SION NO. 6 meets on fourth Thursdays of t 816 St. Lawrence fficers: W. H. Turner, McCail, Vice-President; uinn, Recording-Secre-Denis street; James surer; Joseph Turper, etary, 1000 St. Denis

CANADA, BRANCE zed, 18th November, h 26 meets at St. all, 92 St. Alexander y Monday of each y Monday of each regular meetings for tion of business are 2nd and 4th Mondays h, at 8 p.m. Spiritual M. Callaghan; Chaz-Sears; President, P.J. Sec., P. J. McDonagh; y, Jas. J. Costigan; H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-Drs. H. J. Harrison, of and G. H. Merrill.

which

final Catholic triumph

Gardien de la Salle de l'UTILE AND CATHOLIC GHRONIGLE. CULTURES ES



Vol. LIII., No. 19

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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

2 Busby Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1138.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE—City of Montreal (delivered), \$1.50; other parts o Ounada, \$1.00; United States, \$1.00; Newfoundland, \$1.00; Great Britain, Ireland and France, \$1.50; Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia, \$2.90. Terms, payable in

nce.
All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "Trux Wirt"P, & P, Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

young men in devising ways and methods of defrauding their employers, were only used to gain experience and to promote the business, than they expect, and would greater than they ever dreamed. Leaving aside all question of religion, the conscience and the soul. and considering the matter from the mere standpoint of temporal interests, one is inclined to believe the young man a fool who risks so much and casts aside a certainty, on the one hand he has certain promotion, future competency, wealth perhaps and decidedly honor and success; the other, he has the certainty of ultimate failure, of detection sooner or later, of misery, degradation, and a good-will between the two great Catholic elements of Montreal. prisoner's cell.

There is abroad a fever to get rich quickly and without work, and the youth who occupies a position of trust in an important commercial or other establishment, if once he becomes seized of that fever, he go mad, run to stock gambling, betting, and all kinds of devices for the raising of money in a hurry. He must be in all the amusements, dissipations and pleasures of the hour, and to meet the cost of such living he has to work like a galley-slave with burning brain, to concoct means to meet his demands. No wonder that our papers are full of cases of young men whose lives are ruined by this awful thirst for money to keep pace with the times. And yet the papers do not publish the quarter of the sad cases.

We could fill a page with examples. What a madness must be on these men. All the worry, the labor, the sleepless nights, the days of misery that they bring on themselves-and all for nothing- surely sanctifies the old adage that "hon esty is the best policy.'

CATHOLIC CONGRESSES. - It would seem as if the Catholics of all Europe were waking up to the necessity of proper organization. At Bologna, in Italy, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of next month, a great Cathoolic Congress will be held, of which is considerable talk at pre sent, and of which much is expected. One grand object is to draw closer together the bonds that united the various Catholic associations, and thereby strengthen them in matters affecting their temporal welfare, as well as those of a spiritual character. It is understood that one of the subjects to be discussed is the programme concerning university life. is desirable that all Catholic students should, in their own asociations, seek to study science in conjunction with religion, and for this purpose it is suggested that the keep in communication with Italian Catholic Scientific School. Another matter to be considered at this congress, is the neessity of greater activity amongs Catholic women. And it will be condered as a subject of paramoun importance. Always with the eccle siastical approval, it is well committees of ladies and gentlemen be established in the various towns for the purpose of interesting all the well-being and the success of se who are of the female sex. The influence of woman, as wife, or mo-ther, is so great in the social world that a strengthening of the bonds between the associations of Catholic women is also considered a means of

of Canterbury, and the Bishop

HONESTY IN BUSINESS. - The | Sunday evening C. R. Devlin, M. P., path of the transgressor is always a for Galway, in the Imperial Parliahard one. If the time spent by ment, will give a lecture on the "Poment, will give a lecture on the "Political Situation in Ireland" in the Theatre National Francais, on St. Catherine street. The purpose of the lecture is to make the French-Canatheir rewards would come swifter dian element of our city fully acbe | quainted with the true state of affairs in Ireland, to give them an idea of all the struggles of the Irish race, and of all the efforts made by the Irish party to secure for that country, the same rights and liberties that we all enjoy in Canada. Admission is free to all. It is expect?d that Mr. Bourassa, M. P., for Labelle, will also tell of his experiences in Ireland during his trip there a year ago last summer. The occasion is a good one to further strengthen a spirit

> GLOOMY IN ENGLAND.-It would seem as if the world did not roll properly on its axis for the Episcopal Church in England. If we are judge from a letter which recently appeared in the "Church Eclectic," an Episcopalian organ of London, we would have to conclude that everything was going to smash over there. Referring to lack of authority and to clerical poverty (which must include a lack of support of the clergy on the part of the laity), the letter says:-

"Under the present system in government of the Church, as in that of the nation, the evasion of responsibility is fatally easy. Our administrative methods at the presant day are, in many instances, quite 'Chi nese' in their absurdly cumbrous and stilted archaism, and the result, as luridly illustrated in the late Boer war, and in a less startling, perhaps but even more lamentable fashion in the history of the Anglican Church, is chaos, confusion and failure. The Bishop of London has just issued a series of practical questions to be discussed by the clergy of the diocese at their various conferences, especially with regard to clerical poverty.

"The most important is that relating to the appointment of a committee of laymen to undertake a cial inquiry into the affairs of the Church, for no less a sum than £7,-000,000 is involved, and it is probable that mismanagement more anything else has helped to bring about that clerical poverty which is admitted on all hands to be the problem of the hour.

Then there is this fearful cut-that we, as outsiders, would not presum to give, no matter how truly we felt it to be well founded:-

"Time was when Bishop and scholar were synonymous terms, but nowdays the tendency seems more toward the selection of men of affairs to fill the high places of the Church.' Now comes the mixed-up state they

are in regarding divorce. Listen:-

"The Bishop of Newcastle is expe riencing the same difficulty in as troubled the Archbishop London only a few months ago in onnection with the remarriage of diforced persons. A license for such parriage to take place in Hexham Abbey Church has been issued by the Chancellor of the diocese and sealed with the Bishop's Own scan, we the license actually goes out in his name and under his authority. 'As a matter of fact,' says the Bishop, 'I have no authority. If I had I

hope that no clergyman in the dioese will ever be found to lend himself to such an act. 'The State,' he continues, 'has made such marriages possible, but the most fitting place for them to be performed is Registry Offices of the Swis. I would add that in my mind whether or no the divorced person is innocent the marriage should not take place in any church."

Finally we are brought face to face with the absolute falling off from attendance at religious services, such as prayer meetings. It is thus that this Episcopalian authority puts it:

"One most significant fact that emerges is the decline of the prayer meeting as a church institution, also of the week night service. In the populous borough of Chelsea, for example, only thirty people were found to be in attendance at prayer meetings-30 out of say 70,000, or .43 per cent. of the total number of inhabitants. It can scarcely be denied that the facts seem to point strongly to the rapid decline of that time honored institution, the prayer meeting. Of course, London may be as religious as before, nay, even more so, only in a different way; but then, on the other hand, it may not."

It would be hard for us to add anything more significant to the foregoing, so we just leave it to the study of those interested. What a contrast with Catholicity!

SENSATIONAL PREACHING.- It s strange how some non-Catholic clergymen, who possess considerable ability, and even oratorical powers of no mean or ordinary character, make use of the pulpit and of Christhough they were mere tianity as lecture platform attractions. We all emember how gifted Beecher was, and what a splendid success he would have had at the Bar, in Congress, or on the lecture platform; yet he utilized his fine abilities and opportunities merely to create church sensations, and the result was failure, in the religious sense. The same may be said, in another category of Talmage. New York has always had a sensational preacher par excellence, and the one who to-day holds the palm, is Dr. Parkhurst. His sermon of last Sunday would alone suffice to either set him down as one of that class. A few expressions from that sermon will suffice to show that we

are mot too severe.

He said that "New York after January 1, was Hell with the lid He described the city's fashionable society as, "Editions de luxe of the Bowery." He spoke of "marin New York as an amusement." He called the New York di-vorce courts, "The New Mormonism." And, finally he described the city's Democratic voters as "Members of the Devil's Kingdom of greed and vaillainv."

Well might we ask ourselves what good can come of all that sort of preaching? When the members of such a congregation go out from the Church, what do they take with them? How much more do they know about Christianity? They have been told, in smart phrases, what the preacher thinks of society as it is; but they do not find that all his caricaturing of society is going to help in any way to change the morals of to make its inhabitants more celestial and less infernal, or to check the in-rushing tide of corruption, with the surging breakers of divorce. This is surely not preach-

Why we draw attention to this kind of sensationalism is simply because we fear that some of our own co-religionists, reading the reports of such pretended sermons, may imagine that there is something in them, and be inclined to crave class of religious exhortation. Thank God, our Church knows it not.

INFLUENCES.-In its column of 'Driftwood' the Toronto "Globe proceeds to explain it by means an illustration. It is very queer how writers seize upon such important subjects, and then fail to go to the real bottom of them. Here is what

our Toronto contemporary says:"What are the influences w most strongly affect a man's career Those of his youth, or those of mid-

stead of replying to two questions that present a whole world of study, the writer says: "Robert Louis Stevenson paid much attention to problem. He did not live to be what we regard as an old man, but lived long enough to look at himself in two phases; and I can nowhere find which phase he considered was of supreme importance. Possibly he faced the problem, but he did solve it. The knowledge of these things comes to us at times through the medium of a most trivial incident in comparison to other events in our lives." Now all this gives us no information. It does not tell us what the experience of Stevenson was; nor can we guess why he any than any other man should have been selected as an example, since his life gives no solutionless be that the writer had just been reading Stevenson's works and was full of them, without understanding

Then he proceeds to say: "There are times when we cease to think and live, and there are periods when living becomes merely a mental process. Accidents which happen commonly commented upon as tragedies, but the genuine tragedies are those which human eye never witnesses, when the agony of the human soul is hidden, when the foundation of belief in some other being is shattered, and there is no hope here or hereafter.

Probably the writer has been love, and has been jilted and that he has lost all faith in the idol of his heart. If so he tells it with a very sad commentary, why should there be "no hope here?" and, above all, why "no hope hereafter?" This is mere blubbering and has absolutely nothing either manly nor Christian about it. And even were it common sense, what on earth has it to do with the answer to the question that he leaves unanswered? The question is regarding the influences of childhood and those of more mature yes; and the problem is to know which of them most affects the lives

Do you want to know. If Steven on could not tell you, the Church can. The influences which most affect our lives are those that are fundamental. In some they begin the home circle, in the education at the fireside, on the mother's knee, and go on affecting us through life; in others they are not felt until they have passed into manhood or womanhood, and the lack of them in youth or childhood leaves a that is not easily filled up. But whe ther it begins late or early, it is the ducation of the mind and heart, and the principles that are inculcated that sway the destinies of man during the remainder of his earthly life and that help to fashion his eterna

LOCAL NOTES.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH. - Father Martin Callaghan, P.P., was greeted with enthusiasm by the rising generation of his vast this week, the occasion being his

The celebrations were held in the various parish schools, and in the Orphan Asylum. Father Martin has always been a favorite with of the parish—the men and women of the future into whose hands the destinies of the parent Irish parish will be placed ere long.

OYSTER SUPPER AND SOCIAL. -On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of next week the parent Irish parish will hold its first social gathering of this season in Victoria Hall, Cathcart street. Arrangements have mains for the parishioners to give pastor, whose long years service-nearly two generations the old parish, a greeting worthy of his noble record in their midst as curate and pastor.

ST. ANN'S PARISH .- On Su morning at 8 o'clock, St. Ann's Young Men's Society will attend the annual memorial Mass in St. Ann's Church, for the repose of the souls of deceased members and receive Holy Communion in a body.'

In the evening at 7 o'clock, the sol-

emn and impressive ceremony of bless ing the new banner of the society will take place.

Mgr. Racicot, V.G., will perform the ceremony. Rav. Thomas Heffernan, of St. Anthony's, will preach nan, o. the sermon.

A PUBLIC EUCHRE.-St. Ann's Young Men's Society will hold large euchre on November 27. The tickets are now in circulation, and the enthusiastic director of the society is of opinion that it will be a great success.

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH. - This parish well known as the home of some of the cleverest members of the Shamrock team, and one of the most intensely Irish parishes of Montreal, has completed all its arrangements for the monster banquet to be ten-tendered to the "Boys in Green" on Wednesday evening next. have worked with an enthusiasm seldom equalled in Irish ranks. As a esult Irishmen of every class nany citizens of other nationalities vill attend.

Father O'Meara, P.P., a Shamrock supporter in victory and defeat, will preside, and Mr. Justice Charles J. Doherty, an ex-president of Shamrock organization, will deliver the principal speech.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.-On Tuesday evening the first entertainment, since the disastrous fire, will be held in the parish hall (basement of the Church), which has now been completely restored. It will be under the auspices of the Holy Name Society.

THE GESU.-As announced last week the retreat for English-speaking Catholic ladies will open on Monday next at 9 o'clock a.m. Rev. Gregory O'Bryan, S.J., will be the preacher.

On Thursday evening next Rev. Louis Lalande, S.J., one of the most eloquent members of the French clergy in Montreal, will deliver a lecture in aid of the library of the "Union Catholique." His subject will be "American Imperialism."

RECENT DEATHS.

AUGUSTIN McCARREY .- On Sunday last, Mr. Augustin (Gus) Mc-Carrey, son of Mr. James McCarrey, of St. James street, passed to his reward at the early age of 18 years. He had been for the greater portion of the past few years an invalid and bore his sufferings without a murmur. Mr. McCarrey was a pupil of the Archbishop's Academy, and for cometime was a student at St. Laurent College. The funeral, which was held to St. Anthony's Church Wednesday last, was one of

MRS. JAS. HARRINGTON. - In parish the early days of St. Patrick's parish this estimable and kindly Irishwoman, whose death occurred Sunday last, was a well known par ishioner. The memory of her many acts of self-sacrifice and charity dur ing the year of the "big fire," this city in 1852, which had been told to the writer by old residents in the district covered by the parent parish, are now recalled

During the past quarter of a century she was a member of St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's parishes. Her funeral service was held to the nentioned Church, and interment took place at Cote des Neiges ceme tery.-R.I.P.

JAMES GUILFOYLE .- On Satur day a well known member of Ann's parish and of Catholic fraternal societies passed away in the person of Mr. James Guilfoyle. The funeral, which was held on Tuesday morning to St. Ann's Church, was attended by citizens of all classes and creeds.-RIP

CONDOLENCE. - Reference made to the death of Bro. I King at the last regular meetin Branch 50, C.M.B.A., and a re

Archbishop Bruchesi's Approaching Silver Jublee,

The following letter has been sent to the various parishes of the arch-diocese by Mgr. Racicot, V.G., and administrator in the absence of His Grace the Archbishop:-

To the Clergy, Religious Communities and Faithful of the Diocese of Montreal:

Our very dear Brethren.

The twenty-first of December next will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the priestly ordination of His Grace our Archbishop.

Such a day should not pass unnoticed in the diocese. Religious communities, clergy and laity, should all unite in the joy of such a happy event.

We thought of holding imposing ceremonies worthy of such an anniversary. A committee was to have charge of the organization of the

His Grace the Archbishop to whom we made known our intentions, expressed the desire to celebrate his sacerdotal jubilee in the simplest maner possible. His Grace desires that this day should be spent in prayer

and thanksgiving.
A Pontifical Mass at the Cathedral, a family dinner at the Palace for the clergy, is the only programme to which the jubilarian would con-

This desire we should respect. There will, then, be no public quet which would rob the feast of its ssentially religious and intimate character

The day on which the twenty-fifth nniversary falls is too near the day of ordinations and the feast of Christmas, so we thought it better to hold the feast on the 15th of De-

The 8th of December His Grace with the clergy of the Palace will go

on a retreat.

The 15th of December, at 10 o'clock, will be held the Thanksgiving Mass at the Cathedral. The clergy, religious communities and laity are cordially invited.

His Grace will be pleased if each family would recite the beads for his intention, and if convenient assist at Mass.

It would be suitable, it seems to us, to offer a jubilee testimonial which would be a token of our filial attachment and profound gratitude. But the Archbishop begs earnestly the priests, communities and the laity will offer him no personal gift. His Grace, on the occasion of his jubilee, thinks particularly of the poor, which should be the favorite part of his flock. It is towards them he wishes to see the the members of his flock turn.

A work which is specially dear the heart of the Archbishop Hospital for the Incurables. This hospital fills in the midst of our population a long felt want.

Open only a few months, it shelters already a goodly number of firm, who would find with difficulty the rest and care needed. But nooody ignores that this hospital has been very costly, and it has no other resource but that of charity.

His Grace has made known to us that nothing could make him happier than to give this institution of charity all that will be offered on the ocasion of his priestly jubilee

Many hearts will be touched by this generous thought, and it will be possible, we believe, to offer as a juoilee gift to the founder of the Hospital for the Incurables the means to pay the outstanding indebtedness no body doubts. The assistance of all will assure the success of our plans, rithout any one giving largely.
We will receive at the Palace the

lms given for that end. The offer will be presented to the venerable prelate the day of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his priestly jubiles.

We hope that this happy anniversary will be a day of heavenly bless-

ings for all the diocese, of warm the humble and obedient

Z. RACICOT,

Palace, November 4, 1908.

PLAIN TALK TO CATHOLICS.

Rev. Hugh Blunt in an article to the current number of "Donahoe's" magazine, entitled "A House Dividrefers to some of the weak nesses of our race in a manner which urges us to repeat an old saying "He is 'Blunt' by name and 'blunt by nature." Nevertheless, Blunt's contribution is practical and very necessary in our day. It will touch the hearts of all, including the man or woman who hug the delusion that they are not guilty of the weakwith which the article deals. Father Blunt says:-

They were having a religious discussion brought on by the election of the new Pope. Argument had followed argument with the usual failure to convince either combatant. The stock was soon exhausted, and thereupon ensued the ordinary mutual recriminations.

"Well, you're bigoted, anyway," said the Catholic.

'Maybe I am," retorted the Protestant, "but there's just as much bigotry on your side. Anyway," with increased emphasis, "I'm not bigoted against my own, as most of you Catholics are. We help one another. So do the Jews, the Germans, and the French, but you Irish do not because you are bigoted and jealous of one another. Why, there's your own cousin, Peter Smith! The minute he began to get along in his new store and gave his wife a silk dress and sent her to the beach for the sum mer, you took offense at her "airs." as you called her desire to be some body, and went to trade with the Jews across the street. That's what I call bigotry!"

I often revert to this little scene It is not a fiction. It is a reality It happens day after day; it happened many a time in old Ireland, would happen again to-morrow if she were restored to her old glory, bringing forward as many aspirants to the throne as there are villages in the land.

But horrors? We are on a quick sand. We must not whisper a word against our glorious Irish nation. We are entirely above suspicion. Let us recognize our own short comings our family jars, but sh! not a word of them to the world. The world of course, does not know our peculiarities. Mean world, indeed, laugh at our follies when it doe discover them. Horrible theatre that permits the Irish to be caricatured Unregenerate actors that do not themselves to making ,sport of the Yankee, the Jew, the French man, instead of using our brogue ! Why are these caricatures patronized so extensively by the Irish and their descendants, you say? Well, of course, we go to gratify our deepest indignation, by laughing heartily at the vulgarity, and especially by giving our good money for the support of what we verbally condemn. For, of course, all our Irish and their decendants speak in the approved fashion and to the tune of blank We descendants of a noble race have so much to look back up-Ah yes! and so on ad infinitum. I got my Latin mixed up and was

To hear all this grand talk, to to patriotic speeches one would imagine that the Irish and the Irish-Americans are the most united body of individuals on the face of the earth. As regards the doctrines the Church to which we give allegiance, we are, of course, but we speak here of social union. Observation for the briefest while, however, brings home to us the truth that we are un doubtedly a narrow-minded people in our dealings with our own. In gard to the charge of bigotry toward others not of our faith know that very little can be laid at door. Our sufferings for the faith, our being despised by our opponents, being discriminated against and, as it were, made to feel that we of inferior clay, even now-al this will perhaps avail to excuse us we do not throw our cloaks unde the royal feet of Elizebeth's follow religion. But, still, without being extraordinarily proud of it, think we are as meek as the prover bial Moses could be under the circumstances.

"The ideal" I hear some liberal-minded Catholic exclaim. "Why speak of these things that savor of the

dark ages, in this b: ad-minded Thank Heaven, I went to jealousy, a school where I got liberal lucas.
Why all my friends are Protestants, I were one of them."

examined your conscience with a mi- otic feelings by passing him by sure from these same patronizing friends of yours. It is because you, and so many of your kind, have "liberal ideas" that I speak; because I our grandchildre? recall to mind that some years ago nany of your liberal Catholic friends at a certain institution did not grow in faith. They had nice girl friends who were not just plain Catholics. When vacation came they were invited by the non-Catholic friends their homes, where all was "so cultured" and everybody so nice. There these Catholic girl graduates met nice liberal young men, and of course they themselves had to be liberal, which resulted finally in their walking up the nave of the First gregational or Baptist Church. Also, because I recall two weddings of a short time ago where two young men were married to Protestant women in a Protestant church while the Catholic father and mother looked on in glee, delighted because they had lived to see the day whereon their children married into society that was not Irish, and yet the proud papa was a prominent member of a great Catholic organization. He boasted, too, that he wished his sons to choose their own wives and their own religion. Yes, dear, that is some of your liberalism which makes our nice young Catholics ashamed to lift their hat to the Divine Guest as they pass the Church, and, if they walking with their non-Catholic friends, makes them look elsewhere, conveniently, when the noble women who taught them go by in the garb which stamps them as Catholic. It is your same liberalism that is always fearing that the Catholic Church going to make a mistake, and that gratifies you beyond measure when the Reverend Mr. So-and-So says he knows some nice Catholics. How kind of him! Yes, my dear, you are not narrow. Would to God ou were somewhat narrow. But I have wandered. I started out to say that toward others we are not narrow and I ended by saying that tentimes we are not narrow enough. Let the two statements stand, how-

But let me make my original statenent again. Toward our co-religionists we are bigoted. It is not a new discovery, but, like many discovery such as undesirable family connections, we are rather ashamed of it, and when some one else charges us with it we are inclined to be cross

ever. They are equally true.

But now, to be honest with yourself, you that are crying out for the vanished regal splendor of the Irish race, who are interested in every grand movement for that country's cause-do you show a practical zeal in this affair? After all, the practical is the only test of sincerity. It does not mean, necessarily, giving money. Oftentimes, throwing money at a cause is a sort of handicap to the efficiency of the work. The best means undoubtedly is the daily effort to assist in the betterment of our own people, to give them a helping hand, even though by so doing we may enable them to advance more rapidly than we have advanced. The Irish race is proud of its green. this the reason why so many Irishmen love to look at one another with

How much good do you accomplish for your country or the country your fathers by rebelling against little things which all said are no disgrace to anyone? The New Englander sometimes has a twang. Is he insulted because you recognize it? The Irishman sometimes has a brogue and do not imagine that you are do ing such a tremendous service to anyone because you come out with a the man who says tirade against that he has. How touchy we are

How we do strain at the gnat! All this is misdirected energy. avails little. The great work which we could be employed to more advantage is aiding our co-religion ists to advance, standing up for our parish schools, influencing opinion as to the justice of public support for our Catholic schools, keeping our eyes open for the welfare of our institutions, being ready always to detect certain sly move ments which some people imagine to have vanished with the Know-Nothings; and, finally, in federating welding ourselves into a body united in spirit as in name.

It is precisely in not doing this

rowness at times synonymous with with sy school where I got liberal ideas. cy. Who is not familiar with the inand I'm sure they treat me just as if this sketch? Wherever an Irishman were one of them."

"Ah, yes! sweet girl graduate! lib-ness there are hundreds of his co-reeral-minded I grant you to be. If I ligionists ready to show their patricroscope (perhaps no strong lens idea of Tom McGinnis' son starting would be needed) I would find it up a store! Tom never had two quite stretched, undoubtedly, and in- shirts to his back, and never would capable of withstanding much pres- have a cent to his name if the railroad had not bought his old house. Trade with his son and have grandchildren putting on airs over Isaac Goldstein or Elijah Green. cross the way, even though the ter was convicted of being an A. P. A., gets our trade and our and poor Tom's son goes to the wall. Not that we must always trade with our own. That, after all is generally a matter of business but the least we can do is to give our own a fair chance and not ignore them simply because they are own. With what sympathy did we attend the pro-Boer meetings! What we want are a few pro-Irish ings trying to make the Irish be more for themselves, and deal more generously, one with another.

True, we cannot expect that a man because he is Irish is to be of the same mind as his compatriot but the least to be expected is that when one side is victorious the other will not disgrace the race by violent manifestations of jealousy. A short while since, we were treated to a dis graceful scene in political circles incited by the innate dislike of Irishman to be beaten by one of his own kind. We can take defeat coolly at the hands of a Jew or a Protest ant, oftentimes more's the pity, but we will not brook it from our co-re ligionists. How edifying then it is to read in the account of some Irish meeting that "the rival! factions came to blows."

Our narrowness here, at least at the present day, is largely due to our subservience to Protestant opinion We are so inclined to make excuses for our faith, to grasp at the chance to show that, after all, the Catholic Church is not so bad, so unrefined, so poor! And so when some millionwho has little faith, or non at all, and with no claim to prominence but his ability to sign a check, condescends to marry a Catholic girl with another big bank account, how delighted we are to say to our friends as we read of the beauiful trousseau, "you know she's Catholic." If one of our poor Cath olic friends marries a poor Protest-ant it is awful! And it really is Why does our attitude change cause the parties are millionaires? It is the same old narrowness, the subserviency to what we think honors the eyes of the non-Catholic us in world. It reminds us of the woman who always boasted that her father was a Protestant. "You know ought to be a Protestant just much as to be a Catholic. My ther was a Protestant." Or else is an aunt or somebody else isn't a Catholic. "You'd never guess by my name that I am a Catholic Lots of people think we're Protest

This prejudice is manifest in great degree in the literary life of our people. Our daily reading matter must come to us with the approval of the non-Catholic world, otherwise we look at it suspiciously. It is as Dr. Egan says: "If a Catholic author makes a "hit" with a nonatholic public he is always success with the Catholic reading public." This may be truthfully said of all Catholic literature. "I never waste my time on Catholic papers," says the critical Catholic, so unliterary," and then the very literary one buries himself for a whole day in a novel which abounds with slurs upon things Catholic, but which must be great literature since it is so popular. The critic of course never asks himself how is Catholic literature to advance if the Catholic will not have sufficient family pride and zeal for the advancement of religion, to give it financial support.

ants. Johnny isn't a bit Irish-look-

ing. You'd think by his manner that

he was a Protestant." Poor Johnny!

While we should ever follow the advice given us a short time ago on the occasion of our great centennial never to forget a kindness we have also to remember that gratitude should not degenerate into sycophan cy, into that human respect which linds us to the worth of our own A broad spirit of toleration, the ab sence of that animus which was so often directed against ourselves should characterize the Catholic es ecially. Credit where credit is du the pure charity of Christ that the "one fold" may all the sooner be realized. But here it ends. Charity begins at home. Ignoring one's own just because they are our own, catering for the caress of a hand that has

eking to be so liberal as to dis dain Catholic association contribute to the material welfare of the outsiders who are amused by our narrowness to our own, but argu little for our ability to appreciate things at their true value. The more united we are, the more we love the society of those who have the faith as we, ceasing to aspire to as sociations in which we are not entirely welcome, the more will we be doing to win respect for our race and our religion, the more will we prepare the way for the union of all hearts.

Many instances besides those given might be adduced to show the evient trend of things in our social scale. Straws, indeed, you may call them, but you know the old about these same straws. But the are not straws. They are faithful reflections of a spirit that does not decrease and serve only to testify to the sublime dictum about the house divided against itself.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CATHOLIC COLLEGES .- At a re ent conference of the representatives of Catholic colleges, held in Phildelchia, over which Bishop Conaty presided, many able addresses were de livered. One prominent member the conference, Rev. Hugh Henry, rector of the Catholic High School of that city, remarked that there was an appropriateness in the selection of the High School as the place of meeting, the High School being a "sort of bridge between the parc

Some of our readers are not evidently able to appreciate the importance of High Schools in Irish Catholic ranks in Montreal, despite the fact that there are evidences galore before their eyes in this city French-Canadian and non-Catholic upervision that they are considered indispensable.

Rev. Father Tierney, in discussing the problem "Shall the College be Shortened," made the fol-Course

lowing observations:-"To educate is to develop the whole man. All admit the necessity of doing the work thoroughly. Many aim higher than ever before. Harvard for the three to three and a half year's course demands a "quality higher than now for four years. The new plan calls for "somewhat better work than the old." To keep up the level and even improve the quality of work while clipping off months and even years of study ne cessary to attain proficiency seem to most people absolutely impossible. The "Get-educated quick" plan is hardly advisable or consistent with professions of thoroughness No wonder many thoughtful men condemn short cuts "the present craze of educational hurry-substitutes for the rugged old brain-making processes vindicated by the world's mightiest thinking." We admire German thoroughness, from German stick-to-itiveness.

CHILDREN SHOULD KNOW .- In an interesting and timely address to the Mother's Club of Providence, R I., Rev. Dr. Stang discussed the question of the "Parochial School," purpose and work. From the address take this extract:-

"Children are not trained as parrots are taught to speak. The singsong 'now be good, be truthful, honest' does not further the practice of virtue.

They must 1 why they should be good; they must realize that they are constantly under the all-seeing eye of a Supreme Ruler.

"They must be taught that our first and sovereign duty is religion, the service of God, that our first concern on earth is to believe and hope in Him, to love and serve Him

They must know that the virtuous will live forever with God his angels and saints in the beauty and bliss of heaven, and that the wicked shall burn in the flames of hell, and out of which there is no redemption, and that we are sure of all this because God's Eternal Son makes it known to us by His Church.

"They must see God in all things and ever strive to do his blessed

"They must realize that life with out Christ would not be worth ing. In short, religion must enter their daily life and be the motive of all their thoughts and aspirations."

Subscribe to the

"True Witness.

RANDOM NOTES GLEANINGS.

BAD HUSBANDS .- Another class that bring shame on the home sorrow to the hearts of wife and in the neighboring Repub lic. is the "Wife Deserter." That there are numerous cases is evident when the question is claiming attention of public organizations

At the conference of charities cently, a proposition of law was introduced to make wife desertion

At present the offence is classe a misdemeanor, and as a result a husband who deserts his wife can go to another State and remain there unmolested. This state of things urged one of

the Boston daily newspapers to say: Wife desertion ought to be a felony in every State in the Union. There should be no spot where a runaway husband can be safe from the hand of the law.

A VICTIM TO FASHION .- An ex-

And now the high collar has be come deadly. A New York woman met her death through one last week Her mother found her cramped up in a heap on the floor in her kirchen, dead. The medical examiner gave as his opinion that the woman had fainted, and fallen in such a position that her high collar cut off the supply of air to her lungs and that she was thus strangled.

FRAUDULENT, SUBSTITUTION .-This is the heading which the "Lana well known English medical journal, uses in describing some the dishonest methods in vogue in trade to-day. It says:-Much of that which we eat, drink,

or even wear is not what it professes to be, and it seems to us that the public are for all practical purposes nprotected. Need further example be quoted than the following, which we have often quoted before? A mixture of linen and cotton is sold as pure linen, a mixture of wool and cotton is sold as all wool, a mixture of silk and cotton is sold as pure silk, goods bought as pure silk are heavily loaded with mineral matter to give a spurious impression of heaviness, grain spirit is sold grape spirit or genuine brandy, the same spirit is sold as malt spirit or whiskey. Indian tea is passed off as China tea, "plantation" coffee sold as real Mocha, and cottonseed oil is palmed off as genuine olive oil. Again, in jam and marmalade glucose is substituted for cane sugar, and glucose is also used in place of malt for making beer.

addition to this ous list is the use of cardboard wickedly sandwiched between the leather of the soles of boots offered for sale and guaranteed as "solid." "solid" boot in the trade means an all leather boot. The very necessity of the term implies fraud, as does all malt in the whiskey trade. And there are those in the boot and shoe trade, judging from the proceedings in a re cent case, who would hold that boots with "insoles" of cardboard paper might correctly be described as ,'solid" boots.

PREJUDICE DIES HARD .- Under this heading the Providence 'Visitor' remarks:—

"From time to time the eviden is presented that the old New England prejudice against Catholics by no means obliterated. In Swamp scott. Mass., a case has arisen prove that the old cankered antipathy is by no means dead, for an in junction has been secured to preve the building of a Catholic Church or land that has been secured for tha purpose, and the matter is now in the hands of a justice of the Supreme Court for decision. Happily such cases are less common than at an earlier time for a more ge sentiment is being inculcated, and it is something of a surprise that there should be any survival of the old rancorous and illiberal spirit."

Prejudice may not be so manifest in matters such as our contemporaary notes. But we doubt very much that generous sentiment has had much to do with stilling the voice which speaks out the prejudice that

is more through fear of loss worldly goods and their attendant pleasures and joys that the change has taken place. Prejudice would be still less apparent if the Catholic laity perrmed their whole duty as citizens and exercised their rights as such in every department of public affairs.

A FOOL'S ADVICE.— It is not very pleasant to call a man a fool, nor is it a term that can be considered quite parliamentary. But there are so many of them in the world today, and they are of so many different kinds that the use of the word, under strong provocation, may be excused. In New York they say that protest has been made against the Rev. Mr. Wright's advocacy of the doctrine that persons suffering from an incurable malady should be lowed to end their existence. At the annual dinner of the New York State Medical Association Rev. Mr. Wright declared himself in favor of "Euthanasia," which is a plan to relieve the world of physical suffering. When the matter was mentioned to various physicians not one of them agreed that the days of those who are socalled incurables should be lessened. One doctor said that modern science tends in the very opposite direction, that is to render all maladies curable. There is no right for any man to decide that a special case is incurable. On thousands of occasions such medical decisions have been upset by the very fact of cures taking place. Dr. Spitzka claims that such a theory would open the door to a criminal condition that no law could overcome. People could be done a way with for ulterior motives, and the excuse of an incurable malady be

given. All these are good reasons for treating Rev. Mr. Wright's theories as dangerous. But there are still higher motives to be considered. It seems almost inconceivable that a minister of the Gospel and one pretending to preach the Word of God, could propound such a theory, less we do him the justice and have the charity to set him down as a fool. Decidedly a visionary, and certainly a man incompetent to deal any question-be it religious, with social, medical, or other. It is a pity that there could not be a re fuge established for the safekeeping of such cranks; they are a real men-

TYPES OF SWINDLERS .- From New York comes a story, the synopsis of which is contained in this par-

agraph:-"Members of the Church of the Disciples of Christ, in West Fifty-Sixth street, do not know whether to resent or smile at the manner in which they have been hoodwinked by a clever swindler, who is known to them as Frank Hall. Hall conceived an elaborate plan, and visited all the prominent members of the church. By mentioning the names of other members he won confidences. The windler told varied hard-luck stores, and his harvest is probably several hundred dollars, in addition to enough free clothing to tide him over a hard winter. In his methods Hall was ingenious, and one woman said she thought 'he deserved all he got, ne was so artistic about it sharper visited women of the Ladies' Aid Society, and into their sympahetic ears he poured a heart-breaking tale about a dead mother, hattered home, and, for a climax, suggested that he himself was in the last stages of consumption. In the wake of the pathetic story, money, clothing, and sympathy fairly delug-

all the details of how this man performed his feats of swindling. He was an expert, and it can be well agined how he contrived to invent stories. We simply reproduc this much of the article as a warning to our readers to be careful ow they lend an ear to the peggar of this class. If you have the mea and the inclination to be charitable you have many ways of performing the good works without risking th ragement of vice and badnes You have in every parish associ ions and societies of a charitab character-like the St. Vincent Paul Society-and others, to which you may give with the assuran that what you bestow will be properly employed and will be furnish to the needy and deserving. No hat the winter is coming on there will be a host of those swindlers go ing around and making victims of al good-hearted and charitable people.

If there he no special society in your parish, there is always the priest. He knows the needy and he has a good idea of who are the de eerving. Go to him with your do tions; but be very chary of give but to every individual who con rith a long story to your fro

Ob ON CHEERIN

Our

SATURDAY, N

Curbs

ROM time with brief p cles, or entire

various newsp own impressions and plete expression to th observations them out for future i ago one of these small way and I noted ever since I have had occasion to find appl The following is the]

Few people realize niness may be promo despondency, by words ment in seasons of words of commendation cles have been overco and perseverance. Wor en often sink sc deep : and heart of the person they are addressed tha a fixed, precious and continuo lighting up years, perh lips that have uttered ed in death. A whole changed, exalted, expar mined by a single exp proval falling timely u tive and ambitious nat cheer cost nothing to On the contrary, they well as to the hearer. great happiness to be mere effort of uttering habit of speaking such propriate times is eas while at the same time importance and should cultivated by all.'

AN EXAMPLE.—This

common sense, but so pl

one will say: "We kno

But the saying of it is

merit; just as the sayin

and cheery word only o good will-no effort is rec times, however, lack o ness causes people to ne opportunities of saying This p cheerful things. home to me the other speaking to an old a whom I had not met for Away back in the early this young man, was ful and courage, but he was ally full of something els contracted the drink hal some ten years he had monthly and even daily felt that his constitution ing powers grew weaker verse ratio of the streng the liquor habit. He h sire to change, but had strength. It was his mos ishment to find all hi aims falling to pieces, ar by this very same cause. in 1885, he had been ind extreme extent, and by an was heroic he had succee ering up. I was travellin on a train from Toront real, when another of b came on. This gentleman since dead. He was wit time, and when I had gor a iew moments he gave ex his delight at seeing his y the trouble in. Just as I returned I say, in a most cheery "John, my boy, I always in you, and I know that fine future ahead. I'd sta on you"-He said no mo I came along at that mor went past, and I lost sig my companions of that j 1899 I read of the death kindly old gentleman, but ly the week before last th met the other. I was asto see what a fine, solid, looking man he had becom me that he was now t lawyer in an American cit United States Senator. Ar course of our chat he rec trip from Toronto, and he have dated my success day. So cheering were the tleman's words, and so mu trast with all the evil the constantly predicted, that ment he said that he would

life on me; I made up my he would never lose his st

since that day till this I

taken a glass of liquor, came in rapid succession, so grateful to his memor

word of encourage

ugh fear of loss worldly heir attendant pleasur at the change has taken dice would be still less the Catholic laity whole duty as citizens their rights as such in ment of public affairs.

ADVICE.- It is not t to call a man a fool, term that can be consiparliamentary. But there of them in the world toy are of so many differ-at the use of the word, provocation, may be New York they say that been made against the ight's advocacy of the t persons suffering from malady should their existence. At the r of the New York State ciation Rev. Mr. Wright self in favor of "Euthah is a plan to relieve physical suffering. When as mentioned to various ot one of them agreed s of those who are sobles should be lessened. aid that modern science very opposite direction, ender all maladies curis no right for any man at a special case is inthousands of occasions decisions have been upvery fact of cures taking pitzka claims that such ald open the door to a dition that no law could eople could be done ar ulterior motives.

Mr. Wright's theories But there are still es to be considered. It t inconceivable that a the Gospel and one prereach the Word of God im the justice and have to set him down as a lly a visionary, and cer n incompetent to deal uestion-be it religious, al, or other. It is a ere could not be a rehed for the safekeeping s; they are a real men-

an incurable malady ba

SWINDLERS .- From mes a story, the synopis contained in this par-

of the Church of the Disist, in West Fifty-Sixth t know whether to reat the manner in which en hoodwinked by a clewho is known to them il. Hall conceived an an, and visited all the nembers of the church. ng the names of other won confidences. The varied hard-luck stornarvest is probably sevdollars, in addition to lothing to tide him over r. In his methods Hall s, and one woman said 'he deserved all he got, rtistic about it. ed women of the Ladies' and into their sympapoured a heart-break-out a dead mother, a ne, and, for a climax, t he himself was in the f consumption. In the pathetic story, sympathy fairly delug

necessity of reproducing s of how this man per-ats of swindling. He was d it can be well imhe contrived to invent We simply reprodu the article as a aders to be careful d an ear to the beggar If you have the mear nation to be charitable ny ways of performing ks without risking t of vice and n every parish assoc ocieties of a charitable the St. Vincent -and others, to withe the u bestow will be pro d and will be furnish and deserving. Now er is coming on there of those swindlers go d making victims of a and charitable people special society in your is always the is always the parks nows the needy and he lea of who are the de

o him with your de

story to your from

Our Curbstone Observer

ON CHEERING WORDS

ROM time to time I meet with brief passages in articles, or entire paragraphs, in various newspapers, convarious newspapers, that corown impressions and give such complete expression to the results of my personal observations, that I clip them out for future use. Some time ago one of these small articles came my way and I noted it down, and ever since I have had almost daily occasion to find application for it. The following is the passage:-Few people realize how much hap-

piness may be promoted by a few words of cheer spoken in moments of despondency, by words of encourage ment in seasons of difficulty, words of commendation when obstacles have been overcome by effort and perseverance. Words flatly spoken often sink sc deep into the mind and heart of the person to whom they are addressed that they remain a fixed, precious and oft-recurring continuous lighting up years, perhaps, after the lips that have uttered them are sealed in death. A whole life has been changed, exalted, expanded, and illumined by a single expression of ap proval falling timely upon a sensive and ambitious nature. Words of cheer cost nothing to the speaker. On the contrary, they are to him, as well as to the hearer, a source of great happiness to be had for pere effort of uttering them. The habit of speaking such words at appropriate times is easily acquired while at the same time it is of much importance and should be sedulously cultivated by all."

AN EXAMPLE.-This may seem all

common sense, but so plain that each

one will say: "We know all that."

But the saying of it is exactly the merit; just as the saying of the kind and cheery word only demands the good will-no effort is required. Some times, however, lack of thoughtfulness causes people to neglect good opportunities of saying kind cheerful things. This passage came home to me the other day speaking to an old acquaintance whom I had not met for fifteen years Away back in the early "eighties" young man, was full of talent. and courage, but he was also generally full of something else. He had contracted the drink habit, and some ten years he had been getting monthly and even daily worse. He felt that his constitution and resisting powers grew weaker in the inverse ratio of the strengthening of the liquor habit. He had every desire to change, but had not the strength. It was his most cruel punishment to find all his ambitious aims falling to pieces, and shattered by this very same cause. One time, in 1885, he had been indulging to an extreme extent, and by an effort that was heroic he had succeeded in sobring up. I was travelling with him on a train from Toronto to Montreal, when another of his This gentleman is long since dead. He was with us for a time, and when I had gone away for s he gave expression to his delight at seeing his young friend so well over the trouble he had been in. Just as I returned I heard him a most cheery John, my boy, I always had faith in you, and I know that you have fine future ahead. I'd stake my life on you"-He said no more, because I came along at that moment. Years went past, and I lost sight of both mpanions of that journey. 99 I read of the death of kindly old gentleman, but it was on ly the week before last that I again met the other. I was astonished to see what a fine, solid, prosperous looking man he had become. He me that he was now the leading lawyer in an American city, also a United States Senator. And, in course of our chat he recalled that trip from Toronto, and he said:-" have dated my success from that day. So cheering were the old gentleman's words, and so much in trast with all the evil that others tonstantly predicted, that the mo-ment he said that he would stake his life on me; I made up my mind that he would never lose his stake — and

since that day till this I have never

taken a glass of liquor, my success taken a glass of liquor, my success taken in rapid succession, and I am so grateful to his memory for that one word of encouragement and of

heer." The old gentleman may not have realized all that he had done that day, he may never have dream-ed of the importance of his cheery words; for he was accustomed to speak encouragement, and I believe he could not have spoken otherwise had he tried. No matter; the good was done. The word was spoken at the right time and the results have outlined the one who spoke word. This is an example that came to my mind to-night as I reflected on a subject for this week's column, And I think there is no more delightful sensation than that which come to the one who feels that he has done a kindly deed and, by the simple means of a cheery word, has brought light where there was gloom, has strewn flowers where all was barren, has won gratitude at the smallest imaginable cost to himself. And the cheering word is never forgotten. It may not be constantly present to the memory; but it is buried away

WAY OF THE DRUNKARD BESET WITH TRIALS

down in the heart, and the slightest

cause it to twinkle like a brilliant

star upon the horizon of a person's

life. It is, therefore, a good resolu-

tion to take to be always ready

with the kind word, for none can tell

what mighty effects it may have.

circumstance will call it up

YOUNG MEN.-The time is coming very fast-indeed, it has already arrived in our commercial life-when a young man who has habits of intemnarrowing very rapidly the possible range of openings which he may make a living. Fifteen years ago, says a writer

in an exchange, as the train-master on a division of one of our large railroads in America told me, he sat in his office one day and saw a freight train stand for two hours waiting for a member of the train crew to recover from intoxication. When the men were able to handle the train, it started out of the yard. Now, the train-master said, if the breakman or any of the train crew were found to be under the slightest influence of liquor, or if they were seen even to enter a saloon, they were instantly discharged. The idea of keeping a whole train waiting for a man to recover from drunkenness would seem perfectly absurd to the railroad corporation now. The time will come when such an idea will seem equally absurd in other spheres. A young man who lost his position in an office of this same company came to me last year and begged that I would use my influence to have him taken back by the superin-tendent of the division. He frankly confessed that he had been drunk and was unable to report for duty one day, but the next morning he was at his desk. When he appeared, he received his dismissal. He 'acknowledged his fault and promised the su perintendent it would never occur again, offering to let the road nis wages and pay them to his aged father and mother. He pleaded that it was his first offence. I went with an influential citizen to the head of the department where the young man nad been employed for a second trial; but the superintendent simply 'The railroad is not in the business of reforming drunkards or reclaiming voung men. Past experience

THE OCEAN CUPBOARD. - On and sorrow. In all of the a certain steamer carried a deck passenger who retired at nightfall, having imbibed more strong beverage his constitution. His mental confusion on rising morning was sadly intensified when he made the unpleasant discovery that all his personal clothing

taught us that it is useless for us to

take young men back in this way."

The steward and his staff promptly summoned to his cabin, and were followed in due course by the captain hinself.

The mystery seemed to defy all conjecture until the captain asked the sufferer if he had any remember ance of how he had disposed of his clothes over night.

A sudden gleam of intelligence lighted the passenger's eye, and the mischief was made apparent to all the onlookers, when he answered:

Before turning in I put them all into that little cupboard yonder "Why, man!" roared the captain, 'that little cupboard, as you call it,

is the porthole!" Only one person on board failed to horoughly appreciate the humor of situation, and he it was who

orrowed an outfit from the steward, and abstained from drinking whiskey and like beverages during the remain of the voyage. - Temperance

THE / IRISH MELODIES.

(From New York Freeman's Journal.)

True poetry has been likened to a paintings which shows the harmonious blendings of light, shade and color, the accuracy of perspective, without any mathematical harshness, and an entire freedom from redundancy. The simile is apt. In poetry we have the blendings of light, shade and color of the poet's imagination, the same freedom from rigidity, and, above all, a truthfulness to nature. In either, a touch or word more or less may mar the picture, and the higher and finer the subject, the more easy will it be to make its reproduction

When poetry such as this-the em bodiment of high thoughts and pure emotion-is wedded to music, which for charm, weird beauty and individuality, has been unsurpassed in any age, we have a combination that as ends to the highest pinnacle of the ideal. It is-

The link that binds us here To the fair dweller of the heav'nly sphere And of the language that is spoken

there It is the only true interpreter.

Such a combination are the "Irish Melodies." They were worded by a genius to suit the music of a music-

Their music is pure, natural and

"Like the gale that sighs along Beds of Oriental flowers.

Sometimes soft and sweet, like the gentle sighing of evening zephyrs; anon, moaning plaintively, like a mountain breeze; and again thrilling n joyous melody, like the happy carol of the skylark. To attempt to embellish it would be like attempting to train the nightingale to sing according to rigid scientific rules, or o control the musical rythm of the babbling brook. The result in either ase would be fatal.

Moore knew this, and, with all the mighty genius of his poetic and refined nature, he set to work to wed words to this music, in keeping with its spirit, in harmony with its freedom, and in adaptability to the na tion which produced it. How far he succeeded the world knows. Never efore nor since, did lyric poet arouse such universal admirations, never did the nation for which he wrote those melodies feel prouder than when he 'unbound his own Is-

'Gave all its chords to light, freedom and song!"

Moore's Melodies are in keeping with the characteristics of the Irish people; they abound in warmth and expressiveness of feeling, true sentiment, elegant refinement and purity of patriotism. Among them we find soft and tender love song-pure as a dew-drop, or a tear on the lash of a sleeping child; the deep, passionate strains of patriotic the sparkling and spontaneous wit or the sighing strains of deep pathos one of her recent trips to Edinburgh, poetic imagery is predominant; every thing tending to coarseness is eliminated and, as Moore himself so beau tifully expresses it in "Dear Harp of My Country," even in those that arouse mirth and joyfulness there is an undercurrent of sadness through them that will make itself felt.

"The plaintive melodies of Carolan," writes Moore, "take us back to the times in which he lived. when our poor countrymen were driven to worship their God in caves, or quit forever the land of their (like the hird that abandons the nest which human touch has violated); and in many a song do we hear the last farewell of the exile mingling egret for the ties he leaves at hom with sanguine expectations of true this is! and how fittingly Moore links the words to the music express ing both of those sentiments. following lines from "The Coulin" are adapted to the foregoing part of the above quotation:

"To the gloom of some desert or cold rock shore, Where the eye of the stranger can haunt us no more,

will fly with my Coulin, and think the rough wind ss rude than the foes frowning behind."

And to the latter sentiment he gives expression in those well known

"As slow our ship her foamy track Against the wind was cleaving, Her trembling pennant still looked

back To that dear Isle 'twas leaving. So loth we part from all we love, From all the links that bind us, So turn our hearts, where'er we rove, To those we leave behind us?"

And so, to all those wild and melancholy strains which were "at once the offspring and solace of grief, the poet has wedded words which intensify their expression and harmonize with their weird beauty.

The patriotic melodies, or those reerring to Ireland, while not so in tense, perhaps, as those of Davis, are none the less fervent, tender and sin cere. Moore has been accused of lukewarmness in his love for his country, but who can doubt the sincerity of the man who wrote of Ire

'Remember thee! yes, while there's life in this heart

It shall never forget thee, all lorn as thou art: More dear in thy sorrow, thy gloom,

and thy showers Than the rest of the world in its sunniest hours,

Wert thou all that I wished thee great, glorious and free-First flower of the earth, and first

I might hail thee with prouder, with happier brow,

But oh! could I love thee more deeply than now?'

gem of the sea-

Many of the "Melodies" treat of Bardic tradition, or legends of Ancient Erin, and by bringing us "back to the twilight of Fable" give us an insight of the poetic beauty of !rish mythology. Among these we the :'Song of Feonnuala," which tells of the enchantment of the daughter of an ancient Irish king, and condemnation to wander, in the form of a swan, for many hundred years, over certains lakes and rivers in Ireland, till the dawning of Christianity, when the sound of the first Mass bell should break the charm and be the signal of her release What exquisite fancies are interwo ven in this legend! and how elegantly the poet depicts the dawning of the Faith in Ireland-that Faith that has been hers ever since through weal and woe, through sorrow and anguish, through famine and pestilence, aye, through rivers of blood, it has lived, and will still be alive when its oppression shall have dwindled down to the lowest depths of Atheism and degradation!

Those "Melodies" which reproduce lovely, vivid tints episodes Irish history, contain a mixture of strong, virile sentiments, deep pathos, and occasionally stirring satire. Nearly all of them dwell on the courage, sanctity and pride of Ireland's sons-

'E'er Saxon foot had dared pollute Her independent shore."

In the "Song of O'Ruarc" the poet graphically describes the cause of the Norman invasion. The following lines, expressive of deep sorrow and, alas! of truth, till prophetically the pathetic portion of Ireland's story:

While now-Oh degenerate daughter Of Erin, how fallen is thy fame! through eyes of bondage and And slaughter,

Thy country shall bleed for

And yet, with what hope and courage he concludes the song, attaching justly to the stranger, in his inimitably satirical style, in the following words:

But onward!-the green banner rear-Go, flesh every sword to the hilt;

On our side is Virtue and Erin, On theirs is the Saxon and Guilt."

Moore's companionship with and affection for the patriot, Robert Emmet, have been the source of inspira tion for some of his tenderst "tears of poesy.'' What a hush falls on ou hearts whenever we hear sung: "Oh? breathe not his name, let it

est in the shade," and with feelings of mingled pride and sorrow

"He had lived for his love, for his country he died!" But perhaps it is in those songs of deep, yearning pathos-so characteristically Irish that the poet exhibits his masterful powers in simile, metaphor and im agery. Lord Byron, himself "the and the lord of song," says that some of Moore's Melodies such

"The Last Rose of Summer," "As a Beam Over the Face. of the Waters," etc., have never been equal-

ed by any poet.

The following lines from "I Saw From the Beach" are, to my mind, gems of poetic philosophy:

'Ne'er tell me of glories serenely ad-

orning,
The close of our day, the bright eve of our night-

Give me back, give me back the wild Of freshness of Morning,

Her clouds and her tears are worth Evening's best light."

To read those words makes one reflect, but when sung they have-

The power that, acting on man's Strengthens the nobler, kills

But, alas! my humble pen is far from having the power to write as I would wish on this theme. Weak in deed are my efforts to portray the beauties of those melodies, but none the less sincere is my desire to promulgate them. The study of thing beautiful in Ireland's history The singing of them and the propagation of their singing would be the means of keeping our Irishism intact, our patriotism warm and our religion sincere

Deep in the hearts of the Irish people there is an innate love for the beautiful, the fanciful, the ideal and if that love is stifled, from whatever eause, the Irishman is no longer Irish and all his claims to the land of his birth are null and void. And what ore potent means have we to keep that love alive than the reading and singing of words and music breathe it in every strain and that make us feel proud for being sons and daughters of the nation which engendered it.

The "Irish Melodies" are the links that sweetly bind us, exiles, to that dear old land which they so noble They are-

The voice of Hope and Love and Truth:

They keep evergreen the spiritual youth And, like soft zephyrs musically sigh-

They soothe the latest ag'nles of the dying.

Read them, peruse them, sing them oh Irishmen and Irishwomen! them to your children and instil into their youthful minds their meaning and their beauties! Let them be the power that will act as a bulwark against the sneers and scoffs of our nemies! Let them be the means of exhorting our patriotism to action for the freedom of our beloved land, and, above all, make of them the power that will keep pure our religious zeal, which is the foundation of every noble action and the source of every true sentiment!

And when the golden dawn of free dom shall brighten and gladden the hearts of the Irish people; when the harp shall resound in strains of torious melody, and when Ireland, "long a province," shall be-

the brightest gems adorning crown of liberty shall be Moore's Trish Melodies.

E. F. M'KENNA.

Kansas City, Kan.

HISTORY REPEATED .- The "New World," a Catholic weekly newspaper of Chicago, says:-

An earthquake during the week shook up portions of Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky and other states, and more seismic disturbances are being looked for.

To add to the phenomena wonder ful spots have appeared on the sun. And it is little wonder. When we re call the astounding graft and boodle revelations of the last few weeks it s small marvel that the earth shakes and the sun tries to hide his Even nature is doing a little shaking up in the Middle West.

DANCE HALLS AND SALOONS. From the same source we learn. The fight against the saloon side-door and back-room labeled "Ladies" Ex trance," yet goes on. Nearly all the Christian organizations in the are joining in the struggle and so is the city press, especially the "Chronicle." Among prominent Catholic influences at work are Judge Walter Gibbons and the Catholic Total Abstinence League, and Hon. William J. Onahan, whose name will prove tower of strength to the movement Surely the cause is one which ought to appeal to every Catholic in the city. The infamous dance-halls and side-doors ought to be driven out. They ought not be allowed to exist among a Christian people. We are surprised that all of the city's Protestant religious journals are si lent with regard to the movement.

Language Worship.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

The Catholic Church is the only ne on earth that possess one, universal and unchangeable language. Other churches make use of the languages belonging to the various counries in which they are established, and they cannot use other than "living," and changeable tongues. Latin, used by the Church is a "dead" language, and therefore it is not susceptible of any variations. It remains as it was spoken and written when it was the one, universal language of the world, in the days of the Roman Empire. Times out of mind has this been explained, and it is a rare thing to find a non-Catholic who can understand the significance of a single language for a The most educated and the most illiterate of Catholics may go together to St. Peter's in Rome, and then proceed to visit churches every quarter of the globe, and no matter where they go they will find the same Mass said in the exact same words, and they feel at once as if at nome in the Church. It matters not whether it be a gorgeous basilica, or an humble chapel in the back-woods, the same service, the same prayers, the same hymns, the same ritual they meet and hear. This is another evidence of the universality of the Church and of her adaptability to all conditions, all ages, and all nations. As we have said, it is seldom that any one outside the fold can understand this.

However, there are exceptions to every rule, and one of those excep-tions is Mr. Lloyd George, M.P. in the British Parliament. Recently this gentleman was called upon to speak at the laying of the foundation stone of a new Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, or chapel, and he took occasion to say that sometimes they criticized the Catholic Church very verely, but there was no church that had made a surer and deeper search into human nature. "That Church," ne said, "the greatest religious organization in the whole world, conducts its worship in a common tongue. The Catholics conduct their worship in the language of worship. Their Church utilizes every means for taking people away from day interests, and seeks to induce them to forget what is outside. The language of commerce and of everyday occupations is thus left outside, and the people are taught the langworship. This shows age of shrewd, deep insight into the human mind. The Welsh have preserved their language for the hearth for worship. English will become the language of commerce, the language of professions, the language of the street, even for Welshmen, but the Welsh language, when it dies, will die at the steps of the altar."

This is certainly a new way to ook at the matter, and it is decidedly a very good argument. But the principal force of the assertions of Mr. George, is that they come from one who is so very far removed from atholicity, yet whose education and position in life combine to make his words bear a special significance. He has observed and he has drawn conclusions from his observations. None more just than this one in favor of the universal language used by Catholic Church. It is clear to even the least reflecting that a Church which draws its people away from all worldly considerations and causes them to turn absolutely to God and to the association of the thoughts that mount up to Him, in hours of worship, must have a Divine inspiration behind its great machinery and consequently an dence of Divine Truth in the religion it teaches. Never do we hear Mass or the Vespers sung that does not come home to us, how different from the cold formality of language that is used in barter in profane occupations. The fact that the Catholic Church possesses and ses the "language of worship" another evidence of her Catholicity and truth.

The measure of capacity is the m re of sphere to either man or

Don't judge a man by his failur in life, for many a man fails becau he is too honest to succeed,

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.



MR. FRANK A. ANGLIN, K.C.

gentleman we present this week to the readers of the "True Witness" is no stranger to Montreal; part of that education which fitted him to take the prominent place he now holds in the Catholic and professional life of Toronto was obtained in the beautiful city guarded and sheltered by Mount Royal.

The name Anglin, as one familiar in the political life of the country, did not begin with that of Mr. Frank A. Anglin; his father, Mr. Timothy Warren Anglin, was for many years well known in Canadian politics, and as Speaker in the Dominion House he is still fresh in the memory of the present generation.

Mr. Frank A. Anglin, K.C., was born in St. John's, New Brunswick; he is of Irish and Scotch descent, the maiden name of his mother being Mc-Tavish. He is one of a family of ten children, another of whom is Margaret Anglin, the young Canadian actress who so quickly won for her self a name well up on the ladder of histronic fame. After receiving early training in his native city Mr. Anglin was sent to St. Mary's Jesuit College in Montreal, where he took a course in classics and philosophy; coming to Toronto in 1885 he began the study of law, and in February, 1888, was called to the Bar. For four years he was in the office of the late D. A. O'Sullivan, after which a partnership was formed, and the firm of Anglin and Minty resulted. This only lasted a year, when a change was made, and for nine years the firm of Anglin and Mallon was before the Toronto public. Since the appointment of Mr. Mallon to Osgood Hall some months ago, Mr. Anglin has done business under his own name only. In 1892 he was added to the number of King's Counsel by the Ontario Government.

Amongst those who evince the legal knowledge and judgment of Mr. Anglin are the Arch. bishops of Kingston and Ottawa who retain him as their solicitor; the Catholic institutions of thos dioceses pay him a similar mark of their confidence. It will be sufficient to mention one or two casee on which Mr. Anglin has worked in order to show his standing in his chosen profession; an important instance was that of "Purcell v. Ber-gin," rising out of the will of the contractor and ex-M.P. of Glengarry. tic Association, St. Clement's Cath This litigation involved \$600,000, and went to the Privy Council, but stance was that of the "White Murcase in Brantford in 1901; the trial lasted five days, and was tried before Sir W. Meredith with Mr. 'Anglin representing the Crown. In the interests of his profession Mr. Anglin has not confined himself to ordinary technical work, but has alopportunity to write book on "Canadian Law Terms." On several occasions Mr. Anglin has acted as judge on the Northern Circuit Ontario and his judgments in every case have been highly commended by the Daniels of the profes-"Coming events cast their shadows before;" the ermine and gown are assuming tangible shape and confidently expected that A. Anglin, K.C., will soon possess the deserved honor of a seat on the Bench.

In politics Mr. Anglin is a pro- Catholic Students' Union. ed Liberal, and has done considerable work for his party both the Provincial and in the Dominion House. In this connection the words of the "Globe" on May 29th of last

year may be quoted; speaking editorially of the late campaign, it said: "No one has done better work for the Liberal party in this campaign than Mr. Frank A. Anglin. He has addressed no fewer than 22 meetings and all reports agree that speeches have been argumentative, forcible, free from bitterness, and have always shown a thorough mastery of the questions at issue."

Outside of politics Mr. Anglin is known as an intelligent and interesting speaker on Irish National subjects, and Ottawa, Oshawa and Toronto are amongst the places where he has lectured.

Being of Irish and Scotch descent it is not altogether surprising that Mr. Anglin possesses the artistic temperament of the Celt in a marked degree, and has given us some fine musical productions; two of these a 'Salve Regina' and an "Ave rum" have been published, and the writer of this article had the pleasure of hearing the "Salve Regina" sung by its composer with fine effect at St. Michael's Cathedral.

In musical circles perhaps no Catholic in Toronto has done better service than Mr. Anglin; possessing a fine baritone voice-in some degree inherited from his mother who often gave pleasure by her beautiful singing-and well versed in all that pertains to the ritual of church music he has been for some years a most useful member of our city choirs; his services have been always freely and heartily given; as a concert singer, too, he has often lent aid to charitable or patriotic movements by permitting his name to appear on their

Mr. Anglin is married to Miss Fraser, of Glengarry, niece of Hon. R. W. Scott, and also niece by marriage of Hon. D. A. Macdonald, late Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; they have four children, and reside at 28

A MEMORIAL MASS. - At the Cathedral on Thursday morning last, a solemn Mass of Requiem was celebrated for the deceased bishops of the diocese. The Church was appropriately draped for the occasion. His Grace the Archbishop presided, and the celebrant of the Mass was Rev Father Rholoder, with deacon and sub-deacon. Other priests present were Rev. Fathers Canning, L. Minnehan, J. Walsh, O'Donnell, Cruise, J. P. Treacy, D.D., and Rev. Father Brennan, C.S.B. In addition to the adult congregation a number of the children of the parish assisted at the Mass.

HIGH SCHOOL .- A room at the De La Salle Institute has been fitted up for use in the teaching of chemistry and physics to the boys and girls of the fifth classes of the schools. One hundred dollars been allotted by the Board; this is not a great deal, but it is a beginand as necessity arises, more funds will in all probability be forth-

PROMOTION .- Since writing last week, Mr. P. C. Cronin, the Catholic policeman, whose brave and clever apture elicited so much comment and ndation, has been promoted by the Police Commissioners as reward

CATHOLIC CLUB UNION. - In view of the fact that many of Toronto's Catholic young men are readers of the "True Witness" the results of the election of the above society may be of interest. When the election took place a few days ago the following societies were represented: The Catholic Students' Union, St. late B. P. Purcell, a large railway Mary's Catholic Literary and Athleolic Literary and Athletic Association, and St. Basil's Union. The offiin- cers elected for the coming year are as follows:-Hon. President, Mr. V. O'Sullivan; president, Mr. John L. Costello, of St. Clement's C. L. and A. A.; first vice-president, Charles J. Read. St. Marv's C. L. and A.A.; second vice-president, Mr J. M. Ferguson, Catholic Students' Union; secretary-treasurer, A. Day, St. Basil's C. U. Executive Commit tee-Messrs. J. D. O'Donoghue, B.C L. and L.L.B.; St. Mary's C. L. and A.A.; C. J. Costello, St. Basil's C. U.W.; W. H. McGuire and F. D. Union, Meader, Catholic Students' and J. S. Hartnett, St. Clement's C.L. and A.A.

The first session takes place Nov. 12th, when the subject "Resolved that the system of the United States Government is better than the English," will be debated by the St. Mary's C.L. and A.A. and the

sidence of her son-in-law, Mr. Jas. McLaughlin, occurred the death of Mrs. George Lamb. The deceased lady, who was in her 79th year, came to this country when a girl from the County of Monaghan, Ireand, and settles in York Township Some years later she was married to Mr. Geo. Lamb, a native of Hawick Roxboroughshire, Scotland, who are rived in Canada in the year preceding the Rebellion, and on account of his sympathy with the movement he was arrested and kept in confinement for some months. Mr. and Mrs. Lamb settled in Brampton, where they became widely known and respected. On the death of Mr. Lamb which took place about twenty years ago, and who had the happiness of being received into the Church some time previously, his widow moved to Toronto, where she since resided with ner daughter, Mrs. Jas. McLaughlin.

Mrs. Lamb, who was much on account of her refined and gentle disposition, died fortified by all the rites of the Church, of which she was a loving and faithful member. funeral took place on Monday from the Church of the Holy Family, where High Mass of Requiem was thence to sung by Rev. J. Walsh, Brampton for interment. Two daughters, Mrs. James McLaughlin and Mrs. McGuire and two grand children Mr. Walter H. McGuire, and Miss Jennie McLaughlin, are left to mourn her loss. To these, many friends extend sincere sympathy. May she rest in peace.

CATHOLIC YOUNG LADIES.

Last week the members of the Cathg Ladies' Literary held their annual olic Young election with the following re-Kavanagh - who sults:- Mrs. has been president during almost the ent existence of the Society—was re-elected president by acclamation; vice-president, Miss Mollie O'Donoghue, re-elected; corresponding secretary, Miss Aymot, re-elected; recording'secretary, Miss K. O'Donoghue treasurer, Miss Goedyke, re-elected; delegates to the Council of Women Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Fulton, Miss Ferguson, Miss Kelly and Miss Hart The literary work of the evening consisted of a paper by Miss Rose Ferguson on the First and Second Restoration in French History, and the initial "talk" on Frontenac by Miss Hart. A piano solo by Miss M. O'Donoghue, and the serving of coffee brought a pleasant evening to close. The meeting took place at the home of Miss Aymot, 81 Gould St.

CHANGES IN CLERGY.-Amongst the recent changes in the diocese ar the addition of Rev. Father Ryan, late from Ireland, to the Cathedral staff, and the removal of Rev. Father Bergin from Adjala to Dixie in place of Rev. Father Coyle appointed to the Holy Family Church in the city.

CATHOLIC CANADIAN CLUB: 4 Cards are out for the first meeting of the season of the Catholic Canadian Club. It is to be held on Monday, Nov. 9th, at the King Edward Hotel, and the session is to consist of a dinner with speeches, and a paper by Mr. Kernnahen, of St. Basil's on "Kindness in Business." Amongst the speakers expected is Mr. assa, who is lecturing in the city on that evening.

THE NEWS,

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY. The distinguished chief pastor of the archdiocese of Quebec, Mgr. Begin, recently celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop. His Grace has won all hearts in the immense territory covered by his archdiocese for his great learning, zeal and high order of his administrative ability.

CATHOLIC PRESS.—The Catholic Press Society of Bayaria has had a profitable year. During the time its membership has increased to 5 400 Owing to the activity of the clergy, the laity and solicitors a Catholic paper now goes practically into every home.

LESSON OF A CELEBRATION .-The venerable prelate of Detroit recently celebrated his 70th birthday, and citizens generally joined in honoring him on the happy occasion. There was one discordant note, and it was furnished by the refusal of DEATH OF MRS. GEORGE LAMB twenty ministers of the Lutheran sect AT THE VATICAN. — The Holy—Cn Friday of last week, at the re- who refused to attend a civic recep- Father has almost daily rereived pil-

tion which had been organized. They were not content in quietly declining the invitation. Like all ligots they made free use of pen and lik and informed the Mayor that they were American citizens, and that the Catholic Church is "opposed to the fundamental principles of their country" and "condemns government by the people as boundless kicense.

A GOOD MAN GONE.-In connection with the subject of the Catho lic press we regret to note the demise, in the prime of life, of the proprietor and editor of the "Catholic ournal" of Memphis, Tenn.

From the columns of that journal we take the following extracts from an article in which the sad annou ment is made:-

"Since the last issue of the 'Jour nal' a messenger of Death visited this office and touched with icy fingers Hon. William Fitzgerald, who or many years has been the editor and proprietor of this per. His life and love and labor are interwoven in the warp and of the 'Journal,' and it is and has been an expression of his personality and a visible or objective manifestation of his genius and talents. Through all the vicissitudes which a newspaper man must pass between infancy and lusty manhood, he la bored on, never faltering, never fearing, never for a moment doubting, that honest, sincere and intelligent effort would ultimately be rewarded."

The cares and responsibilities conducting a newspaper, especially a Catholic newspaper are manifold. Hundreds of good men-patriotic and zealous-have gone to their reward in the ranks of Catholic journalists, whose experience has been at times owing to the apathy and lack public spirit of their co-religionists, bitter indeed. Notwithstanding this fact, the day is coming when Catholics will be forced to "pay dearly," as a well known Irish pastor who gone to his reward once remarked for their indifference. Then Catholic journalism will be appreciated by masses as it now by a section of Catholics who have made it possible for publishers to struggle on.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC press an nounce the death of a venerable oldtime convert, the Very Rev. Canon Bernard Smith, at Marlow, on Oct. 24. He was one of the first adherents of Dr. Newman in his secession. and was himself converted in 1850. For fifty years Father, and later Canon, Smith was stationed at Marlow, and it was only in recent times that he accepted the help of a curate. He was 89 years of age, that he was probably the oldest survivor of the Tractarian Movement .-R.I.P.

GENEROUS AND PRACTICAL .-During the past 15 years the Catholics of Melior street (London Bridege) Mission have subscribed \$15,000 towards the maintenance of the local Catholic schools. This does not iinclude subscriptions to other objects.

FOR UNITY .- Mr, John Redmond, M.P., speaking at Killarney, said:-To guard against disunion he invited the members of the United Irish League to keep their organization strong, and their ranks united. Warned by past experience, Irishmen should find this preservation of unity their main task in the near future, and should under no shadow of pretence sanction any man, however eloquent or however plausibly spoken, to assail the general programme, or by open opposition in political battles to divide the force and give the victory to the outsider.

AN AGED PRIEST DEAD.-Canon Doyle, parish priest of Ramsgrange Co. Wexford, who has died at the age of 86, was Chancellor of the diocese of Ferns. He was a man of strong character, and took an active part in the Nationalist politics of the last fifty years .- R.I.P.

CONSISTENCY?-One of our ex-

An indignation meeting under the auspices of the British, Belgian, French, and Italian pro-Armenia committees filled the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt, Paris, from floor to ceiling on Sunday afternoon. A resolution was adopted condemning Turkish methods and demanding immedi-

ECHO OF A JUBILEE .- Among the laymen who attended the Golden Jubilee celebrations at High Park, Drumcondra, was the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., whose step-daughter is a nun of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge, by which the asylum is conducted.

AT THE VATICAN. - The Holy

the first English pilgrimage more than a week ago. Nearly all these deputations are Italian, and some of them consist of more than a thousand persons.

THE LAND WAR AGAIN.— Under this heading the "Catholic Times" Irish correspondent says:-Owing to the attitude of the land-

lords the agrarian question is likely to assume an acute phase once a gain. Not satisfied with the market value of their estates plus the substantial State bonus many other advantages, they are asking fancy prices from the tenants, who in a few cases at least have yielded to their exorbitant demands. The 'Freeman's Journal" in a series able articles has dwelt upon the svil quences that will result such hasty and ill-considered pur-The Most Rev. Dr. O'Don nell, Bishop of Raphoe, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Mr. Michael Davitt, and others have also advised the tenants to pause before they embark on a course that is calculated to land them in misery and poverty in the ear future. The Land Act was in tended to benefit the farmers. and landlords alike. Instead of a Vlessing it is to be hoped it will not prove a curse to the former.

A NEW DIOCESE.-The metropolian province of New England is to have a new diocese, and the city of Fall River is to be the seat of new Episcopal See. Both of these matters were settled finally recently at a special meeting of the Catholic bishops of New England, which was held in Boston at the archiepiscopal residence of Archbishop Williams, the head of the metropolitan province, and called to consider the new dio-

A FRANCISCAN JUBILEE. -Archbishop Falconio, Apostolic Dele gate to the United States, assisted on Nov. 1st, in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church and monastery of St. Bonaventure, Pat erson, belonging to the Franciscan monks. He was the celebrant of the solemn Pontifical Mass.

BOOMING A MOVEMENT. -- A political movement inuagurated by Mr Bourassa, M.P., in Canada, the "Canadian National League," is an interesting subject for Montreal's corps of correspondents to the American press. This is an extract from one of the letters to that press:-"The French-Canadian wants

Canada which shall be self-centred which shall not be trammelled by relations with Great Britain or 'foreign' country like Austral.a or South Africa. He is willing to main in partnership with the Eng-lish provinces of the Dominion so long as Quebec remains the pivotal province, and so long as the French-Canadians retain the balance of poli- St. Denis street.

tical power at Ottawa, as is provided in the British North America act, But he is determined to prevent, so far as possible, any movement to transfer the political control of the Dominion either to the great West, which is now filling up so rapidly, or to Downing street, which latter con-tingency he dreads as a consequence of any movement toward closer rela

TO DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS. -That the Catholics of Brittany, a French province, intend to vigorous ly defend their Church and its auxiliaries may be inferred from the following:-

tions with the empire."

"They have determined," says the Paris correspondent of the 'Freeman, "to defend their altars and their homes, and as they find that they cannot do so with folded hands, they have resolved to found a Federation of Modern Chouses for the purpose of opposing the Bleus de Bretagne or Brittany Blueboys who support the bloc and who have threatened to blow up the Calvaries and sacred shrines erected throughout their country by the pious people of old Armorica and La Vendee.

VATICAN FIRE .- Inquiry into the cause of the fire at the Vatican shows that it was accidental, due either to carelessness in leaving a lighted or to the combustion of acids which M. Marie kept for use in his work of making tepro ductions of ancient manuscripts and illuminated books for exhibition at St. Louis. The rumors of incendiarism are proved to be altogether un

The damage caused by the fire has not yet been precisely estimated, but it is supposed that it will not ceed \$50,000. The Pope has ordered an increase in the force of firemen at the Vatican, in order to be able to face any situation of the kind in the future and to protect the Vatican treasures.

WORK AND GLORY ENOUGH FOR ALL

May the old and the new, this day wedded here, prosper in the harmony of the House of God, in which there is plenty of room for all-and in the unity of Kingdom of God on earth, in which there is work enough and glory enough for all. Extract from Sermon of Bishop O'Connell of Portland. Me., on the occasion of the blessing of the corner-stone New House of Studies of the Dominicans, Washington.

SITUATION VACANT.

General servant for small family; washing. References required. Apply morning or evening to 901

CIGARETTE TOBACCO.

"The Craven Mixture" Fine Cut

In 4 lb. tins, 75 cents each. · A supply just received. Also, 1,000 pounds

"Carreras'" Fas"Carreras'" Fas"The Craven Mixture [Mild]
"Hankey's Mixture" [Medlum]
"Sil Phillips' Mixture" [Extra Special]
"The Quards' Mixture" [Full Strength]
"The Quards' Mixture" [Full Strength]
FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
Sole Agen

If you want to send a barrel or two of Selected No. 1 Apples

to friends at Home for the Christmas Holidays place your orders with us without delay.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS. To LIVE ERPOOL.

Name Dat	e
of steamer. of Sa	iling.
Allan line	14th
Allan line	21st
TO LONDON.	
C. P. R November	14th
Thomson Line "Hurona"November	14th
Allan Line November	19th
C. P. R 'Mount Temple'November	20th
Thomson Line November	21st
TO GLASGOW.	
Donaldson Line "Tritonia" November	17th
Allan Line "Sardinian" November	18th
Donaldson Line "Lakonia" November	20th
Allan Line	21st

Only 60 cents per basket, only \$4.75 per barrel. "KINGS," "GRAVENSTEINS" and "BIBSTONS," 84.75 per barrel.

Every barrel carefully hand picked, selected and packed specially for our trade. We are now booking orders for shipment to all parts of Canada, the

United States and Great Britain. All charges can be prepaid throu h to destination. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. 211 ST, JAMES STREET.

The Week's Anniversa

(By An Occasional Con

While the anniversaries

are many and important only able to mention a fe nencing with last Su 8th November, we find the day, in the year 532, Po II. died. On the same da Cortez entered Mexico, the effacement of the gree cient line of the Montezum ing upon the ruins of a b ilization, the structure of ity. On the 8th November poet Milton died. Of him ent critic has said: "I above all English poets, s grandiose. He arrived ear knowledge of his powers a scruple, in one of his prose inform his readers that he to write a poem. In his 'Paradise Lost,' there is ness of thought, a sublim agery, a pomp of sound— ing organs and outbursting dral choirs-which can be where else." But before a to judge of Milton-the ma works-we would advise t perusal of Macaulay's essay ton." On the 8th Novemb Warsaw, in Poland, was t then—"Sarmatia fell, without a crime." Another nearer to our own time, re the 8th November, is the Slidell and Mason, in 1861 fore the full outbreak of t can civil war.

On the 9th November, 17 United Irish Society was for the same date, in 1813, great victory at Talladega In 1872 the terrible fire th destroyed half of Boston by on the 9th November. And 9th November, 1876, the cy tidal wave that swept Indi ed over two hundred and fift sand, nine hundred and n people. The most fearful that country ever experience

On the 10th November, 57 met was born. On the san 1483. Luther came into the In 1549, on the same dat Paul III. died. And in 172 Goldsmith was born on the vember. In 1778 the British ed Cherry Valley, in the S New York on the 10th Nove 1798, on the 10th November the famous trial of Wolfe-To one year later, in 1799, on date, the Council of Five was deposed, and Bonaparte clared first Consul of Franc last event to commemorate closing of the Centennial Ex on November 10th, 1876.

The 11th November, 1035, death of Canute, the Dane, England. On the same day. Gerald, the great Earl of I died; he was the first and of the long line of the Gerald the 11th November, 1855, Je Japan, was almost totally d by an earthquake. And it years later, on the 11th No 1865, that the famous James phens and his Fenian com were captured.

'On the 12th November, 160 Boniface III. died. On the sa in 1647, was fought the grea of Knockanos, in Ireland. In on the 12th November, the Club in Paris was closed. I on the same date. Charles died. In 1857 that day mark beginning of the great com anic in England. And in 1 the 12th November, Father Burke, O.P., made his famou to Froude, in the New York Academy of Music.

The 13th November, 354, birthday of the great St. Aug On the 13th November, 1645 Pope's Legate, Rinnucenni, w ceived by the Irish confederat the same date, 1775, the Montreal surrendered to Montgomery (a sketch of wh we gave a few weeks ago). It on the 13th November, England Dossession of New Zealand. 1868, on the 13th November

The

Week's

Anniversaries.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

While the anniversaries of this week

are many and important we will be only able to mention a few of them.

ath November, we find that on that

day, in the year 532, Pope Boniface

Cortez' entered Mexico, and began

cient line of the Montezumas, build-

ing upon the ruins of a barbaric civ-

ilization, the structure of Christian-

ity. On the 8th November, 1674, the

poet Milton died. Of him an emin-ent critic has said: "Milton was

above all English poets, stately and

knowledge of his powers and did not

scruple, in one of his prose tracts, to

form his readers that he purposed

to write a poem. In his great epic, 'Paradise Lost,' there is a massive-

ness of thought, a sublimity of im-

agery, a pomp of sound—as of roll-ing organs and outbursting of cathe-

dral choirs-which can be found nothere else." But before attempting

to judge of Milton-the man and his

works-we would advise the careful

partial of Macaulay's essay on "Mil-

ton." On the 8th November, 1794.

Warsaw, in Poland, was taken, and

then—"Sarmatia fell, unstained, without a crime." Another event,

nearer to our own time, recalled by the 8th November, is the capture of

Slidell and Mason, in 1861, just be-

fore the full outbreak of the Ameri-

On the 9th November, 1791, the United Irish Society was formed. On the same date, in 1813, Jackson's

great victory at Talladega was won.

In 1872 the terrible fire that nearly

destroyed half of Boston broke out

on the 9th November. And on the

9th November, 1876, the cyclone and

tidal wave that swept India, engulf-

ed over two hundred and fifteen thou-

sand, nine hundred and ninety-nine

people. The most fearful calamity

On the 10th November, 570, Maho-

net was born. On the same date

1483, Luther came into the world.

In 1549, on the same date, Pope

Paul III. died. And in 1728 Oliver

Goldsmith was born on the 10th No-

vember. In 1778 the British destroy

ed Cherry Valley, in the State of New York on the 10th November. In

1798, on the 10th November, began the famous trial of Wolfe-Tone. And

one year later, in 1799, on the same

date, the Council of Five Hundred

was deposed, and Bonaparte was de-

tlared first Consul of France. The

last event to commemorate was the

closing of the Centennial Exposition

The 11th November, 1035, saw the

eath of Canute, the Dane, King of

England. On the same day, in 1583

Gerald, the great Earl of Desmond

died; he was the first and greatest

of the long line of the Geraldines. On

the 11th November, 1855, Jeddo, in

Japan, was almost totally destroyed

by an earthquake. And it was ten

years later, on the 11th November, 1865, that the famous James Ste-

phens and his Fenian companions

On the 12th November, 1606, Pope

Boniface III. died. On the same date

in 1647, was fought the great battle

of Knockanos, in Ireland. In 1794,

on the 12th November, the Jacobin Club in Paris was closed. In 1854,

on the same date, Charles Kemble

died. In 1857 that day marked the

panic in England. And in 1872, on

birthday of the great St. Augustine.

of the great commercial

were captured.

Academy of Music.

on November 10th, 1876.

that country ever experienced.

can civil war.

diose. He arrived early at the

the effacement of the great and

died. On the same date, in 1579,

encing with last Sunday, the

OV. 14, 1903.

THEIR RIGHTS. _ ics of Brittany, a intend to vigorou Church and its auxinferred from the fol-

mpire."

termined," says the dent of the Dublin lefend their altars and as they find do so with folded resolved to found a posing the Bleus de tany Blueboys who loc and who have ow up the Calvaries nes erected throughy by the pious peoca and La Vendee."

E.-Inquiry into the fire at the Vatican as accidental, due ssness in leaving a r to the comwhich M. Marie kept rk of making teproent manuscripts and s for exhibition at rumors of incendiaro be altogether un-

used by the fire has isely estimated, but at it will not exne Pope has ordered force of firemen at order to be able to otect the Vatican

LORY DUGH FOR ALL

the new, this day per in the harmony God, in which there for all-and in the n of God on earth, all. Extract from O'Connell of Portoccasion of the orner-stone udies of the Domin-

N VACANT.

eferences required. or evening to 901

ACCO.

just received.

nds" of

ial] [Full Strength]

VIGER & CO., Sole Agents

ples ce of the season:

NGS. of Sailing.

... November 14th

....November 14th

...November 14th
...November 19th
...November 20th
...November 21st

... November 17thNovember 18th November 20th

...November 21st er barrel.

cked specially for

s of Canada, the

CO.

RIBSTONS,"

world lost by death the great mu-

On the 14th November, 1180, St. Lawrence O'Toole, died. And on the same date, in 1716, Leibnitz, famous mathematician and philosopher, died. On the 14th November, 1827, Thomas Addis Emmet died. And oh the 14th November, 1871, New York city was swept by the terrible storm, the memory of will only die out with the last of our

Catholic Sailors' Club,



SENATOR CASGRAIN.

The attendance at the concert, this week, of above Club was another striking evidence of its increasing popularity with citizens and seamen.

Senator J. P. B. Casgrain occupied the chair, and delivered an opening address, which awakened much enthusiasm. He eulogized President F. B. McNamee and Mrs. Mc-Namee for their untiring devotion to the Club from the day of its humble beginning, and congratulated the members of the executive generally for the splendid progress which had been made during recent years. He referred to the days of his boyhood in the Ancient Capital when sailing vessels lined the wharfs by the hundred; then said the eloquent young Senator, seamen could only cities like Quebec and Montreal about once, or at most twice in a season. Now, however, in this 20th century when fast steamship service was the demand of the hour, seamen were oftener visitors to our cities, and the necessity of such a noble organiza-tion as the Club which had honored him by tendering him an invitation to preside at their weekly concert, was all-important. He closed by a spirited appeal to the audience for earnest and enthusiastic support for the Catholic Sailors' Club.

The musical features were many and were highly appreciated by the large audience, and reflected great credit on Miss Bertha Ferguson, who are ranged them. Among the contributors were:—Miss Pansy Driscoll, Mrs. Bertha Ferguson, Miss Walker, Master A. McGovern, Master J. Mills, Messrs, F. Hickey, Robert and Harry Diplock; seamen Wm. McDonald, Mr. Harper, Henry Lewis, Manchester Importer; Rice, Tunisian; Archer Woods, SS. Lord Lansdowne; Geo. Chrimes, SS. Corinthian, was the star of the evening, and had to respond to several encores. Miss Myers and Miss Orton, were the accompan-

Next Wednesday's concert will be under the direction of Madame and fiss Tootsie Durand.

The great necessity of wearing the emblem of the Ancient Order of Hibernians has again been demonstrated by the sudden death of one Michael Callahan, who went to Cone La., to carve his fortune, and before getting acquainted with any friends the 12th November, Father Tom he suddenly dropped dead, and all Burke, O.P., made his famous reply that was known of him was that he to Froude, in the New York city came from Chicago, and for a time came from Chicago, and for a time the only expectations were that a pauper's grave awaited him, until a keen old gentleman recognized the A.O.H. button, and notification was The 13th November, 354, was the sent to the headquarters in Chicago, where the name of the deceas-On the 13th November, 1645, the Pope's Legate, Rinnucenni, was re-ceived by the Irish confederates. On ed was found on the roll, in good standing not only in the fraternal, Montreal surrendered to General Montgomery (a sketch of whose life in that department of the A. O. H. The remains were promptly forward-Montgomery (a sketch of whose life me gave a few weeks ago). In 1814, on the 13th November, England took Possession of New Zealand. And in 1868, on the 13th November, the

OUR **OTTAWA** LETTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

There is absolutely nothing in the political world, at the Capital, to tell about. All the storm-centres have drifted West or East, and in Montreal you have more than we have here of political news and act-

In the social sphere there is nothing to interest your readers; it is all a whirl, and the same "vanity that exist in all other small social spheres.

In the religious domain the most important event has been that of a special ordination. The first, it eems, that ever took place in St. Patrick's Church, Ottawa. On Sunday last Rev. Francis Geo.

Gray, son of Mr. Joseph Gray, of Prescott, was the one to be ordained in St. Patrick's Church. The officiating prelate was Mgr. Gauthier, Archbishop of Kingston. The young priest is to be attached to that dioese. His Grace was assisted Rev. Father Mea, who came from Kingston, with the Archbishop, for the occasion. Rev. Father Archambault, of the Archbishop's palace, Ottawa, also assisted. Rev. Father Whelan, the pastor of St. Patrick's, accompanied the young priest. After the ordination Mass, Father Gray gave his first blessing to the congregation. The first persons to receive the new priest's special blessing were his mother, his sister, and his brother. He was the recipient of a number of beautiful gifts, amongst them, a gold chalice, ornamented with precious stones that Rev. Father Whe land gave. Almost all his life has been spent in Ottawa. He attended St. Patrick's School here, and then the Ottawa University, and when his classical course was completed, he went like thousands of others, to the Grand Seminary, Montreal, to study theology. On Sunday evening Father Gray officiated at Vespers and at the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. And on Monday morning, assisted by his dear friend. Father Whelan, he said his first Mass. the same day he left, with the Archbishop and Father Mea, for Kingston, where he will begin his ministry by occupying a position at the Cathedral in that city. All wish him long life and health in his grand mis-

The Faculty of Ottawa University has granted the request of the debating club to enter the Intercollegiate Debating Union with Queen's of Kingston, Varsity of Toronto, and McGill of Montreal. Mr. Grey, director of the University Club, and Rev. Fathers James Fallon and J. H. Sherry, will appoint representawhich will be held on the 5th December, in the Windsor Hall, Montreal, between McGill and Ottawa. The likely candidates for the honor are Messrs. H. J. McDonald and J. J. O'Gorman. Three subjects have been submitted by McGill, one of which is "The Hon. Joseph Cmaberlain's Piscal Policy. so difficult, and should either be chosen, the date will be advanced It must be remembered that in this competition of debating clubs Wore the A.O.H. Button in this competition of debating clubs there is more at stake than when contests of an athletic character take place between the students of different universities. And in this instance, the Ottawa University students are the only representatives of a Catholic institution in this great intercollegiate concourse.

sion of the future.

The Gaelic class at the Ottawa University met last week. Rev. Dr O'Boyle presided. Several matters of moment to the class were discussed and it was decided to send for som copies of the late Rev. O'Growney's revised simple lessons in Irish. The officers for the coming year were elected, and they are: Pre sident, Rev. Dr. O'Boyle: vice-presi dent, Mr. E. P. Stanton; and secre tary, Mr. J. J. O'Gorman. Mr O'Gorman had an opportunity of studying the Irish language ment this summer, when he paid a visit to the Old Land. The member ship of this class is now about fifteen. It is expected that the number will be increased this winter.

Faculty of the Ottawa University for having established and encouraged this class of Gaelic, and if the opportunity be properly seized upon, and advantage taken of the class, the end will soon be the establishment of a chair of Irish literature at the Uni-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Sidelights on Men and Affairs

POOR CHILDREN. - Sensational journalism exposes a sad state of affairs in many cities across the line. Perhaps they are, in some respects. pen pictures, overdrawn, to feed the minds of a class-a large class unfortunately, who without one pang of regret can read of the misery and suffering of unfortunate children whose lot it is to pass their infancy and early years of boyhood or girlhood under such distressing circumstances.

Read this item and note its style. It is taken from a Chicago daily newspaper:-

Is your child a nuisance? Are you work-weary and tired caring for the baby? If you are there is somebody in Chicago who will take your baby and care for it all day for 5 .cents, care for it and teach it and let you go about your work without worry. On the wall of a building on Morgan street is this sign:

And inside the building every day in the year is a romping, laughing, crying, fretting, bothersome crowd of youngsters and a half dozen busy nurses. And the toll on each baby is just 5 cents.

Among these laughing, crying, fretting babies are none of the children of the well-to-do. They are the babies of the tenements. Many of them are orphans. Many of them come into want and the life that is of the tenements, which are set on dirty streets near noisy factories and noisy railroad yards. Many of them were never introduced to cleanliness and decent care and tenderness until they became nursery babies at 5 cents a day.

YOUNG MEN AND ARMY.— Here A MILLIONAIRE'S FAD.—It would is another picture of the cruelties, be interesting to follow closely the manity submit themselves at a later period in life and in a country where despotic rule is supreme. The Lon-don "Universe" thus describes the case, and comments upon it:-

The dread of military service which prevails in the more powerful counries of Europe, where that service is and conviction at Odessa of a gang of mutilators whose employment has been for years the rendering young men unfit for enrolment in the Russian army. All sorts of instruments and drugs were used to cause bodily deformity or chronic infirmity. Permanent deafness, anaemia, bronchitis, a special form of leprosy, and of Christian charity.

other terrible afflictions were brought are a few exceptions.

on the shunners of service. That the heaviest punishment given to any of the deformers was two years' penal servitude may appear strange, but the accompaniment of lifelong loss of state and personal rights is heavier still, for the sentence means virtually lifelong restraint in Siberia. That those rendered infirm should have assented to the treatment of their own will, however, proves the curse which highly-organized compulsory military service has become. That that compulsion does not exist in the United Kingdom or America is no doubt one of the reasons which makes those territories the ideal of freedom to the

self-inflicted, which a section of hu-career of one or other of the men who amass immense fortunes, become familiar with their methods from day to day. One of them re-cently paid the debt in which millions counted for little. His remains were consigned to a tomb which he had erected previous to his death at a cost of nearly a quarter of a milcompulsory, is witnessed by the trial lion of dollars. What happiness this millionaire might have afforded the little children, referred to above in this column, had he spent a portion of his millions in their behalf. But millionaires and men who are not millionaires but of fairly strong financial position have made their money by means which exclude all ideas of Christian charity. Of course there



The Very Source of Fur.

This little picture represents a source, a market, of the great fur stores.

To understand it properly one must comprehend the idea of the artist and that of the advertiser. The great wild beast represents the great fur market. The name is placed there to show that our establishment is the greatest on the Continent. The "source" indicates that we go to the very source of fur, and that a purehaser, on coming to us, buys directly from the very source of winter elegance.

We have already stated that nothing is hidden from us in the great fur markets. We visit them personally every year. The almighty dollar has long since enabled us to get down to bed rock and has enabled us to profit by the considerable discounts which hard cash always commands.

This is one of the cases where it may be said that even if arrangements are made with the gods, cash down will still have the advantage. All our skins are directly imported; all our silks, our satins, our cloth, in short all that goes to make up a rich overcoat, a rich mantle, or a pretty little fur for the youngster, are directly imported.

The success of any great business is a matter of calculation: it is a question of discount which enables the merchant to sell to advantage

Being well acquainted with the needs of our population, owing to our experience of a quarter of a century, we know exactly what pleases them in furs.

Our well trained staff have instructions to keep us informed of what they are asked for, and we have always pleasure in meeting our customers' wants.

It is absolutely contrary to our methods to force on customers articles which they do not care for. This is why we have such an immense variety, in beauty and elegance, in our patterns.

Our local prices are well known Our charges are so moderate as to have a continental reputation.

Many American buyers come to us. Local people come to us more than ever. The customer of yesterday recommends to morrow's. It is a case of satisfaction all round.

Our motto: An Article worth 25 p.c, to 40 p.c. more for the same price as elsewhere will never cease to be realized in the offerings at our counters,

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

Chas. Desjardins & Co.,

1533-1541 St. Catherine street, -

Religious **Events** And Comments.

A NOBLE ORGANIZATION .- The annual memorial service of the "Union of Prayer" for the repose of the souls of its departed members was held in Notre Dame Church on Saturday last, and was attended by at least 10,000 people, who came from all parts of this city and dis-

This organization is the largest in the archdiocese, and has been in ex istence for many generations. classes and all nationalities belong to it, and in the early days, when people had but two parishes, St. Patrick's and St. Ann's, they enrolled their names on its books by hun-

To-day the "Union of Prayer" has a membership of 100,000, amongst which are many Irish Catholic names. Its annual fees are 50 cents, and for this small sum the members at death are entitled to a Requiem Mass. hearse and coffin and burial in a lot exclusively reserved for the association in the cemetery.

In the "Union of Prayer" French Canadians of all parishes are united, From north and south, east and west, in this city, and even from congregations outside of the boundaries of Montreal the faithful of that na tionality assist at its spiritual exercises. There is a lesson for Irish Catholics in this organized inter-parish relationship which is well worthy of serious consideration of those upon whom the responsibility rests.

1160

MISSION IN SLUMS. - A four weeks' mission has been begun by the Paulist Fathers for the women and girls of the slums and tenements in the lower part of the East side, says the New York correspondent of "Catholic Un'an and Times, where the congestion of population is greater than in any other part of the city. The services are being held in St. James' Church James street, and during the days four of the fathers are making a house to house visitation. Only those familiar with the degree of religious fervor awakened by the eloquence and zeal of the Paulists can appreciate the benefits which may be pected from the mission in a locality, which embracing, as it does, many good people, is regarded as one of the most vicious in the metropolis. Not far away is Cherry Hill notorious in police annals for generations for crimes of violence and bloodshed and for all kinds of wickedness. While it cannot be expected that the character of this part of the city will be entirely changed in a month, yet it is believed that the call of the Paulists will bring many into God's fold and will start movement important in a social as well as religious sense

RECEIVED BY THE POPE .- His Lordship, the Bishop of Chicoutimi, this province, was received in private audience by His Holiness the Pope on Saturday last.

AGAINST CHURCH EUCHRES .-Bishop Ludden against public apby our Catholic American exchanges that Archbishop Glennon, of Louis, Mo., has taken a decided stand against church euchre parties. He has notified the clergymen of his diocese that Catholics are expected to support their churches without re sorting to means for obtaining money which have the disapprobation of the lawmakers of the Church. All of those amusements prohibited by the statute of the Council of Baltimorwill be frowned upon by . the new

Euchre parties and festivals are especially condemned by Archiishon Glennon, who believes that they breed dissension and dishonesty

A NEW COLLEGE.-A new agricultural college was recently founded by Archbishop Riordan at Rutherford, a suburn of San Francisco. The location is a beautiful one, compris ing a thousand acres of fertile land, acre of this is in a high state of cultivation, and there is no doubt that the institution will prove most popular and beneficial throughout California.

A JUBILEE YEAR. -Pope 1 us complain.

X. has expressed his intention proclaiming a jubilee year on the oz casion of the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation by Pius IX., on De cember 8, 1854, of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception.

FRANCISCAN PRELATES. - The Friars Minor now have 32 bishops three archbishops-Aloysius at Par ma, Diomede Falconio, at Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and Simon Milinovic, primate of Servia; two patriarchs, Lodovice Piavi, of Jerusalem, and Joesph Sc bastian Netto, of the West who as Archbishop of Lisbon, created Cardinal March 24, 1884.

CRIPPLED BOY CURED AT THE SHRINE OF

(From Annals of Ste. Anne.)

DANIEL HOEY, who for the greater part of his nine years of life has been unable to hold his head erect without an iron brace to support it has returned to his home, in Con shohocken, virtually a well boy. As he jumped from the train recently he could barely be recognized, as the little cripple of a few years who, eminent specialists had declared, would live but a short time.

The change, which is regarded as little short of a miracle, is attributed to the curative powers to be found at the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, in the basilica near Quebec. With his mother and little sister May, he had been on a pilgrimage there, where they engaged in a nine days' devotion. It was his second visit, the former one having been made last September.

MOTHER DESCRIBES CURE. Mrs. Hoey, whose husband is the proprietor of the Forrest Hotel, at Conshohocken, gives most, enthusiastic praise and thanksgiving for the wonderful cure. In describing the history of the case, Mrs. Hoey said:

"As an infant Daniel was as per fect a child as I ever saw, but when about eighteen months old he began to show the first symptoms of a diseased spine. We saw several of the nost eminent specialists in Philadelphia. They had only words of de spair for us. They said that he must wear a brace to hold up his head but that it would be a temporary expedient, as he could not live more than a few years. He became worse until after he was 3 years old. From that time until nearly a year ago the brace was removed only when he lay down.

"We had often heard of the won derful cures of such cases at the ba silica near Quebec, and last September we made the first pilgrimage there. Daniel was carried all of the way, as he was virtually helpless. At the end of the nine days' devotion before the shrine the brace was re moved, and he was able to go about by himself, something he had never before been able to do. The change was wonderful, but the priests commended that we keep the brace and put it on if he should ever need

"He came home, and gained strength so rapidly that in a shor time he was playing with the other spring he played ball and at times has even gone in swimming. It has been almost impossible to keep him in check.

BOY VIRTUALI & CURED.-"Two weeks ago to-day we left home the second visit to the shrine of Ste Anne. With impressive ceremony th it was taken from him nearly a yea ago, was laid upon the altar and dis carded forever. His improvement dur ing the last two weeks has been no wonderful than that of year. For all practical purposes hi affliction has disappeared, and are confident that within a year all evidence of the curvature of the spine will have departed."-Conshohocken Pa., Friday, July, 1903.

We are all clever enough at envy ing a famous man while he is yet alive, and at praising him when he is

It is usually not so much greatness of our trouble as the little ess of our spirit which makes

South American Christianity.

It is refreshing and highly satisfactory to find some unbiased and ex perienced person coming forward to cast light upon the subject of Christianity and of morals in the countries of South America. For long decades it has been the one grand string upon which the ultra-Protestant element harped, and without any positive knowledge these people have persisted in attempting to prove that the Catholic Church and her teachings had reduced the populations of these countries to a state of absolute ignorance and of repulsive immorality. The Christian Endeavorers of Pittsburg, Pa., recently discussed the subject "A Mission Study of South America." So severe was their attack upon the Catholic Church, especially in those countries. that a reply was called forth from Major Joseph Orton Kerbey, former United States Consul to Para, Peru, and a traveller of wide experience Mr. Kerbey has been a Protestant from the cradle. He is the author of a book that had, at one time, a wide circulation and a great reputation-"The Boy Spy"-He is publishing an account of his explorations, twice across equatorial erica, and five times over the Andes. He is, therefore, a person qualified to speak on the subject. The following is his reply to the Christian Endeavor Society, and it merits being published in full. This letter appeared in the "Leader" of Pittsburg. keynote of the Endeavorers' contention was, "The Bible is an unknown book in South America, and the religion is the lowest form of Catholicism and heathenism."

Mark well the reply:-

"It is evident that the ideas of 'Christianity' of those who prepared this Christian Endeavor topic means Protestantism, and that their missionary effort relates wholly to proselytizing from Catholicism to this so-called Christianity. Permit one regard a Protestant in this atmosphere of Scotch-Irish Presbyterianof Pittsburg, and who never ism could subscribe to the dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, to offer to the 'Leader' a little bit of actual ex perience I had when serving as United States Consul and as an extensive traveller all over South America. reaching interiors where no American missionary has cared to venture.

"Primarily, South America is not neglected continent, and the Bible is not an unknown took to its people. I am free to say instead of the most degrading vices holding sway, that relatively there is more sin misery, degradation and crime in the city of Pittsburg than in any city of South America of twice the population. It is one of our mistakes to assume that our civilization is better than any other. As they look at it their civilization is superior to that of the United States, and in many respects this is true, as can be demonstrated. The writer of Christian Endeavor contribution says: 'The religion of that country lowest form of Catholicism and neathenism.' What a comparisor to be published in an American city at a time when the world is mourning the death of the Pope, who is a worthy representative of Catholic-ism. I would like the Christian Endeavor or instructor to apply to ect data regarding the Christian history of this and other

"It was a Las Casas a Catholic missionary, who accompanied Cortez to Mexico and heroically restrained the Spanish conquerors. I recall the fact that the Bible was published in the city of Mexico a hundred years the Declaration of Independ ence was declared in Philadelphia

"It was the Spanish Jesuit sionaries who accompanied Pizarro and prevented the freebooter from greater excesses during his conquest Whatever is good in South America to-day comes from those early Jesuit missionaries, who were picked lived, who in their religious zeal planted the cross where it had never been before, and to-day the result i civilization, perhaps not yet fully developed, in place of the savages they found there. These early suits have not had their name deeds emblazoned in secular history Theirs was a labor of love and devotion for which they neither claimed nor expected reward. It was their lot to go amongst and live with Indians, enduring all the dreadful mis-ery and discomfort of a life in trop-

and of the present time do not pend on home and foreign mission ary aid societies for their support. They go into the very heart of the continent, cutting down the bridge behind them and devote their lives to the work. These men then should not all be branded as degraded and addicted to drunkenness and gambling and all other vices.

"In those lands padre or priest is the father of the flock, whose counsel and advice is listened to by all He is also the physician and proprietor, or don of the tambos, fron whose casa or house hospitality is freely and generously dealt visitors. There are no hotels in that land, but the latch-string is always out-at the padre's home

When carried once between two bad smelling, but kindly, half-naked Indians into a village so sick that I could not hold my head up, it to the padre's house I was taken, presumably to die. But under care and kindly nursing, while delirious, I thought it was in reality my own father always near me. When recovered sufficiently to continue my journey, it was the good padre who accompanied me beyond and gave me blessing. When one experiences these kindnesses in a foreign far from home and kindred, he can scarcely stand by and hear the entire class libeled in his own home without an effort to resent the injus-

"I may be permitted to quote from an interview with a padre with whon I had formed a pleasant acquaintance in an out-of-the-way town, just midway between the upper Amazon and the Pacific, through which ourneyed on mules.

"A town will be found on the map

of Peru called Chachapoyas. It is an adobe city, near the top of the Andes, some 9,000 feet above the sea. It is rather a cold place for the tropics, but on account of the altitude it is more desirable than the valleys surrounding it, which are tropical. At this the headquarters of the ernment of that department of Peru I was entertained by the Rev. John Visorlot, as his name would be writ-ten in English. He was born in the island of Guadalupe, of French and Spanish stock, of good family, and early educated for the Church. was the only American ever there, and a traveler from the outside world was always welcome because he brought the past seven rears' news, it afforded this kindly gentleman considerable satisfaction to interview me. I was much ressed by his desire to hear about Catholic churches in our land, and he showed his pleasure and gra tification when I told that as a rule the churches were attended by the pest class of people. I told him I had even seen a President of the United States and all his Cabinet in a Catholic Church at Washington, with diplomats and distinguished people who were attending the funeral services of the king of Spain. We naturally drifted to the mission

ary question. "Perhaps there was a time in my I entertained views, privately, similar to those expressed by the Christian Endeavor exhorter, and maybe talked thing in this line, as I make it a rule of travel to stand up for my country-right or wrong-when I am in another country. To an observation as to our relative civilization he remarked quietly, 'Oh, isn't that largely a matter of education? Our people are contented, happy in their civilization, and desire no change and don't you think we enjoy life quite as much as anyone?

"I had to agree with the padre, and I have confirmed the view by living among those people, finding, some Sunday school boy or girl for as a rule, that they get more out of ty outside the church. The great diflife than we do

"He asked pointed questions; for

" 'You have prisons in your land: are there many bad people confined? "I evaded the question by saying: Only those that deserve it. "But he said: 'Have you seen any

prisons in this land?" "I had to admit that there were

very few, and not many prisoners. 'He rammed it home by saving: 'I've heard of the poor euffering your land, and even of people staryng to death and freezing for want of clothing and attention.'

"That was admitted.

'Yet you never heard of anyone owever poor, starving to death here, and you must admit that no one need go hungry, not only ause of an abundance, but every one helps the other-especially one

"Relatively there is as much virtu in the better class of Spanish-American homes as with us, and perhaps as a rule, there is no more vice. Th trouble is, that in those countries is is open, no attempt being made to valent here, but to which we add the ery and discomfort of a life in trop-ical forests among a race that was gallant things for an American to spect.

say, but they are true, and as pre sly said, when I am in a foreign land I always stand up for America (and may she always be right, but right or wrong, my country first all the time); it is not fair to sit down see a neighbor misrepresented slandered without uttering a and and protest, which is all I have attempt-

"When I asked the kindly old man at parting, 'I do not understand Fa-ther, how it is that a man of your intelligence can be induced to horrible life among the dians,' his benevolent face beamed as he raised the cross attached to a cord hanging by his side, and said:

"'My son, if I can but hold this crucifix before the eyes of a single dying Indian, it repays me for life's work.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

It seems almost a pity to refer to the old and worn-out accusation, re garding the Bible, that Protestantism persistently launches against the Catholic Church. When all other arguments are exhausted and no other accusation-imaginary or otherwisepresent themselves, the opponents of Catholicity fall back upon the Bible They accuse the Church of being the nemy of the Holy Scriptures and of seeking to destroy Bibles, to keep them from the faithful, to have the people remain in complete ignorance of the word of Holy Writ. And thus do they run up and down the entire ramut—sometimes believing what they say, for they were never taught anything else, sometimes making these assertions in the teeth of innumerable refutations. But facts speal ouder and more eloquently than the tongues of scandal or enmity. need not go back over the history of the long centuries during which the Church alone was the custodian the Bible. We need not recall the untold labors of the monks, burned the midnight oil over the labors of copying by hand (before the days of printing) the texts of the Bible. We need not point out how the Scriptures have been conserved n the services of the Church, and in he very Mass that has been said and sung since the days of the catacombs. But do we not find the late illustrious Pontiff, Leo XIII., taking the trouble to dedicate an entire encyclical letter to the study of Bible? Nor was his action a departure or an exception; he merely recalled the ancient teachings Church and put into practice the precepts that are as old as Christianity itself.

Turning to the present Holy Father, we are told that while he was Patriarch of Venice he was most zealus for the diffusion of the New Tesament, and he said, at that . time hat he would not be satisfied until every home in Venice had a copy of the Gospels. According to the man correspondent of the London 'Tablet," one of the first acts of his Pontificate has been to encourage and promote the Society of St. Jerome, founded for the special purpose of circulating the Gospels among the people. In the last twelve months this Society has introduced no fewer than two hundred thousand copies of the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles into Italian home

This alone is a work that surpasse that done, in the same direction, in any one country by any Bible Socieference between the Protestant con ception of the Bible and its uses, and that of the Catholic, does not lie in the use, but in the misuse of Scriptures. The Protestant takes the Bible as his sole authority, and takes it without either explanation or comment-thus trusting entirely to his fallible and human light understand it. On the other hand, the Catholic takes the Bible as it is interpreted by the infallible authority of the Church, delegated in special and express manner to form that function. Besides while accepting the Holy Scriptures, does not ignore the spoken Word of God, the verbal message given to the representatives of Christ, and the sacred traditions that link the pre sent with the past. Such being difference, and so much being established; there remains not a single atom of ground work for the false accusation that the Catholic Church Scriptures.'

Never esteem anything as of advan tage to thee that shall make the break thy word or lose any self-re

Catholic Sailors' Club

ALL SAILORS WELCOME. Concert Every Wednesday Evening

All Local Talent Invited; the firest in the City pay us a visit. MASS at 9.80 a.m. on Sunday.

Sacred Concert on Sunday Even-Open week days from 9 a.m. to 10

On Sundays, from 1 p.m. to 10 Tel. Main 2161,

ST. PETER and COMMON Sts.

CHURCH AND BIBLE, JOHN MURPHY

Sancho Panza invoked a blessing on the man who in vented ance was grateful if ignorant. Blankets

also bespeak a blessing at this season, especially the best, which are the very mbodiment of warmth and comfort! The best in superabundance will be found in our Blanket Department at

popular prices.

500 Pairs, English, Scotch and Canadian makes to select from.

Celebrated Scotch "Skeldon" Blankets, made in Ayrshire, Scotland, and imported direct from the manufacturer. Prices from \$4.00 pair.
White Wool English Blankets, from

\$1 60 a pair.
White Wool Canadian Blankets, from \$2.25 a pair. Gray Wool Blankets, \$1.50 a pair. Brown Wool Blankets, \$1.25 a pair.

Elderdown Comforters.

Best English make, filled with the best of down, and ventilated, from \$4 \$50.00.

Fine Cotton Wadded Comforters Special line, extra well wadded, at

Flannels and Flannelettes. A Full Range of the Latest Novelties

Silk Embroidered Flannels for Blouses, all colors, 75c a yard. Flannelette Sheeting , white and gray,

72 inches wide, 35c a yard. Mail Orders Carefully and Promptly Filled

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

3343 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street. Terms Cash.....Telephone Up, 2740

**OGILVY STORE

DOWN QUILTS.

Our collection of Down Quilts surpasses anything we have heretofore shown, and our statements are reliable.

Down Quilts in Sateen and Satin Coverings, plain sewing and with ruffles. One of the largest assortments in the city.

Imported Down Quilts from \$4..0.

Down Cushions, Down Cosies-You are particularly invited to visit our Basement and see the lovely goods displayed.

In Down Goods, Blouse Flannels, Flannelettes, etc., etc.

Blankets.

White Wool Blankets, extra large size (the genuine old Scotch goods), from \$4.75 up cradle, Orio and Cot Blankels in great variety.
Colored Blankets, for Snowshoe
and Toboggan Suits, in Gray,
Brown, Black, Navy, etc., etc.,
with colored stripes.

Linens.

Rueda Lace Teneriffe Doylies, 6 in, 15c, 17c, 20c and 25c each 9 in, 28c, 30c, 35c and 40c each Bleached Turkish Bath Towels, fringed, 22c, 25c, 80c, 35c, 40c and 45c each Hemsttohed, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c and 60c each.

Dress Trimmings Always the Most Exclusive Designs and Colorings in Applique and Braid Trimmings. Some of the most delicate patterns are shown in this Department for your early selection.

Mail Orders Receive Prempt Attent

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS, St. Catherine and Mountain Sts THE S

SATURDAY, NO

By a Graduate

In the city of Genev facing the river Rho quaint, granite build time, the residence of man. The interior ha been remodelled and suites of rooms, rented professional men, not were artists.

Among the latter cla Alexander Kingsley, man of apparently sixt thereabouts. His adva ed no barrier to his s was still able to paint pieces which had won tinental reputation. One day in the early

1894, he was absorbed art when a knock on t roused him. Turning, middle-aged man of pre pearance gazing at him "Have I the pleasure Alexander Kingsley?' stranger.

"That is my name," "I am Charles Brown ington, D.C. I came to

reference to a painting derstand, is the fruit of I've been travelling for months through Englar in the interests of a la which I am connected short sojourn in Paris one day into an art g many choice, magnifice were exhibited. One, seemed to possess for fascination. It represen ful child, aged perhaps years. He was barefoot beggar's garb, in the a alms. That picture; I v ed to have at any cost.

Upon making inquiries was informed that it he that day at a very high disappointment was keer not abandon all hope of heart's desire. I sought concerning the artist by work had been executed; tunate enough to discov his name, but also his Alexander Kingsley, Ge zerland. Now, you ma

"Yes, I presume you v furnish you with the or sponded Kingsley. So conducted his visitor int inner rooms where, in a place, hung the subject o "There it is," he s a production of fifteen ye amount of persuasion wi duce me to part with it a history connected with The expression of Brow

lent, then asked in a ple "Since I cannot obtain of the picture, will you, a

changed. For a moment,

or me with a recital of th "That I will gladly do, the artist. "I was but a boy of six

became a student in one art schools in New York had completed a four ye I was afforded an opportu ing to Paris to complete I made my home in th thirty years. One day, a years ago, I was returning sketching tour. I had o ss through one of the oughfares where I saw just as he stands in the p uncommon beauty, and in expression attracted me.]

ed him, and asked his nar "Papa calls me Victor, swered politely.

"After a short conversat his confidence, and he tol his father and he lived in whither I begged him to c He led the way through a desirable section of the cinarrow street, and up staircase. Before a door l the left, he paused and kne

"Come in," called o

entered with Vict hand, and found myself in room, in the presence of a ndsome boy beside me. was indicative rather of the I stated my business briefly his permission to take his o my studio for two hours purpose of painting his It was no easy matter to p consent to this proposition mise of a liberal reward boy's service was the stro ducement I could offer. It

Calent Invited; the firest pay us a visit. 3.80 a.m. on Sunday.

oncert on Sunday Evendays from 9 a.m. to 10

e, from 1 p.m. to 10

and COMMON Sts

2161,

z CO:

Sancho Panza for the man who in vented

sleep. Ignorful if ignorant. Blankets blessing at this season, best, which are the very f warmth and comf superabundance will be Blanket Department at

English, Scotch and akes to select from. tch "Skeldon" Blankets, shire, Scotland, and im-t from the manufacturer.

English Blankets, from ir. anadian Blankets, from

\$4.00 pair

inkets, \$1.50 a pair. lankets, \$1.25 a pair.

wn Comforters. nake, filled with the best nd ventilated, from \$4

Wadded Comforters extra well wadded, at

and Flannelettes. of the Latest Novelties

ed Fiannels for Blouses, 5c a yard. de, 35c a yard. white and gray,

efully and Promptly Filled

IURPHY & CO. rine Street, corner of calfe Street.

.... Telephone Up, 2740

LVY STORE

QUILTS.

ion of Down Quilts ything we have here-, and our statements

s in Sateen and Satin ain sewing and with of the largest assort-city. Down Quilts from ions, Down Cosies.

rticularly invited to sement and see the displayed. loods, Blouse Flan-ettes, etc., etc.

inkets.

ool Blankets, extra e genuine old Scotch \$4.75 up b and Cot Blankets nkets, for Snowshoe an Suits, in Gray, k, Navy, etc., etc., stripes

inens. e Teneriffe Doylies,

, 20c and 25c each oc, 35c and 40c each orkish Bath Towels, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c d, 40c, 45c, 50c, each.

Frimmings

Most Exclusive De-plorings in Applique mmings. Some of the patterns are shown tment for your early

IGILYY & SONS,

ceive Prompt Attention

and Mountain Sts

THE STORY OF A PICTURE.

By a Graduate of St. Patrick's School, Alexander St., Montreal.

facing the river Rhone, stood a quaint, granite building— at one time, the residence of a Swiss noble-The interior had long since been remodelled and converted into suites of rooms, rented principally to professional men, not a few of whom were artists.

Among the latter class, was one. Alexander Kingsley, a genial man of apparently sixty-five years or thereabouts. His advanced age proved no barrier to his success, for he was still able to paint those masterpieces which had won for him a continental reputation.

One day in the early spring 'of 1894, he was absorbed in a work of art when a knock on the studio door roused him. Turning, he beheld a middle-aged man of prepossessing appearance gazing at him inquiringly. "Have I the pleasure of addressing Alexander Kingsley?" asked the

stranger. "That is my name," responded the

"I am Charles Browning of Washington, D.C. I came to see you in reference to a painting which, I understand, is the fruit of your labor. I've been travelling for the past two months through England and France in the interests of a law firm with which I am connected. During a short sojourn in Paris, I happened one day into an art gallery where many choice, magnificent paintings were exhibited. One, particularly, seemed to possess for me a strong fascination. It represented a beauti ful child, aged perhaps four or five years. He was barefooted, clad in a beggar's garb, in the act of asking alms. That picture; I was determinad to have at any cost.

Upon making inquiries, however, I was informed that it had been sold that day at a very high price. My disappointment was keen; still, I did not abandon all hope of securing my heart's desire. I sought information concerning the artist by whom the work had been executed; and was fortunate enough to discover not only his name, but also his location -Alexander Kingsley, Geneva, Switzerland. Now, you may possibly form an idea of the object of my vis-

"Yes, I presume you wish me to furnish you with the original," responded Kingsley. So saying, conducted his visitor into one of the inner rooms where, in a prominent place, hung the subject of the discus-"There it is," he said. "It is a production of fifteen years ago. No amount of persuasion will ever induce me to part with it as there is

a history connected with it.' The expression of Browning's face changed. For a moment, he was silent, then asked in a pleading man-

"Since I cannot obtain possession of the picture, will you, at least, favor me with a recital of the story?" "That I will gladly do," answered

the artist. "I was but a boy of sixteen when I became a student in one of the large art schools in New York. When I had completed a four year's course. I was afforded an opportunity of going to Paris to complete my studies. I made my home in that city for thirty years. One day, about fifteen years ago, I was returning from a sketching tour. I had occasion to pass through one of the busy thoroughfares where I saw that child just as he stands in the picture. His uncommon beauty, and innocence of expression attracted me. I approachhim, and asked his name:

"Papa calls me Victor," he answered politely.

"After a short conversation, I won his confidence, and he told me that his father and he lived in rue C., whither I begged him to conduct me He led the way through a most undesirable section of the city, into a narrow street, and up a rickety staircase. Before a door leading to the left, he paused and knocked tim-

"Come in," called out a gruff

"I entered with Victor by the hand, and found myself in a dingy room, in the presence of a man bearing no resemblance whatever to andsome boy beside me. His face was indicative rather of the villain, I stated my business briefly. I asked his permission to take his little son to my studio for two hours daily for purpose of painting his picture It was no easy matter to procure his tonsent to this proposition. The promise of a liberal reward for the boy's service was the strongest inducement I could offer. It produced

In the city of Geneva, Switzerland, the desired result. Before leaving, I asked his name.

"Oh!" he replied, "they call me 'Gabrie' 'round this district. It makes very little difference about my surname. My wife died two years ago, and left me alone with this child, my only means of support."

"Victor came regularly to my studio. By the time the picture completed, I had become so deeply attached to the boy that I was loath to part with him. I conceived a plan which I determined to execute. I called on Gabriel and offered to educate his son if he would allow him to live with me altogether. This suggestion did not meet with his approval. I gave him a week in which to reconsider the matter. When I returned, he had decided in my favor, provided I would place at his disposal an exorbitant sum of money, and allow Victor to visit him once a week. There was no alternative. I agreed. Victor never failed to put in an appearance on Sunday afternoon, the day set aside for his weekly visit. Less than two months after he had taken up his abode with me, he went as isual to pay his respects to Gabriel, whom he found in a dying condition. the result of a quarrel with one of his associates. Calling the boy to his side, he told him between smothered gasps that he was not his father. "You are," he said, "the son of a wealthy American who, not long since, was summering in Luzerne. One day, I was passing the hotel where your father stopped, and saw you on the veranda. I watched my opportunity, stole you away, and left immediately for Paris where, so far, I have managed to escape justice.' At this point, he expired. Vichis own name or that of his supposed father."

"Why, what is wrong?" asked the artist, on perceiving that his friend S is a Semibreve, to it count four, betrayed emotion.

"Nothing," said Browning quickly. Your story recalls one I heard some years back. Proceed, however, I shall hear you to the end."

"For six months, Victor attended day school. During that time my health began to fail perceptibly. My physician advised me to quit Paris without delay, and seek some quiet spot where the absence of rush and would restore my worn-out frame to its normal condition. To part with Victor was indeed a sacriice; such sacrifices must, bowever. be made in the interest of a good cause. I placed him in a first-class boarding school, and retired to Genva, where I have since made my home. He wrote me regularly during his college career; and in the ummer, spent his vacation here. "How long since you have seen

"It is now nearly two years. I expect that he will take a trip this way during the coming season. When he completed his course, he entered a law establishment to take up that profession. I understand he is mak-

ing rapid progress." "By what name is he known?" "In deference to my wishes, he assumed my name. He is called Victor

Kingsley.' Charles Browning thanked the artist most cordially for his interesting story, then added:

"Now, I have a su for you. I-am-Victor's- father." An ambarrassing silence followed this announcement.

"I was the man." continued Mr. Browning, "who was summering in Luzerne with Mrs. B. and our only child, Victor. One day he disappeared. All efforts to find him proved fruitless. As a result, his mother pined away, and died in less two years, leaving me to endure my two-fold grief."

Tears streamed down the old artist's face. "I will accompany you to Paris," said he, "to be present

at the reunion." Next day, they started on their journey. It is needless to describe the scene that followed the meeting of father and son. Suffice it to say that Victor, at his father's request, severed his connections with Paris law firm, and decided to return with him to his home in Washingon. They persuaded Victor's benefactor to accompany them.

All three went to Geneva, Kingsley settled up his business, and in the course of a week was on his way to America with his

passed away, having lived but three years after leaving Europe. Many of his artistic productions adorn the walls of Mr. Browning's palatial residence. Hung in the main hallway is one which appeals to all lovers of art, and elicits universal admiration, the picture of ;"The Beautiful Beggar

Our Boys And Girls

A MUSICAL ALPHABET.

A for Andante, which means rather

B is for Bar, we must count as we go,

C for Crescendo, get loud by degrees, D for Da Capo, repeat if you please, E for the Exercise, played day by day,

F stands for Forte, as loud as you

G for Graziose, in soft singing style, H for two hands which we use all the while.

I is the Instrument, skillfully made, J for our Joy when we hear it well played, K is for Keys, black and white, as

you know. L is for Largo, most solemn and slow.

M for a Minim, just two in a bar, N for the Notes; what a number there are!

O stands for Opera, a musical play P for the Pedal, use cautiously, pray! tor, to this day, is in ignorance of Q stands for Quaver, in a bar there are eight.

R is a rest, count one while

T is a Trio, three voices, no more, U Una Corda, or played all in one,

V for Vivance, a time full of fun, W for Weber, whose music is fine X for Xeal, which just means to out-

shine. Y is a Youth who can play some nice things,

Z is a Zither, with many sweet

GROWING GIRLS.-How ambitious girls are in the matter of growing! How proud they are of an extra inch or five pounds' gain in weight! How they look forward to the time when they can turn up their hair and let down their skirts and be called "Miss So-and-So!" But there is another sort of growth, Home Fairies, more important than this. A fev inches more or less, a few pounds lighter or heavier, are matters small consequence. But it does make a difference if you do not reach your full stature in unselfishness and kindness and self-control. There are some women who have lived in the world many years, and yet their natures are as undeveloped along these lines as when they were little children Home is the very best gymnasium for encouraging this sort of growth There is no better place for growing patient and gentle and generous. In fact, the girl who is dwarfed in these things when she leaves home, is likely to remain a dwarf to the end of her days. How is it with you? Are you making any gain over a year ago, or are you satisfied to stand still? To be tall and strong and beautiful in body, and small and weak and unattractive in soul, is a poor ambition for any girl. Don't stop short of full-grown womanhood.

ONE THING that keeps young men down is their fear of work, says an exchange. They aim to find genteel occupations, so they can dress well and not soil their clothes and handle things with the tips of their fingers. They do not like to get their shoulders under the wheel and they prefer to give orders to others or figure as masters and let some one else do the drudgery. There is no doubt that indolence and laziness are the chief obstacles to success.

When we see a boy who has just secured a position, take hold of everything with both hands and "jump right into his work," as if he mean two friends who realized they had to succeed, we have confidence that to succeed, we have confidence that he will prosper. But, if he stands around and asks questions when told to do anything; if he tells you that this or that belongs to some other boy to do, for it is not his work; if Gibbons.

he does not try to carry out his orders in the correct way; if he wants a thousand explanations when asked to run an errand and makes his employer think that he could have done the whole thing himself- one feels like discharging such a boy on the spot, for he is convinced that he was not cut out for success. That boy will be a failure. There is no place in this century for the lazy man. He will be pushed to the wall.

THE CIGARETTE BOY .- Strange as it may appear there are scores of boys—Catholic boys attending schools -who smoke cigarettes on least fre quented streets and in out-of-the-way places after school hours. Every enny they receive at home is used in buying cigarettes. For the benefit of those who read this column we reproduce the following little story to illustrate how business men ignore the cigarette smoker. The story is as follows:-

The boy in search of a job turned up at supper time at his sister's house, looking rather disconsolate. "I didn't get nothing to do," said, shortly,

"I don't wonder if you used that kind of grammar," said his sister.

"That wasn't it; I had my company grammar on all right; 'twas something else and I'll tell Jim about it after supper. You'd spring the 'I told you so' game and make me tired."

Jim was the brother-in-law, had been a job-hunting boy himself not many years before. He was beck oned into the sitting-room immediately after rising from the table, and once there the door was shut by his wife;s youthful brother, who turned and said "I went to fourteen places to-day, Jim, and was turned down at every shot. I've read about such things in the Sunday School books and in the funny papers, but thought it was all gab. The people applied to didn't ask me if I lived with my mother; they didn't ask if I if I knew the city, and they didn't ask nothing at all that I expected them to ask me. The first thing four of them says was 'Hold up your hands,' while the others says 'Please let us look at your hands.' There was one look, and four of them says 'Go,' and the rest says, polite like 'We don't think we require your ser vices.

"What was the matter?" asked the sister's husband.

The boy held up the forefinger of his left hand, the inner side of which a yellow stain showed as far as the second knuckle, "That," he said simply.

"H'm," said the brother-in-law. 'the boss in our shop won't cigarette smoking either, but I didn't know things had gone as far as this. Why don't you quit?"

"I have; I quit last night. One of the people that said 'Go' called me back just as I got to the elevator and says, 'What makes you smoke igarettes?' 'I don't,' I says.

"There's some things worse than cigarette smokin,' he says.

"I quit last night, ' I told him. Then he grinned a little, and said that I might not be such a liar as he thought after all, but it was a fact that Chicago men had quit hiring cigarette kids, and that this was doing more to stop the habit than all the anti-cigarette leagues in the city. Then he says, 'You're sure you quit last night, are you? Well, you come back again in a week and show me your hands.'

"The stain'll wear off by that time, Jim, and I kinder think that feller'll give me a job."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

I regard woman's rights women and the leaders in the new school of female progress as the worst enemies of the female sex. They teach that which robs woman of all that is amiable and gentle, tender and at tractive, and which gives her nothing in return but masculine boldness and brazen effrontery. They art habitually preaching about woman's rights and prerogatives, but not a word to say about her duties and responsibilities. They withdraw her from those sacred obligations which properly belong to her sex and fill her with ambition to usurp a position for which neither God nor Nature ever intended her.— Cardinal

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

In the "Fortnightly Review," Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, a well known English advocate of workingmen's rights, has a very noteworthy article under the heading: "Pic Things Go Better Before Our Time?" Being a working man, and one who climbed up the ladder from its bottom rung, there is no doubt that this writer can speak well from experience. We are accustomed to hearing about "the good, old times," and to read of endless lamentations past conditions. Yet, with his sev enty-seven years of life. Mr. Holyoake answers his own question in the affirmative, and claims things go much better now than in olden times-or rather than in the middle of the last century.

He takes, for example, the ordinary making of a light. He calculates average consumption of that the matches is eight for each person. To produce eight lights by a tinder box would occupy fifteen minutes. With matches you can produce eight lights in two minutes. This is a saving of about eight hours in a year, or eight working days for a working man. In developing this theory he says that 'more dissensions arose over village pumps in a day than a dozen preachers could reconcile in a week; now the poorest house has a water tap which might be called moral, seeing the ill-feeling it prevents."

He tells how the first emigrants to America were six months on the passage, while now they can do it in weeks. and the mechanic can two now travel farther than could king a century ago.

It is interesting to note the various signs of improvement that he detects. A few of them will be interesting. He says:-

"The meanest hospital gives the poorest patient who enters it a hetter chance of life than the wealthy wrote a good hand; they didn't ask could once command. Pestilence is restrained, diseases are checked will, and sanitation is a public care Many mills and factories are palaces compared with what they Twelve or more hours a day was the ordinary working period, and wages, piece work and day work, were cut down at will. Education now can b had for working men's children for a small sum.

> "In the old times the working people got their news in a second hand way from sixpenny newspapers month old, now they can read the news every morning in a halfpenny paper before their employers are out of bed. Workmen at election times are no longer referred to as the 'swinish multitude.' Now a man can buy a better library for a few shillings than the middle class man possessed fifty years ago. Food is purer, health is surer, life is safe and lasts longer. Towns are brighter, means of recreation are multiplied, parks are increqsed and given

> to the people. "House owning has become possible to those whose fathers never thought it possible. Political and civil freedom has come in a measure to those who dwell in cottages and lodgings. Comfort has crept into a million houses where it never found its way before. The manners of the rich are better. Their sympathy with the people has increased. Their power of doing ill is no longer abso-

The writer of the foregoing was

born in 1817, and is now in 'his eighty-sixth year. He calculates his life of observation about seventy-six or seven years-since he was This old gentleman's life, which has been specially dedicated to the cause of the laboring classes, is fast draw ing to a close, and he was anxious to embody all his experiences in one important article, before withdrawing forever from the arena in which he had struggled beyond the allotted span. In closing his paper he recalls a sentence that appeared in President Roosevelt's speech, delivered at "If working people adhere Syracuse: to the policy of advancing their own honest interests without destroying others as rightfully engaged in seeking theirs, there is no degree of prosperity and of happiness to which they may not attain." After all, we find that this is the

great Cardinal principle, to advance heir own interests while refraining from any encroachment upon the rights of others. And this principle that the late Pontiff Leo XIII., enunciated in his famous cyclical upon Capital and Labor. So, in the end, do we find ever the conensus of opinion harmonizing with the doctrines of the Church.

Be courageous. Be independent. Only remember where the true courage and independence come from.

NEW TREATMENT OF CANCER.

A new treatment of cancer, which is believed at least to mark an important advance even if it does not prove to be a cure, was explained recently, before a meeting of the Abernethian Society of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, Eng., by Dr. Josse Johnson, a London physician who has been examining the methods ployed by Dr. Otto Schmidt, of Cologne. A few months ago the wife of a

well known millionaire learned that was suffering from cancer. An eminent London surgeon refused to operate, owing to the hopelessness of her case. She thereupon patient of Dr. Otto Schmidt, and derived so much benefit from h s treatrived so much benefit from his treat-Josse Johnson to investigate Schmidt's methods. The result of his observations was given recently.

"Dr. Schmidt's opinion," he said, is that cancer is conditional on the presence in the patient of a cancer parasite which produces a structural change in the cells of the part affect-There has been no difficulty in finding parsites associated with cer. Geyford in America, Plimmer in this country, and Schuler have all discovered and very fully described a comparatively large number of these parasites.

"The difficulty has been to decide which, if any, of them is the cause of cancer. Dr. Schmidt believes he has isolated the specific parasite. His explanation of the number of parasites associated with cancer is that they are one and the same, varying in shape and appearance under different conditions. By altering the conditions Dr. Schmidt says his parasite assumes all the different appearances which other searchers as several parasites.

"With this parasite Dr. Schmidt has done two things-he seems to have sterilized it with liquid air and he has also injected it into animals and developed a serum which has the power of destroying cancer cells. Sterilized parasites he used for one reatmenti which he calls actroi. Anmal serum he used for his second reatment, which he calls octroi. Anhas been carried out with the first method.

"He found on injecting the first preparation that in eight or ten ours the patient became feverish and cancerous, and the growth became painful and inflamed. Both preparations were tried on healthy persons, including Dr. Johnson, and produced no results. This is the strongest form. The serum is a more attenuated form, suitable for cases where the patient is much weakened."

According to Dr. Johnson, Dr. Schmidt has dealt with twenty-nine cases. In one of these the patient was proved, by not responding to the injection, not be suffering from cancer. An operation proved that the growths from which she suffered were not malignant.

Dr. Johnson described in detail the effects of these injections upon various patients. One was a woman who had undergone no fewer than six operations for removal of cancer of the breast. She had also a malignant growth on her forehead, which it was considered quite hopeless to attempt to remove. As a result Dr. Schmidt's treatment by injections, there was a great gain in the patient's general health and the growth on the forehead shrank to a mere scar

For the cure of cancer Dr. Schmidt requires three things:-Arrest of the process, removal of the growth and the fact that no vital organ has been seriously injured.

Dr. Johnson's conclusions as to the advantages of the treatment were thus summed up:-

"From the case quoted it would appear that the treatment reduces malignant tumors to the level of an innocent growth, and therefore limts their spreading powers and renders their removal effective."

Dr. Johnson put forward this treatment with the greatest reserve. He objected to its being at present called a cure. There is much to be done before that can be claimed, but Dr. Johnson is going to give the method a trial in England, and in the dis cussion which followed his in which many eminent medical re took part, the general feeling was that while a cautious reserve was ne-cessary in the face of so many previous disappointments in the field of cancer research, on the whole a case had been made out for a trial to be given to Dr. Schmidt's method.

a Regular Contributor.)

The London "Times," always anti-Irish and anti-Catholic. been warning Balfour and Wyndhan against the introduction of an Irish Education Bill. The University stumbling blocks-suggested by the "Times" amount simply to a threat that the Protestants of England will not support them at the polls. Here are some of the Thunderer's arguments:-

"The most serious aspect of the matter in the present uncertainty of party politics is the influence any scheme of the kind will probably exercise over elections in Ulster, Scotland, in Lancashire, and ir other parts of the United Kingdom, The endowment of a Roman Catholic college which would satisfy the Irish Bishops would revive the half-forgotten feuds of 1873. . . The Govern-ment . . . should hesitate long, under present conditions, before touching a question of so much doubt and difficulty."

But this is a double-edged sword that cuts both ways. What are the Catholics of England and Ireland going to be doing all this time? ... It they band together and declare that they will not vote for any candidate except the one who agrees to support this long-retarded measure, how will it be? This is something that the "Times" does not appear to take into its calculations.

Now as to the question of immedi ate elections after the next session, it is not quite too sure. The Chief Ministerial Whip has been indulging the hope that the general election be deferred till 1905 or 1906 While this postponement would demand a great deal of skillful management on the part of Balfour, still it would make it quite safe for the Government to venture its Irish University Bill, the promise of which Mr. Balfour has actually made. We know that with his reconstructed Calrnet Mr. Balfour will have to face a strong ordeal when Parliament meets. Especially so in the Lords when Devonshire, Goschen, Hereford and Burleigh get after the younger and newer members of the Cabinet. will the battle be keen-for there is no doubt that the food question, this terrible issue raised by Chamberlain. will monopolize the political arena. Still there will be a favorable opportunity, specially with the undivided support of the Irish party, to have the vexed question of adequate Catholic University education Ireland settled. No matter how the "Times" may rave, Mr. Wyndham is not likely to be disturbed by its threats nor changed by its warnings. Strange to say, like a local organ, the "Times" seems to be the londest organ in the country, and yet to be invariably on the losing side.

Not long since the Dublin corres pondent of the "Times" drew, large lines, a programme or project. such as he says the Government likely to adopt in regard to the Irish University. The following is a clear and brief summary of the kind of schedule-which certainly foreshed dows the Bill. It runs thus:-

"It is proposed to constitute University consisting of Trinity College, the Queen's College, Belfast, and a new Catholic college. The governing body of the Catholic college will probable be, as in the case of Trinity College, a Provost and a board of Senior Fellows, and in this body, the correspondent of Times' understands, Mr. Wyndham's scheme provides for initial lay control. The lay representation on the board will, he conjectures, amount to about four-fifths of the whole After the college is working order the proportions of the lay and clerical membership of the board will be decided by intellectual competition. The three colleges are to be largely self-contained and autonomous. The connecting link will be the Senate, which will possess only limited nowers: but a general visiting body is, it would appear, to be appointed by the Crown, for the purpose of seeing that discipline and the standard of examinations are properly maintained. The fees of the colleges will be equalized on a moderate scale. Each college will make its own arrangements for religious and other teaching, appoint its own professors and lecturers, and exmine for the University degrees. In a word, the aim of the Government will be assured by a healthy rivalry. The utmost freedom, compatible with the successful working of such a system, should be enjoyed by the differ-

The question now is, would such a scheme go to meet the views of the Protestant and Catholic elements in Ireland? Trinity College has suggested a counter scheme, whereby the Catholics would have to remain for all time in a position of inferiority in matters of education. It is reasonable to expect that no matter what scheme is propounded there will be faults to be found and ments to be made. But on the whole we are quite of the opinion of the Liverpool "Catholic Times," when it says:-

"The scheme is one which will, w are sure, receive the support of all who are desirous of seeing the Irish University problem satisfactorily solved. It goes without saying that many objections will be raised. Nothing is easier than to make objections. The business of the practical statesman is not to avoid them, but to meet the wishes of the people in a way which will secure the good of the greatest number. The opposi tion of the governing board of Trinity College to Mr. Wyndham's plan was to be expected. The College worked as a University, has so far been without competition, and institutions of long-standing are proverbially conservative. The point of the public to consider is whether Trinity College would be injuriously affected. So far as we can see it would not suffer in the slightest degree. Its selfgoverning powers would remain as they are at present. The establishment of the Queen's College, Belfast, and a Catholic college as constituent colleges of the University would simply stimulate study and research. It is to be hoped that Irish Protestants who are free from prejudice will agree with the 'Irish Times' in the opinion that the scheme is one which should commend itself to all moderate men.

At all events we have full confidence that the men who carried through the Irish Land Bill are able no matter how political parties may have fluctuated since, on other issues to bring to a successful termination, and to a generally satisfactory one, this second great question

Young Men in Business

"The great want of the day is the man who can put his ideas into practice." This thought, in an editorial of "The Saturday Evening Post" of February 28, is the basis of a series of articles on men who have learned how to put their ideas into tice. From the second article take the following extract:-

When a young man of average alility decides on a line of action and follows it out persistently, perseveringly and consistently, doggedly may be when he sticks to it through thick and thin, against opposition and against adverse criticism - when he calls to his assistance the experience and knowledge of trained minds and backs them up with the force vigor and enthusiasm of his youth he is sure to win-he must win.

While Louis G. Booth was strug gling along on a salary of \$8 a week n a wholesale jewelry-house as an ordinary stock clerk (whose duty was to know where to find cuffbuttons, watch chains, silver thimbles and various other items of merchandise kept in stock by the firm) he resolved to rise above the level of a mere wage-caner and to take his place as a business man among busi-

He admired his employer. He be lieved in his firm. He was confident that his best opportunity lor vancement was in connection their business. He studied one department after another. Everywhere he found other young men like himself (and older ones, too) through a certain routine of that had been mapped out for them by an expert-the head of that de-

He discovered that these men we heads of departments instead clerks because they could plan and execute their work better than one else in the department. It was clear that in order to rise above th level of clerkship he must be a petter clerk than the rest. But it equally clear that at the h every department was a man of ved ability who was likely to hold his position for life if he kept ahead of his fellows.

With this idea constantly before him he thought out a plan which created a new and successful department.

IRISH GRAVES.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

in former s of years, various clubs the of former city, friends, political associates, and hun dreds of sympathizers amongst the general citizens, proceeded in proces sion to the tomb of the late Honore Mercier, there sang a "Libera," prayed for the repose of the soul of the departed statesman, and retired with the intention of going again another year. There is something admirable and touching in this devotion to the memory of a man, and it is inspiring as well as consoling. To all these pilgrimages have lessons that should be carefully read and taken to heart. Whenever such an occasion arises we feel that a cloud of gloom hangs over our own head. It is not envy, certainly; but a senti ment arises that makes us wish that our own could be as true to and mindful of their great dead as are the French-Canadians in this particular instance. For we have eminent men whose ashes slumber very much undisturbed, in graves, tombs, and vaults of Cote des Neiges. But to none of them do we go on any special occasion. While awaiting the ceremonies of Sunday, the first of November, at the ceme tery we rambled off in the direction of Mercier's tomb, and there noted the crowns, crosses, and anchors of flowers that were placed as tokens o a great remembrance. In going there we passed by that series of vaults leading towards his last resting place. Over one of them we read on simple word, carved on a white mar-ble slab, "McGee." As we paused before that tomb, and breathed an humble "Ave," we could not help contrasting the silence and neglect before us, with the hum of approaching hundreds that were coming to the third vault up the hill.

Leaving the spot we turned along the pathway and counted many a grave and monument that told of great Irish Catho-lic benefactors of the institutions of our city, whose memory is only conserved in dusty account books, and we felt how sad it was that they should remain unnamed and unvisited-even by those whom they had most benefitted during their lives.

It seems to us that what can be done by one section of the people can equally be done by another one and that nothing is needed but to have the suggestion made, to have an annual pilgrimage to the graves of a few, at least, of our most representative dead. They are to be counted by the score; men who once represented us in public life and in the great marts of commerce; men who climbed the ladder of prosper ity and with every upward brought our people higher and high er; men who gave thousands of dollars to educate a whole generation, to build our churches, erect schools, aid our homes of benevolence and give an impetus to all our reli gious and national undertakings. s surely not too much to ask they should be remembered in a more tangible, a more practical manner than has heretofore been the case. In giving this hint and makeffect of the feelings experienced on the occasion to which we refer. have many patriotic societies and amongst them surely there can be found one to give such a moven an impetus. All that would be have the wheel started, and the ac complishment of such a grateful and patriotic work would be merely

HEROISM OF A PRIEST

In the worst accident that has occurred in the building of the rapid transit tunnel ten men were killed throughout the night the priest and last Saturday night by a cave-in fol- he stayed by the dying."- Catholic lowing a blast. Many thousand tons

RAILROADS.

CRAND HUNK BORA

INTERNATIONAL LIMITED " daily a mily at Toronto at 4.47 p.m., Hamilton 5.40 p.m., agara Falls. Ont., 7.05 p.m., Buffalo 8.20 p.m., adon 7.40 p.m., Detroit 9.30 p.m., Chicago 7.20

REDUCEDFARES

WESTERN AND PACIFIC POINTS

Until Nov. 30, 1903, Colonist fares from
MONTREAL to
Sentile, Victoria, Vancouver, Portinnd, Rossland,
Ver, Portinnd, Rossland,
Spokane.

Spokan

CITY TICKET OFFICES, 37 3t. James Street Telephones Main 460 & 461, and Bonaventure Station

CANADIAN PACIFIC

One Way Second Class Tickets on Sale until November 30th, 1903, from

\$48 90 Montreal to Nelson, Ross land, Vancouver Victoria Seattle, Tacoma, Wash. and Portland Ore. \$46.40 Montreal to Spokane \$43.90 - Montreal to Denver. Colorado Springs, Pueblo Helena, Butte and Anaconda.

Proportionately low rates to othe points. Ottawa Sleeper leaves Windson

Station every night at 10 10 P.M. SPRINGFIELD, Mass. Through Coach irom Windsor St., 7.45 p.m. daily except Sunday

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

FRANK J. CURRAN. LOUIS E. CURRAN Curran & Curran

Barristers and Solicitors, Comm'rsfor Quebec & Newfoundland.

SAVINGS' BANK CHAMBERS, 180 St. James Street.

Phone Main 127. R. F. QUIGLEY.

Ph D., L.L.D., K.C., ADVOCATE, BARRISTER and SOLICITOR. Member of the Bars of New Brunswick

-WITH-Brosseau Lajoie and Lacoste.

Advocates and Barristers-at-) av PLACE D'ARMES, Montreal

of rock fell in in a length of thirty feet, about two blocks below where the tunnel comes out on the surface level at the junction of Nagle, Eleventh and Speedway avenues, just north of Fort George.

In the foreground of the picture of the disaster, never to be forgotten by those who saw it, was a priest, a heroic figure in the red, light of the tunnel lamps. He was the Rev. Thomas F. Lynch, of St. Elizabeth's Church, which stands within half a mile af the scene o the disaster. News of the accident was quick to reach Father Lynch. and he was among the first to ar

rive at the mouth of the tunnel. Through the semi-darkness of the tunnel, ankle deep in mud, he hurahead. The cries of tortured men pinned down by the jagged rocks guided him. Fearlessly pushing on, stumbling over boulders and scattered timbers, Father Lynch safely reached the fearful tangle of rocks and men.

Under one great boulder three men were pinned. One lay dead, hanging head downward. Another was alive, but unconscious, while the third sufferer, with legs crushed, tossed his arms in agony, Father Lynch the man and unhesitatingly climbed the shaky rocks toward him. shouts of rescuers were hushed as the priest prayed for the dying man.

Taking a crucifix from his breast poor fellow. Clutching the crucifix dying man pressed it to his breast as Father Lynch administered the last sacraments of the Church.

To every one of the sufferers within reach Father Lynch carried conso lation and prayer. They tried to whisper last messages, but they spoke in Italian and he could not understand them. Finally a young laborer in the party of rescuers volunteered to act as interpreter,

DENTIST

Walter C. Kennedy, Dentist,

883 Dorobester Street.

Corner Mansfield

S.CARSLEY Co.

FOOTWEAR. FASHIONABLE

Equal values for the prices quoted have yet to be brought to

LADIES' BOX CALF LACED BOOTS, with good heavy sole for Fall wear, LADIES' BLACK DONGOLA KID LACED BOOTS, Louis XV. heels, LADIES' BOX CALF LACED BOOTS, Blucher style, Goodyear welt, mile tary heel, Per pair.

(Store No. 1, Notre Dame street side, Ground Floor.)

WALKING SKIRTS.

Smart successful styles, and sold at such reasonable prices as to discourage all thoughts of home dressmaking.

LADIES' HEAVY ALL WOOL FRIEZE WALKING SKIRTS, made in the test style, with box seams, 6-inch flounce, finished with several rows of tailor tching. They come in Oxford and Black. Special.

LADIES' EXTRA QUALITY BLACK AMAZON CLOTH WALKING

Men's Clothing that will Pass Every Test

As stylish as anything the custom-tailor can supply; as well made, as well finished, quite as fine fabrics used throughout, workmans ip that has no occasion to shrink from a comparison And for the equal result we offer there is less to pay.

MEN'S G)tAY ENGLISH TWEED SUITS, made in sacque style, cket, single-breasted vest with collar, lined with farmer's satin. A

Suit, for State of the same of the state of

LADIES' CORSETS.

Figures of every description will find the Corset to fit within The Big How attractive the values really are an inspection alone will demon-Store's stocks.

RAFFIA GRASS WORK

LADIES' NECKWEAR

LADIES' GLOVES.

... S. CARSLEY CO.

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

137,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF

Announced one week ago has already proven a boon to many purchasers during the past week in low prices and large discounts.

We expect a lively time during the next two weeks of our un-

CURTAINS, RUGS, BEDS, MATTRESS and BEDDING. THOMAS LIGGET, ST. CATHERINE STREET

Richelieu and Ontario Mavigation Company Miagara, to the 802'



AMERICA'S INCOMPARABLE SCENIC AND PLEARSUE ROUTE atial Rochester, Kingston fagnificent Paintial Rocheston and intermediate Portional Steamers Clayton and Intermediate Portion and Intermediate Portion of the Internet Painting of the Internet Paint THE MANOIR RICHELIEU

MONTREAL (the Metropolis of Canada Where connection is made for sool and refreshing ride to the famous old walled city of QUEBEC (America's Gibraltar)

nery of this remarkable river is unequalled for a sopen for charter for Pilgrimages and Execution

THE TADOUSAG

SATURDAY, NO GREAT ARCH

"CR

ROM time to have commence for the "True 6 the readers son pressions, from eloquen great subject of art, ar Catholic art. Of cou speak of art in genera its forms, all its vario ing, sculpture, mouldi ure and design—and in do I find that the Cath has produced the grea while she was ever the ther of art and letters.

of philosophy. From the close of the almost the middle of the turies there lived a m whose genius had revive art of the Greeks and R domain of architecture, monument-even as St. Rome is that of Angeloof the Cathedral of Flo name of this man was I elleschi. He was born ir the year 1377, and died city, in the year 1446. almost seventy years of performed wonders as fa volutionizing of architect cerned. A few words of ical character may not place, before we turn to count of the mighty chan about by the chisel and I

Brunelleschi was the so

ary, and his father inten

Florentine.

should follow the same But he gave evidence of mechanical instinct an that he was apprenticed smith. In those days the goldsmith demanded a th quaintance with the arts. became a very good trades der to perfect himself in 1 made special studies in perspective and geometry. to Rome in his younger o just budding into manhood he familiarized himself works of ancient architect took the secret resolution the older classical style died out in Italy. Compet work of completing the Ca Florence, when he had ret his sojourn' of study in I plan was approved, and t did not live to see the cor his great work, still he ea himself imperishable fame. ola, which is one of the of architecture, is larger of St. Peter's in Rome, and the largest in the whole w other of the imperishable n to his genius is the Pitti Florence. And over Italy found a number of churches and executed by this great architect-and all of them els that have inspired thous his time. So much for the career of Brunelleschi; we take a glimpse at the chan style of architecture that h The Roman Empire reac zenith of its glory in the age; when peace reigned sup the arts flourished in all fection. From the Mantua sang Virgil, and Horace tu lyre and sang the odes that go travelling The magic of Cicer quence had awakened the ec Forum; the painters, and architects vyed with es in glorifying Caesar and th

structed. With the decline o uchitecture, like all other s gan to decay and the splende man idea sensibly dir Through successive periods t man school sank lower and and while the architecture fiddle Ages was taken from Greek and Roman models, th rinciples which had been th and glory of the Grecian an periods was either entirely was misunderstood by ndary minds that arose

But the decline came; the

areers of Nero, Caligula, D

and that long series of deg

and turn back the tide of lux

was sapping the foundations

mightiest fabric that the adr

e genius of man had e

was nothing in

degenerating Caesars

There were various stylemore or less transitionary

ARCHITECT

By "CRUX."

Catholic art. Of course, when

speak of art in general I include all

its forms, all its various modes of expression—drawing, painting, etch-

ing, sculpture, moulding, architect-

ure and design—and in each of these

do I find that the Catholic Church

has produced the greatest masters.

while she was ever the fostering mo-

ther of art and letters, of music and

From the close of the fourteenth to

almost the middle of the fifteenth cen-

turies there lived a man in Italy

whose genius had revived the ancient

art of the Greeks and Romans, in the

domain of architecture, and whose

monument-even as St. Peter's of

Rome is that of Angelo-is the dome

name of this man was Filippo Brun-

elleschi. He was born in Florence in

the year 1377, and died in the same

city, in the year 1446. During the

almost seventy years of his life he

performed wonders as far as the re-

volutionizing of architecture is con-

cerned. A few words of a biograph-

ical character may not be out of

place, before we turn to a brief ac-

count of the mighty changes brought

about by the chisel and pencil of this

Brunelleschi was the son of a not-

ary, and his father intended that he

should follow the same profession.

But he gave evidence of so much

mechanical instinct and ingenuity

that he was apprenticed to a gold-

smith. In those days the trade of a

quaintance with the arts. The boy

became a very good tradesman. In or-

der to perfect himself in his trade he

made special studies in sculpture.

perspective and geometry. He went

to Rome in his younger days, when

just budding into manhood, and there

he familiarized himself with the

works of ancient architecture, and

took the secret resolution to revive

the older classical style which had

died out in Italy. Competing for the

work of completing the Cathedral of

Florence, when he had returned from

his sojourn of study in Rome, his

plan was approved, and though he

did not live to see the completion of

his great work, still he earned for

himself imperishable fame. The cup-

ola, which is one of the triumphs

of architecture, is larger than that

of St. Peter's in Rome, and was then

the largest in the whole world. An-

other of the imperishable monuments

to his genius is the Pitti palace at

Florence. And over Italy are to be

found a number of churches, designed

and executed by this great Catholic

architect-and all of them are mod-

els that have inspired thousands since

his time. So much for the personal

career of Brunelleschi; we will now

take a glimpse at the change in the

style of architecture that he effected.

The Roman Empire reached the

zenith of its glory in the Augustan

the arts flourished in all their per-

fection. From the Mantuam grove

sang Virgil, and Horace turned his

odes that go travelling down the

quence had awakened the echoes of

in glorifying Caesar and the Gods.

But the decline came; the tyrannic

careers of Nero, Caligula, Dometian,

was nothing in paganism to meet and turn back the tide of luxury that

as sapping the foundations of the

mightiest fabric that the administra-

gan to decay and the splendor of the

ough successive periods the Ro-

while the architecture of th

les which had been the basis

iddle Ages was taken from old

reek and Roman models, the strong

nd glory of the Grecian and Roman

ods was either entirely lost or

was misunderstood by the sec-ary minds that arose.

nan school sank lower and lower,

architecture, like all other arts,

ted. With the decline of Rome,

idea sensibly diminished.

man had ever con

degenerating Caesars.

that long series of degenerated

and architects vyed with each

lyre and sang the immortal

The magic of Cicero's elo-

Forum; the painters, sculptors

age, when peace reigned su

goldsmith demanded a thorough

Florentine.

The

of the Cathedral of Florence.

of philosophy.

A GREAT

Y Co. LIMITED OTWEAR.

Y, NOV. 14, 1903.

yet to be brought to avy sole for Fall wear rs, Louis XV. heels, e, Goodyear welt, mili

......82 85

IRTS. ich reasonable prices smaking.

SKIRTS, made in the several rows of tailor CLOTH WALKING

Every Test can supply; as well ics used throughout,

Will

ss to pay. sacque style, chest er's satin. A Swell the present. The table for the result. le style, lined with \$9.10

IES' GLOVES.

ctive the values really

Gloves—"The Coun-k, white, tan, mode, rown, green and blue, stud fasteners. Sizes

S' NECKWEAR

Co. LIMITED mes Street. Montrea

H OF

oven a boon to many nd large discounts.

wo weeks of our un-

and BEDUING.

APIRE BUILDING 2474 and 2476 ATHERINE STREET

S" Diagara, 802"

PLEARSUE ROUTE hester, Kingston ton and Intermediate Port across Lake Ontario, a tri-ry of the Thousand Islands the g exciting descent of all the

ropolis of Canada for gool and refreshing ni ca's Gibraltar)

Tadousce and Points on the river is unequalled for will represent the results of the results of

There were various styles, all of a aore or less transitionary character. hey were called by names, but only such were they designated and are hey remembered. The Latin, the By-

zantine, the Lombard, the Saxon, the Norman, the Romanesque, were all known as the old or the roundarched Gothic. During these different stages of decline barbaric hordes from the North invaded the Roman Empire; Hun, Vandal, Goth, and Visigoth poured in upon the most eautiful provinces of the Empire, and before their invading forces the legions were crushed, and the torch of the Vandal was lit to destroy the greatest works of art that a prior civilization had created. But when Constantine transferred the 'seat of Empire to Byzantium, and called the ROM time to time, since I city by the Bosphorus Constantin have commenced to scribble for the "True Witness," I have sought to bring before the readers some choice exople, the architectural treasures left by the ancients were freely used by the Greeks, who again turned cessfully to the cultivation of the ons, from eloquent pens, on the arts. Then came the Byzantine school, with its crowning glory- the great subject of art, and especially of dome.

In Italy, after the sixth century, the old Gothic, or painted style, was introduced, the essential element which was the painted arch. With the so-called reformation came the gradual abandonment of the painted arches. It was only when the fifteenth century dawned upon Italy that we find the old classic style with all its perfections, combined with the Byzantine dome, to constitute the very perfection of architectural design; and this was the work of the subject of this brief sketch to Brunelleschi belongs the glory of the initiative taken, the results of which have been so wonderful

SUCCESS OF LIFE

We all seek success; and are all ambitious to triumph in life's affairs. Yet we fail, or we succeed, and often we cannot tell exactly why such has been the result of all our desires, ambitious and endeavors. Last week subject was admirably treated by a Catholic contemporary, and the article, though brief, appears cover most of the ground. What we like most in this brief article is the fact that the writer of it does not depend, or rather make success pend, upon circumstances only. They who blame, or who give credit to circumstances, are more ar less fatalists. They look to chance, to luck, to fortune, more than to the Providence that is unquestionably and with whom man must count in the affairs of life. Here are the comments to which we refer:-

"Success in the affairs of this world depends upon certain virtues and qualifications as well as favorable cumstances and a kind Providence. The success referred to is that associated with an upright, honorable life, not marred by conduct or action unbecoming a gentleman and

"Men who have attained distinction in their respective vocations, or accumulated wealth, or placed themselves by their own honest efforts in a state of independence, or who are influential in the commercial or political field, or who earn an income in proportion to their necessary exenses, are considered successful men.

"But the biographer or student of philosophy is oftentimes puzzled to understand how one man prospered whilst his confrere with equal abilities and similar circumstances was ansuccessful. Why some became opulent, whilst others with like opportunities were wretched.

'Men may be as Shakespeare wrote: 'Masters of their fate,' but the fault is 'not in our stars, but in ourselves that we are underlings. Success in some instances may not be due to superior knowledge and ability, but to tact, energy and enterprise. Misfortune may be caused by the habit of procrastination, which restrains ability.

"There is a time, yea, a moment, when success was a sure prospect, but let that moment be lost and the opportunity is gone.' This commen s beautifully expressed in these lines of Shakespeare: 'There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken in the flood leads to fortune: omitted all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries.

"In some cases success in busines as promoted by a courteous, preature and politeness have a magne ic or hypnotic effect upon our ow-creatures, whereas apathy ess may repel them. Thus it is that some men often hide their talents and mar their usefulness by un-

manners or rough exterior. This last remark is one that is ed on daily examples. We hear so ften that a man has a good heart, but a rough appearance, or manner. That may be true—but it would pay him better to mask the roughness and to "wear his good heart on his

It is not my purpose, says Rev. its parents be not a member. John F. Noll, to scold those Catholics who have already cast their with a Protestant or an infidel, for except in very few instances, they secretly concede that it was the mistake of their lives. Many Catholics, who before marriage could see wrong in the step in their case, have told me that they would never do it

And as to the unmarried, I shall not write them a sermon, for they have a real horror for sermons mixed marriages, and on account of this horror, they seldom give an attentive ear to the reasons for the Church's strict position regarding such marriages. My purpose, then, will be merely to enumerate some of these reasons in a manner plain and convincing to everyone whe will use his "thinking powers" a little

1. First of all let me say that it is God Himself who will not tolerate mixed marriages and the Church explains and enforces His will. Even in the Old Testament, mention of God's prohibition of mixed marriages is so frequent that it would occupy too much space quote all passages. I shall mention only a few:

"Thou shalt not take of their daughters (unbelievers) a wife for thy son."-Exod. 34:16.

"If you will embrace the errors of hose nations and make marriages with them, know you for a certainty, that they shall be a pit and a nare in thy way."-Joshua 23:12. "You have transgressed mething forbidden), taking strange

wives to add to the sin of Israel."-Esdras 10:10.' "We have sinned against our God nd have taken strange wives."-I Esdras 10:1. Read the whole chapter 10, of the First Book of Esdras to see how mixed marriages were viewed by faithful Jews.

If God Himself forbade such mixed alliances in the Old Law, when marriage was only a natural contract, how much more reason is there for such prohibition now, that Christ has raised this contract to the rank of things most holy? For Christians marriage is now a sacrament, representing and effecting a union and intended to sanctify those who enter it. It can only be such a holy union where faith marries faith where both parties are under the dominion of God's Church.

3. No law is more reasonable and charitable than the law forbidding mixed marriages. We are on earth to work for Heaven; that is sure And most people must do that work as husbands and wives, as fathers and mothers, in other words, in the marriage state. Wherefore their marriage should put no obstacle in the vay; it should rather help them. But when a Catholic marries a Protestant, he does put an obstacle in the way. If I want God's blessing on my married life, I must not break His law whilst entering it; I should rather endeavor to have God present at the marriage ceremony. He is not present at a mixed marriage, for He forbids such. God cannot be inconsistent.

4. In marriage, husband and wife become one moral person. They must endeavor to sanctify each other. This cannot be done in a mixed marriage for how can there be harmonious cooperation toward salvation? The cannot even speak and think alike about their duties to God. A mixed marriage makes a "house divided against itself." In marriage man must have a "helpmate like unto himself" especially in religion, since thereby he strives to bring about the 'one thing necessary."

5. When a man and woman enter narriage, they must be ready to become father and mother. Then on the Catholic devolves the very strict duty of bringing aithful members of the Catholic Church. Need I tell you that this is rarely accomplished where one party is a Protestant? I say rarely, for I admit that some few instances might e referred to.

'Statistics will show better than any argument what poor Catholics the offspring of mixed marriages become. The Literary Digest of a year ago quoted statistics gleaned from a house to house canvass, as follows: Where both father and mother were Catholics, 92 per cent of the grownup children are Catholics, but in

nixed marriages only 34 per cent of the children go to church at all.

That means that two-thirds of the children of mixed marriages are lost to God's Church, and I might say,

Can you believe that God will bless such unions when they tend to pull

down rather than build up His Kingdom? "Thy Kingdom come," (increase) is what we pray for. God's Kingdom would diminish fast, as statistics show, did the Church permit mixed marriages.

6. Where husband and wife differ in religion, the child must generally be trained in doubt, not in faith. The child can hardly bring itself to believe that membership in the Catholic Church is so necessary if one o

7. What if the Catholic party should die whilst the children still young? The Protestant party must now see that the children be instructed in the Catholic faith, that they attend to their religious duties, etc. Even if the Protestant party do this, the children will take little in terest when the surviving parent does not practice what he or preaches and inculcates.

8. The non-Catholic party in mixed marriage either is opposed to the Catholic religion, or he is indifferent about all religion, or he is disposed toward the Catholic religion. Now, if he be opposed to the true religion, he is surely not pleas-ing to God; if he be indifferent about all religion he is not pleasing to God; if he be disposed toward the Catholic religion, as long as he defers entering the Church, he is pleasing to God. So where is there any mixed marriage that pleases God?

9. The plainest reason for God's. and consequently the Church's prohibition of mixed marriages is that wants marriage entered into from holy, pure, supernatural motives. You are not actuated by such motives when you marry one not of the faith. Your reason for marrying a Protestant is, say his good looks his means, or even his pleasing, kind disposition; it may be he is "just according to your taste." What does God care for all this, if his soul is not right, if his mind will not accept the truth and his will be not disposed to keep God's laws?

God wants faith to marry faith grace to marry grace. Grace is everything with God. If the beauty of God's image, by grace, be not on the soul, all the other good habits, fine qualities of that person taken together will not satisfy God. Now mixed marriages grace seldom marries grace; for if the non-Catholic be not baptized he is not in grace even if he be baptized he is most probably not in grace.

10. Of course, many Catholics who might be keeping company with non-Catholics believe that in their case things will go all right after marriage. I speak for their best in terests when I say, be careful; do not deceive yourselves. Others have thought the same thing but have beome sadly disappointed. Remember that our lives will be happy or unhappy precisely as God wants them to be; and remember too, that the devil is also very much interested in your marriage. You may later have to confess: "The serpent, deceived

But do not converts often result from mixed marriages? Not half as requently as apostates. The non-Catholic should become a convert before marriage and take plenty of time, too, to acquaint himself with the teachings and practices of the

NEW PATENT LAW.

The new law, assented to August 13, 1903, empowers the Commissioner of patents to place certain patents under the Compulsory License System in lieu of the actual manufacture of the patented article, provided application is made before February 13th, 1904, in cases of patents granted before August 13th last.

The patents which are likely to be placed under the Compulsory License System are for: an art or process mprovements on a patented invention, when both patents are not held by the same persons; appliances or apparatus used in connection with railways, telegraph, telephone. and der the control of the public or large corporations, which are manufactured or constructed only to order, and are not according to custom carried in stock.

The cost of preparing and filling a der is ten dollars (\$10.00) in all or-

(Information furnished by Messrs Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington

Symington's EDINBURGH T

COFFEE ESSENCE

ON BOOKS,

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

Our readers may remember the sensational stories that filled the press of last year in regard to Guiseppe Musolino the Calabrian bandit, whose wonderful exploits ended in his famous trial at Lucca. It may be remembered that he was only twentysix years of age, and that he had during the last four or five years of his wild career defied the law and held all the authorities at bay, piling up the record of his murders to a fearful height. A volume has just been published in Italian entitled "Biographia d un Bandito," written by two very serious university professors, one of Rome and the other of Genoa, and which deals with life of this notorious bandit. However, it is a book that would be a surprise to almost all who read it. It is dedicated to Professor Cesare

Lombrose, of the University of Turin. The very first question one is prompted to ask is "why should such serious men dabble in dime-novel style of sensationalism?" The titl of the work and the well known character and deeds of the hero thereof, would lead a reader to suppose that there would be some blood-curdling accounts of the depradations of the bandit and stories of his sensational and hair-breadth escapes in the mountains of Calabria. But, if such be the anticipations, certainly the disappointment must be great. For the general reader there are

ome chapters of interest that treat of the social, economic and moral onditions of Calabria. But the main aim of the work is of a totally different character. To give an idea of its purport, we may quote words of an eminent American reviewer as to the means taken by the wo professors to secure material for their volume. This writer says :-During the time of Musolino's detention at Lucca, pending his trial, the authors of this study were given free access to the delinquent, and he appears to have found diversion in their visits and in the minute examinations to which they subjected him. With the help of tabular statements and of diagrams they chronicle the details of Musolino's physical and mental organism, and precise measurements of his person, record o pulse, and temperature, photographic reproduction of finger-prints, character of his reflec muscular actions and the classification of the subject matter of his dreams through a long series of consecutive nights. The layman, after a careful reading will be likely to consider that this mass of painfully gathered data goes to show that Musoliono exhibited no abnormal traits, and was far from appearing a monster of wickedness to an ordinary acquaintance. He seems like a perfectly normal human being, with no lust of blood-only he has the undeveloped moral sense that is characteristic, for example, of the Indian in his savage state; and Calabria is well known to have lagged behind the rest of the world in mo rai as in material development, entirely moral, and t education alone. The bandit had occasional attacks of epflepsy, and, be ides the careful investigation of the facts in his individual case, the authors have inquired into the prevalence of epilepsy in Calabria, both absolutely and in comparison with other parts of Italy. The results are brought to bear on the fact that Calabria exceeds all other parts of the Italian realm in crimes ence, and in actual homicide is exceeded only by Socily."

The practical results of this pecu-

liar work are few, but of them there is one that stands out in great prominence; it is the conclusion education, has more to do with the formation of the man than physical or mental defects. Of course by education is meant not school instruction, but also family environment, the atmosphere of home influence, and the religious inculca tion that is a predominant . feature n all true education. Physical deficiencies are not necessarily of the greatest importance; and mental ackings may be overcome by proper education, unless they be of a char-acter to place the individual in the hat the question is not in regard to hese exceptions, but rather the or-linary luman being, that sets out.

strength of faculties. The home education is the first great influence the moulding of that person's future; then come in succession all the subsequent steps on the pathway of ordinary education. If then the predominating force of religious influence pe not felt, there is but a poor hance that the individual can develop into a good and useful citizen. The moral faculties are in the balance and from the outset either the good or the evil weights will load the scales with preponderance on one or the other side. If the evil outweighs the good from the very start the effort to regain the equil! brum and to make the scales swing in the other direction is necessarily great, and often futile, because too jate.

Here again we find ourselves face to face with the most serious question of the hour-that of education, and its influence upon the coming generation. We also find ourselves brought in touch with the unceasing preachings of the Church, which insist upon religious and secular cducation being combined and made to go hand in hand. They are both of an absolute necessity; and whosoever seeks to divorce them, be it io the name of the State, or of society, or of anything else, merely works for the destruction of the rising generation, and for the creation of a citizenship of the Musolino character rather than one of the higher more stable and more perfect class. If this work of the Roman and Genoese professors had no other result than to prove in a scientific manner, based upon experiments in a individual instance, the grave need of religious and true education for the rising generation, it would not be a vain or fruitless work. The subject is unique, but the treatment thereof is still more unique. It was, as the professors thought, an admirable opportunity to force the world to conclusions similar to those that the Church has been, for all time, and under all circumstances, preaching and they have certainly succeeded to a goodly extent—the work will probably be translated into English and French.

THE MONTH OF THE DEAD.

(By "Una," Mary A. Ford.)

Oh, pray, pray for the dead! Kneel in thought where the withered grasses

Rustling sway o'er a once bright head: ummer dies, and the dying flowers Sigh, "Remember your loved and

dead," Fading, fluttering, whirling, failing, Leaves come down with a sob of

Come to cover the dear ones lying Under the cold November rain-Cold as clay when the soul has fled,

Oh, pray, pray for the dead! Oh, pray, pray for the dead!

Every second Death is calling, Dear ones fall like the autumn leaves; Where's the grove that has lost no

garland? Where's the home where no mourner grieves?-

Barred from glory, are doomed to Voiceless, helpless. Oh, you loved

them! Beg our Father to call them home-Home from suffering, darkness, dread; Oh, pray, pray for the dead!

Oh, pray, pray for the dead! Pray for those whom the yawning billows

Swallowed down in their fearful wrath, Those who, scorched by the breath

of fever. Fell like grass in the mower's path,

Those who dropped by the way unnoticed, Those who died in rne battle's din, All are loved by our Lord, and holy, All must suffer who stoop to sin:

Plead for rest for each weary head, Oh, pray, pray for the dead! Oh, pray, pray for the dead! Buried friends, can we e'er forget

You who felt for our weal or woe? God be with you, our silent sleepers, Lying under the turf so low, Useless, vain is our weak bewailing Vain are murmur and sob and tear;

What, oh, what can our grief avail you.

Lifeless dust that was once so dear?

Hark! a sigh from each lowly bed;

Oh, pray, pray for the dead!

A good character is the best tomb stone. Those who loved you, and were helped by you, will remember you when forget-me-nots are withered. Carve your name on hearts, and not on marble.

漢字漢字漢字漢字漢字漢字漢字漢字漢字漢字漢字漢字漢字漢字漢字 THE IMMACULATE GONCEPTION JUBILEE.

Pope Leo XIII. had at heart the celebration, in a worthy manner, of the fiftieth anniversary of the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. It was on the 8th December, 1854, that Pius IX., of glorious memory, defined that con-soling and beautiful dogma. Next the celebration will take place the 8th December. In connection therewith Rome has issued some official documents, consisting of Pope Leo XIII. letter of last May, to the Cardinals, and of the general programme, as approved by the Commission of Cardinals appointed to study the matter. The following are

LETTER OF HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII.

To Our Beloved Sons, Vincenzo Cardinal Vannutelli, Mariano Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro, Domenico Cardinal Ferrata, Giuseppe Calasanzio Cardinal Vives:

Lord Cardinals-From many sides evidence has been manifested to Us of an earnest desire on the part of the faithful to celebrate with extraordinary solemnity the fiftieth anniversary of the Dogmatic Definition of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. How dear to Our Heart this desire has been may well be imagined. Devotion to the Mother of God not only has been from Our tender years among Our most cherished affections, but it is for Us one of the most potent means of defence granted by Providence to the Catholic Church. At all times and in all trials and persecutions the Church has had recourse to Mary and in her has ever found solace and protection. And now that the days which we live are so stormy and so full of menace for the Church herself, We are rejoiced and stimulated to hope when We see the faithful seizing the auspicious opportunity presented by this fiftieth anniversary turn with an unanimous impulse of love and confidence to Her who is invoked as the Help of Christians. This longed-for fiftieth anniversary is rendered all the dearer to Us, too, by the fact that We are the only survivor of all the Cardinals and Bishops who gathered around Our predecessor at the promulgation of dogmatic decree. But, as it is Our wish that the anniversary celebrations shall have the stamp of greatness befitting this Rome of Ours, and be of such a kind as to serve as a stimulus and guide for the devotion of the Catholics of the whole world, We have determined to form a Commission of Cardinals whose care it will be to regulate and direct them. You, Lord Cardinals, We appoint as bers of this Commission. And in the certainty that through your wise care, Our own earnest desires those of the people will be fully real-

Blessing as a pledge of heavenly fav-From the Vatican, May 26, 1103.

ized. We impart to you the Apostolic

LEO XIII., POPE.

GENERAL PROGRAMME APPROV-ED BY THE COMMISSION OF CARDINALS

The principal celebrations which it is intended to promote on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary Dogmatic Definition of the Im ulate Conception of Mary Most Holy, are the following:

1. Special solemn functions in the Patriarchal Basilica of St. Peter in Rome, where the proclamation of the Dogma was made, and in the Basilica of St. Mary Major. Representa tives from all the countries in the world will be invited to assist at these functions

A universal Marian Congress to be held in Rome on the occasion of the festivities on lines to be laid down in a special regulation.

3. The formation of a Marian Library, composed of publications treating of the Blessed Virgin. These publications will be offered to the Sume Pontiff as a tribute of Christian intelligence and devotion to the Mother of God, and they will constitute a perennial monument in Rome to Mary Most Holy.

Sacred Missions during the year 04 as a worthy and devout prepar-ton for the celebrations in honor f the Immaculate Virgin,

First Communions celebrated a more elaborate preparation and

our readers are already aware, greater solemnity during the course of the year 1904

6. Spiritual Exercises arranged especially for the benefit of the members of Catholic associations in preparation for the feasts of 1904.

7. Numerous devout pilgrimages to the most privileged shrines of Mary Most Holy in the different countrie during the year 1904.

8. Religious services on the 8th of every month, beginn ng with Decem ber 8th, 1903, with the view of better preparing the souls of the faithful by prayer and the frequenting of the sacraments for the great solemn ity. In Rome these functions take place principally in the Patriarchal Basilica of St. Mary Major; elsewhere in such churches as shall be designated for the purpose by the local ecclesiastical authorities.

9. Special prayers will be offered up to the Blessed Virgin for the happy preservation of the glorious Pontiff Leo XIII., Sole Survivor of the Cardinals and Bishops present at the solemn Definition.

10. Some special charitable work will be proposed for different, places according to the respective needs of each, and solemn suffrages will be offered for the Holy Souls in Purgatory, especially for such as were life most devout to Mary Most Holy,

11. A solemn funeral office will be celebrated at St. Lorenzo Outside the Walls for the repose of the soul of Pius IX., who defined the Dogma.

12. Arrangements will be made with the "Collegium Cultorum Mar tyrum" for rendering special tributes to the earliest representations Mary Most Holy venerated in the Roman Catacombs.

13. An appeal will be made to the different Orders, Confraternities and Pious Institutions, of both sexes, to perform among themselves special acts of devotion in honor of the Immaculate Virgin, and to lend their aid in promoting the general and local celebrations and works in commemoration of the happy event.

In addition to the foregoing programme we have the following peal, made to all Catholics in the world, by the Cardinal Secretary of the Comimission:

"All loving children of the Blessed Virgin and of the Catholic Church will certainly read with deep joy the Pontifical Letter printed above, which the August Vicar of Jesus Christ, accepting with paternal affection the earnest desire of the faith ful, so tenderly invites the Catholic world to celebrate with extraordin ary ceremonies the fiftieth anniversary of the dogmatic definition of the Immaculate Conception of the Bless ed Virgin.

"The Supreme Pontiff, who nas already done so much to spread devo tion to Mary among the faithful does not content Himself in this venory of the cherished affections of His tender years, among which fervent and constant devotion to Mary held a prominent place; nor with nost timely reminder, during the difficulties of the present moment, of the truth of that devotion to great Mother of God has been at all times and always is one of the most potent means of defence granted by Providence to the Catholic Church; nor, yet, with that loving and, as it were, grateful mention of the comfort and hope with which, in the midst of all His trials, His children cheer His heart, by the unanimous impulse of confidence and love with which they turn to Her who is with reason invoked as the Help of Christians, and who has so often already liberated the persecuted Spouse of Jesus Christ from the direct straits,

"The great Pontiff does more—after reminding us that He is the only survivor of all the Cardinals and Bishops who had a more intimate share in the joys and triumphs of the proclamation of the Dogma's a fact that renders all the dearer to Him this fiftieth anniversary to which we all look forward, He declares that, now that He sits on the Chair of St. Peter, it is His will that the coming celebrations be so extraordinary and so solemn, especially in Rome, as to ear the imprint of the greatness of this fostering city, and at the same time serve as a stimulus and guide to the Catholics of the whole world in honoring the great Mother of God on this happy and auspicious occa-sion.

Thus the Pontiff of the Rosary, lifting his eyes in confidence to Mary lafter He himself has been lovingly feted in three most happy jubilees by His children, now invites them all

to her powerful intercession for the favors lavished on the Roman Pontificate even during the present most sorrowful times, sending up to her from the Catholic world an unanimous hymn of glory and gratitude, and invoking her salutary and in the coming trials and dangers.

"To secure the efficacious realiza tion of His lofty purpose, His Holiness has been pleased to constitute special Commission of Cardinals. composed of Cardinal Vincenzo nutelli, Cardinal Mariano Rampolla del Tindaro, Cardinal Domenico Ferrata, and Cardinal Giuseppe Calasanzio Vives, to which is entrusted the noble task of regulating and directing worthily the solemn celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary.

there "To correspond worthily, ore, with this august invitation, and at the same time to satisfy the ardent desire of their hearts, Catholics in every country in the world should unite harmoniously in preparation for the great celebrations, and with assiduous and constant zeal and energy turn their attention to the best eans of carrying out the following programme of celebrations prop by the special Commission of Cardinals, in the hope that the Blessed Virgin, henceforth more highly honored and more fervently invoked, may at length obtain from God for our souls, for the Church, and for socie ty, happy days of prosperity and

"14. Other suggestions, both as re gards the whole world and more pecially Rome, may be added to hese already set forth in this general programme. But if any suggestions of a universal character, which cannot be carried out within the limits of the diocese in which they are proposed, he made, must, before being made public, have received the approval of the Commis sion of Cardinals.

GIACOMO RADINI-TEDESCHI.

Secretary of the Cardinalitial Com-

"Rome, Feast of the Pentecost, 31st May, 1903."

Catholic Practises In Vienna

A dispatch dated Vienna, Nov. 1, ays: To-day being the Feast of All Saints thousands of Viennese made the customary pilgrimage graves of relatives and friends. By far the greater number of the pilgrims went to the Friedof cemetery, where more than 700,000 persons are buried. From early morning till almost dusk the roads leading to the various cemeteries were thronged with vehicles and pedestrians, the former almost entirely hidden under the masses of flowers and wreaths and the latter carrying lighted candles, which were placed on the graves and which, when darkness came on lent a weird aspect to the burial grounds. The monuments to Mozart Beethoven, Schubert and Gluck, and the common grave of the 600 victims of the Ring Theatre fire attracted nany visitors. The pilgrimages continue to-morrow, All Souls' Day, Many wreaths are being sent embers of the Imperial family and a number have been placed on the tombs of Empress Elizabeth and Crown Prince Rudolph in the Hapsburg burial place under the Capuchin

TESTIMONY OF A PROTESTANT pigues each with the presence of power and of consent in the other party. BISHOP ON EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

At a recent meeting of the synod of the Protestant Church of Ireland the Bishop of Killslee, Ireland, speaking on the subject of secondary education, paid a most warm tribute to the system of uried on by the Christian Brothers . All the remuner ative positions in the commercial establishments of Cork were, according

to the Bishop, occupied by former pupils of the Christian 1 Catholics will be of interest to cell tion at who have the cause of education at heart to read the comments of this Protestant Bishop. Thus did & press himself:-

"This admirable organization—the Christian Brothers had, he said spread itself into every center of Ireand where there was a sufficient number of Catholic children, and fol-lowing the Christian Brothers they had, the Protestant Brothers, sin-

very good education, indeed, and other religious orders that were be ing educated and trained in educa--in thorough, sound education

"And how did these organizations ing? They acquired it because the heads of these organizations had the power and wisdom and discretion of osing only those who had the vocation—that is, those who had the faculty of teaching. These were trained with training and discipline both as regards heart and head and may ner and tone, such as they in the Church of Ireland could not aspire to, because they had not the same power as the Roman Catholic organzations had. And these monastic institutions were going on training and educating the people

"They had gained their tremendous power in education because the ex perience of the Roman Catholic laity had taught them that the instruction given them in these scholastic institutions was far better than any education imparted elsewhere. The result was that Protestant parents were sending their children to these nonastic schools and colleges to be educated.

"In this connection he should say this—that he had never known of a single accredited instance where the Roman Catholic teacher could be accused of seeking to proselytize the rotestant children, but he did know this, that in these monastic institu tions every hour of the day was devoted more or less to religious exercises. He knew that the atmosphere was laden with Roman Catholic piety, he knew that in these institutions everything around was an evidence of the religious belief of the teachers; and he knew that the teachers by their manner and kindness and treatment of their pupils had a fatherly influence over them. That was what was going on at present, and its effect was bound to be felt later on, just as the rock that has been set rolling went faster and faster as it rolled down the hill.

"It had come to this, that the embers of the Church of Ireland who wished to give their children better education had to depend on the monastic institutions. They all saw where, some time ago, the directors of the Great Southern Western Railway Company were attacked for appointing Protestants to positions in the service of the company in preference to Catholics.

"The directors, the majority of whom were Protestants, naturally nominated Protestants to positions in their giving, but after the agitation of the Roman Catholic shareholders the directors came to the conclusion-and in his opinion it was a very wise conclusion-to open the positions to competition. would mean that positions could on ly be got in future by competitive examination. This entirely satisfied the Roman Catholic shareholders, be cause they always had plenty of wellapplicants, thoroughly trained to the requirements of these very positions. The result would be that the Roman Catholics will have the whole thing in their own hands when the system of examination

came into operation." In the annals of educational discussion nothing has ever been clearer or more to the point than this address of the Protestant Bishop of Killaloe. There is no flattery in it He is simply seeking honestly to improve their system of education, and in so doing he looks around for the best model, and he finds it in the Christian Brothers and in their thods of primary education.

Friendship requires that rare mean

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 ork of Irish Catholics sts and laymen in eal during the past

"And how did these organizations acquire this great scholastic learning? They acquired it because the

(By a Regular Contributor.)

Still under the old heading I have metimes that which is new to dot down. It is now some time since I have been able to secure any more of my old letters for publication. I think that about sixty have already appeared; but I have still another, and possibly more impportant, bun-dle from which I shall have the pleasure of extracting a few originals. But I have had neither the time nor the opportunity to go over them and make my selections. In the meantime, I purpose doing as I have done for some weeks back,—that is to say, give letters of more general character, of public notoriety, and of cent dates. There is one before me at this moment that has been published in the French press and which is, in itself, a perfect resume of the character of the one who wrote it, and of the character of the laws under which it has been written. comes from Mr. Combes, written by nis secretary, at his dictation, and addressed to the Superioresses of Authorized Congregations of nuns, whose branch institutions, not already authorized comprise educationas well as charitable establishments. It is a genuine specimen of tyranny reduced to an art. Thomas De Quincey, the "Opium-Eater," wrote about "Murder as a Fine Art," and his delightfully horrible composition would seem like the production of some creature in the last stages of the "horrors;" but, in real life, these executioners-for we cannot term them otherwise-have reduced religious persecution to religious persecution to a religious persecution to religious perse the letter:-

"Paris, Sept. 15, 1903.

'Madam,-

In compliance with the provision of the law of July 1st, 1901, you have addressed to the Government a est for the authorization of your establishment, situated at X-. This establishment is of the 'mixed order, being at the same time educational and charitable. I am instructed by the President of the Council (Combes) to inform you that he has decided to all demands of authorization concerning 'mixed' establishments of the educational section is maintained, i.e., if the teaching is not limited exclusively to the inmates of the charitable section, but is extended to pupils from outside. I have therefore to request you to close school attached to your establishment and to address to the President of the Council a new demand of authorization concerning the charitable section of your establishment, together with one undertaking to give up the educational section.

This is a letter that surely needs no comment. It is one of the most barefaced attempts to circumvent the very law itself. Here and there were few corners left, for appearance sake, in the Law of Associations, and this is the method used to wear them off. The law ordains the closgious orders, and the disbanding of the communities—except in where they have asked for State authorization and have received the same. The lady Superioress who receives such a latter as the foregoing, has complied with the law, in all its forms, has asked for authorization. has received it, and is in hopes of being allowed to continue her good work in peace. But just when that fancied security comes to encourage her, she is awakened from her dream by this kind of a missive. words, it tells her that all her com-pliance with the law is not going to benefit her, and that she must break up her establishment in any case.
One would be almost led to suppose that these new-style administrators of the country's affairs were de

ed. Combes is not; he is sane—but beyond redemption as a fanatic. But there are others of them who really appear to be carried away into the realm of insanity in pursuit of their mad socialistic ideal.

That which took place at Lyons, the other day, would certainly leave us under this impression. It is childish in a way; yet it is serious. It is childish play for an infant to have a loaded gun or a stick of dynamits to

ise himself; but it is too dangerous an amusement for others. Here is what happened in the case to which I refer:-

Rhone loaded each with fourteen coffins of the same model, seven aside. People were beginning to fear that some great catastrophe had happened in the outskirts of the city, and that the victims were being brought back in this way for interment town. Great crowds gathered on the quay near the City Hall, where the boats stopped, and anxious inquiries were made, which soon elicited fact that the coffins were empty. The Socialist majority of the Municipal Council had decided to establish a monopoly of interments and to place it in the hands of the corporation. But it was decided at the same time that Socialist principles required that all interments should be alike and all coffins alike. So a contract was entered into with a firm in Avignon to supply coffins to the Lyons Corpora tion, and it was the first shipment of these coffins that created the sensation alluded to above. There is in future to be only one hearse for rich and poor alike, and all plumes and trappings are done away with. The people don't like it, and an appeal has been sent to the Council of State requesting it to declare the decision of the Corporation to be an abuse of power.

That may be all very funny, but it is not at all amusing for the people of Lyons. The Law of Associations may create a degree of amusement and occupation for Combes and his minions, but it by no means appeals in the same way to honest, zealous, conscientious and worthy nor to those whose heads are destined to fall beneath its guillotine-like blows. But this is a carnival of sin and legalized crime that cannot last and once the hurricane has exhausted its fury, the sky will again became

Ritualism.

In one of our English exchanges we ind a story that would be amusing if it were not that there is a really serious side to it. It concerns the result of prolonged legal proceedings that amounted to certain ornaments in the Church of the Annuciation at Brighton, England, being pronounced illegal. The story is funny when read from the Catholic standpoint. We are incapable, for want of any experience in such matters, of fully appreciating the situation. But it must be very hard upon the ritualistic members of that church. Here what we are told:-

"Besides a tabernacle for the reserved sacrament, there was a statue of the Virgin, another represent ing the Sacred Heart, Stations of the Cross, confessional boxes, some holy water stoups, sacramental lamps and crucifixes. These the vicar and wardens were instructed by the court to remove, and, on their failure to do so, the petitioner, Mr. Davey, was authorized to remove them. In the case of the tabernacle, the vicar, for reasons that will be readily understood, complied. The other or naments were removed by local workmen in decent, workmanlike fashion, though without special regard to the sacred uses of the objects. They also removed two crucifixes, tioned in Chancellor Tristam's cree, but put up since its issue, and in direct defiance of it. According to "The London Standard," half a dozen women protested against the removal of the Madonna, and one of them struck a workman with her fist. The "Times" adds the detail that in the evening, amid the wreckage, there was held a solemn service of repara-tion, reinforced by similar services at other Brighton churches the next day. All that day the clergy of Church of the Annunciation heard confessions openly where the boxes had been. The church wardens reclaimed the offending ornaments, as they had a legal right to α_0 , and carried them back to the church triumph and with banner, escorted by a large crowd of sympathizers. It does not appear that they were re-stored to their former positions, how-

What a gueer time they must have had removing, seizing, and then car-rying back, but without replacing those ornaments. And it must have elt like eviction to be obliged to go sion openly on the site of the former confessions. Why we do not appreciate this difficulty to its coper extent, is because we have no nowledge of any such doings in all in experience. In the Catholic hurch everything is fixed, and not noveable; not fixed with nails, but sed by an immutable law of the

"A few days ago the inhabitants of Gran Lyons were rather astonished to see two great boats coming up the

> CHAPTER IV.-Co. Nearly an hour passed, Nellie had retired immed could not sleep, and was throwing herself on the er, broke into bitter sol What is it, Margaret?' I thought you were as this. Why did you leave ith him as you did?"

"Because I thought it I knew he wished it." "I did not, if he did, h you most for keeping him turn. You should have and told him to call age row evening. What must ley think?" "If I were you I would

much what Mr. Shirley t Jack's feelings you sho der. But as for keeping h ned of his own accord have been greatly relieve could I have spared him th eeting that man but I c tell him to go."
"It is all over with

sighed Margaret. "What do you mean? Ye have not broken your en

with Jack." "I have, and I do not reg "Oh Margaret, how could so heartless a thing who been working so hard to

home for you." "It did seem hard-hearted when I saw how he took is will get over it as most me someone else who suited to be a farmer's

"Don't be too sure of that said sadly, "for Jack's hear true to be easily healed of

you have given him and you to regret your folly." "Never; if there is any could ever regret it would b ly of going back to the lon when I can be so happy the city. Sooner would I sp mainder of my life in har here in the mill than go bac Jack, in the meantime, he away with a heavy heart a ndering through the street mew not where to go, and not been for the cold he con n content to remain out a At last he met a man in a l m'who looked closely at l

stopped and asked him

w where he could find lod

the night. The policeman, fo

was, looked into his hone conducted him to a che pectable hotel near-by. At first he had thought of ing home the next day, but lay awake thinking of Marga ided to wait. He could ack at once and face the es wiries of the dear ones at ho knew that he must betray self, and cause others to suff m so he decided to wait for ays and try to see her again night see Nellie and try to b her influence in persuadir er to go home. Even if h that his own hopes were crush wer, and she would never im, it would be a great bles have her removed from the in man of whom he had nough to feel that he was pany for her. There was one at home to whom he would ide what he had learned Tas the old parish priest, and im he wrote telling him all ing what it was best to d "Poor girl," he wrote in conc was not too blame and ery sorry for her. I could see that it was on account of setty face and if you could a you would agree with me

as it she were the daugnte ine rich man, and I am afra poor old grandfather could now he would think he has a to fear for her." "Poor girl," the priest read the letter, "her grand

ich paler and thinner then

leit home; but if she was

called pretty then, she is

city people call beautiful,

she knows it too well 1

des she was dressed when I

er as if she were the daughte

right in not wishing his lear we home, but I fear it is too we and we can only pray for at try to bring her home." It was on Friday, the two orth of March, when the letter

but it is too dangerent for others. Here is in the case to which

ago the inhabitants of her astonished to see ats coming up the ach with fourteen cofe model, seven aside. ginning to fear that astrophe had happenirts of the city, and s were being brought ay for interment in rowds gathered on the City Hall, where the and anxious inquiries ch soon elicited ffins were empty. The ity of the Municipal cided to establish a erments and to place of the corporation.

ded at the same time rinciples required that hould be alike and all o a contract was ena firm in Avignon to the Lyons Corporathe first shipment of

t created the sensaabove. There is in y one hearse for rich and all plumes and one away with. e it, and an appeal the Council of State declare the decision on to be an abuse of Il very funny, but it tusing for the people
Law of Associations

legree of amusement or Combes and his by no means appeals to honest, zealous. nd worthy citizens, se heads are destin th its guillotine-like is a carnival of sin ne that cannot last; ricane has exhausted will again became

Against Ritualism.

English exchanges we would be amusing at there is a really t. It concerns the certain ornaments the Annuciation at d, being pronounced is funny when read standpoint. We are ant of any experiters, of fully appretion. But it must upon the ritualistic church. Here

rnacle for the there was a staanother representleart. Stations of sional boxes, some oups, sacramental ces. These the vicar instructed by the and, on their failpetitioner, Mr. Daed to remove them. tabernacle, the vihat will be readily ied. The other or-oved by local workorkmanlike fashion, pecial regard to the objects. They also cifixes, llor Tristam's deince its issue, and e of it. According Standard," half a tested against the adonna, and one of kman with her fist. s the detail that in the wreckage, there service of reparasimilar services at urches the next day. he clergy of nunciation heard where the nurch wardens reding ornaments, as right to do, and

mer positions, howime they must have zing, and then car-t without replacing And it must have to be obliged to go nly on the site sions. Why we is difficulty because we have no such doings in all In the Catholic g is fixed, and not

to the church

banner, escorted by

of sympathizers. It

that they were re-

滨溪溪溪溪溪溪溪溪溪溪溪溪溪溪溪溪

Grandfather's Prophesy.

BY MARY ROWENA COTTER.

CHAPTER IV .- Continued.

Nearly an hour passed, and though Nellie had retired immediately, could not sleep, and was still wide wake when her sister came in. and throwing herself on the bed beside er, broke into bitter sobs. What is it, Margaret?"

I thought you were asleep before this. Why did you leave me alone with him as you did?" Because I thought it best, and I

knew he wished it.' "I did not, if he did, but I blame you most for keeping him until my urn. You should have let him go and told him to call again to-morrow evening. What must Mr. Shirlev think?"

"If I were you I would not care so such what Mr. Shirley thought. It Jack's feelings you should consiier. But as for keeping him he renained of his own accord. I would I have been greatly relieved myself ould I have spared him the pain of eting that man but I could not

tall him to go. "It is all over with us now." sighed Margaret.

What do you mean? You surely have not broken your engagement with Jack."

"I have, and I do not regret it." "Oh Margaret, how could you do n heartless a thing when he has en working so hard to make a nome for you.'

"It did seem hard-hearted in me when I saw how he took it, but he will get over it as most men do and marry someone else who is more suited to be a farmer's wife than

"Don't be too sure of that." Nellie said sadly, "for Jack's heart is too true to be easily healed of the blow you have given him and you will live to regret your folly."

"Never; if there is any folly I uld ever regret it would be the folly of going back to the lonely country when I can be so happy here in the city. Sooner would I spend the nainder of my life in hard work here in the mill than go back." Jack, in the meantime, had gone ray with a heavy heart and was andering through the streets. He

ew not where to go, and had it not been for the cold he could have content to remain out all night. At last he met a man in a blue uniorm'who looked closely at him, and stopped and asked him if he w where he could find lodging for night. The policeman, for such it was, looked into his honest face ducted him to a cheap but ectable hotel near-by.

At first he had thought of returnng home the next day, but as awake thinking of Margaret he ided to wait. He could not go back at once and face the eager eniries of the dear ones at home, for knew that he must betray himelf, and cause others to suffer with him so he decided to wait for a few days and try to see her again or per-haps if she refused to see him he might see Nellie and try to have her use her influence in persuading her er to go home. Even if he k at his own hopes were crushed forwer, and she would never 'marry it would be a great blessing to e her removed from the influence the man of whom he had seen nough to feel that he was not fit pany for her. There was only at home to whom he would dare fide what he had learned, that has the old parish priest, and he wrote telling him all, and ing what it was best to do

"Poor girl," he wrote in conclusion, was not too blame and I am sorry for her. I could see plainthat it was on account of fetty isce and if you could see her you would agree with me. She ich paler and thinner than when me; but if she was what called pretty then, she is what city people call beautiful, now, she knows it too well herself. es she was dressed when I saw as if she were the daughter rich man, and I am afraid if

poor old grandfather could ow he would think he had reato fear for her." oor girl," the priest read again letter, "her grandfath

ight in not wishing his lamb to me, but I fear it is too late and we can only pray for try to bring her home."

on Friday, the twee March, when the letter

談談談談談談談談談談談談談談談談談談談談 ngregation were assembled for the Stations of the Cross the priest asked them to pray for a particular intention, both then and at Mass the following morning. The Norton fam-

> never dreaming for whom they were being offered until they were told two weeks afterwards. "Alas, for such vanity," were his last thoughts, "her beauty may soon fade away, and the fair face which is so admired will be forgotten.

ily joined earnestly in the prayers,

CHAPTER V.

THE PUNISHMENT. - It might be supposed that Margaret was becoming the occasion of not unfrequent jars among the two sisters, but thanks to the sweetness of Nellie's almost angelic disposition such was not the case. Alone as were among strangers they were very dear to each other; and the older sister's pride which rebelled against being dictated to by one younger than herself, especially when she could see nothing very wrong in her own acions, was the only thing that could possibly cause any unpleasantness on her part, but all unknown to herself that pride was rapidly developing into a besetting vice. Nellie, on the other hand, while she suffered keenly on account of her wayward sister, tried to bear what she called her little defects in silence and never spoke to her until she found them almost past endurance then it was in the most gentle tones, which unfortunately Margaret did not often receive in the kind spirit with which they were intended.

On the same evening when Margaret was the subject for whom prayers were being offered at home, Nellie ate her supper hurridly and went to her room where her sister found her half hour later after having leisurely partaken of her evening As she entered, Nellie, as had been a custom among the sisters, handed her a well-filled sheet of paper saying:

"There, Margaret, I have almost finished my letter to mother and what message have you to send?

With eagerness Margaret read every word; especially what pertained to Jack's visit and was pleased that ot even a hint had been given as to the unpleasant part played. It spoke only of their pleasure in seeing him and receiving news directly from home. At length Mar-

"Give mother and all of them my very best love and tell them that I am real well."

Nellie wrote what she was told than taking a five-dollar bill from her pocket-book said, "Now, Margaret, how much have you to send home?"

"I am very sorry," was the reply "but really Nellie, I can send nothing this time."

"Because I will have my new Easter suit to pay for next week."

"That surely will not take all of your money and you might send a week."

"It will take every cent I can save this week to pay the dress-maker and perhaps more, so I may have to borrow from you, and next week I will have my hat to pay for."

"Why not wait for the hat? It is still early in the season, and would not look bad for you to wear our old one a little longer.'

'Not with my new dress. It would ook too shabby. "Everyone knows we are poor and

it would not be notrced." 'Perhaps not if we were going together to one of the poorer churches' "Are we not going together?" ask-

ed Nellie in surprise Margaret was silent for a while, nd when she spoke it was to say: "I shall be pleased to have you acompany us if you wish; but I roing to the Cathedral to the Pon-

ifical Mass and Mr. Shirley is going with me to hear the singing." "I thought Mr. Shirley was a Pro-

"So he is and has never been in a Catholic Church, so I do not wish to lisappoint him when he wishes to go, and I certainly cannot go with him

Nellie thought first of Jack, and en of what her mother would say she knew the truth, and at first

silence than because she cared

"No, I am going to the First Presbyterian church with him in the evening to hear the new organ," was the eply, "Clarence says it is grand."

This then was the compromise she had made in order to take him to her church and show off her fine clothes, while her own family at home needed their help. At first Nellie could not find words to express her feelings.

"Margaret, what do you think mo ther would say if she knew all this?" she asked sadly at last.

"She will not know it right away unless you choose to tell her, and in the end if I can only succeed in bringing Mr. Shirley to see the beauties of our faith I know she will be

"You are taking a poor way in ondescending to sacrifice your conscience by going to the Protestant church with him."

"I have been in a Protestant church and I have heard so much of the coldness of their churches where they have no altar, no sacraments like we have, and no statues and pictures of our Lord, His Mother and the saints to arouse their devotion, that think the contrast ought to teach me to appreciate my own religion the more. Besides I am sure I can hear nothing wrong, so what harm can there be in my going?"

"You will be committing a mortal sin by disobeying the precepts of your own church '

"The priests are too strict about those things."

'They have studied and understand those things better than we, and when they command us not to do a thing it is not their own words but the words of the Church which mows best what is for our good."

"I am tired of such old-fashioned ideas, and what would Mr. Shirley think of me if I told him I could not accompany him because it was for-bidden by my Church?"

"If he were the true gentleman you believe him to be ne would respect you for your fidelity to your reli-

The subject was dropped for Nellie's words had sunk into her ter's heart, and she was pondering over them, trying to think of some lausable excuse she could offer Mr. Shirley in case she fully decided to isten to her sister's warning and the voice of her own conscience. Nellie, in the meantime, finished her letter, and out on her outdoor wraps, but Margaret did not move

"Are you not going to church with ne. Margaret?" she asked.

"No, I think not, for the Stations are too tiresome for me after working hard all day." "But have you forgotten that to-

morrow will be the Feast of the An nunciation, and are you going to receive Holy Communion as we always did at home?'

"I had entirely forgotten it," and she ponderred as if she felt it her duty to go, but was still undecided.

'What time is Mass?"

"At seven and nine." 'None earlier?'

"Then I do not think I shall go for if I did I would have to miss at least part of the forenoon's work and you know they do not like to us coming to work late; besides, what we earn is needed at home, I think it would hardly be right."

Nellie thought sadly of the useless xpense to which her sister was go ing in order to look more beautiful on Easter, while she herself was to wear her old clothes in order to save girl. She only said:

"Our parents will never miss the small amount we loose for so good a ause, and it would grieve them sadly to know that for the sake of ew cents either of us neglected to hear Mass and receive Holy Comm nion on the Feast of the Annuncia-

"One day can make little differnce, and as day after to-morrow will be Palm Sunday I promise yo to go then, but not to-morrow. 'Then you are not going?'

"No, not this evening, but next ednesday and Friday I will go to Wedne church." With a sad heart Nellie went

lone. The Evil One had gained victory by causing her sister, not to give up a good work, but to postoone it just for one day, and during he Way of the Cross she praye earnestly that grace might be given her sister to become again the sin ple, pious girl she was only a year ago. How must she have felt could she have looked forward and seen the awful punishment which on the morrow awaited her darling. She had taken a seat near the confessional so he was one of the first to go after the devotions, and it was still early when she reached home to find Mar urned, her face aglow with happ

"You home so soon, Nellie?" she said sinking into a chair, "I thought you would wait to go to confession and I did not expect to find

"I did wait, but where have you

"Just after you left some of the girls came for me to go skating and as the evening is so pleasant and this will be about our last chance before the thaw I could not refuse."

"Do you consider skating all the vening less tiresome than the Stations?" Nellie could not resist ask-

"Now please do not begin preachng to me again, dear sister. I really thought of stopping in the church to go to confession and wait for on my way home, but I met Clarence, and as he offered to home I could not be so impolite as to refuse."

Clarence Shirley again. Nellie was almost beginning to hate that name, for it seemed that he was growing to be an evil spirit to her sister And yet as she gazed upon the fair face still more lovely from the glow of outdoor exercise she could blame him. In the morning the girls left the house together, but going in opposite directions. As they parted Nellie said:-"Tell the foreman I will be there

at half-past nine." 'I will, but I know he will be displeased, and I think myself you are foolish to loose your time when to-

morrow would do as well." "Put not off for to-morrow what should be done to-day," said Nellie. Reaching the church Nellie knelt in profound adoration to make a little preparation for the reception of the great Guest Who was coming to her. When the elevation bell rang thought only of one thing, and that was to offer an earnest prayer for her sister. The time of Communion had arrived, she knelt at the railing silent and not a sound could be

regardless of all around her; all was heard expecting the low kind-ly voice of the priest who who stood with the White Host in one hand, and the golden chalice in the other. Suddenly as he was about to lescend the altar steps the roar of a terrific explosion shook the church to its very foundation, then lowed another, and all was silent expecting the tread of some of the people who had made a rush for the

In her excitement Nellie turned her head quickly to see Jack Grimes eneeling beeide her, then trembling with fear she bowed her head until the priest reached her; but when she was about to return to her seat she would have fallen had not Jack supported her. As he led her to a seat she whispered to him to say a prayer for Margaret then bowed her head

to make her thanksgiving. When it was finished she looked a

ound for him, but he was gone. Margaret, in the meantime, one to her accustomed place in the mill after having explained her sister's absence to the foreman who was not as displeased as she expected to find him. She almost wished now that she had followed her example and had she been fasting she would have asked permission to do so. She reproached herself and when after only a few minutes work the elevation sounded in her ears wished so much that she were kneeling now before the altar, but she could only bow her head in silence and ask God's mercy. When the prayer was finished she looked to see Mr. Shirley at her side watching her with admiration, not for the little act of devotion which he had noticmore to send home, but she pitied ra-ther than censured the poor foolish her face which he regretted that he had not an artist's talent to paint. For fully five minutes he stood there silence, and for once Margaret wished he would go away. Even at this early hour when the day had only begun she felt weary, and the dull hum of the machinery made her head

ache. Oh, for one hour's peaceful rest now in her own dear home so man miles away and how she longed for the fragrance of the apple blossom which had filled the air when she went away. But suddenly a as of a mighty earthquake filled her with terror driving away all other thoughts and the massive building Then came another, same which Nellie had heard as sh at the altar; cries broke from many lips, and a great panic fol-lowed for the room was filled with moke. She looked for Mr. Shirley in vain hopes that he might say

danger he thought only of self. and he saw hlm going through a window at the farther end of the room which led to the fire escape and seve eral of her companions followed. She tried to go after them, but she could the entrance, but it was entirely cu off by flames which were rapidly advancing toward her. Now the fire ape, too, was surrounded and the seemed no hope.

Oh, God save me!" she cried in do not let me die here!'

With a superior strength sh sprang upon the table and flung open window intending to jump, but her courage failed for she was on the third floor. The flames had almost reached her now, and she felt the lesh on her face blistering. Once looked toward the church as if to draw strength from the sight of the sign of salvation on the tower, then glanced at the throng below just in time to see a familiar form running rapidly toward the burning mill. It vas Jack Grimes, and he had caught sight of her at the same moment that a brave fireman below had seen her. Quickly as possible, although t seemed a long time to her, a la grasped the top of it as if assured of her safety now but when she made an effort to step on it she could not sooner had the ladder been placed than Jack was at its foot, and meaning no rudeness pushed aside the fireman who was about to ascend. The man turned to the stranger who was apparently to interfere with his duty, but by this time Jack was half way up the ladder, and it was evident that the safast way was to leave him alone and hope for the best, although strange conduct could not be understood. As quickly as the most ex perienced fireman could have done he had reached the ground with the almost lifeless form of the girl who had fainted in his arms.

"Thank God, my Margaret's life is saved," and he kissed her scorched brow as he laid her down on a blanket some one had brought, and he knelt beside her until she was taker away in the ambulance; then he hurried back to the church hoping to find Nellie to have her accompany him to the hospital. He was none too soon for she had just reached the church door after having made her thanksgiving, and had discovered the result of the explosion.

"Oh, Jack! my poor sister, is she dying in that burning building?" she asked in terror.

"No. Nellie, she is safe in the Sister's hospital, come we will go to her," and without another word the two rapidly hurried away.

Margaret was not dead, but she had been so completely overcome by fire and smoke that she was in a most critical condition. Her burns were very serious, and only the most tender care for a few days could save her life. The truth was wisely kept from Nellie who at first was not allowed to even see her sister. but when it was learned that Jack was an old friend from home he was told of the danger. The days that elaps ed before the crisis was passed were days of bitter sufferings to him, made all the more sad by the fact that for love of the younger sister he tried to keep the truth from her. So successful was he both on his own part and in causing the attendants to keep silent that Nellie, who after the second day was allowed much time with her sister, never knew how near death she had been until the danger was over, and she was on fair way to recovery.

CL'APTER VI.

HOME AGAIN .- The bright month of May had come again, and once more the fragrance of the apple blossoms filled the air. At an early hour Jack's wagon stood in Mr. Norton's yard waiting for that man, for the girls were coming home today, and Jack would not permit their father to go alone to meet them. tom of the wagon was filled with blankets and pillows to make a bed for Margaret who was just able to be moved. The poor girl was very sore from the effects of burns far more serious than had at first been thought, and they were obliged to lift her with the greates care. She returned her father's kind greeting vith joy, but when she heard Jack's voice she was unable to speak and silently permitted the two men to carry her to the bed in the wagon, while Nellie sat beside her and held her head in her lap. "How good it is to be near home

again," the invalid said wearily, when they were started. "How fra-grant the apple blossoms are, and how sweetly the birds sing."

"Yes, dear, they are giving us a glad welcome home."

"How I wish I could see them."

sighed Margaret. "I hope you may be able to see

"Why try to deceive me, sister with such vain hopes; it is too cruel perhaps you think I did not hear the doctor when he told you that sight had been burned away and was gone forever.

Margaret, and let us hope that this time they have deen deceived."
"I wish that it was so, but I know

mortal agony. "Oh, Holy Mother, hardest part of it is to think of the burden I must be to others."

"Do not worry about that sister, we should only be thankful that your life has been saved, and it is easy to care for those we love."

Many of the neighbors were out to meet the girls and Nellie had a bright smile for them all, but Margaret, the one they most wished to was at her own request kept hidden; for she said that she could not have her friends staring on her disfigured face yet, so Nellie carefully drew a heavy veil over her face as Jack carried her in the house, and respectfully declined the offered services of her friends.

Over the long weary days spent in the hospital I will not dwell. Marder was raised to the window. She (garet at Jack's request has been given a good room which Nellie was permitted to occupy with her and nothing that his money could buy was denied her. He remained in the city only until the danger was over; and then, without bidding good-bye to the invalid, who knew not of his presence, he went home, leaving orders with Nellie and the Sisters to deny the sufferer nothing, but on no con dition was she to know whose money paid for it. As soon as it was deem ed safe to move her she was sent

> Under the watchful care of her mother and through the kindness of the neighbors whom Mangaret permitted one after another to come into her room a few days after her return. she regained strength quite rapidly, and was soon able to walk out. The burns were all healed, but they had left deep, ugly scars which vorse on her face. Her beauty was gone forever, and not even those dearest to her could have recognized her as the one who only a short year ago had been considered the most beautiful girl in the neighborhood; but the hardest part of it was her total blindness so that for a long time she could go no where alone. It was thus she was spared the mortification which the many curious glances, cast upon her when she went out, would otherwise have cost her. After a time the people became more accustomed to her and the children, who at first had shyly avoided her, began to look for her appearance on the street and vied with each other as to which should have the privilege of leading Miss Margaret. As a reward she would tell them stories of what she had seen in the city. At first, frought with such sad memories as those days had been, it hurt ner sadly to recall them, but when she saw how it pleased her friends it soon became a delightful

task. Margaret indeed had many true friends, but none were more faithful to her than Jack. True, she had rushed his bright hopes by sending him from her with an avowal that he could never be his wife and go back to the country, but that was all forgiven now. He blamed her not, for she had been deceived by the stranger who had left her to die ain the burning building; and, when he remembered the youth beauty which she had been convinced ought to shine in a city home his neart softened more than ever. He thought now only of the loveliness of character which affliction had brought out, and he was willing still to take her as she was and do all in his to brighten her dark pathway. He said nothing to her about it until fall when he asked her if she would be ready in the early spring to marry him and go with him to

thek new home.
"Jack," she said sadly, "why do you speak thus to me, when know that our engagement has

"I remember, Margaret, that you said when I went to see you last spring that you could not marry me and return to the country, but I saw too plainly how it was. You had been deceived by a handsome stranger whom you thought you loved and your words, which sounded so cruel to me then, were not the words of

my own dear Margaret."
"Yes, I was deceived," was the sorrowful reply, "and had it not been for that accident I believe have married him, that is, if he had asked me, though perhaps never would have taken a poor girl like me. If he had I am afraid life would never have been happy; s perhaps, this terrible punishment God has sent me has saved me from still greater suffering for time and eternity.

'Perhaps so," said Jack. Your sufferings was a bitter price to pay for your being brought back to your back for me I will be only too py to help you share your affliction

Jack, for when I told you in the city I could not marry you I meant it, and I will never break my word

"Margaret, can it be possible that our love for me is as dead as that? would never have believed it."

(Continued on page Twelve.)

GRANDFATHER'S PROPHESY.

BY MARY ROWENA COTTER.

(Continued from page Eleven.)

"Jack, dear Jack," she said in ar agonizing tone which proved that he was still all the world to her, "please do not ask me such a ques tion. I cannot bear to hear it. I still love and respect you as one of the truest friends God has given me; but if you must know the truth, I will tell you that I love you too much to have you take upon yourself the burden of a blind wife.

"Is that it, Margaret?" and could she have seen the bright smile which came over his face she would have found it hard to keep her resolution 'then I will volunteer to take what you call a burden upon myself and we shall yet be happy together."

would never have told you so much had you not forced it from me. but my decision has been made so please do not urge the mat ter further."

"Think well of what you are saying. I have prepared a home for you I could not give it to another After some hesitation she said, "It

is not for me to say whom you shall marry, for you have a right to choose for yourself, but"-she paused again-'I have often thought that my darling sister Nellie would make as good and true a wife as you could find. I dreaded to have her go back to the mill alone when it was built and they sent for her, for you know that go she would in spite of all we could say because she said her monev was needed at home. Not only but she has declared that she would work until she had returned every cent you spent for me at the

'Nellie is wrong, for, the little I spent for you was a free gift which almost any of your friends here could have denied under the circumstances, so she need not think of paying it."

Scarcely heeding his words she added, "Jack, you said you wished me to enjoy the home you have bought for me; if you marry Nellie, perhaps father and mother are old and I will be too much of a burden on them you may permit your wife to give a home with yourselves to her poor blind sister.

'Jack saw that Margaret was firm in her purpose and her words reminded him that there had been a time when it would have been hard to have told which of the sisters he preferred. He almost believed now that he had chosen the elder because she was nearer his own age, while Nellie seemed like a mere child. But Nellie was a woman now as old and far more experienced in the ways of the world than her sister had been when he first asked her to be his wife. It was a long time, however before he could bring himself to fully his part of the engagement with Margaret; but having learned at last that Nellie could fill her place in his heart he went to the city to ask

her consent. Nellie could scarcely believe she un derstood aright, and she at first refused the place which should heen her sister's, but when she learned that it was Margaret's earnest wish, she gave him some hope but told him that he must wait until some of the younger children were able to take her place in helping support the family.

CHAPTER YII.

APPLE BLOSSOMS .- It was co another bright May morning five that Nellie and Jack were married with a nuptial Mass in the little church at home. The altar was dec orated with pink and white apple blossoms, because Margaret had sisted upon it on account of the frawhich was the only beauty she could enjoy from them.

"None of the guests appeared happier than she, when she sat beside the fair bride at the table, but in the afternoon she disappeared, and the aged grandfather, who was the first ss her, hobbled out to find her alone in the orchard, tears falling I do not care."

from her sightless eyes.
"Poor child," whispered the old man putting his arms around her," I am very sorry for you."

"I know you are, grandpa, God is just. I suppose that I should not complain because he has punished me for my pride."
"Yes, child, God is just, but it is

hard to see your sweet young life be-ing worn away like this. I can sym-pathize more truely with you now. for I fear that I too am growing



long ere we shall both have our sight the task of imparting the news a

in Heaven."
"I hope so, grandpa, but while we remain here we shall never be separated, and can make each other's path brighter.' "God bless you, dear child, for you

indeed make my days very bright."

Both Jack and Nellie tried to pre vail upon Margaret to come and live with them at once, but she refused, saying that she would never leave her grandfather, but a stronger motive, of which they remained ignorant, was that she could not visit the

nome her folly had caused her to

the summer Margaret's During health failed rapidly, and on the approach of autumn she was confined to her bed. One morning in October, after receiving Holy Communion. which was brought to her week, she spoke for the first time of dying.

"Nellie," she said to her sister who sat beside her, "I lear that the end has almost come, and I want you to be very kind to grandpa when I am gone. It will not be long, for I can see that he is failing fast and he will soon follow me.

"Do not talk that way, Margaret, for I cannot bear to hear it. I know grandpa is failing, and I fear shall soon lose him; but you, dear sister, you are young and will soon grow strong again, and after grandpa is gone you will come to live with

"No. Nellie, I will not, for some thing tells me that I must go ahead to greet dear grandpa when his time

"You are too gloomy, and should not harbor such thoughts.'

"I cannot help it, but it does make me a little sad to think that I must die when there are so few flowers. If I could only live until the apple trees blossom again, but I shall never see them. You will pick the first apple blossoms next spring and put them on my grave, will you not, dear sister?"

brother rushed into the room all excitement, exclaiming:

"Oh, Margaret! guess what I have found.

"I could not guess, please tell me dear. Something wonderful, I know.'
"You bet it is for this time o year, and I think God made the blossom just to please you because you

are so kind to everybody." Nellie looked in stlent amazemen n what her brother held in his hand and Margaret's face brightening, she

"I imagine that I smell apple blosoms, but it cannot be, for this is October and the trees bear only ripe

fruit now.' "You are right," exclaimed the boy; "one of the greening trees in the north orchard has a whole limb all in blossom and here are two bunches

for you."* She pressed the fragrant flowers to her lips thanking God for sending them to her, then handed back one bunch saying:

"There, Willie, please give them to grandpa, and tell him I send them. The old man's sight had not entirely faded through it was very dim and he could just see the delicate flowers. He was too feeble to arise from his chair to go to thank for her gift, but he sent his thanks by the boy after having learned when

"It's a sure sign of death," said the old man to himself when alone, but Margaret and I are ready so

Before noon, with her fragrant treasure still held firmly in her hand, Margaret passed peacefully away. It was with difficulty that the stem was removed from her grasp when the undertaker came.

As she had foretold, the girl had pefore the old man but she had been right in saying that would not linger long tehind her. They did not dare tell him at once that she was gone, when the priest came in the afternoon be was given

"Poor grandpa, I hope that will "The author recalls an occasion never be."

"God's will be done," fervently replied the old man. "It will not be blossomed in October.

gently as possible. He did not show the expected signs of grief, but his face brightened as he said:

"It seemed too bad to have young life darkened as it has been and she was too young to die, but the ways of God are just. She ha been the sunshine of my last days and now, I am not sorry she gone before me.'

Before dawn the old man had gone to join his darling in the bright home where they could both see for all eternity.

The double funeral, which took

two days later, was attended by a large crowd, and the little church could not hold them all. Few strangers there were who came, be cause they had never known two corpses to be in that church at once; but the most of them were true friends who had known and loved the old man for years, and had fairly idolized Margaret, who had borne her affliction with such angelic sweetness as to endear herself to all. What surprised everyone was that both coffins were covered with apple blossoms for every flower had been pick ed for that purpose.

After it was all over Nellie speaking to the physicians said: "Can you tell me doctor the real

ause of my sister's death."

The reply was, "Her lungs have always been weak since she come by the smoke in the fire, and I knew from the first that her life at most could be prolonged but a few vears.'

His keen eyes had discovered more but he never told it, for he would run no risk of marring the perfect nappiness of Nellie's married life by letting her know that her sister might have lived for many years had she not pined away with a broken heart on knowing that another filled place which but for her folly might have been hers.

THE END.

Household Notes

GETTING OUT OF BED. - Don't. jump up the first thing your eyes are open. Remember that while you sleep the vital organs are at rest.

The vitality is lowered. culation not so strong. A sudden spring out of bed is a shock to these organs, especially to the heart, as it starts to pumping the blood sudden-

Take your time in getting up Yawn and stretch. Wake up slowly. Give the vital organs a chance to resume their work gradually.

Notice how a baby wakes up. It stretches its arms and legs, rubs its nd wakes up slow ly. Watch a kitten wake up. First it stretches out one leg, then another rubs its face, rolls over and stretche the whole body. The birds do not wake up and fly as soon as their eyes are open; they shake out their wings stretch their legs, waking slowly. This is the natural way to

WHAT TO EAT gives some useful food tests, among them the followpurchasing coffee gather a little in the palm of the hand and press firmly. If it sticks together in ball, or cakes in lumps, it contains ome adulterating substance. Pure coffee falls apart when the hand opened. Butter, when heated, bubup and burns; oleomargarine boils cheerfully and has a distinct dor. Tiny booklets containing red and blue litmus paper are to be had at the druggist's. The blue strips will readily determine whether m has begun to sour, and will be likely to curdle if used in custards. The red strips are useful when soda is in the aper turns blue. This is better than

DRESSING. -When bread crumb

ed fowl, it is well to use a teaspoon-ful of baking powder. Mix it thoroughly through the dry crumbs beadding the other ingredients.

RAISIN JAM is a dainty with which few housekeepers seem to be acquainted, but one worth knowing about in a city, where little preserving is done. Wash and drain seedless raisins and to each pound allow cupful of cold water. Cook gently for an hour, and put in a cupful of sliced lemon with the seeds removed may also be added. Cook for one longer, and put away glasses. This jam keeps well, and is liked by Children.

fore adding the other ingredients. A light and fluffy dressing is the result.

Consider from time to time what passions are most predominant in and having discover them, adopt such a method of thinking, speaking and acting as may ounteract them

C. A. McDONNELL. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT.

180 ST. JAMES STREET

.. Montreal ..

Fifteen years experience in coune 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;

PATENT SOLICITORS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

ROOFERS, Etc.

The Plain Truth Tells

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

GEORGE W. REED & CO., Roefers, Asphalters, &c., 785 CRAIG STREET.

COCOA.

Cowan's Cocoa.

SET IT FROM ANY GROSE

Business Cards

THE

Smith Bros.' Granite Co

quarries to the cemetery No middlemen's profits. If you are in need of a me

of any kind call and see us at

290 BLEURY STREET, (Just below Sharbrooke,)

P.S.-Make your own terms as t payment.

M. SHARKEY.

Real Estate and Fire Insurance Agent 1340and 1723 NOTRE DAMEST.

Valuations made of Real Estate. Per onal supervision given to all busin Telephone Main 771

CONROY BROS.

228 Centre Street

Practical Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL

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

TELEPPHONE 3833

THOMAS O'CONNELL

ealerin General Household Hardware, Paint Oils, and a fine line of Wall Papers.

Cor, Murray and Ottawa STREETS.

PRACTICAL PLUMBER. GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FIFTER

RUTLAND LINING, FITS ANY STOVE Orders promptly attended to . : -: Moderat

ESTABLISHED 1864.

harges .-: A trialsolicited.

C. O'BRIEN,

House. Sign and Decorative Painter PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER-HANGER.

Whitewashingand linting Orderspromptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence 645, Office 647, Dorchester street east of Bleurystreet. Monireal.

Bell Telephone, Maik. 1405,

LAWRENCE RILEY. PLASTERER. Successor to John Riley Established in 1860 Plain and Ornamental Plastering. Repairs of tilk inds promptly attended to Estimates furnished Postal orders attended to 15 Paris Street, Point 14 Charles.

OHURCH BELLS.

Bells 10,000 lbs. McShane's Any tone desired—Chimes, Peals, Single. Researe BELL POUNDRY, Baltimere, Md., U.S.A.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY

TROY, N.Y., and

177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK City. Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS

BRODIE'S CELEBRATED SELF-RAISING FLOUR

is the Original and the Best. A PREMIUM giverator the empty bas

10 BLEURY St., Montre: I

Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 8th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864, Mesta in Sc. Patrick's Fall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of themoth. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director. Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President. Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green. Corresp In Secretary, John Cahill, Rec. ording 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. Gurning, 716 St. Antoine street, St. Henri.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, ablished 1868.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Aallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's. Hall, corner Young and Ottawa. streets, at 8.80 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 first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Flynn, C.SS.R.; President, R. J. Byrne; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connel; Rec.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart,

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXLIARY, Die vision No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, Meetings are held in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander, on the first Sunday of each month at 2.80 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 Emma 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. 931 St. Denis street: Scullion, Treasurer; Joseph Turner, Financial Secretary, 1000 St. Denis

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 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 Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chan-cellor, F.J. Sears; President, P.J. Darcey: Rec.-Sec., P. J. McDonag Fin.-Secretary, Jas. J. Costigas; Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-cal Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connot and G. H. Merrill.

**SUBSCRIBE NOW*

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER

The frue witness P. & P. Co.'y. Limited P. O. BOX 1188, MONTREAL, P. Q.

I hereby authorize you to send me THE TRUE WITNESS for which I agree 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 v. City and Foreign, \$1.50 per y

Vol. LIII., No. SHAMROCK



It affords the "True Wi pleasure to reproduce a ness of the zealous and g of St. Gabriel's parish, who presided at an enth ception and banquet, ten parishioners to the Shar crosse Team, champions of on Wednesday evening in the parish.

The ladies of the parisi ned and carried out all th the undertaking are deser praise for the successful chieved. After full justic done to the repast, Fathe proposed the first toast of "The King." Then th Chairman welcome the "The Only Team," in wo left no room for doubt as miration for and loyalt; "Boys that Wear Green" was a source of the greate to realize that his parish buted in no small measure cess of the team by givin members to its ranks.

CONVERSIONS .- That regular and increasing flow both in England and Am wards Rome. There is no the current, and the days each bringing some fresh until now surprise is not but rather "matter of cour the conversion of the Rev. son, som of the late Archi Canterby, in England, ar Mr. De Costa, the eminent lian clergyman of New Yor seems to have grown mor and more sweeping. It has become a problem

lican circles to discover ar narked change. Of course Catholic standpoint there i eral and fundamental ex which may be summed up But apart from this we, others, seek for the secon or rather those that are of character. Several may b ed; but there is one above