twenty below zero. It was too cold to sit in the sleigh, so we ran the whole way behind it. Oh. man, it was cold. I thought we'd never get to the Church. Just talk

of cold after that."

We caught no more of the conver sation. No more was necessary. This sufficed to give an idea of what these redigion. And it was, apparently, a mere matter of ordinary occurrence, the way he spoke about it. He did not seem to think there was anynot seem to think there was anything wonderful in a man going out at 4.80 in the morning, with the glass registering 20 below, to harness horses to drive his family to Church. They wanted to go to Communion that day, and they had to be there for the six o'clock Mass. The facts are very simple, and all that had to be done was to get up and to go—the weather did not matter, it was of slight consequence compared to the duty that had to be performed.

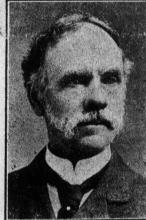
faith; this is neligion in its loftiest acceptation. When one hears such remarks from the lips of a poor man whose honest sentiments are express ed far more eloquently than he imagines, we begin to feel ashamed of oun own so-called sacrifices. Few oil us there are who would not hesitate a while before rising at such an hour to attend Mass in the Church around the corner. And when the thermome ter is away down below zero, how easily we can find excuses for staining from Church on such occasions. It is, after all, in the country that the faith is the strongest. Some people are under the impression that this is menely an old prejudice; but facts are eloquent, and there is no doubt that away from the city's attractions, whirl and

centres of activity and life. At all events there was something cheering, refreshing and edifying in that passing conversation; it told most eloquently of a solid faith that is practical in every acceptation of the term. One could picture the scene described by that poor farmer, and at the same glance it was easy to detect the spirit courage and resolution that animated those faithful members of the Church. We know that there are thousands of others who do as that farmer had done, but their acts of religion are not known to the public, although they are recorded in the Book of Life.

temptations there reigns a

that cannot be found in the greater

IN IRISH CATHOLIC **EDUCATIONAL RANKS**



We are always happy to be able to record the advancement and prosperity of our countrymen in any line of life which they choose for the exencise of their particular talents

In this country where competition is so keen and where our nationality often been said that an Irishman, in and do it better than any body else. But temperance, punctuality, and fidelity to duty will enable one to overcome all obstacles, and to conown, but of other nationalities,

We are led to write in this strain by noticing the recent appointment of Mr. T. M. Reynolds, a well known educator of this city, to the position of assistant secretary and librarian to the Catholic School Board. His promotion is but a just recognition of his ability, and of his long and faithful service under the Board.

For many years Mr. Reynolds taught English subjects in the advanced classes at the Catholic Com-mercial Academy, and latterly at the Belmont School. During the thirty-one years he has been teaching under the Board, he has never been one day absent, nor one-quarter of an hour late. He is a thorough French and English scholar, and his lectures on educational questions delivered at the meetings of the Teachers' Associthe meetings of the Teachers' Associ-ation were always much appreciated, besides being considered gems of great literary merit. Mr. Reynolds has illustrated in his career those principles which we would like to see embodied in the lives of our young men of to-day. We wish him the ful-lest measure of success in the new career upon which he is entering.

CATHOLIC PULPITS IN ENGLAND,

Speaking in one of the parishes in London, Rev. Father Alphonsus, O. S.F.C., delivered a vigorous and timely discourse from the words:-'Am I my brother s keeper?'

After having pointed out the tragic setting with which these words of the Old Testament came to us, said it was not his intention draw out the real application of that awful figure of Scripture; but he wanted them to apply it to themelves in their relationship with their fellow-man. Let them remember that all Scripture came down upon them as an actual living thing in one age, repeated in others.

Let him ask was it true or was it not true that the world of to-day was sunk in iniquity? That was the old cry of every preacher,, it had been the cry of every prophet, apostle, and priest who had ever come to tell the world it was sunk in sin, and to endeavor to reclaim it. That cry must be repeated from age to age from year to year, from day to day, lest they in their own complacency should forget it. For a moment let them think of the attitude of the would with regard to its fellow-men.

It was often said, "What have I to do with my fellow-man? I live within my own circle, within my own family circle, mainly for myself, and what have I to do with this or that other man? I attend to my own business." Yes, the philosophy of selfishness had never been better known than at the present day, Such a person was pointed out to them as not a breaker of the Ten Commandments; he went to Mass on Sunday and put a little in the plate, thought he had discharged his duty as a Christian. That, however, was but the external observance of the Christian law, yet the majority of Christians formed their lives on such a conception of Christianity as that.

Such a conception of life was wor-thy of the most selfish, degrading alike to Christianity and to the great mind of man which God has created. Could any man dare say he lived to himself? What were men made for but to assist one another? What did they live for but to intenact one upon another? Man was a social being; his life was made or marred by the other units of the race which came across his path, and they could not escape interaction with their fellowwas much difference between themmen. He did not know that themselves and the first murderer they asked themselves again and again what their fellow-men were to do with them.

About them there was a sea of misery that sent up its waves almost to drowning point upon society, and children were constantly dying in the horrors of unrecorded sin. were recorded in this Christian Engdisgrace to any uncivilized community. They saw how people their minds of relieving their fellow-They said, "Are there not social reformers?" but that was the old cry, "Am I my brother's keep-

It was said, "What have I to do with this or that gin-sodden wretch?' Well, such a person was their brother, he belonged to the same family as themselves; he was made the same God and Father of all, and woe to them if they closed their bowels to those in need, woe to them-especially Catholics- if they did not understand their obligation to benefit their brothers.

Let them not mistale him. them not for a moment think would urge upon them the fact that they discharged the law of charity merely by putting a sixpence or threepence in the plate on Sunday vance of the Christian law; there vance of the Christian law; there was, however, the inner observance of Christianity which they must strive to reproduce in their lives. There was a law of self-sonigation which they had to observe, of self-sacrifice, of suffering for their breth-

ren, and as Catholics if they did not do so they were living in a fool's paradise, in a place in which salvation should not be found.

He knew there were many people who liked to tone down the splendid enthusiasm of the prophets, many who when reading passages of Scripture said, "Well, they lived in olden times." He (the very rev. preacher) often wondered who had given them the right of being able to assign to themselves certain portions of Scripture they were to observe and certain portions which they said were no longer binding. The law of charity, for instance, knew no change.

It was said that the poor were never better looked after than in this twentieth century. Were not the workhouses, almost palatial places, put up for their reception, and had not the workhouses billiard rooms in some and smoking rooms in others? For himself (said the very rep. preacher) he would rather see an army of beggars in the streets as they saw in foreign parts than he would see this splendid organization for the relief of what was called poverty in England. In one case it religion, it was the law of charity that went out to the relief of suffering; in the other case it was tha outcome of a mere pagan civilization which would not be bothered by poverty and which put it on one side. The hand was put into the pockets of the ratepayers, so that society as a whole did what they as individuals ought to accomplish. There was all the difference in the world between organized State charity and that which was penformed by individuals, He cared not where the organization was there was always a coldness in it. How many of the non-Church-going people in England ever thought when the bill for the rates came in that they had fulfilled the law of charity? They looked upon the payment of rates as a necessary nuis-It was not the law Christian Gospel that animated that relief of the poor at the present moment which took the place of real Christian charity.

Give him mendicants and the Christian charity which they elicited a thousand times rather than mere organized relief. He knew sometimes the Press was veny loud—at times of strikes and other periods—in laying stress on what it called sentimental gush, and other clap-trap phrases which picturesque reporters knew so well how to use. What then? Because, forsooth, a man's charityiwas misapplied in this or that case was he not better for it, and more a man than he would be if he closed his bowels against his brother? than if he said. "Go: there is the workhouse. Go there, and you will find relief?" Such conduct was next door to refusing altogether.

They would always have the poor with them, and would always have to relieve them. He did not mean to say that nothing was to be done for the uplifting of the poor; he did not There believe that the atmosphere of he did not believe that that state of things was meant to be perpetuated. Every one was bound what he could to remove this of difficulty in which the poor found themselves, and every one was called upon to render personal service to his fellow-men.

> CANCER REMEDY .- The efficacy of the X-rays in cases of cancer have witness in Senor Eduardo Yero Minister of Public Instruction in the Cabinet of President Palma of Cuba. He arrived in New York about three months ago to undergo an operation for a cancer on the left side of his half of Senor Yero's mouth was closculty and his diet was confined to li quid food.

After consultation with local doctors it was decided to try the X-rays

By the constant use for three months of this agency, Senor Yero has been greatly improved. Import-ant official duties called him home and he was compelled to post; the final treatment. But the ca has disappeared from his mou speaks with ease and takes food again.

DOCTRINE OF CATHOLICITY

By "CRUX."

AM still on my holidays, so will refrain purposely from do ing any writing, or any brain ork, this week. If any person has a fault to find I will sim ply say that those who are respon for me and who pay me are content-and I think that is all I re quire to justify my lack of exertion.

However, I have just now before me something very interesting and instructive, and I purpose reproducing it without comment. In Wallas ton. Mass., there is a Protestant association called the Unitarian Club At a recent monthly meeting of that the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson body. delivered a most remarkable address It is one of the clearest, most concise, and most irrefutable statements of what the teaching of the Catholic Church really is, that I have ever had the advantage of reading. If I am not mistaken Father Gasson is member of the Jesuit Order; at all events, he is a close reasoner, a solid theologian, and a careful and lucid expounder of the truth. I will simply take the text as I find it in a verbatim report, and ask the readers of the "True Witness" to peruse it carefully.

"I come simply to tell you of the essentials of the Catholic belief. must always be a matter of consideration to the intelligent observer to know just what it is that binds to gether over 250,000,000 of people, living in separate countries, so compactly that neither persecution from without nor treachery from within can disrupt. We have been persecuted. We have possibly done some per secutions ourselves. We have been but it has not paralyzed our force nor crippled our energies, and you will find to-day men going on with the same zeal with which Augustine went to England.

FOUNDATION STONES .- "Lat me say first of all that the Catholic Lelief may be reduced to four essen tials. These are: 1, the foundation stone of the existence of a Supreme Being; 2, that this Supreme has made a revelation; 3, that this revelation is the Christian revelation; 4, that the revelation finds its direct and adequate exposition in the teachings of the Church Catholic These are the four foundation stones

'We hold, first of all, that above all and behind all must be the know ledge of a Supreme Being. We hold that we come to the knowledge of a Supreme Being by the light of reason, that man's reason leads from the consideration of himself and from the consideration of the would -that if he should wish to give ar adequate answer to the question. Why do I exist, and why does the world exist? he could only give it by admitting the Supreme Being. The Supreme Being is self-existent, whatver name we may give to Him-God. Deus, or Otheos.

"We hold that this self-existant Be ing is only One. He can be only one, otherwise He would not be supreme. We hold that you cannot have two supreme beings, conse quently the worship we advocate is a thoroughly monotheistic worship. We claim, therefore, that this is the first the existence of a Supreme Being, being One, immaterial, possessing in Himself all the perfections, and conequently, we hold that this Supreme Being is a personal Being. Then we claim that this Supreme Being has made a revelation to man: that it is possible for this Supreme Being to make a revelation, or in other words if it were possible for Him to male a revelation, we claim that the difficulty would arise either from the Sune Being Himself or from the twing to whom the revelation is made from the matter communicated It seems to us that from neither of these three points can a difficulty a-

A MESSAGE FROM HEAVEN. -We claim that this Supreme Being has made a revelation to the individual, that He has spoken in many ways to individuals. He has ways than one, and that voice is still heard if one will only pause to listen to it. We claim that there have been public communications made for the public at large, as to

Moses. All these we claim as part of the message that has been communicated by the Creator, the Infinite, to His creatures, the finite.

"Then we claim, of course, that with this whole revelation is found only in the Christian revelation, and that all revelations that came from Christ led up to Him, and that in Him we have the full sense of the revelations, that He gave us, the sum total of the truths which the Infinite wished to be communicated for general knowledge, and, therefore, that with the last one that received a revelation from Christ, the public revelations have ceased.

DIVINITY OF CHRIST, - "Then we claim, of course, that with revelation made through Christ. came first of all, as you know, the divinity of Christ. We take that as a foundation stone of our religion We claim that in Christ there an assumption of a human nature without a human personality on the of God. Human nature part about the same in every man, each man has a human personality which can never be duplicated. claim that in Christ His human personality was assumed by a divine personality, and consequently became the medium through which He performed those things which are recorded in the Holy Scriptures. Thus we claim Christ as the great authoritative, divine teacher of mankind.

"In order to do this He founded society. This we will call a Church and He wished all men to join the Church. Now then we ask, How are we to know this Church? and our answer is, that it must have some marks upon it. It must be one in faith, one in union of purpose, holy-that is that the members shall be seeking his higher life. Then we*hold that this organization must be a universal organization, that it must be a Catholic organization, the word Catholic from the Greekthat it must embrace the whole world. Then we hold also that the badge of the apostolic must mark it, namely, that it must be able trace an unbroken record from the days of Christ down to the present

"We claim that heaven is reached

through the Church by means of the sacraments and in order to under stand what the Catholic means this, let me say that it is the teach ing of the Catholic Church that the natural powers of man only enable him to reach God indirectly. We can not see Him in the eyes of the flesh because He is a spirit, and only in spirit can we have direct knowledge of Him. This to the Catholic what constitutes heaven. Most people believe that heaven is where they fly around on a cloud with a harp in hands, singing a hymn. would be a very monotonous existence, but I cannot say that I think it the highest form of existence, but, according to Catholic theology, ultimate destiny of the race is direct knowledge of the Infinite, and conse quently in this direct knowledge is man's heaven.

SACRAMENTAL SYSTEM This destiny is reached through the Church by means of the sacraments. We look upon the sacraments as the channel to Christ. They are seven in number, Baptism, the Holy Eucharist, Confirmation, Penance, Matrimo ny, Holy Orders, Extreme Unction nels, all leading to one point that is to prepare the recipient to receive this direct knowledge of the life be yond the grave. This is man's destiny, according to the teaching of the Catholic Church.

"In regard to the individual him self, it insists primarily that there is something within him which is deathless. Therefore we insist most strongly that he shall keep in order his spiritual house for the judgmen which is to be passed upon him in order to receive a favorable verdict We hold, too, that a man's lot the future life is decided by the con dition in which he is found hour of death. If, when death strike him, his face is turned to God, he goes on in that direction. We do no admit anything as an uncontrolable impulse. No impulse is so that it cannot be vanquished by a will which is fortified with the cross

DECIDING HIS LOT. - "We do not admit that at the moment of death one goes directly to God directly away from Him. We claim that unless one is absolutely stainless he does not get immediately to his knowledge of God, or that unless one is irretrievably bad he is not kept forever from it. We believe that they remain in a place of temporary purgation, and in this the debts which have been laid up in the worldister or ambassador of a higher pow-er. His duties are simply to act as a guide to the Father."

For the guidance of the intelligent and sincere non-Catholic, this is about as frank and simple, as logical and convincing statement of the entire Catholic doctrine as any that could be given.

Bishop Emard On Temperance.

On the approach of the festive sea son, His Lordship Bishop Emard, of Valleyfield, published a pastoral letter that has awaked very much comment in all the press, that is most timely character, and that-in vested as it is with all the close reasoning and elegance of expression so characteristic of Mgr. Emard's writings—must necessarily have an effect of the most desirable nature. The subject is intemperance, and the increasing prevalence of that great scourage in the world in general and in his own diocese in particular. The pastoral is quite lengthy, too much so for space at this season when it has to be curtailed, but not too much so for the benefit of the people. It is one of those rare nouncements that being complete in their treatment of the subject leave no loop hole for escape from the principles that they enunciate Wo would like to see this pastoral translated into English, and then scatter ed, in both languages, all over the Dominion. Not only is the subject a timely one at all seasons, but cape cially so when we enter upon a holiday period, and particularly so when we are within call, almost, of an epoch of general elections. The curse of the world to-day is certainly intemperance. The gravest danger that comes with times of excitement or relaxation is that which springs from drink. And this is exactly the ad but evident fact to which Mgr. Emard draws special attention, and it is in views of these existing circumstances that he does so at pre sent.

We do not suppose that the region of Valleyfield is in any more need of correction, in that direction, than any other section of the country; but it being the portion of our Dominion in which the Bishop has the most immediate interest, naturally his 16marks are addressed to the people of that diocese; but they apply equally as well in every other diocese in Can-

We do not purpose attempting even a synopsis of that elaborate and exhaustive document; but there is one particular feature thereof that cannot pass over in silence. Having in mind the inevitable approach, sooner or later, of the general elections, the zealous pastor points cut how very necessary it is for each citizen to have as lucid a mind as possible when casting his vote. the privilege of franchise is a blessing, the citizen who enjoys it must not forget that he has serious obligations that are associated therewith Of these his duty to God, to the State, to his family and to himself are of paramount importance.

The exercise of the right of tran chise is a duty that no citizen can, in conscience, afford to neglect; and for the due performance of that funcclear, the intellect lucid, the brain free, the heart devoid of passion and prejudice. And to be in this condiit is equally necessary to be perfectly sober. This is the purport of Mgr. Emard's admonitions in regard to indulgence in liquor at that

particular and exciting period.

Another point in this admirable pastoral which is deserving of a par ference is made to the change character and disposition effected by this indulgence in liquor. The habi tual drunkard becomes insensible to all the finer emotions of the heart; him dies out, by degrees, every feel ing of pity, mercy, charity, love, justice, humanity; his whole being comes petrified, and no longer sponds to the cries of want pleadings of intense misery; the affections the most natural die out, are drowned in the flery liquid; in a word, the soul is darkened by rapid degrees and the animal, or brute na sage is most eloquent in its pleading and its warning, and, like every other line of that pastoral, should b carefully read, seriously studied, and taken as a guidance for future course of every good and well-

(By a Regular Contributor.)

They had seen His Star in the

East and had followed it over desert

paths, and to Bethlehem they came to adore Him. The story of the ad-oration of the Magi, the Wise Men of the East, the stranger Kings, who had brought costly presents, the ends of the earth, to lay at the feet of the Child Jesus, is one that we need not repeat for our readers All know it by heart from childhood. That singular and significant event is celebrated by the Church ou the sixth of January, and is known as the Epiphany. The names of the three Kings have been handed down through the centuries-Melchior, Balthasar, and Gaspar. They were not only representative men of different countries, but in them was the entire human family present at the manger-crib in the City of David. One was a white man, and he came from the more civilized regions in habited by descendants of Japhet; another was a yellow man, and he issued from the mongolian regions of the Orient where dwelt the children of Chem; and the third was a black man, bearing the Ethiopian stamp o the offspring of Ham. Thus were the three great branches of the family represented at that shrine, by the Kings who placed their offerings feet of the King of Kings And in this do we perceive a link in the Divine chain of events that constituted the work of man's redemp tion. The Son of God had had comto earth to assume the burden of the entire human nace, and not a single exception was to be made. Before the Creator of mankind color station, race and geographical location count for nothing. There is no distinction made save that of the just and the unjust, the virtuous and the sinner. And this fact, abundantly proven in other ways, is clearly illustrated in the selection of Magi.

The number of lessons that are taught by the journey and adoration as well as the subsequent return of the Wise Men can certainly not be told in a brief reference to the Feast Take, for example, the gifts that they brought and presented to the "King of the Jews." They gave gold, frankincense and myrrh. Each of these has its significance, a part from its own intrinsic value Gold represents wealth, power, do minion—it is a tribute paid to royal-ty, to legitimate authority. Frankrepresents sacrifice; the symbol of the leading feature in the life of Christ on earth-a life that was to end in the most stupendous sarrithat the world ever knew Myrrh is the symbol of suffering; and suffering was to be the principal characteristic of that sacred life on earth. Suffering was to commence at Bethlehem and to end on Calvary, to last without one moment's cessation from crib to sepulchre, if not a con tinuous physical suffering, it anguish. And thus did the mental Wise Men, while presenting the most precious gifts they could select their respective countries, unwittingly symbolize the three characteristics of the life that was about to mence-royal nower infinite secrifice superhuman suffering. Thus does the Epiphany tell us a story dear to all Catholic hearts, and hence should we clebrate it in a manner worthy such a Faith.

CATHOLIC LAIT

Under the heading "Good Catholics, Poor Catholics, Bad Catholics," Rev. W. D. Hickey, in an article to "The Augustinian," says: It is very sad to have to make ly, facts compel us. Catholics ought all to be good Catholics. They ought to be exemplary in every department and in every relation of life. Good Catholics are good husbands and fathers; good citizens and neighbors exemplary business and professions It ought to be so with all inquiring into the character of a man to say, of course, he is a good, hon est, reliable man,-he is a Catholic Indeed, worldlings somehow seem to expect it, and when they meet with a nominal Catholic in any department of life who is not up to the mark, who is defective in his mo-ral character, they are disappointed.

telligent reason for it, but they have the impression that a member of the Catholic Church ought to be a superior to all others. And they are The true Christian is highest style of man and the true Catholic is the true Christian.

The distinguishing characteristic of the good Catholic is that he is strictly conscientious and always acts from principle. His faith is a living faith, and it pervades all his actions. It controls his conduct in every relaion of life. He makes no about it-he is not on exhibition-h modest and retiring, but in all matters of principle he is firm as the everlasting hills. You always know where to find him-his word is as good as his bond. He is of con faithful in all his Christian duties and is always ready for every good word and work. He commands, without seeking it, the universal respect of his fellow-citizens without regard

to faith or profession. The poor Catholic is a very different person. He is not much trou bled with conscientious scruples. He is a kind of milk-and-water, half-andhalf sort of man. Like the Laodiceans mentioned in the Apocalypse, he is neither cold nor hot, but lukewarm. He has not always the courage of his convictions-he lacks back bone. He is too ready to compromise and even conceal his religion when he thinks it will interfere with his worldly prospects. He does not abandon his religion entirely. He goes to Mass pretty regularly, but is not unwilling to stay away when he can find anything like a plausible excuse. He will "make the mission." of course-he cannot well help it-he is carried along by the prevailing enthusiasm. But, alas! When the mission is ended he falls back into the old ruts of tepidity and lax devotion. The world has a strong hold on his affections. He seems to be striving continually to belief the Apwhen he says, "You cannot ostle serve God and mammon." He is not respected by Protestants, and his own brethren pity him for his weak, pusillanimous, and truckling disposi-

We hardly need describe the bad Catholic. Everybody knows him, and his brethren are by no means proud of him. He was born of Catholic pa rents; was baptized a Catholic, and he still wears the name of Catholic though, unfortunately, it is only in name. He is ready enough to the name when he can do so to his worldly advantage, especially if is a politician-he is always glad to have the "Catholic vote." made money, perhaps, and become purse-proud. Or, he is a professional man and has got up in the world and is ambitious of social distinction. Catholic society-even the best -is not good enough for him. As he imagines that his religion is an obstacle to the attainment of his wishes, he ignores his religion, and sells his brithright for a mess

Perhaps he is a poor man, or com paratively poor, and as pride is by no means confined to the rich, he has 'got his back up" about something does not like in the Church. has taken offense at something the priest has said or done, or he agines that some of his brethren have insulted him; or they do not appreciate his importance and give him the leading positions to which he is entitled, so he gives the Church a wide berth. He "bites off his nose to spite his face." To get even with his brethren and the priest, he conthe salvation of his soul. Poor, desoul! he imagines that he is punishing his enemies, when he is, in fact, his own greatest enemy.

But let the poor, craven soul be atdent—such men are very apt to meet with accidents—then he cries for the priest. He must not die unshriven. True, he has no right to the services of the priest, whom he has so long despised and avoided, nor the blessing of the Church, which he has persistently ignored and neglected. But have all the last Sacraments ssings of the Church, just as if he

had always been a faithful member Luckily for him the Church is tender mother. Luckily for him priest is the representative of the di-vine compassion—the servant of a long-suffering and forgiving Savior. the sincere repentance of the dying man, but he gives him the benefit of the doubt. He tries to awaken in his slumbering soul sentiments of with a desperate hope that he may possible be saved by the infinite mery of a long suffering and compas

sionate Savior.

Oh, it is so much better in every way to be a good Catholic—better in life, better in death, and better for

FRANCISCANS

(From an Occasional Correspondent)

Sunday afternoon was a red-letter day in the annals of the Third Order of St. Francis, when twenty mem made their profession in the Order At 2.30 the office was recited, which consists of the Vespers of the Most Blessed Virgin. The "Ave Maris Stella" and the "Magnificat" were sung by alternate choirs, and then Rev. Father Ambrose, O.F.M., cended the pulpit and told the menu-bers that Rev. Father Christopher was ill with a severe cold, and could not preach the sermon. He, ever, in the name of Father Christopher wished the Brothers a simple merry, Christmastide, and thanked them for the kindness during the year to the Friars at the monastery. He craved the indulgence of his listeners while he gave them some lessons to be learnt from the Infant Babe in the crib. The preacher dwelt at length on the great humility of the Son of God, and His great love for mankind. He gave a description of the work of the great St. Francis of Assisi, whose name and work were being praised not only by the good, but by the bad. He exhorted the members of the Third Order to follow carefully in the footsteps of Jesus Christ, their Divine Model, to be true children of their father, St. Francis, by observing his rule, and when death would come they would see Jesus Christ in His glory, and be happy with Him forever

Immediately after the sermon, the candidates advanced to the and were asked the following question: "Brothers what do you ask?" To which the reply came: 'Rev. Father, we ask to be admitted to holy profession in the Third Order of St. Francis, that we may serve God in it till death." Rev. Father Ambrose reminded them once again to be faithful imitators of St. Francis, who, according to Tradition, was born like our Divine Savior in a stable. The act of profession was then read, after which the priest replied: "And I, on the part of God," if thou observest these things promise thee life everlasting. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Amen. The "Te Deum" was then chanted by the choir, after which the priest bestowed upon the newly-proessed the same blessing which Francis gave to his disciple, Brother Leo, which was: The Lord bless thee and keep thee. The Lord show His face to thee, and have mercy upon thee. The Lord turn His countenance to thee, and give thee peace. The Lord bless thee. Amen." The priest then gave a blessing to all present. After the blessing, he presented the Crucifix to the newly-professed, who kisses the Feet, in token of love for our Lord, and as a pledge

of everlasting fidelity. "Nearer my God to Thee" sweetly sung by Master Willia Polan. Solemn Benediction of the Most ed Sacrament was then imparted by Rev. Father Ambrose, O. F.M., assisted by Eev. Father Christopher. O.F.M. Mr. Lamoureux, the blind tenor, sang Sans-Sens Maria," with much precision feeling. The "A teste Fideles" "Tantum Ergo" were also sung.

At the end the teautiful Church, the members filed out slowing over the scene, the ceremony was at an end, the angels of God rejoiced at the good work accomplished, St. Francis looked down from above o his faithful children, and the Recording Angel entered the names new sons of Blessed Francis in the Heavenly Register, there it hoped never to be blotted out.

'In days of strife yet coming let us our armor bear, Hordes of hell in vain attack the

shield of fervent prayer; In days of adverse trial, in doubt, in

peril loss,
Be ours that balmy solace the Sunshine on the Cross."

When the members entered the hall they were congratulated by their newly-professed conferes, as they aid to each one:-

'And when life's lam, has fled from

thee, Amid peace, and joy sublime; May bright angels' smiles salute thee In Heaven's happy clime."

THURSDAY, DEC Our Curbst Obs

on New Year'

SUPPOSE I am express my wishes New Year," to the readers with whor lutely unacquainte wards whom I natura the kindliest of sentim am vain enough to they all are glad to wi happy returns." At all my rambling communication past four or five y never done any of them have the consolation of I never did any harm And that is more than in the world can truth day. I cannot shake th hand, so I will jus little pen in a most fri at him, or her; I canno Year's visit to each of will remind them all of existence by occupying tion for a few moments very subject of New Yes IN OLDEN TIMES .am not yet a patriarch

seen years enough to when the New Year's ca institution in the land. into the past I recall o in my father's home, w was "kept open" not o first of January, but u There were que those days; and there v friendship that I fear l vanished from society. actly the year; but I k no railway in our se country, and the telegra phone were yet to come Day was over; the stre ers" had dwindled away household had retired to two o'clock in the morn all awakened by a furi at the front door-(we brass knocker on the de ther arose, dressed and A large double-sleigh st door, and the person w the knocking, walked in the lock was turned. "I he said, "to wish you a Year, and I have a cou out here, who want to greeting." There was n done, save open the de them in. The lights we my mother had to get down to entertain the of course. I had to cree to see what was going visitor—a Mr. H.— went steps, called his comp seemed to be giving the instructions. In a mon cession came in, walking file-the first being Mrthe third a Mr. O'K. bag-pipe, and a fourth, I do not remember, who with a boy's toy drum. agine the racket they r they filed into the parlo most infernal din of dis their queerly assorted But you can form no id tonishment with which hold was stirred from s that regular charivari. T thing for it, but to "fe uratively my parents per feat. To say that they circus would be an exag what could they do? We mile from the nearest r there was no danger of community. It was r o'clock in the morning serenaders undertook to and it was a bigger unde any one can believe. T tempt to describe that or when they got to the homes I can never tell. is that there was no ac event in the next day's probably journalism, like dences of national progr

sufficiently advanced at and the reporters were

quitous as they are to-de New Year's calling with

It had its hospitable ar

monie side that lent, it

romance. There was so

was certainly a great de ity in the friendliness th

ed. But it equally had

In the first place, there much "spirits," and the inevitable. Last summer visited the scene of that

hemian-like about it,

Curbstone

on New Year's Calls.

SUPPOSE I am privileged to

express my wishes of a "Happy New Year," to the hundreds of

eaders with whom I am abso-

lutely unacquainted, but to-whom I naturally entertain

vain enough to believe that

the kindliest of sentiments. In fact,

they all are glad to wish me "many happy returns." At all events, if in

the past four or five years, I have

have the consolation of feeling that

I never did any harm to any them.

And that is more than every person

in the world can truthfully say to-

day. I cannot shake the reader by

the hand, so I will just shake my

little pen in a most friendly manner

at him, or her; I cannot pay a New

Year's visit to each of them, so I

will remind them all of my nameless

existence by occupying their atten-

tion for a few moments with this

IN OLDEN TIMES .- Although I

am not yet a patriarch still I have

seen years enough to recall a time

when the New Year's calling was an

institution in the land. As I glance

into the past I recall one occasion,

in my father's home, when the house

first of January, but until the Epi-

phany. There were queer scenes in those days; and there was a deal of

friendship that I fear has gradually

canished from society. I forget ex-

actly the year; but I know we had

country, and the telegraph and tele-

phone were yet to come. New Year's

Day was over; the stream of 'call-

household had retired to rest. About

two o'clock in the morning we were all awakened by a furious knocking

at the front door-(we had an old

brass knocker on the door, for elec-

tric bells were unheard of). My fa-

ther arose, dressed and went down.

door, and the person who had done the knocking, walked in, as soon as

the lock was turned. "I have come,"

he said, "to wish you a happy New

Year, and I have a couple of friends

out here, who want to extend alike

greeting." There was nothing to be

them in. The lights were all relit

my mother had to get up and come

down to entertain the visitors, and,

of course, I had to creep out of bed

to see what was going on. The first

visitor-a Mr. H.- went down the

steps, called his companions, and

instructions. In a moment the pro-cession came in, walking in Indian

file-the first being Mr- H., the sec-

ond, a Mr. M., who had a key-bugle,

the third a Mr. O'K., who had a bag-pipe, and a fourth, whose name

I do not remember, who was armed

with a boy's toy drum. You can im-

they filed into the parlor making a

most infernal din of discord upon

their queerly assorted instruments

But you can form no idea of the as-

tonishment with which our house-

hold was stirred from slumber by

thing for it, but to "face the mu-

uratively my parents performed that

circus would be an exaggeration; but what could they do? We lived half a

mile from the nearest neighbor, so there was no danger of startling the

community. It was nearly five

and it was a bigger undertaking than

any one can believe. I will not at-

tempt to describe that night. How

or when they got to their respective

is that there was no account of the

event in the next day's press. But probably journalism, like other evi-

dences of national progress, was not sufficiently advanced at that period,

quitous as they are to-day. That was

New Year's calling with a vengeance. It had its hospitable and sans cere-

Johemian-like about it, and there was certainly a great deal or sincerity in the friendliness that it indicat-

and the reporters were not as

nes I can never tell. All T

o'clock in the morning before

serenaders undertook to go away

And literally, as well as fig-

that they enjoyed the

our

agine the racket they raised.

eemed to be giving them a series of

done, save open the door and let

A large double-sleigh stood at

railway in our section of the

had dwindled away, and the

'kept open" not only on the

very subject of New Year's calls.

rambling communications, during

done any of them any good, I

Observer

sional Correspondent)

noon was a red-letter als of the Third Order when twenty members ofession in the Order. dice was recited, which Vespers of the Most

The "Ave Maris
e "Magnificat" were ate choirs, and then mbrose, O.F.M., aswit and told the mem-y. Father Christopher severe cold, and could sermon. He, how-me of Father Chrishe Brothers a simple astide, and thanked ndness during the ars at the monastery. indulgence of his listgave them some lesrnt from the Infant b. The preacher dwelt he great humility of , and His great love le gave a description the great St. Fran-hose name and work sed not only by the e bad. He exhorted the Third Order to in the footsteps of neir Divine Model, to of their father, St. erving his rule, and ld come they would

fter the sermon, the nced to the altar asked the following hers what do you h the reply came: we ask to be admit-lession in the Third ancis, that we may till death." Rev. Faminded them once aul imitators of St. ccording to Tradilike our Divine Sa-The act of profesead, after which the 'And I, on the part u observest these thee life everlasting. the Holy Ghost.
be Deum" was then holr, after which the upon the newly-pro blessing which St. his disciple, Browas: The Lord bless and have mercy up-rd turn His count-and give thee peace. a blessing to all e blessing, he prex to the newly-pro-s the Feet, in token ord, and as a pledge

t in His glory, and

Him forever

od to Thee" Master Willia Po-Tather Ambrose, O. Lev. Father Chris fr. Lamoureux, the Saus-Sens "Ave ch precision and leste Fideles" and

elity.

teautiful hymn heard on High tones through the ovening were steal-, the ceremony was gels of God rejoi accomplished, St. en, and the Recordthe names of the sed Francis in the r, there it is to blotted out,

yet coming let us

vain attack the at prayer; trial, in doubt, in

my solace the Sub-

ers entered the hall ulated by their onfraces, as they

lam, has fled from

oy sublime; smiles salute thes

cemetery down the road, to read the inscriptions on the head-stones. Many of the names written there I had neither read nor heard mentioned for over a score of years. And as I passed through that humble, lone ly little section of the country side, I was not surprised, but very much struck, on reading the names of our three friends the leader, the man of the key-bugle, and he of the bag-pipes—carved upon marble slabs that had resisted the winds of many winters and the suns of many summers. And as I gazed there, in silent contemplation, I could not help feeling that the celebration of that New Year's Day, must have hastened their respective journeys to that old-time "God's Acre." That was the great drawback that those former method had. They were conducive to exuberant friendship of an hour; but they sowed the seeds of an ill that wa

inevitably mortal in its effects.

IN MODERN TIMES .- The old-

time sociability has died out, and

has been succeeded by a perfunctory, ceremonious, etiquette-bound manner of paying what society is now pleas ed to call "New Year's Calls." start out on the afternoon of the First of January, with a list of your friends, or acquaintances in one hand, and a pack of visiting cards in the other. You ring the door bell, bow to a servant-maid, inquire if Mr. or Mrs. is at home, place a card upon a silver tray, bow yourself out and proceed to the next house. Or else, the lady of the house may be at home, and "receiving." Then you are introduced into a parlor, you shake hands, wish the compliments of the season, say that it is extremely cold, or very soft, or quite windy as the case may be; possibly you go so far as to institute a comparison between this year's weather and that of last year. Finally you say goodbye, and you continue your pilgrimage to another oasis in that social desert. You feel intensely bored and you know that you have been boring others, but que voulez-vous? Society says that this is the correct form, and you must be both correct and in form. The whole is a veritable sham, a whole heap of vanity, and often a pantomime of humbug and hypocrisy. It was, however, its redeeming feature, and in that alone is t an improvement on the olden me thods. The social drink exists no longer. The tiny cup of harmless coffee replaces the wine, a little lemonade replaces the gnog, and you are soler, at least, when you get home, This certainly is a vast. improvement, and the more this feature of the New Year's Day calling becomes genecal the better for the human race, and the worse for the undertakers. The pity of it all is that we cannot combine the old-time warmth of friendship with the modern temperate method entertainment. Surely it is not necessary to be tip sy in order to be friendly. If so then, the friendship cannot be of very sincere character. While I do not indulge in New Year's calls, for I personally abhor all shams and make-believes, still I am of those who admire the newer system of receiving a New Year's greeting with-

A BAROMETER.

out sending the visitor away intox-

icated.

ometer of his ability.-Owen Kildare in "My Mamie Rose."

HAPPIEST WAY.

The well-defined spiritual life is not only the highest life, but it is also the most easily lived.

SELF-CONFIDENCE.

Do not attempt to do a thing un less you are sure of yourself; but do not relinquish it simply because some one else is not sure of you .-Stewart Edward White, in "The For-Q

CATHOLIC CHARITY.

tor the year October 1, 1962, September 30, 1963, shows that it cared for 244 infants entrusted to it by the Department of Charities. One hundred and seventy-seven destitute mothers with infants were sent to it from maternities and other places it. The annual report of the shill of from maternities and other places. It provided homes for 145 women with infants, where they receive from \$10 to \$30 a month; it provided temporary shelter for 49 women and distributed 4,405 articles of clothdistributed 4,405 articles of clothing. One hundred and seventy-seven children were baptized. The total sum of money expended by the Guild during the year was \$11,036.31.

RANDOM NOTES AND

REV. P. FALLON, for Patrick's years stationed at St. Church, Montreal, and up to the present pastor of St. Francis Church Jerseyville, Ill., will, early in the new year, take charge of St. Mary's parish, Paris, Ill.

The "True Witness" wishes Father Fallon every success in his new field.

CRITICISM. - Mrs. John A. Logan, under the caption "Senseless Follies of the Smart Set," says:-

"I was talking recently to a very wealthy man who said: 'Affection is no longer the basis of marriage vows. It is simply a question of how much money the husband brings the wife, or the wife brings the husband, as the case may be. Having no real affection for each other, differences ar sure to arise over the money. If not, they become so tired of each other that life becomes a burden.'

Of cours?, this view refers to those outside the Church.

IRELAND AND KING.-The Lonon correspondent of the New York 'Post' in his last letter says:-

The King and Queen go to Ireland again next year. A Nationalist lead-er, when asked what this second visit meant answered me thus: "It means that the King is a friend to Ireland, as his mother never was. We drink the King's health now as we never did Queen Victoria's, and drink it standing. We like him, that's all; and he likes us. He says and does just the right thing at just the right moment. We know, that all his influence is on the side of common sense and sympathy in British legislation. Yes, for first time in a hundred years a British sovereign will get a real. Irish

REPORTS from New York state:-When Rev. John E. Burke, rector of the Church of St. Benedict the Moor for Negroes, of New York, arrived from Europe, he would receive for church purposes a check for nearly \$20,000, most of which was made a the lecture by Father Chidwick in Cranegie Hall recently. The gift is in recognotion of the quarter century of the missionary's work among Negroes. Bourke Cockran presided at the meeting, and introduced Chanmeeting, and introduced Chaplain Chidwick as "the champion of morality and the hero of the Maine."

In his address Mr. Cockran spoke optimistically of the future of the Negro in America. He referred to the work of the Church among them in this city as being "the most difficult and important mission of the Among other things he said:

"I believe in the future of the Negro. Emancipation does not mean extermination for him. He is full of force, provided the moral development be encouraged. Here in our country a race of 10,000,000 is an important factor in the national life and one which should receive the consideration and wise aid of every citi-

Father Chidwick in his lecture, "The Catholic Church East." touched upon the condition in the Philippines and sustained the position of the friars. The best test of their good work, he said, was the 300 years of their labor in a savage country with no military protection. "The opposition of the American forces to the friars." Father Chidwick said, "was policy, not principle. In order to gain the friendship and confidence of the insurgents they expressed such sentiments frequently against their sense of justice."

The Rev. Dr. Charles McCready, rector of Holy Cross Church and chaplain of the Hibernians, made the rector of Holy Cross Church and chaplain of the Hibernians, made the presentation, and spoke of the Archushop having reconciled the two factions in the order. He thanked the Archbishop in the name of all Hibernians for having been the first, prolate in America to recognize the order as a factor in the Church.

"Wherever there is collected a body of the Faith even in the short space of two years, went down into the grave, in sight of the restoration of their sacred edifice, but downed. like Moses to view it only from afar.

And when the basement was blessed, and opened for service the first Sunday in Advent, many an old partishiner was seen there, who had

feel ashamed to stand up and ex-press the feelings in his heart."

The Archbishop, in thanking the organization for its gift, said: "Ten or twelve years ago I was asked by the late Archbishop to assume the responsibility of reconciling the two factions that divided the order. The conditions I had laid down then had not been fulfilled by both sides. But I felt confident the day was not far distant when your hearts would unite again for that noble end for which your order was organized."

In speaking of what Ireland has for the Church and America, the Archbishop said: "We are all hoping, striving for the day when her rights shall come. The spirit is in the air. Truly has John Morley, the prophet of Ireland in England spoken. And when that day shall come her industries, her arts literature will place her at the head of the nations."

The chalice presented to the Archbishop is nine and a half inches high and the paten six inches in diameter Thirty precious stones adorn it. It is modelled after the "Ardagh chalice, and is meant to be an abject lesson in the beauties of Irish art.

MARY'S PARISH.

(By An Occasional Correspondent.)

The parishioners of St. Mary's have reason to rejoice, as they be-hold once more their Church which was destroyed by the devouring elements, two years ago, re-appear clothed in a new garb and appear ing more beautiful than ever. The Midnight Mass of 1903 will be memorable one in the annals of the parish. Twenty-five years ago last November, the cross which marked the site of the present Church, was bless ed. Twenty-five years ago next March the parish received the Episcopal sanction. Twenty-five years ago next June the cornerstone of the present Church was laid, in the pre ence of a numerous concourse clergymen, several Bishops, about five thousand of the faithful.

Twenty-two years ago, on Nove ber 6th, the fate Archbishop Fabre blessed the Church. The Church and the parish since the foundation of both have undergone many changes. From a Father Simon Lonergan to Father J. J. Salmon, D.D., to Father P. F. O'Donnell, to the present pastor, Father P. Brady, all have made many sacrifices for the good of dear old St. Mary's and their works have been singularly blessed. Many trials and tribulations beset this young parish at its foundation. The summer of 1885 brought sorrow to many homes in St. Mary's, and witnessed many a bleeding heart. smallpox epidemic, while choosing its victims from all quarters of the city, seemed to turn its hand in parnoble pastor and his assistant promptly carried to the dying the helps of our holy religion, and cheered up those whom the heavy hand of trouble had fallen, bidding then to bear patiently their trials like true Christians. The month of November seems to have a special preon the 11th Nov. 1885. St. Mary's lost their first pastor, Rev. Simon Lonergan, cut down by the reaper death in the midst of his zeal activity and sacrifice.

Rev. Father Salmon, D.D., now chaplain at the Hote Dieu, Kingston, Ont., became St. Mary's second pastor. The Academy of Our Lady of Good Counsel stands to-day as a monument to his zeal. He was succeeded by the late Fathen ''Ponnell, whose memory is still fresh in the minds and hearts of a grateful and loving people. Shortly before going to his reward, Father O'Ionnell had the little Church beautifully decorated with the artist's brush, Yet a year after his demise the parish suffered its greatest blow when the Church was destroyed by an awful conflagration.

And to-day after many noble sa crifices by the present pastor, Rev. Father Brady, and his devoted people, they arrive at the crowning of their labors—the entrance into their beautiful temple like, Josue and Caleb into the Promised Land, Many a good panishioner, many a brave soldier of the cross, many a staunch supporter of the Faith even in the

seen the struggles, the victories, and the blessings, and prosperity come to the East End Catholics through their chequered career of thirty years before they had a church of their own to worship in, and twenty-five years since the happy day dawned when that long wish was to have been granted. And at 11.30 when the bell of the restored temple range ful once more to worship in their bled inside the chaste and Church, with its myriads of electric lights. The main altar and a part of the sounding board above the pulpit remain as mementos of the de-stroying elements. In the large congregation were the young and the old, the rich and the poor, and ain ong them the "Patriarch of the Parish." Mr. Denis Murney.

Right Rev. Monsignor Racicot solemnly blessed the Church, and then celebrated High Mass. The choir, un der the direction of Prof. James Wil son, as organist and musical direct-or, and Mr. T. C. Emblem, as leader, and Prof. Wm. Sullivan, as leader of the orchestra, rendened the mu sical portion with telling effect. The solo at the Offertory, "Nato Nobis," as sung by Mr. T. C. Emblem, being a gem. His voice was scarcely ever heard to better advantage. Mr. W Kelly rendered "Adeste Fideles" in a very creditable manner. The other soloists were: Messrs. A. Emblem J. Emblem, P. Phelan, L. Prevost J. Connolly, J. J. Rowan, and J. B. O'Hara.

At the ten o'clock Mass, Christmas Day, Rev. Father Condon, C.S. C., was the celebrant. The choir ren dered "Messe de Ste. Therese," Th. de La Hache. The "Credo, 'Sanctus'' and "Agnus Dei" being very pretty selections. After singing of the Gospel, Rev. Father Brady ascended the pulpit, and thanked the congregation for their attendance at Midnight Mass, and the piety evinced throughout the ser-He thanked them in particular for their generosity in giving to the collection, and felt proud that the Church had been restored to them a gain. He advised them to always take an interest in parochial work and their parish Church. He prayed God to bless them for their good

At the end of the Mass the choice sang "Angels we have heard High." The duet being sung by Messrs, R. J. Louis Cuddiby and Al-

In the evening at 7 o'clock, harmonized psalms were sung, and sol-emn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament imparted, during which the choir sang a choice selection of pieces. At the end "Adeste Fideles" was sung. Rev. Father Cullinan offi-ciated. Two side altars yet remain to be completed.

The crib was a beautiful one, and occupied the place where the altar of Our Lady of Good Counsel stood before the fine. After the services many of the faithful knelt at the crib to adore the Infant Savior, as watched them my thoughts wandered back to four years ago, when the late Father O'Donnell was pastor of the Church, but now his remains ie under the crib, and many a silent prayer went up to the Throne Mercy for one the people loved so

William O'Brien's Retirement.

Mr. John Redmond, leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, according to the Dublin "Freeman," has written the following letter to Mr. Roche, of Cork:-

"Dublin, Dec. 10, 1903. "My Dear Mr. Roche,-I have seen the resolution passed in Conk urging me to summon a special National Convention immediately to discuss the cause of Mr. O'Brien's retirement, and to appeal to him to return to his place in the movement and in the party.

"The summoning of a National Convention does not rest with me, and even if it did, I cannot say 1 consider the suggestion a wise one. Mr. O'Brien has, to the great regret of the whole country, made it quite clear in his reply to the resolutions of the Directory and the party that at present he is unwilling to withdraw his resignation. He has also made it still more plain that nothing could be more repugnant to bin than to see controversy continued in the country with all its attendant dangers to National unity.

"To summon a special National Convention to re-start such a controversy just at the opening of a ses sion of Parliament likely to be full of valuable opportunities for a unired Irish party, and when we are, in all human probability, on the very eve of a general election, is a pr ceeding which does not commend itelf to me.

the last National Convention held. As soon as we know the policy of the Government, when have their promised Irish legislation before us, and when we are in a better position to form some idea of the date of the general election, then a National Convention will be neces sary, and will, of course, he sum-

"For these reasons I cannot apof prove of the suggestions contained in your resolution. Very truly yours.

"JOHN E. REDMOND.

"Augustine Roche, Corle



OUR BEST WISHES



We offer to our esteemed patrons all kinds of Good

A continual, all ways growing, success.

PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Accompanied by traditional handful, that is, to those who reciprocate our best wisher for the New Year.

To the legions of New Year Gittbuyers who visit

THEY GIVE MUCH HAPPINESS!

Chas. Desjardins & Co.,

THE LARGEST RETAIL FUR HOUSE ON THE CONTINENT.

1533 & 1541 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

Father Martin Callaghan his catechetical instructions. He has them graded. Fifteen young ladies question them upon the lesson which they were given to propage more than

REVIEWS THE WORK OF THE YEAR.



REV. MARTIN CALLAGHAN, P.P.

Martin Callaghan, pastor of Patrick's, this city, having in view made the following statement in regard to the spiritual and temponal

phases of the work of the old parish during the year which will close with this issue of the "True Wit-

Father Callaghan said:-

I am prepared to let you have thorough idea of how the parish of St. Patrick stands at the present moment without being disproportionately long. It is proper that you should not be unacquainted with the situation, and still less misapprehend it. In reminding or informing you of what has happened in our parish during the current year I shall not touch upon the financial question The parish is not in many respects at this date what it was twelve months ago. You will be in a position to, judge from my report whe ther it has improved or not. The year 1903 will never pass into oblivion. It marks the beginning of a gneater importance

Many changes have taken which were unanticipated, except by the few that belonged to the inner What is that most deserving of being noticed is the transfer of St Patrick's parish from the Sulpician Fathers to His Grace the Arch bishop, from a most influential comunity to the Irish secular clergy This transfer caused a profound ser not only throughout this city, but far beyond its boundaries news was anything but welcome to the parish. No wonder. For upwards of fifty years it was served by a class of priests who were loved, es tinguished were they, for their learning than their plety, for their noble diginterestedness than their unalyated zeal in promoting the glory of God and the welfare of souls. Their memory is enshrined and embalmed in all

The gentlemen of the seminary were at all times devoted to the Irish people. From the day they took them under their change till the hour they were relieved from all re-

On Sunday last at High Mass, Rev. | sponsibility they did thein utmost to | international character whatever else preserve and transmit the faith of the Emerald Isle. Most assuredly they are entitled to a tribute of gratitude of which nothing will dispos-

-

You must have had to suffer in your feelings from the transfer in question. Was it not the greatest prudence on your part not to have said or done anything that might give scandal and that you might repent. You trusted in the Pnovidence of God and you have not been disappointed. You felt confident that no serious injury could be inflicted upon a parish over which watched St. Patrick, our national Apostle.

If at certain moments you were a-fraid of contingencies that presented themselves to your minds you have dispelled all fear. In your breasts you nourish now nothing but the most sanguine hopes. Neven was the state of affairs more

satisfactory, prosperous or promis-ing. It was in the spring of this year that the warden system was introduced. This system is calculated vion. It marks the beginning of a troduced. This system is calculated new epoch in our history. No pre- to awaken the most practical inter- them with a school which in point of fare, though it does not prevail amongst English-speaking Catholics and may degenerate into an evil of the most alarming magnitude. Our canonical parish is enlarged and its civil erection gazetted. You may consider it unnecessary to advocate compulsory education. Scarcely any of our children fail to attend school. Our children may choose between at least a score of educational establishments age attendance may be computed to 1,300 pupils; 600 boys and 700 girls are daily educated. All our children are fond of study and qualified for the most unlimited progress in all kinds of knowledge.

School. It could not be continued, it would be necessary to paralyze all all its pecuniary resources; it would be necessary to exhaust all the funds in the exchequer of St. Bridget's Refuge. Was it fair that I should be

it might have appeared to be? The High School has not ceased to exist. It has always held and still holds a place of distinction in the hearts of a chartered board of prominent citicens. With the reforms in certain ways and the amount of money on hand nothing will be easier for the Catholic High School than to assert itself in the proper form and guarantee to the public all the success that might be desired to the friends

In a few years we shall be obliged to have a school for the majority of our boys. By having it we cancel a debt of \$20,000, for which no interest has to be paid. You should not be slow in removing our boys from the premises they are occupying. The neighborhood now is anything, but an elevating or inspiriting description. What could good or grand for our dear little ents they may have? The future of state and Church is in their hands. location. ciency will be unsurpassed in the

During the course of this year w had two pilgrimages which the manifold spiritual advantage they had netted a handsome deposit which is reserved for school of which I am speaking. Who has yet forgotten the mission during the last Lenten season by the Passionists? It made a deep lasting impression upon the minds and hearts of the thousands and thousands that followed it. T hoping that the mission which will Paulists at the opening of the comof the happiest results, not less effi cacious in uprooting vice and prescribing scandal, in fostering v and enforcing this principle of duty

chized during the week either Rev. Luke Callaghan or Rev. P. Heifernan. The balance are religiously fuge. Was it fair that I should be left severely alone to face all that it would cost to run an institution which was of an inter-parochial and

question them upon the lesson which they were given to prepare upon the previous Sunday. I am sorry the Sunday catechism is not more large-ly attended. All the parents who should send their children to this catechism should see that they do not lose this opportunity in their

been dear to the parishioners of St. Patrick. Never has it been said that anybody died from being starved or

Two Sisters are in charge of our poor. A committee of gentlemen has been formed to assist them in their work. It has for its president Rev. P. Heffernan. It has regular meetings, at which all who may apply for food, fuel or anything else are given a hearing and treated with the greatest considerateness.

The St. Patrick's Cadets are not in any sense a disappointment credit to the parish, to themselves sion is in first class condition. It is composed of boys who frequent St. Patrick's School. The senior division drill in the Catholic High School building. A number of gentlemen who are not by any means deficient in brain, heart or prominence have volunteered to see after this division in all kinds of ways. Our Cadets should be congratulated upon the reputation which they have earned for themselves. They have served to enhance our parades and celebrations the prestige of our parish.

This parish can be visited without any difficulty in the space of a nonth by four priests. We have just visited it in all its length and breadth. The number of widows, or widowers and unmarriageable is almost incredible. We have reckoned 1,800 families, 6,000 communicants, 8,000 souls. Five priests suffice for the ministry. We could not in our visitations have been accorded a better reception. We have been treated like princes. St. Patrick's parish has to depend less upon the members living in the vicinity of the Church as well as at a comparative distance. Stand by one another and by the priests in charge of your spiritual welfare. Nothing will ruin our parish but the spirit of disloyalty or an injudicious dismemberment. Should it go down it will remain down never to rise. I must avail myself of this opportunity to express my unfeigned delight in having as curates the priests sent me by His Grace the Archbishop. No pastor could have worthier curates than the pastor of St. Patrick's. They are high-minded, truehearted and self-sacrificing.

You should thank God for all His mercies. The best manifestation of your gratitude will consist in not offending Him and in accomplishing

C. M. B. A. NOTES,

A BIG SOCIAL .- As already announced the big progressive cuchre party and social of Branch No. 232, will be held in the Windsor Hall, on Friday evening, January 22nd, 1904. The Committee of Managament are sparing no efforts to make it one of the greatest successes that has ever taken place in the Windsor.

Windsor Hotel in the large dining room, and it promises to be one of the features of the evening's entertainment. Accommodation will furnished for all at one sitting as the dining room is large and spacious. evening's pleasure will he the music. engaged for this occasion.

The progressive euchre part of the programme will prove to be not the least enjoyable of the evening, as the committee are hard at work selecting a number of most beautiful and costly prizes for the six ladies and six gentlemen who will have the first luck of the New Year's to win them A new card table (green in coior), which has just been introduced Ly Mr. H. P. Sullivan, manager for N. G. Valiquette's West End store, St. Catherine street, will be used for the

The Committee of Management de sire to inform their friends that this is the only entertainment that the Branch will give this season, and as the tickets are strictly limited to 200, they should not delay in procuring them, as no tickets will te sold at the door on the night of the entertainment.

The tickets have been placed at the sum of \$3.00, which admits one lady and gentleman, or two ladies, and extra ladies' tickets at \$1.50.

CHURCHES BURNED. - A spatch from Metuchen, N.J., of date

Dec. 21, says:— St. Francis' Church was destroyed recently by fire, which started from some unknown cause while the children of the parochial school were in the Church practicing the singing of hymns for Christmas. All of children escaped without injury. The rectory, which adjoins the Church, was also badly damaged by the fire. The loss is estimated at about \$8,000. -

pastor of the Church, was ill with pneumonia in the rectory, and was carried out shortly aften the fire started and before the flames spread to the rectory. He was thoroughly wrapped in blankets and so conveyed to a near-by house, and it is believed he suffered no harm.

Another despatch records the de-St. Augustine, of Jeffersonville, Ind.

It was a brick building struction by fire of the Church largest Catholic Church in southern Indiana. It was built years ago at a cost of \$30,000, and had just been equipped with a new organ at a cost of \$3,000, and a new altar at a cost of \$1,500. The fire started in the belfry, but the cause is unknown.

PARNELL STATUE .- An Ameri-

Augustus St. Gaudens, the eminent sculptor, is making rapid progress or the monument of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, which will be erected in O'Connell street, Dublin.

For some time he has been engaged on the models at his studio in Windsor, Vt., and has so fan advanced that he is having two models of the monument made in New York, to be forwarded to the committee Dublin. When the latter makes its choice the process or completing the statue will be pushed along rapidly. Work on certain portions will be proceeding even while the models of other portions are being prepared.

AN ORDINATION.-Local journals in Peterborough record the ordination of Rev. Patrick Kelly, on De cember 20, in St. Peter's Cathedral. His Grace Archbishop of Toronto officiated.

Rev. Father Kelly is the son of Mr. Thomas Kelly, 352 Simcoe St. He received his early education in the Peterborough schools, where his course was one which reflected a great deal of credit. His classical course was taken in St. Michael's College, Toronto, and in Ottawa University and for the past five years he has been preparing fon the priesthood at the Grand Seminary, Mont-real. His record in these different real. His record in these institutions has been a brilliant one, suggesting great natural gifts, and what is most important, the power to apply them.

AMERICAN SCHOOLS. - In the United States, as in some districts in Canada and in other countries the school question is now, and will continue in future to be a question which must command public attention until solved. The other day Anchbishop Quigley, of Chicago, addressing a meeting of the Catholic Woman's League said in part:-

rest with the Church and not with the State

"Protestants and non-Catholics," declared, through the public school system to prevent the Catholic children becoming firmly cemented to their Church, and to keep the Catholic Church from getting a stronger feet-hold. The purpose of the non-Catholics is to prevent the growth of the Church. They will scruple at no violation of justice to gain their ends.

"In adopting the rule that a can-didate for teacher must attend the normal school for a time, the Board of Education has taken action against which we must always pro-test. The rule which prevents cardidates from entering the schools with-out normal school training is tyran-

of Examiners cannot be appointed to examine into the fitness of all candi-dates to become teachers without re-gard to the source of their prepara-

for the minority as well as for the majority. The State should divide

the public school system and maintain a separate system for the minority—separate in the sense of reli-gious teaching.

"The two systems could be under The two systems could be under one control, but in the Catholic divi-sion Catholic principles should be taught. This would give the minortanget. This would give the minority an equal chance with the majority. This would be just and equitable, but not satisfactory to the Pro-

"The cry all over is for non-sectarian education. The Catholic scho are recognized by the State, but they are not supported by the State because non-Catholics believe that it would be dangerous for the State to support them."

THE LAND ACT .- Mr. John Redmond, M.P., in a speech delivered in Bunninadden, County Sligo, Ireland, Dec. 20, denounced the Dublin Castle legal advisers of the Government, who are supporting the Irish land-owners in their refusal to sell the wast tracts of grazing lands, thus violating the promises of the Government and frustrating the good anticipated from the working new Land Purchase Act. Parliamentary Party, he said, would demand their amendment in the coming session of Parliament.

ENGLISH SCHOOL QUESTION. Before the Church Union, Lord Halifax characterized the disunion caused by non-conformist resistance to the Education Law as "a shame and a disgrace." He said, "Members of the Church of England had been for many years taxed for undenominational religious education, which was satisfactory, no doubt, to Non-conformists, but which failed to satisfy Churchmen. The cry of religious equality was a dishonest cry when they saw Churchmen, Romans, Jews, Agnostics, being called to pay for religious teaching to which they conscientiously objected; and when any of these called for his own teaching, the Non-conformist became a Passive Resister. What Non-conformists claimed was really an endowment of Dissent. They made a great mistake

if they thought Churchr submit to it. Indeed, Churchmen intenued that education should in future have a greater amount of religion infused into it than in the

PURE AIR CURE .- Through the generous donation of an admirer King Edward, amounting, it is said, to \$1,000,000, His Majesty decided to erect a sanitarium in one of the rural districts of England. In laying the corner-stone the other day the King referred to the great ance of fresh air and sunshine maintaining health.

The location of the sanitarium is of the most picturesque characten. It is protected at the north by the pine woods; all the living rooms are at the south, and gain every ray of sunshine that is to be had, and that is by no means scarce, even in win ter. There are gardens, in which will be placed seats and shelters of all kinds, commanding fine views, and so graded as may be needful for the treatment of the patients that it will be possible to prescribe the right gradient for each degree of lung power.

Of late years, and in the present day especially, when philanthropy is so flourishing, it has been discovered that it is not only, or even principally, the very poor, who want help. There is a large class just above them, teachers, governesses and members of other ill-paid professions, clerks, shop attendants, the like, for whom no provision for sickness exists. For this class the King's sanatorium is 'provided, though, of course, the very poor are not entirely excluded. The new building also aims at providing accommodation for a small number of patients who are in the category of the "well-to-do," and a large number who may be described as the "less-well-to-do."

Moreover, an important matter, from a medical point of view, which cannot always be attended to, is the separation of the more active robust patents from those vanced disease or suffering from fe-

OTHER GIFTS.-Following up the donation to the King, referred to in the foregoing paragraph, comes the report that the University of London has been, recently, the recipient of a sum of \$250,000 to extend its is not published.

Subscribe to the "Tive Witness."

The annual Christma at Notre Dame Hospit on Saturday, the twee stant. His Grace Ar chesi presided, and t spectacle was grand in

OUR

TORON LET

(From Our Own Co



MR. FRANK V

At this season of t all things tend to the odwill is in the air of aiding God's poor mount in the minds interesting to note th se mission it is with the afflicted and the unfortunate. Nex classes of physicians professionally, one to of the soul, the other and diseases of the be perhaps, no other wh portunity for carry ings" as the officer the bestowing of a one so empowered is

It is not often that aptability and circum one another so fortu the case of Mr. Fran tary of Associated C sistant city relief offi strongest feelings call which early training and the success of hir in the admirable res DEC. 31, 1903.

ystems could be under out in the Catholic divi-principles should be would give the minorchance with the major-uld be just and equitsatisfactory to the Pro-

. The Catholic schools by the State, but they orted by the State beholics believe that it gerous for the State to

ACT .- Mr. John Redn a speech delivered in County Sligo, Ireland, nced the Dublin Castle of the Government, orting the Irish landir refusal to sell the f grazing lands, thus promises of the Gov-rustrating the good anthe working of the chase Act. The Irish Party, he said, would ndment in the com-Parliament.

CHOOL QUESTION .urch Union, Lord Halized the disunion caused mist resistance to the w as "a shame and a said, "Members of the england had been for axed for unden s education, which was no doubt, to Non-con-which failed to satisfy he cry of religious a dishonest cry when chmen, Romans, Jews, ng called to pay for ing to which they conjected; and when any for his own teaching, mist became a Passive hat Non-conformists eally an endowment of made a great mistake t Churchmen would Indeed, Churchmen inlucation should in fureater amount of relinto it than in the

CURE.- Through the tion of an admirer amounting, it is said. His Majesty decided itarium in one of the of England. In laying e the other day the to the great importair and sunshine alth. of the sanitarium is

cturesque characten. It t the north by the I the living rooms are and gain every ray of is to be had, and that s scarce, even in wingardens, in which seats and shelters of mmanding fine views, as may be needful for of the patients that it ible to prescribe the for each degree

, and in the present

when philanthropy is

it has been discovered only, or even principoor, who want help. arge class just above governesses and s, governesses and ther ill-paid profesnop attendants, and hom no provision for For this class prium is 'provided, rse, the very poor are cluded. The new buildat providing accomsmall number of pain the category of the

important matter, point of view, which be attended to, is the he more active and from those or suffering from fe-

nd a large number escribed as the "less-

number

rs.-Following up the King, referred to in aragraph, comes the University of Lonrecently, the recipient 50,000 to extend its e name of the donor

the "Tive Witness."

Catholic Charity. in Lesson

A Striking Scene in One of the Wards.

at Notre Dame Hospital, took place on Saturday, the twenty-sixth in stant. His Grace Archbishop Bray. chesi presided, and the touching

The annual Christmas for the sick, | visited all the wards and imparted | poral acts of mercy. an apostolic benediction to the sufferers. It was joy to their hearts, and nonetheless joy to the heart of Mgr. Bruchesi, who is never so

which he continued until his present

When a mere boy, the subject of

this sketch, formed exceptional pleas-

ure in visiting the poor and caring

for them in any way that suggested

itself; this sentiment increased with

time until now it has become his

chief delight. When it is considered

that Mr. Walsh is secretary of St.

Vincent de Paul Society in addition

to his position of city relief officer,

it will be readily understood that he

has ample scope for carrying on the

work while his duty and inclination

The appointment of Mr. Walsh was

Smith, as the one best suited to pro-

general information whereby works

gether a private venture on the part of Mr. Goldwin Smith, one of the

many philathropic acts set down to

his account by the recording angel.

trip, Mr. Walsh visited the charitable

institutions of Buffalo, New York,

Philadelphia, Washington and Balti-

more. The experience then gained helps materially in dealing with the

many and varied cases that come

ant city relief officer. In the monthly

round of his duties Mr. Walsh visits

about 250 families, many of whom

are Catholics, visits are also made

frequently and regularly to the hospitals and charitable institutions of

the city. Mr. Walsh is no stranger

to the ring of the night bell sum

moning him late at night on in th

early hours of morning to attend or

within the jurisdiction of the ass

In the course of his three

for the purpose of gathering

efitted. This was alto

civic appointment.

lead him to.

might be bene

cer was chosen by Profe

fit by a trip through the

information respecting charities

of this nature throughout our

The attendance was vrry large, and the lady patronesses deserve the highest credit for the success that attended their efforts on behalf of those much in his element as when aiding who are stricken down, and for spectacle was grand in its simplicity. the poor, ministering to the union whom, were it not for their great lady president tunate and performing all the corcharity, the festive season would be the patients.

one of keen disappointment and mis-

THORT

we publish a cut, that represents the edifying scene in the hospital on that occasion, and in the foreground may be seen the Archbishop and the lady president and officers waiting on

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)



MR. FRANK WALSH.

all things tend to the brotherhood of man, when the doctrine of peace and goodwill is in the air and the work of aiding God's poor is the one parnount in the minds of men, it is interesting to note the career of one whose mission it is to sympathize with the afflicted and carry succor to the unfortunate. Next to those two classes of physicians who minister professionally, one to the necessities of the soul, the other to the pains and diseases of the body, there is, perhaps, no other who find such opportunity for carrying "glad tidas the officers charged with bestowing of a city's charity; so empowered is the gentleman, this week, presented to your read-

It is not often that inclination, adaptability and circumstances fit into one another so fortunately as in the case of Mr. Frank Walsh, secretary of Associated Charities and assistant city relief officer of Toronto. The work in which the gentleman is now engaged is that to which his which early training adapted him for and the success of his efforts is seen in the admirable results of his la-

bors in the field where both by choice charitable organizations ever held in and environment he has been placed. Toronto, that Mr. Walsh was chosen Mr. Walsh is one of a family of six sons and two daughters; his father, secretary; at this meeting nearly all vere Protestants and the position Mr. James Walsh, of this city, is a had before been filled by a Presbytenative of Kilkenny, Ireland, while his rian clergyman. mother, born in Dublin, is a daugh-In this connection Mr. Walsh had ter of James Oxford, well known in

Toronto, as a one-time pillar of Old Trinity Church, though she herself ative on the executive of the Canaalways a staunch Catholic, dian Conference of Charities and Cornections, Senator Beique, of Mont brought up so by a Catholic mother. Nearly thirty years ago, in January, 1874, Mr. Walsh first saw the real, being the only other Catholic The experience gained in his work was imparted to others when Mr. light; he received his early training

Walsh spoke at the Conference with the Sisters of St. Joseph at their convent, and afterwards attend-Charities in Ottawa, on the subject ed St. Michael's College. At the age of eighteen he began work in the banking and brokenage business, in of "Dealing with the Aged Poor," and on "Charitable Institutions," and at New York on the subject of 'Outdoor Relief."

the honor of being chosen represent-

Of the societies to which Mr. Walsh is attached are the A.O.H. and the Irish League; he has also the honor of being president of St. Basil's branch of the Sacred Heart League. It is generally the hard worker who makes the hard player, so it is not surprising to learn that Mr. Walsh is enthusiastic on the subject of sports and that for some years he was president of the Maple Leaf Baseball

Mr. Walsh is married to Catherine daughter of the late Michael Slattery, of Slattery's Grove. They have three children and live at the pretty the first official act of the late ex-Mayor, A. E. McDonald, and shortly at 65 Baldwin street.

> CHRISTMAS DAY. - The great feast in Toronto fell on an ideal day. Above the sky was blue and clear while below a light fall of sparkling snow frosted the ground and made it look "seasonable." From early morn until noon the churches were filled at the different Masses, and from every choir went forth the invitation 'Venite Adoremus;" an invitation answered by the thousands who received Our Lord in Holy Communion or visited Him in the crib. At the Cathedral the Archbishop was the celebrant at the High Mass, with Rev. Dr. Tracey as assistant priest and Rev. Father Rohloder and Rev Father Murray as deacon and leacon respectfully. His Grace delivered an earnest and graphic sermon taking as his subject the Nativity of Our Blessed Lord. At the conclusion of the Mass the Papal Benedic tion was bestowed upon the diocese of Toronto for the first time since Pius X. became Pope, The music under the direction of Mr. Muller was of an unusually high order

omeone in great and urgent need.

It was at one of the langest and LATE MR. CLANCEY .- A vener

most representative meetings of able citizen and devout Catholic passed to his neward last week, in the person of Mr. John Clancey, who died at his late residence, 28 Mercer street, in the 84th year of his age. The deceased gentleman who had been ill for some time, had been a resident of Toronto for about twentyeight years. He leaves a son, who is passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Railway at Montreal, and a daughter Sister Immaculate Heart, of St. Joseph's community, Toronto. The funeral took place from St. Patrick's Church,-R.I.P.

> CANADIAN CATHOLIC CLUB. Invitations are out for the first meeting of the Canadian Catholic first Club for the New Year, to be held on Jan. 4th, 1904. It is announced that the Archbishop will attend, and it is anticipated that the meeting will be of more than ordinary interest and importance. It is expected that the usual attendance will augmented by a large numben of guests, for whom invitations are being procured by the members from the secretary.

> LATE FRANK DOUGHERTY. On Sunday morning occurred death of Frank Dougherty at the his home Eglinton. The deceased was the youngest son of Mr. C. Dougherty of that place, and brother to Dr. who, during last was stationed at St. Michael's Hospital in the city. Typhoid fever was the fell cause of the death of this loved son at the early age of fourteen years. The family have sympathy of many friends in their affliction.-R.I.P.

GENEROUS GIVERS.-Contrary to the expectations of many inter ested the different small affairs held during the passing season to assist in paying of the debt upon the Convent of the Precious Blood, have netted a sum even exceeding the usual receipts from the old-time annual bazaar. Over eighteen hundred dollars are said to have been gathered during the past few months, one young lady having collected by pnivate subscriptions alone a sum amounting to nearly two hundred and fifty dollars.

All concerned in the different ventures are to be congratulated

A FANCY FAIR.—The young ladies of St. Peter's parish held a Fan-

the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; this will go towards the funds of the new Church while the funds of the new Church which it is expected, will soon be under way.

MRS. MARTIN HART.-Last week a noble Irish heart ceased to beat, when Mrs. Martin Hart, mothen of the late Frank J. Hart and of Mrs. Martin Eagan, answered the summons to which all most sooner or later respond.

Deceased was a native of the Co. Sligo and came to Montreal in 1846, a year which closed with the shadows of the disastrous and dealing famine upon it. Deceased remembered the sad somes in the streets of Montreal during the following years of the ship-fever and most pathetic and soul-stirring were her recitals of the sad events of that gloomy period.

Mrs. Hart had attained the grand old age of 77 years at the time of her death, and were it not through the terrible shock consequent upon the sudden death of her much-loved son, Mr. Frank J. Hart, in March. 1902, her years would have been extended.

She was in the fullest acceptation of the term the best type of the Irish pioneer in the city of Montrea; loyal to her parish Church-St. Patrick's where she assisted at the First Mass, and since, excepting the last few months of her illness, had been a constant and faithful attendant. As a member of the Sodality of the Holy Rosary and other parish associations Mrs. Hart found ample scope for her natural inclination to assist her less-favored neighbor. Her fondest hopes and aspirations for her family, which occupied her true Irish heart, had been realized before death in beholding her children and their children, the former achieving great success in commercial and domestic life, and the latter buckling on their armor to follow in the footsteps of their grand parents and parents, and be loyal sons and daughters of the Church and sincere and respected citizens.

The funeral which was held Monday morning last to St. Patrick's Church was attended by cititens in all walks of life.

The remains were received at the main entrance of the sacred edifice by Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan. The pastor, Rev. Martin Callaghan officiated at the Requiem Mass, assisted by Rev. James Killoran and Rev. Edward Polan as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. Representatives of the Gney Nuns and Congregation de Notre Dame, as well as a large number of parishioners were present. The altars, pillars, pulpit and galleries of the Church were draped in mourning. The choir, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler nendered the mpressive "Messe de Requiem," by Perreault. in which the solo parts were sung with touching effect by Mr.

After the service the remains were transferred to Cote des Neiges Cemetery, where they were placed in the vault.

Lamoureux.

That Mrs. Eagan and relatives have had widespread sympathy in their bereavement was strikingly evident in the offerings of Masses for the repose of the soul of the deceased lady which were received from friends quarters of this city. The "True Witness," of which Mrs. Hart, throughout her long residence in Montreal, was an ardent admirer and Poland for more than 400 years, a practical supporter, offer to Mrs. Eagan and her family its most respectful sympathy in their sad

FRANCE.

The Abbe Gayraud asserted in the Chamber of Deputies that there was scarcely one Bishop in France whose administration was not hampered by M. Combes; parishes were left with out pastors, and diocesan changes hindered.

SYMINGTON'S EDINBURGH

COFFEE ESSENCE

GDARANTEEN PARE

On Sunday last there was a large congregation present in St. Ann's Church. An eloquent sermon preached by Rev. Father McPhail, C. S.S.R., on the beauties of a Chris-The choir, under the direction of

Prof. P. J. Shea, organist and choirmaster, who is now recognized as one of the foremost Catholic musicians of Montreal, rendered the beautiful and intricate Mass by Kalliwo-da with much artistic taste. The difficult work of the choruses which is calculated to tax the ability of even professionals was interpreted in a manner which bore evidences of much study. The solos which were entrusted to Masters Percy Dunphy, soprano, and Eddie Ryan, alto; Messrs. William Murphy and J. Whitty, tenors; Ed. Quinn and Frank McCrory, bassos; were sung in a manner that reflected the highest credit upon themselves and the organist.

The old familiar "Adeste Fideles" and "Noel," in which Messrs. R. Latimer and E. Quinn, and M. E. Norris were the solists, were given with a sympathy and pathos that was most marked.

Prof. Shea and his excellent cheral organization are entitled to a high rank in the midst of our Catholic choirs. They have rendered notable services on many occasions in the past, but seldom, if ever have they excelled themselves as on Sunday

NOTES.

There are 249 women doctors in

Of the 638 colleges in the United States, 330 admit women.

There are \$200,000,000 worth of mules in the United States.

Newfoundland has a greater proportion of widows and orphans than any other country.

Just 100 years were occupied in lowering the mile trotting record from three to two minutes.

Elections in Prussia.

A new House of Representatives has just been elected in the Kingdom of Prussia. The electoral campaign was carried on with unusual bitterness and the Catholics had to make tremendous efforts to hold their own in a single-handed fight against Radicalism and Liberalism combined with Protestant fanaticism.

For the first time the Socialists took an active part in the Prussian elections, without, however, succeeding in electing a single member. owing to the limited franchise in the Kingdom. The political complexion of the House remains the same as before. The Catholic Cntre together with the Protestant Conservatives presents a solid majority against the Liberals of all shades, thus safeguarding the denominational school, which has always been a thorn in the side of Liberalism. The Centre has elected ninety-seven members. whom eleven are priests. It counted a round one hundred in the last House. It has lost three seats Upper Silesia owing to the defection of the Polish Catholics in that province. The Polish speaking Catholics in

Silesia have never identified them-selves with the national cause of "Greater Poland," as represented by the Polish party of the Province of Posen. They have been separated from the Kingdom (or republic) of have simply regarded themselves as Silesians speaking a Polish dialect, and have been faithful adherents of the Centre party since its existence. But of late years the brutal senseless policy of the Prussian Government toward the Poles has exasperated them, Polish agitators and radical papers have fanned the flame, till at last they have been turned away from their old friends, the Centre party, and have determined to cast their fortunes with the Nationa Polish party.

And this they have done against the advice of their clergy who in a published manifesto issued before the elections strongly urged them to remain faithful to the Centre. In the meantime, the three seats lost by the Centre in Upper Silesia were not won by the Poles, but went to the nies of both Centre and Peles, Whether the new policy embraced by Upper Silesians will in the end be profitable to them, the future tell. The Centre party will never depart from its principles of Truth, Liberty, Justice, and will up hold the just demands of these Cath-olics as it has done heretofore.—The

enger Magazine.

Business Caras,

quarries to the cemetery No middle-

If you are in need of a memorial

290 BLEURY STREET,

P.S.-Make your own terms as to

T. J. O'NEILL.

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Loans, Insurance, Renting, and Col-

ecting of Rents. Moderate charges,

CONROY BROS.

228 Centre Street.

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitte a

ELECTRIC and mECHANICAL

BELLS, etc.
Tel. Main 3552. Night and Day Services

THOMAS O'GONNELL

ealerin General Household Hardware, Painte

Dils, and a fine line of Wall Papers.

Cor. Murray and O tawa

STREETS.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FIFTEB

RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE

OHEAP.

Orders promptly attended to . : -: Modera

ESTABLISHED 1864.

G. O'BRIEN,

House. Sign and Decorative Painter

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER-HANGER.

Whitewashingane Tinting Orderspromptly stended to. Terms moderate. desidence 645, Office 647, Dorchester street ast of Bleurrstreet Montreal

Bell Telephone, Main. 1405.

LAWRENCE RILEY.

PLASTERER

Successor t. John Riley Establishedin 1866 Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs trail kinds promptly attended to . Estimates trails and Postal orders attended to . 15 Paris Street, Polini 18 Conv. 19.

PATENT SOLICITORS

OHUROH BELLS

30,000 MoSHANE BELLS

Memorial Bells a Specialty
Meshane Hell Foundry, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A

harges .-: A trialsolicited.

and prompt returns.

of any kind call and see us at

AGRICULTURE IN QUEBEC.

Bulletin XVIII. of the census of 1901 recently issued gives the land area of the Province of Quebec as 218,723,687 acres, says the "Gaz-ette." Of this only 14,444,175 acres, or 6.60 per cent. of the total, is oc cupied as farm land. The balance is forest or wilderness, much of it likely to remain so for all time. The pioneer has worked on little more than the river fringe of the great re gion the province includes in its geographical bounds.

In dealing with the lands the bulle tin divides the occupied area into farms and lots. The latter include holdings of less than five acres; the former those from five acres up. The average lot is 0.97 of an acre in size and the average farm 110.82 acres The lots in the census year (1901) yielded produce of a value of \$2,-584,963, or at the rate of \$126.46 per lot. The farms yielded products valued at \$46,993,267 for crops and \$35,456,171 for animals, and their produce, a total of \$82,449,438, of \$633.46 for the average farm. In Ontario where, however, the farms are about 10 per cent, larger than in Quebec, the average product for farm is valued at \$1,040. Some of the difference is due, doubtless, to the superior advantages of climate soil of the larger province; some is perhaps, due to the less advanced processes still followed in some o the rural parts of Quebec. In one thing, however, this province has ar advantage over Ontario. In Quebec 913.18 per cent. of the farm land is owned by those who work on it, on ly 6.82 per cent, being under lease. In Ontario there is but 85.14 per cent. owned by those who make their living on it, 14.86 per cent. being

The holdings according to area are divided among 135,625 owners, 9,-284 tenants, and 5,690 who are classed as both owners and tenants, as follows:-

1 to 5 acres	
5 to 10 acres	3,708
11 to 50 acres	20,047
51 to 100 acres	
101 to 200 acres	44,216
201 acres and over	16,374
	50 500

There is a discrepancy between this total and that given for the year 1801, which is 174,996. The decrease of 24,379 is away beyond what the decreases in rural population shown by the census would agree with. It it, according to the tables, chiefly in the holders of ten acres or less. These were given as 51,057 in 1891, and only as 24,149 in 1901. There seems to be need of an explanation in regard to this, the more particularly as a similar state of affairs is shown by Bulletin XVII, giving like information in regard to

Of the 14,444,175 acres occupied 7,439,941 acres (just over half), is set down as improved, and here a gain there seems need of explanation, as the area improved in 1891 is given as 7,681,346 acres. There was not a decrease in the cultivated area in ten years, though these and other figures in the bulletin seem ta indicate that there had been. The improved land is thus divided:-

In field crops4	,704,306
In pasture 3	360,665
In orchard	34,096
In vegetables and small	
fruits	28,809
In vineyards	119
In nurseries	193

The fruit industry includes a greater variety of products than is generally understood. There were in 1901 in the province 2,256,752 apple trees, 332 peach trees, 11,823 pear trees, 364,280 plum trees, 394,090 cherry trees, and 143,150 grape vines, the latter yielding 995,849 pounds of fruit. The apple yield is given as 2.025,113 bushels.

The acreage and yield of the principal field crops is given as follows:

	ARUI CO.	Dusn.	
Spring wheat .	139,344	1,961,576	ı
Fall wheat	482	6,627	ı
Barley	104,185	2,535,597	g
Oats1	,350,032	33,536,677	ı
Rye	19,546	211,287	륋
Corn, in ear	28,506	1,384,331	
Buckwheat	102,673	1,849,596	
Peas	77,982	908,656	ä
Beans	2,884	61,637	ä
Mixed grains		3,523,507	Š
Hay 2	,548,450	2,581,823	器器
Forage crops			



Potatoes (bush)	127,205	17,135,739	S
Other field roots			
(bush)	9,029	3,526,187	
Flax (bush)	1,881	19,309	2
Tobacco (Ibs.).	9,661	7,655,975	To
Hops	116	62,930	0
Grass seed			0
(bush)		55,618	
Clover		2.402	

The yield per acre of the leading shown by the above is 14 bushels of wheat, 24 of oats, 134 of potatoes, 24 of barley, and 1.01 tons

The	live	S	tock	on	Quebec	farms	is	
return	ed a	ıs	follo	ws:-	-			

8	Horses	320,673	
1	Milch cows	767,825	
,	Other horned cattle	598,004	
1	Sheep	654,503	
f	Swine	404,163	
9	Turkeys	80,769	
1	Geese	62,679	
	Ducks	28,080	
3 1	Hens and chickens 3	,066,304	
	Other fowl	45,811	
	Hives of bees		

The pure bred animals are given as 2,294 horses, 11,578 cattle sheep, 4,765 swine, and 31,924 poul-The marketable product from the above was 242,939 cattle, 363, 375 sheep, 427,123 swine, and 1, 930,396 heads of poultry, killed on sold for export, with 1,196,597 pounds of fine and 1,576,297 pounds of coarse wool, 18,357,188 pounds of home-made butter. 1,090,599 pounds of honey, and 15,502,415 dozen of

The value of the agricultural lands and buildings in the province is calculated at \$350,550,154, of impleand machinery at \$27,038,-205, and of live stock at \$58,488. 457. The crops and animal products were worth \$85,034,401. The total value of farm property is stated at \$430,154,421, the average farm being credited with a worth of\$3,304, made up of \$2,686 for land buildings, \$205 for implements and machinery, and \$412 for live stock Such are the main facts brought out in the bulletin, and they are among the most interesting, so far as thi province is concerned, that the census deals with. They give the facts regarding the basic industry of the

Samples of Choice Grain

By instruction of the Hon. Minister Agriculture another distribution will be made this season of samples of the most productive sorts of grain to Canadian farmers for the provement of seed. The stock for distribution is of the very best and has been secured mainly from the excellent crops recently had at the branch Experimental Farm at Indian Head in the North-west Territories The distribution this spring will con-Indian corn and potatoes. The quantities of oats, wheat barley to be sent this year will be 4 Ibs. of oats and 5 lbs. of wheat or barley, sufficient to sow one-twen tieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn and potatoes will weigh 3 lbs. as heretofore. Every farmer may apply, but only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley or potatoes, and applications for more than one sample household cannot be entertained. These samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms Ottawa, and may be sent in any time before the 1st of March, after the lists will be closed, so that all the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Parties writing should mention the sort or variety they would prefer, and should the available stock of the kind asked for be exhausted, some other ont will be sent in its place,

> WM. SAUNDERS Director Experimental Farms.

T. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE

Report for week ending Sunday, 7th December, 1908:- Irish 169, rench 122, English 19, Scotch and ther nationalities 4. Total 314.

Burns, M.P., of the British Parlia-ment and well known labor leader, says that the golden days of Britain are ahead not behind, inasmuch as the qualifications of both its workmen and captains of industry are superior to those of the toilers and industrial managers in other countries.

A TERRIBLE RECORD.-Premier Combes is responsible for a policy, says an English exchange, which has resulted in the course of eighteen months in closing of over ten thou sand schools conducted by religious Congregations in France.

A SAD CASE.—An exchange says Only a few days ago the death o Sheriff Mines, of Camden County Pa.', took place and was caused, to a great extent, by the part took in the execution of a criminal. The old official was adverse to taking part in the deed, but as Sheriff had to perform his duty. From the day of the execution he rapidly failed in

& CO.

lempting Inducements FOR NEW YEAR BUYERS The success of our CHRISTMAS Trade

has been unprecedented, and the volume of business done is far in excess of all pre vious years. Our stock, however, was much larger and more varied than heretofore to begin with, and while much depleted can still afford a practically unlimited range of

Holiday Novelties!

Toys, Dolls, Games, Cards, Calendars, &c.

To make an appropriate finish to an exceptionally busy and prosperous season, we will offer tempting inducements to New Year buyers in the way of reductions in the above, and other lines all this week.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

9842 6f, Entherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Atreet.

Terms Cash Telephone Up, 2740

Remember, When You Buy

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate

BRODIE'S CELEBRATED SELF-RAISING FLOUR

is the Original and the Best. A PREMIUM giver; for the empty bag

10 SLEURY St., Montreal.

Professional.

PRANKJ, CURRAN. LOUIS E, CURRAN

Curran & Curran Barristers and Solicitors

SAVINGS' BANK CHAMBERS, 180 St. James Street,

F. OUIGLEY.

Ph D., L.L.D., K.O., AGVOCATE, BARRISTER and SOLICITOR,

Brosseau Lajoie and Lacoste. PLACE D'ARMES, Montreal,

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, 180 ST. JAMES STREET

.. Montreal ..

Fifteen years experience in connec tion with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Report for private firms, and public corpor ations a specialty.

TELEPHONE 1182.

ROOFERS, Etc.

The Plain Truth Tells

In roofing as in everything else, if your roof needs only a repair was will candidly tell you so, if a new oof is required we give a guarantee for 10, 7 or 5 years, according to price. Our experts are at your disposal, without extra cost. Car

GEORGE W. REED & CO. Roofers, Asphalters, &c.,

785 CRAIG STREET.

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of eight dollars and a bonus of two dollars per share, on the Capital Stock of this Institution, have been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after SATURDAY, the 2nd JANUARY next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

A. P. LESPERANCE.

Manager

Montreal, 80th November, 1908. Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS E. J. O'Connof and G. H. Merrill

MENERLY BELL COMPANY TROY N.Y. and

Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1864, Meets in St. Patrick's Fall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director. Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President. Hon., Mr. Justice O. J. Doberty. Hon. Mr. Justice O. J. Doherty: 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.: Treasurer, Frank J. Green; corresponding Secretary, J. Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

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

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Asilery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quine, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawastreets, at 3.30 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev Father Flynn, C.SS.R.; President, R. J. Byrne: Tressurer Thomse R. J. Byrne; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connel; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart.

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

A.O.H. DIVISION NO. 6 meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, at 816 St. Lawrence Main street. Officers: W. H. Turner, President; P. McCail, Vice-President; J. Emmet Quinn, Recording-Secretary, 981 St. Denis street; James Scullion, Treasurer; Joseph Turner, Pinancial Secretary, 1000 St. Denis

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCE.
26.—(Organized, 13th November,
1873.—Branch 26 meets at St.
Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander
St., on every Monday of each
month. The regular meetings for
the transaction of business are
held on the 2nd and 4th Mondaya
of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual
Adviser, Rey. M. Callaghan, Chanof each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chan-cellor, F.J. Sears; President, P.J. Darcey; Rec.-Sec., P. J. McDonagh Fin. Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan; Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, jr.; Medical Advisors, Drs. H. J. Harrison.

**SUBSCRIBE NOW **

-SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

The frue witness' P.jarP. Co.'y, Limited P.SO.; BOX 1186, MONTREAL, P.Q.

I hereby authorise you to send me THE TRUE WITNESS for which Cagree to pay to your order at the rate of One Dollar per year.

Subscription Rates, Strictly in Advance

Canada, Newfoundland and United States, \$1.00 per vo? City land Foreign, St. 50 per year.

I was really beginning t you were going to break old custom and leave n

this hour alone for once mas eve. Come closer Your ride was long." The priest drew up the armchair to the fire and sank wearily into it.

'Yes, poor old Campl again. I'm afraid he through this time. I was you all day and rode h back. How the time pas seems only a few years were lads at school long holidays, and here are down, working steadily ing you with your penit my patients. I feel some old age were not far off. member how I used to ing old?"

"Nonsense, my frie gloomy to-night. This weather is telling on u Christmas is no tim moods." As he spoke he curtains, shutting out landscape and nothing than the cozy study wi chairs and piles of books shaded lights and blazing could be imagined. The friends, these two; had r ther, and now in manho from their busy lives an they could to spend in tercourse. Not only reg associations, that tie wh strong a hold on the t but deep love and mu-held them to this friends was, by many a good dee in company. It was the many years for them to ther the supper hour on eve, and this year they sooked forward to it wit usual eagerness, as it we since they had met. The the year just past, of the and the companions of now scattered far and w through various professi some dead, than dead.

"I wonder if any o thinks of us to-night pleasant to be here t this. But by next year, nard, I suppose you will and have a fireside of yo give no thought to yo friend." Father Hardin lightly at the dreary pro the other took it more se it was intended. He did ed back his chair, and r pacing up and down with ily bent. The priest was prised at the effect of h mark, and at a loss to Dr. Cavan's conduct. I more surprised at the to him when at last Ber back to gaze with troubl

the glowing fire. Father John, do you that young lady who we the Jupiter with her mo

ing from Havre?" "You mean Miss Dupre pause of amazement. The ded affimatively. "Yes, quite well now," the price presently in an unconcern ther was an invalid. My lection of the young lad children. She was so ki restless little travelers. one told me they were in thought it such a pity. ? the scal of distinction, people you can't forget. Bernard sighed. Who k

'Yes, they are infidels were not-if Irene was no be my wife now."

poor friend, this i you." Father John laid caressingly upon the clasped convulsively the

"Aye, it is bitterly he en torture for more th Would to God that I co

Father Harding was m but too diplomatic to ship inquired the details, k would be some relief

his trouble to a sympath Bernard Cavan had for pres supremely attracti spite of his knowledge of faith, improved her a Each time that he saw i 'S T. A. AND B. SOts on the second Sunmonth in St. Patrick's Alexander street, at ommittee of Managen same hall on the of every month at 8 rector, Rev. Jan. Kilent, W. P. Doyle; Rec.-P. Gunning, 716 St. t, St. Henri.

A. & B. SOCIETY. 1863.—Rev. Director, McPhail; President, D. .; Sec., J. F. Qui ninique street; M. J. rer, 18 St. Augustin on the second Sunmonth, in St. Ann's Young and Ottawa 30 p.m.

ONG MEN'S SOCIE ONG MEN'S SOCIE-1885 - Meets in its two street, on the two street, on the frictual Advisor, Rev C.SS.R.; President, Treasurer, -Sec., Robt. J. Hart.

S' AUXLIARY, Di-Organized Oct. 10th gs are held in St. , 92 St. Alexander anday of each month President, Miss Anvice-president, Mrs. recording-secretary, d, 51 Young street; ary, Miss Emms lace street; treasur-rlotte Bermingham; Father McGrath

ON NO. 6 meets on ourth Thursdays of 816 St. Lawrence cers: W. H. Turner, Carl, Vice-President; in, Recording-Secreenis street; James er; Joseph Turner, ry, 1000 St. Denis

ANADA, BRANCE , 13th November, 26 meets at St. Monday of each t 8 p.m. Spiritual. Callaghan; Chanrs; President, P.J. ., P. J. McDonagh; Jas. J. Costigan; Feeley, jr.; Medis. H. J. Harrison, and G. H. Merrill.

8-

0

Father Harding was much shocked,

pres supremely attractive, and in spite of his knowledge of her tack of faith, improved her acquaintance. Each time that he saw her the more difficult it became to resist her charm, the more potent that it was

GOD'S WAY.

Well, Bernard, here you are at last. I was really beginning to think that you were going to break through our custom and leave me to spend this hour alone for once on Christeve. Come closer to the fire. Your ride was long."

The priest drew up the comfortable chair to the fire and the doctor sank wearily into it.

"Yes, poor old Campbell is down afraid he won't pull through this time. I was thinking of you all day and rode hard to get back. How the time passes! Why, it seems only a few years ago since we were lads at school longing for our holidays, and here are we, settled down, working steadily at our calling-you with your penitents, I with patients. I feel sometimes as if old age were not far off. Do you reper how I used to dread grow-

"Nonsense, my friend. You're loomy to-night. This disagreeable gloomy to-night. seather is telling on us all. But Christmas is no time for dark moods." As he spoke he drew the curtains, shutting out the dismal landscape and nothing more cheery than the cozy study with its deep chairs and piles of books, its softly shaded lights and blazing grate fire could be imagined. They were old friends, these two; had played together, and now in manhood snatched from their busy lives an hour when they could to spend in pleasant intercourse. Not only regard for old associations, that tie which has so strong a hold on the true hearted, deep love and mutual respect held them to this friendship, as it was, by many a good deed performed in company. It was the custom of many years for them to spend together the supper hour on Christmas eve, and this year they had both looked forward to it with more than usual eagerness, as it was some time since they had met. They talked of the year just past, of the old times now scattered far and wide, ranging

"I wonder if any one of them thinks of us to-night. Ah, it is pleasant to be here together like this. But by next year, my dear Bernard, I suppose you will be married and have a fireside of your own and give no thought to your lonely friend." Father Harding laughed lonely lightly at the dreary prospect, but the other took it more seriously than it was intended. He did not join in the laughter, but in a moment pushed back his chair, and rising began pacing up and down with head moodily bent. The priest was much sur-prised at the effect of his light remark, and at a loss to understand Dr. Cavan's conduct. He was still ore surprised at the question put to him when at last Bernard came back to gaze with troubled eyes into the glowing fire.

through various professions, some

married, some dead, some worse

than dead

Father John, do you remember that young lady who was on board the Jupiter with her mother, coming from Havre?"

'You mean Miss Dupres?' after a pause of amazement. The other nodded affimatively. "Yes, I remember quite well now," the priest went on presently in an unconcerned way to put Bernard at his case. "Her mogreat fondness she evidently had for children. She was so kind to the restless little travelers. But some

Yes, they are infidels. If they were not-if Irene was not she would be my wife now."

"My poor friend, this is hard for you." Father John laid his hand caressingly upon the hand that clasped convulsively the arm of his

"Aye, it is bitterly hard. It has been torture for more than a year Would to God that I could end it

but too diplomatic to show 't, kind-ly inquired the details, knowing that it would be some relief to speak of his trouble to a sympathetic listener. Bernard Cavan had found Miss Du-

inconsciously exerted. It was not the studied witchery of a the world, but the delightful natural of a happy, unsullied girlhood. Often when he looked at her. one of God's most perfect creatures, listened to the sweet voice or saw her eager to perform some act of charity, he found it impossible to believe that she knew no Heavenly Fa ther. How sweet a task and how easy to teach her His holy ways, he thought. But when she had accepted his heart and hand and he broached the subject to her, he found how

thought of years she was. He reasoned, pleaded, prayed, all in vain. To every argament other answer failed her, she replied:

firmly molded into the habit of

"I cannot break the vow I made to my dying father, Bernard. How can I know that it was evil as you say?

I cannot leave my mother alone-"Yes, alone in utter darkness," he cried at last in desperation, and then she became proud and cold and bade him leave her, never to return. He did as she told him and suffered untold agonies alone, finding his only solace in duty. He prayed for her, but they were despairing prayers. There was, however, one impassioned appeal that he sent to heaven that she might never marry one who entertained like ideas of religion, and as far as he could learn that had been granted him. He heard that they had lost almost all their property, and lately he had lost track of them, and thus his burden was made heavier.

"Sometimes I have been tempted to go to her and beg her to marry me, God or no God. Ah, you can't know the hell I have carried in my heart all these months."

Father Harding looked up into the haggard face and could scarcely believe that this was the calm, grave Bernard that he loved so dearly. He spoke words of consolation and advice, the kind of words that leave one better and richer for their being and the companions of other days, spoken. They parted with mutual blessings, little thinking how soon or where they would meet again.

II.

The stars were paling ere Dr. Caan sought repose. How vividly the recounting of his romance had every detail of that bright brief time when in spite of his misgivings he had been so happy. Mingled with his sense of bitter loss was a vague feeling that it was through some lack of faith or firmness himself that he had failed to vince Irene. He tried to put those memories from him and to fill those sacred hours with the holy thoughts fitted to them instead of regrets for a dead past. But they would not be put aside. Irene's sweet face smiled at him, look where he would, and when he closed his eyes to shut it out it was there in his very inmost heart. A glancing sunbeam was heralding a bright Christmas when he was awakened by repeated rapping at his door, and an imperative told of a hasty summons. The mes was a boy whom Father enger Harding had often sent on like errands, and had come to tell him, not of Mr. Campbell's demise, as he had feared, but that the priest was waiting him in a house on the outther was an invalid. My chief recol-lection of the young lady is the the fatigue of the day before and hi brief rest, he set off immediately. Arriving at the home of the sick worestless little travelers. But some man, he was met by a Sister of Mer-one told me they were infidels, and 1 cy, who told him that Father Hardthought it such a pity. They were the seal of distinction, the kind of the seal of can't forget."

ing had been compened to multiplied a time on account of his multiplied duties on the great feast day, and the patient was resting easier. that the patient was resting easier. She led him to the sick room, and as he enetered someone who had been sitting beside the bed arose and moved a step towards him. It was girl, a tall, slender girl, and the was something about her that seem-ed strangely familiar, but the light was almost entirely shut out, and he

paused where he was, uncertain.
"Sister Agnes," said the girl, "has
he come—the doctor. Mother want-

"Irene?" There was incredulity in Bernard's voice and passionate questioning. A glad smile lit up the pale fair face, and she swayed toward him in a peculiar groping, hesitating

way that was strange to her.

"Irene?" he said again, half doubtful till when he had taken the nutstretched hands and drawn her to-

back and put out her hands in that odd way that puzzled him.

"Bernard, I am blind." She said it very simply, very resignedly, but no wild clamor of grief could have wrought upon him as those quiet He no longer hesitated. The shelter of his arms was now; all the comfort of a life's devotion would be hers. All the past was forgotten saue that that they had met and loved then, and to th reason of their parting she gave no thought. She remembered first.

"You have suffered, my beloved?" calmer. She lifted up her tear.stainsightless eyes.

"At first-O, it seemed I could not bear it. As the beautiful world faded and grew dark and I was shut out from it all, it was then I missed you most, Bernard. Perhaps it was because of that, that I began to consider gravely the cause of our parting, and that consideration and subsequent inquiry brought me to the greater light.

She divined the question that he knew not how to frame. You know I am a Catholic now, Bernard -and mother, too. God has been so good to us. I see it all now I must have grieved you in the old days. How heartless you must have thought me. But when you gone and I realize that it was -" She paused with a shudden at the memory. She could not tell him that it was her stormy, tearful grief at that time that helped bring this affliction upon her. Poor impetuous child! What agonies her impulsive, undisciplined nature inflicted upon her.

"Not long after that we lost almost everything, and the shock made mother much worse. It was then that Sister Agnes came to us, and she has been our good angel. She never faltered, never despaired, and it was her example more than anything else that won us to the faith Her prayers were unceasing, and when I could no longer see, light entered my darkened soul. I must have been a terrible trial to her at first, but her patience and sweetness wer admirable."

Bernard remembered his own impatience and bitterness with renewed self-accusation.

There was much sorrow mingled with the joy that came to him on that beautiful Christmas morning, but the joy was so unexpected, so undeserved he thought, that complaint or murmuring was out of the question. Indeed, there was deep thankfulness in his heart, and it was a very different Bernard that greeted Father Harding on his return to the desperate man with whom he had parted the night before.

'I think that there is every pros pect of Mrs. Dupres' recovering. sent for you because I was sure you would wish it. The other doctors have given her up, but with God's help we will save her yet."

They made the effort and succeedwas never very strong never able for much exertion, but sho lived to see the day for which none of them had dared to hope, when Irene was no longer sightless, but looked out upon a world twice as beautiful to her for being shut out for awhile and transformed by the change in her own heart.

So. spite of its seeming improbability, Father Harding's prophecy was fulfilled and on the next Christmas eve Bernard had a happy home. But he was neither lonely nor dreary for his friendship was not selfish but in its strength and truth could rejoice in Bernard's joy.-Anna Cecilia Doyle, in the New World, Chi-

Premium Subscribers.

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

This is a splendid opportunity to obtain a most nteresting chronicle of the work of Irish Catholics Priests and laymen in Montreal during the pass

BOSTON IRISHMEN To Reclaim Farms in Ireland.

Perhaps the most novel feature of l the Irish question, says the Boston "Globei" which has ever presented itself to the people of Amarica is the movement now on foot in various parts of the United States among the people who were evicted from their former homes in Ireland in the course of the land struggle of the last 25 years, to get back their former places and go back to the old country to live.

The passage of the new Irish land act has proved that there are hundreds of such people scattered al over America, most of whom are anxious for one reason or another to secure reinstatement in their old homes. Some desire it as a matter of poetic justice and for the satisfaction they would feel at returning to the homes from which they were driven ruthlessly forth by Irish landlordism.

Others believe that under the altered condition of affairs, life in the old country would be more pleasant fon them than that which they have been experiencing here. Others still think they are entitled to some compensation for the loss of their property in Ireland, and reinstatement in their farms being the only means of securing it, they are desirous of trying that method.

The land act passed this year em powers the newly-formed land commission to take measures for the reinstatement of people thus evicted where the eviction has taken place since August, 1878, or the beginning of the Land League agitation. This can only be done, however, in cases where the landlord's property is put up for sale under the act. But the national leaders believe that within a few years the entire land of Ireland will have been thus disposed of by the landlords.

The land commission is authorized by the act to advance to the evicted tenants money for the purchase of their former holdings with the consent of the present occupier where land is occupied, and provide the compensation for those who now occupy it. Where the land is still on the landlord's hands the process of reinstatement will be much simpler

In practically every instance where negotiations have been going on for the purchase of their holdings by the Irish farmers since the passage the act, they have demanded wherever evictions had taken place on their landlord's propenty that the evicted tenants must be restored to their former holdings before any I "rchase is effected. Some of the landlords at the outset held out against this proposition, but as in the case of the knight of Glin, son-in-law of Lord Dunravan, they later on scceded to the demand of the tenants

The officials of the United Trish League of America and the officers of its branches all over the country have fon several months past been actively engaged in bringing the cases of these evicted tenants to the attention of the organization in Ireland, and since the Land Bill went into operation on Nov. 1, to the attention of the Land Comm self, with the promise of excellent results

The United Irish League in Ireland ance in behalf of all the evicted tenants as part of the programme the national organization. Should the movement towards reinstatement success, it will not be the least of the revolutionary steps which have been taken in regard to the Irish land question as a result of the movement inaugurated by the Land League and carried on to-day by the United Irish League.

Some 50 cases have a ready been brought before the Land Commiss by the officials of the United Irish League of America, and of that mun ber about one-half of those affected are at present residents of Massachu-setts, praticularly in the vicinity of Boston. Among the number are the following:-

P. J. Dniscoll, who now resides at 85 Village street, South End, is one of those evicted tenants who were 25 years, and who now desire to re-claim their old homes under the pro-visions of the new act of this year. Mr. Driscoll was evicted from his holding at Sallyport, near Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland, in 1886, by

*************** ************************** the landlord Gresham Herrick. Mr. Driscoll's farm consisted of 101 acres of excellent land at a yearly rental of \$725. When Mr. Driscoll and his father were evicted, the national league, the popular organization of that day, aided the tenants, and after six months' struggle, the landlord was forced to neduce the rent to \$5 an acre and allow \$500 arrears of rent to the tenant. There still 14 years' rent due and in order to meet that, the tenant had to sell his live stock on the farm at a low pnice. This simply tended to put off the evil day, for a little later they were driven from the old home and were forced to cross the Atlantic in

the effort to earn a livelihood.

"My old homestead is very beautiful to the eye and still very dear to me," said Mr. Driscoll, "for who the man living in a foreign land who does not feel tugging at his heartstrings that emotion that arises at the very mention of his childhood's home? People ask why a man, after seeing everything that is dear to him aside, every association of boyhood and early manhood vanish before his eyes, and sees another man in the home which he was wont to call his own, should want back to that old home. It is not for the worldly advantages that we want to do so, but that spirit which guides every man who has been cast aside from what is dear to him and who on the old people who are living, the fields, the woods and the rivers, and be able to say to himself once again, This is my own, my native land, my home and humble heritage.' That is why I want to return to my oid home, and if the Irish leaders have made it possible for me, and other men like me, to do so, they are deserving of all praise."

"Yes, I want to go back and claim my old home, if it is possible for me to do so." said Patrick Fitzgerald of 9 Ferdinand street, who was evicted from his farm at Farnes, Kilgarrylander, County Kerry, Ireland, in

"My father, my mother, three brothers and a sister were all evicted with me," he added. "My and two brothers still live in Ireland near the old home, and another brother and sister of mine, younger than I am, are in this country. I am the oldest of the family."

Mr. Fitzgerald was the son of John wants to return once more and look Fitzgerald, who died since the evic-They farmed a holding of 75 acres at Farnes, the rental \$325 a year. The landlord was John Ray, and the Fitzgeralds, after making vain efforts to pay the rent demanded, were finally evicted 20 years ago. They made the best struggle could for a time, but finally they three of the family were compelled to

emigrate. Patrick, the oldest, has been this country for 13 years. He gives expression to the feeling that wrong was done him and his family in their eviction, and if the recent changes in the land law should make it possible fon them to return and reclaim the farm from which they were has within the past 10 days taken driven, he believes that it would be a steps to secure the test legal assist-

mand it. His case has been brought to the attention of the Parliamentary presentative of West Kerry. Mr Thomas O'Donnell, M.P., who will b remembered in Boston as having ac companied Mr. John Redmond, leader, and Mr. P. A. McHugh, M.P. to this country two years ago. Mr Fitzgerald is veny sanguine of getting back his old home again.

Patrick Sullivan of 336 E street, South Boston, is one who is desirou of returning to Ireland, his native land, and reclaiming his holding there under the new land act. Sullivan is one of those kindly old men, and although 62 years of age, appears to be much younger. He was born in the County of Cork, Ire., in March, 1840, gnd there he lived for comfortable one on the low-lands of Lahana, in the parish of Drinah, and was valued at about \$105. He paid an annual rental of \$220, and this was raised to \$250, which he was unable to pay, and in June, 1882, he was evicted. In the month of April, 1883, he left Ireland and came to of his days on his native soil.

this country, and has lived in South Boston nearly all of the time since

The landlord, Richard M. Beamish, according to Mr. Sullivan, was very exacting, and when the rent was advanced and he could not pay it, Mr. Sullivan was evicted. After the eviction they wanted him to return act as caretaker, but he refused. The same landlord had evicted other tenants, and then paid them money, it is believed, in order to prevent them at any time having any claim on the land. Mr. Sullivan says that he did not take any money, and would not.

Mr. Sullivan lives in South Boston, and close by live his four grown up sons and a daughter. Mr. Sullivan although anxious to return to Ireland and reclaim h,s property, hesitates until he knows for certain whe ther he can reclaim the property. He has been awaiting further information and particulars concerning this Land Act. He says he does not wish to return to Ireland and then find that he has no claim upon the land and then be obliged to come lack to America. He wants to know for certain that all will be a'l :ight and that he can get his land. On his property was his home, a neat house of brick and stone, containing five rooms and a large hallway. ful surroundings, although much of the land was barren. The present landlord, he says, is a son of the former one, by the name of Thomas Beamish.

In her home at 59 Magazine street. Roxbury, Mrs. Katerine Regan anxiously awaiting the day when she can return to Ireland and reclaim the estate of her ancestors.

The estate, which is situated in Dunmanway, County Cork, is now, the goal of her wishes. It was held in common by her father and grandfather, who paid an annual rental of \$650. Their landlord was a Dr. Morehead, and in 1881, when year's rent was due, the family was

"But," said Mrs. Regan, "the land lay idle a long time, because it was boycotted. After a while a named Beamish took it. He was unable to do anything with it, so he gave it up and was succeeded by a man named Lucey, who now holds it, paying \$300 a year.

"I'm going back as early as I can -with the New Year, perhaps, for there's no place like the home land. I've been here four years this Christmas coming, but if I had thought it was ever possible to get the place, I'd never have left Ireland."

Like many others who expect to reclaim the land from which their ancestors were evicted, Mrs. Regan, who is now well advanced in years, is deeply interested in the success of the efforts to secure Home Rule and favorable terms for the farmers of Ireland.

A vigorous, jolly little man is Patrick Cullinane, who is now living with his wife at 20 High street, Brookline. Mr. Cullinane, was evictish at Keelmolake, County Cork, Dec. 3, 1882, and came to Brookline from Ireland 11 years ago next April.

Mr. Cullinane will tell, with just the slightest shade of regret in his voice, how he had a fine farm of 127 acres back in the Milleenagun townland. He was obliged to pay an annual rental of \$165. At the time of his eviction he owed a half year's rent.

Packing up his few belongings, he came to this country and down. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cullinane like America very much, but they still long to neturn to home. Some time ago Mr. Cullinane hurt his back so that he cannot now work for any length of time, but he feels sure that if he could return tohis old home all would be well.

Patrick Murphy, residing at 26 Lynde street, Everett, will shortly return to Ireland to recover an es tate which he, as the oldest son, inherited from his father.

The estate, which consists farm of 80 acres with the buildings, is situated in Mullinahone parish, Tipperary County. Mr. Murphy's faand at that time was paying a rental of \$600 per year. The tarm is worth about \$1,000. Mr. Murphy is 30 years old, single, and is ployed at the Cochrane chemical works. He has been in this country between seven and eight years is a citizen, but if he regains home in Ireland will go there and

While he likes this country

(By a Regular Contributor.)

American has been pouring a lot of information concerning the status of the Catholic Church in America, inthe columns of the "Germani, leading Catholic organ of Berlin While much that this writer says is true, his main statement and conclu sions are not correct. He tells of the 'enormous losses' suffered Church in America. These do not exist as a matter of fact; the contrary is the truth, for the gains made during the past few years are wonder fully large. He gives several reasons why his "enormous losses" exist; the reasons are there, but not the losses and the truth is that the gains are all the more significant since they have been secured in spite of the adverse influences to which he refers.

It might be no harm to mention here a few of these great obstacles to the Church's progress in America, for their very existence, coupled with the marvellous progress that has marked the past ten or fifteen years, is a striking testimony to the Church vitality. "It is a notorious fact," says this German-American, "that in public life and work the Roman Catho-4ic Church is systematically crowded into the background in America. Although theoretically that Church is on an equality before the law with the Protestant denominations, and the lodges, practically this equality never did and never does exist. The Roman Catholic Church of America even more reasons than the Church in Germany to complain of a lack of parity. In America the Roman Catholic is excluded from all high positions in the State, if not jure,' at any rate 'de facto.' It is utterly impossible for a Roman Catholic ever to be elected to the Presidency of the United States. Of the governors of the various States, only two or three are members of our Church, and of the three hundred and fifty-seven members of the Lower House the relative proportion of Catholics is no greater. In the army and navy, although fully one-half of the rank and file are adherents of the Catholic Church there is only a very small proportion of Catholic char lains. Without a single exception the salaried chaplainships in both Houses in Washington and in the legislatures of the different States are in the hands of Protestants. Into many of the penal and corrective institutions a Catholic priest is not even permitted to enter, and the Catholic inmates are not seldom compelled to take part in the Protestant rvices. The public schools, high schools, and the State univerare officially non-religious, vet in reality they are preponderatingly under Protestant influence. The di-vorce laws are all modeled after the lax principles of Protestantism. In no other country is the number of divorces so great, there being in the United States between 1867 and 1886 no fewer than 328,116, while in the same period in Catholic Ireland there were only seven. and not least, the Roman Catholic in America, suffers through the phenominal influence of the secret orders. The President of the United States is himself a Free Mason, as are also the majority of the governors, judges and representatives. In the laying of tions these orders are prominent participants, but never the Catholic Church. America is the paradise ci the lodge, but for this reason a hard field for the Roman Catholic propag-

Now this is an exact translation of the reasons given by this Catholic for the "enormous losses that he alleges the Church has . suffered of late in the American Republic. Were it true that the had been losing ground, the foregoing would certainly constitute a sufficient explanation and excuse fo the retrogression. But, happily, such is not the case. The Catholic Church compnises more faithful than other churches put gether in the United States, and the strides that she has made, within the last decade or so, are such that she wields an influence unequalled by any all the facts mentioned by the Ger being so they simply accentuate the fact that Catholicity is no mere hu-

The intentions of the writer, above quoted, may be of the very best, and we give him full credit for the same, but he has failed in the application of his facts. Instead of constituting a fair excuse for "enormous losses," they really furnish evidence of the Divine foundation of the Church that make "enormous gains" spite of their existence.

A FALSE PHILOSOPHER

(By Our Reviewer.)

Professor Pfleiderer, the noted liberal of the Berlin faculty, hails as 'theological star of the first magni tude," Heinrich Weinel, of Bonn, and styles him "one who has made it possible fon the thinking classes of our times to again accept Jesus and His religious teachings." This young professor has published a work en-titled "Jesus in the Nineteenth Century." That it could be seriously taken as favorable to the Divine Teacher and His doctrine, is a won der to us. In it the author entirely "the Christology of St. John and the atonement taught by St. Paul," and reduces the original message of Christianity to a model system of ethics. The Christ that this Bonn professor presents to us, is merely the rationalistic Christ of Strauss, Baur, and other neological critics.

We are perfectly willing to admit

that Weinel has touched cleverly upon some of the human characteristic of Christ; but he absolutely ignores the Divinity of the Son of God. What the Berlin professor sees in the work to entitle its author to rank amongst theologians is more than we can tell. If it be an evidence theological science to ignore and attempt to overthrow the very basis of theology, then this new star is surely one of the "first magnitude." If to study God and things Divine with a material telescope, or microscope, as you would study the stars or the insects, constitutes a theologian, then Weinel is surely deserving the title. He is a professor of philo sophy; he prides himself in the honorable position of professor. There are also professors of boxing; and such like; but sunely they are not to rank with the one who occupies the chair of ethics or logic. Yet they have as much right to the title and dignity of professor as he has those of theologian.

We need not quote from this work to any great extent; but, to the so-called theological qualifications of the writer, we may mention that he begins with a contrast tween Christ and Buddha. The institution of this contrast, and of certain comparisons, is in itself a levelling of the Son of God to the field of the East. It is, therefore, an implied denial of Christ's Divinity. De spite the apparent exaltation of Christ and of His system, there is always apparent the great prophet, just man, the sublime thinker, the the faithful envoy of God- but not a Divine Person.

Take the following passage as an illustration:

"In order to understand Jesus must place him in the centre of the religious problem and put all other interests in the background. In Christ's teachings morally is essentially an inner return to God, a becoming like God, who is full of mercy. He was an exponent of the paradoxical idea that God is both allnot see how or where the paradox comes in-but no matter). And so powerfully did this God-consciousness find expression in his life and words that already his contemporaries felt that they could see into God's heart through him. Such was the powe that he and his teachings, attained over men; and, although he himsel was only a man who, too, had struggled with temptations, yet he joiced that he had attained over sicknesses and the souls of men. He thought as highly of himself as ever a man could think, and yet he 'Why callest thou me There is none good but one, that is,

Do you call the author of this a theologican? Is this the "star first magnitude," whose ramblings in the catacombs of mystic affairs, to guide him, likely ever to make the classes, accept Christ and His teachings? He clearly tells us that Christ was "only a man." and he

culated to deceive. There is no religion about the work, it is purely humanitarian when not directly materialistic. It is the revival of the anti-Christian theories of the so-called philosophers of the eighteenth century. Not only is it non-theological, but it is, in its very essence, destructive of all theological reasoning. It is a system based upon the negation is a system based upon the negation of Divinity in the Founder of Christianity, consequently subversive of all that He taught to men. There is not even the semblance of reasoning in the work. A series of more or less epigrammatic phrases constitute a catchy chapter or so, that bear the veneer of profundity, but which are evidently shallow from the very first scratch they receive.

This is the method, for the over-

throwing of Christian faith, that the infidel writers of Germany, during the early nineteenth century adopted. They did not insult, abuse, nor ridicule Christ; they praised and honored Him; but they were careful to make it clear that they honored a man, not a God. The praise bestow ed upon this work and its author by liberal professor of Berlin should suffice to put any Christian on his guard against both; but when we come to analyze the matter, and to study the logic of this author's philosophy, if it deserves that title —we find it lamentably wanting in the very elementary principles that underlie true philosophy. We say nothing of theology, for there is no more of that "science of sciences" in the whole volume, than there is to be found in the adventures of "Robinson Crusoe."

These are the works that are truly dangerous, and these the whose pens are the most anti-Chris-

One Catholic Woman's **Zeal and Success**

"Well done, good and faithful servant!" One can almost hear those blessed words of welcome greeting the sweet and faithful soul which passed out of sight of mortals, one day this last mid-summer in Rome. It was a frail and suffering body; indeed, few knew how keen and constant was the pain borne complaint;—and yet, in spite of that, Miss Emily Gaffney did a work that ought to be both lesson and inspira-tion to do likewise, to many an earnest Catholic. One phase of her life of service it is my privilege and duty to describe.

Quiet and unobtrusive, with a true Christian humility, and the keeping of self as far as possible in the back ground, this delicate woman took upon herself a definite work, worthy to rank with others more known and revered in the world. No one will ever know all the good complished, any more than in the face of the mighty river do we trace back to its source each one of tiny rivulets which first fed it.

Miss Gaffney's own explanation of the object she had in mind to work for, cannot be better expressed than in her own simple words: "I wish to devote all my powers to the vancement of the work of the Catholic Truth Society, and I stand ready to do whatever I am fitted for." Sh was never in a hurry; she acted always with due consideration and un wise counsel; but, better than all, the whole work was built on a supernatural foundation, the souls. I have before my eyes, as I write, a beautiful illustrated card, one of many sent out by her one spring day in Rome, on which was written: "Please say the Gloria Pa- the benefit in thus dispelling ignortri three times on Holy Thursday for guidance in the work of C. T. S. in Rome;" and I am sure that prayers the hundreds went up that day for that intention. Miss Gaffney, while traveling Europe, began by watching the liter-

ed, looking over the books in the hotel library, and if any anti-Catholic book was found, taking it at once to the landlord, offering to buy it, or book. She told me that this had never been refused but once. Again, her search would be on the tables in pernicious leaflet was unearthed, li-belling the true Church. As these were meant for the public to take a way, she constituted herself the pubstroyed what in many cases were vilc stead she put a few Catholic leaflets though never too many at once, for Miss Gaffney used judgment, not deluging the public, but offering only a against and to successfully overcome such obstacles in no small work, and the accomplishment of it is a powerful proof of the Divine origin of the ping any length of time at a bottel she kept on the watch, and when her first offerings had been taken up, others soon appeared in their places.

The ping any length of time at a bottel her influence and example. She leaves a sad void in many toving hearts for, truly, to know her was to love others soon appeared in their places.

The ping any length of time at a bottel her influence and example. She leaves a sad void in many toving hearts for, truly, to know her was to love the ping any length of time at a bottel her influence and example. She leaves a sad void in many toving hearts for, truly, to know her was to love the ping any length of time at a bottel her influence and example. She leaves a sad void in many toving hearts for, truly, to know her was to love the ping and example.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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

NOW YOU'S HOLIDAY EXCURSION At One Way First-Class Fare

m Going Dec. 31st, 1993, and Jan. 1st, 1904, good to return until Jan. 4th, 19 4. One Way First-Class Fare and One-Third Going Dec. 30, 31st, 1903, and Jan. 1st, 1904, good to return until Jan. 5, 1804. Special Fares to points in Maritime Provinces.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office, 29ST. JAMESSTREET. next Post Offic.

GRAND TRUNK BOLLY

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

Jubilee Presents of late Queen Victoria valued at millions dollars, on exhibition.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS

SI VGLE FIRST CLASS FARE Going Dec. 31, 1903, and Jan. 1, 190 eturn limit Jan. 4th, 1904. FIRST CL IS' FARE & ONE-THIRD. Going Dec. 31, 1903, and Jan. 1, 1904 Return limit Jan. 5th, 1904.

FAST OTTAWA SERVICE
W Mentreal 8.40 a.m. week days; 4 10 p.s. daily. Ar. Ottawa 11.40 a.m. week days, 7.10 p.m. daily

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 87 St. James Street Telephones Main 460 & 461. and Bonaventure Station

hoice of subjects, many of them be ing those which would be brought especially to the attention of Protest ants travelling in foreign countries In this way a deal of good seed was planted. Two years ago, Miss Gaffney's work took a more definite form in Rome, as she realized that there more Protestants visited Catholic churches than in any other place at home or abroad, and so that would be the best possible centre for the work, Outside the Church, there are hosts of naturally fair-minded persons, so unconscious of their ow ignorance that they are not even or the lookout for instruction, and yes they would gladly be informed of the truth if it were spread before their eyes. There are thousands of such persons passing through Rome every year, and many of them for the firs time giving a thought to things Catholic. To try to reach these crowds, to explain the ceremonies of the Church, and from that to go on to further instruction on the underlying beliefs,-in short, to put truth in place of falsehoods which in many cases were all that large numbers outside the Church had ever heard this was now Miss Gaffney's pnime endeavor, and to this she devoted herself untiringly.

Through her initiative, one of the stands of the Catholic Truth Socie ty's leaflets was attractively arranged, and placed in a conspicuous posi-tion in the outside porch of the Church of San Silvestro in Capite on Sundays and other feast days, as be ing the Church where most English speaking Catholics went regularly although not the church most fre quented by non-Catholics. It made an excellent beginning, however, for it attracted attention to the matter. Miss Gaffney or some trusted friend always stood near, ready to answer questions (and many and varied were they), or to give any further information needed.

The next move was to have books on the Catacombs translated into several languages, and for sale there on the spot for the visiting tourist. Who can tell how far-reaching was ance and misconceptions?

Miss Gaffney, though untiring her labor in Rome, did not confine even to Italy, for she sowed seed in Switzerland as well. To give but one instance,—the great Church ature at the hotels where she stay-Lucerne where multitudes of travelers throng daily to the famous organ recital seemed an excellent, place which to start the work;-therefore she went there purposely, and per-

The delicate frame must have been often weary beyond expression, but the soul was ever active and working for God, till, with little warn ing, the end came, and her personal toil on earth was over. Her sister her with spiritual blessings. Her re signation and calmness have left beautiful memories." Most truly must we feel that her work lives after her. Although we can never know the full number of the souls helped on by her, yet each one, of us who has had the privilege of her friendship ought to be the better for

S.CARSLEY Co.

SALE OF

Will be the Prominent Feature

During the Month of January.

The additional room secured for these stocks, which now occupy the entire section of the Notre Dame and St. Peter street side, will practically enable us to double the scope of this annual event. Purchases have been made on a vastly increased scale, and, as was to be expected. manufacturers have found it profitable to accept our orders at lower than customary prices, which fact will result to the financial advantage of The Big Store's patrons. Increased space, and the introduction of our modern fixtures, will permit us to give greater prominence to the splendid values throughout the month.

Patrons unable to visit the establishment may entrust their commands to the mail order department, with the full assurance that such will receive our most prompt and careful attention, and every advantage enjoyed by the city customer will be secured for them by this branch of The Big Store.

To each and all we extend the wish that the year 1904 may prove a most happy and prosperous one.

S. CARSLEY Co.

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

CARPETS

Special Lots and Special Discounts until New Year's.

Mats, Rugs, Curtains, Beds. and Bedding.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING 2474 and 2476
ST. CATHERINE STREET

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Fine Assortment of Sheet Music. Largest Stock And Cheapost Place in the City.

GUITARS \$4.00 up WANDOLINS \$3.00 up VIOLINS \$1.50 up CORONETS, French make \$8.00 up All kinds of Musical Instruments at Reduced Prices.

STRINGS for all Instruments. All kinds of liepairs done on pre-Sole Agents for the celebrated makers, BESSON & CO., London, Eng.s and BELISSON, GUINOT & CO., Lyons, France.

CHS. LAVALLEE, St. Lambert Hill

Walter G. Kennedy, Dentist.

382 Dorchester Street Gerrer managical

Specialty: — Grown and Bridge Work and Plates



Vol. LIII., N

THE TRUE

SUBSCRIPTION
Oansda, \$1.00; Unite
and France, \$1.50; Be

NOTE

CHICAGO CATA

the fatal fire in th

as almost late

atre, Chicago, wh December last, mad dred victims. Yet colossal disasters, t which pass not awa reading the fearful awful event we were conside ations, the the dangers to which quent theatres are e regarding some of touching incidents i that special tragedy In the first place, ways exposed to fir more or less crowded occasion. The da comes from the stag flamable scenery, th ances, and all t needed for the exhib perpetual menace. I body of the hall. In there are not aor are the passage ciently large. A the people are crowded i seats them very com ment they rise to go close of a performa crushed and pushed agreeable manner. 7 jority of theatres th in every ten people know where the exit should there be larg front, but equally la side, and they should that on opening ther audience could disper four minutes. Ther

same order; not ever no panic. We have laws and garding the safety of ings; but as a rule, ome ternific events] catastrophe startles that any attention i laws and regulations mission to dictate to adopt in regard to li but we cannot allow lesson to exist without them to study it wel upon the possible c

negligence in such a

wood-work at all.

gone past when such

erial could be tolera

gas formerly, now it

that threatens fire.

absolutely no secu majority of our the

thousand people co

and quietly take seat

ble for them to com

That which affected the story of the fear that fatal afternoon the inhumanity of the we have pictured as weak and trampling infant in a mad fury pending death. The but there is also necowardice, and selfish like sheep, are stampe sense of fear predomir seem as if all the m seem as if all the m God-given characterial conditions of the condition of