

October 20, 1900
James Street
October 20
MAIL

The True Witness



Vol. L, No. 18

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

TOPICS DISCUSSED BY CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS

LACK ORGANIZATION.

The "Antigonish Casket" says:—
The question is often asked, how does it happen that a handful of infidels can successfully tyrannise over a vast Catholic population in France. In the same manner as a handful of well-trained European soldiers can defeat a countless horde of Chinese. The secret of success lies in the organization. The French infidels are organized in Free-Mason lodges, and all these lodges work together in perfect understanding and perfect harmony. So it has come about that almost every government official in France is a Free-Mason and an atheist. Only in the army and navy do Catholics hold a few positions, and the object of the new regulations made by the Minister of war is to deprive them of these positions.

PARISH LINES IN CITIES.

Under the above heading the "Catholic Citizen" says:—The Catholic community in a city is never so strong that it can permit of division of feeling and action in certain matters. Yet there are possibly those who cannot engage in any work of Catholic public spirit without dragging in parish lines.
They want everything "under the eaves of their particular church, or at least, in the vicinage. The consequence is, that works which require general participation, encounter much difficulty. If they are located nearer one church than another, or if they are engaged by committees consisting of more members of one parish than another, or if they happen to originate with the pastor of one church and not with another, they forthwith encounter the absurd prejudice that arises from parish lines.

We ought to cheerfully comply with the system which lays out parish lines for certain well defined purposes, attend and support the church within whose lines we reside, and call upon the pastor thereof as our spiritual adviser. But these lines ought not to segregate us out of unity with our fellow Catholics of other parishes in many matters of common concern and common sympathy.

We ought not to be strangers to the members of other parishes. A really strong local Catholic community demands, as a condition precedent, some method or occasion whereby we may unite the Catholics of the whole city. Others matters besides the common support of our orphans ought to suggest reasons for united action. In the support of a city Catholic library, or in the maintenance of a good Catholic literary organization, a single parish is usually deficient in resources and proper material, whereas, all the parishes may yield a discriminating selection.

THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

On this question the Catholic "Union and Times," of Buffalo, remarks:—Archbishop Keane has taken up his new charge, the see of Dubuque, with a kindly yet firm hand. Among other things, he has taken early occasion to lay down the law on the language question: for in the course of an address to the pupils of St. Mary's German Catholic parochial school, the Archbishop declared it absolutely essential that the English language should be taught.

Continuing — we quote from the "Milwaukee Citizen"—he said he "did not want the Germans to abandon their mother tongue, but while this was true, he insisted that English must be taught in all the German Catholic parochial schools in the archdiocese. He insisted further that the catechism must be learned in the English tongue. Continuing, he said that the objections to religion in this country were advanced in the English language and must be answered on the proper line. He said that a person born in this country should learn the language of his country. The archbishop was emphatic in declaring that English must be taught, in connection with German. Part of his address was in English and part in German, and made a very pleasing impression. He made similar remarks at the Sacred Heart and Holy Ghost parochial schools."

No doubt it was a delightful surprise for those pupils and teachers of German parentage or birth to hear the archbishop speak to them partly in their own Teuton tongue. But not

the least of his qualifications to administer the affairs of a great archdiocese, like Dubuque, with its many racial bloods, is his knowledge of divers tongues.

NON-SECTARIANISM SPELLS PROTESTANTISM.

—This is the definition of the "Catholic Standard and Times," of Philadelphia, and we may add, that of every Catholic who observes the tread of events and has the power to think. And so it will continue, so long as Catholic laymen remain under the spell of fear and indifference. In explanation of this definition, the "Standard and Times" goes on to say:—

Recently we showed by the terms of official reports from the Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., that grants of money and live stock are being systematically paid to Protestant missions in Alaska through the Rev. Sheldon Jackson. Alaska stands in relation to the United States in much the same position as the Indian Territories. Recently it was stated, publicly and emphatically, that the Government had once for all made up its mind that no more money would be paid to contract schools of any denomination, and it has rigidly carried out its stern decree in regard to the unhappy Catholic Indians. As for those who are not Catholics, so far as their material interests are concerned, they are in no way affected by the decision. Practically the change of policy means the coercion of the Indians to accept the Protestant religion or starve. The methods by which this insidious scheme is being worked are graphically described in a number of letters now given to the world in the November issue of the "Messenger of the Sacred Heart." One of them tells how in a certain agency nineteen public schools have been erected under cover of being non-sectarian. All these are simply Protestant schools, and open and undisguised Protestant teaching is given in some. This is exemplified in the fact that Bibles are being given in them by Protestant clergymen and the children are being compulsorily baptized in the Protestant faith, even against their protests. These flagrant violations both of the Constitution and the Government's stern declarations against the sectarian principle are being perpetrated under circumstances which make the proselytism a thousand-fold more intolerable and galling. In the fact that it is the Indians' own money that is being utilized to paganize or Protestantize them is found the very cynicism of arbitrary wrong. The Indians in some of those places have petitioned that their children be sent to Catholic schools and the expense deducted from the allowance made to them, under covenant, in lieu of the lands they handed over to the Government. But these petitions the rigidly impartial State Department has stonily refused. The Indians must not do as they please with their own money, but must have it bestowed as martinet in Washington and in Congress wish.

Meanwhile the pall of starvation hangs over the Catholic schools. Nothing more pitiable than the present condition of the schools thus left derelict ever appealed to the hearts of the just and merciful. The teaching staffs in many cases are in a state of absolute famine, and the few poor Indian charges whom they have left suffer the pangs of hunger as well. The children pine under "half rations," while the religious who teach them half starve themselves in order to spare their slender store for their more tender charges. Think of it! Forty days and nights in the wilderness with naught but spiritual sustenance to uphold the brave hearts who thus devote their lives to the service of those miserable "wards of the nation"—the most pitiless guardian that was ever set over brother as his keeper.

We can add nothing to the pathos of this story. It must go straight home to every noble heart, Catholic or Protestant, and waken the generous impulses of the better part of the people. But for Catholics it can have but one message. It must rouse them to instant effort for the relief of the stricken Catholic Indians and their teachers.

THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

—Under this title the "Catholic Colum-

bian" very truly says:—Archbishop Chapelle has once more, thanks be to God, broken the policy of silence, that has so long injured the Catholic Church in America.

Just as he silenced the libeller, Gen. Funston, in calumniating the Spanish friars, before setting out on his mission, so he has now uttered a vigorous protest against the seizure by the U. S. authorities in Manila of the College of San Jose. He shows that the college was Church property and that the United States succeeded only to the civil rights of Spain and not to its ecclesiastical rights flowing from the connection of Church and State. He warns the administration that the inauguration of a policy of rapine and injustice, under technicalities of law and at the instance of the Katipunan scoundrels like Buencamino "who have systematically deceived the American authorities," would be disastrous, in alienating the church's moral support and in exciting the antipathy of a Catholic people, as the Filipinos are.

Well done, Apostolic Delegate. Speak out, speak out, speak out! The old diplomacy is effete. The policy of silence plays into the hands of the enemies of religion. The lodges love darkness and whispers. To checkmate them effectively, speak out, boldly, soon, fully, and persistently, so that the people may know the truth before this anti-Catholic administration's tools have wrought the crimes against the Church in the Philippines that it contemplates.

There is no doubt that sometimes silence is golden. But there are times when it is imperative for our leaders both clerical and lay to speak out in no uncertain tones.

CATHOLIC NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE.

—At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, of the Catholic university of Washington, various reports were read, from which we take the following extracts:—

The report of the committee on finance, through its chairman, the archbishop of Boston, approved as satisfactory the financial account of the university. It recommended the early sale of the New York and New Jersey properties, and was well satisfied with the investments, all of which are well secured. The endowment funds at present amount to \$856,283.33, showing a cash increase over last year of \$38,476.70. The total receipts from September, 1899, to September, 1900, including current revenues, bequests, endowments, amounted to \$158,744.43; the total expenditures, which include the endowments placed in investments, amounted to \$156,298.24.

The report shows that, besides the trust funds, which amount to nearly \$900,000, there are other valuable assets in property, amounting to \$155,858.45. The permanent properties of the university, buildings, libraries, museums, equipment, etc., were reported valued at \$858,763.92, making a total valuation of university property and trust funds of \$1,869,670.02.

Most Rev. Archbishop Keane reported the result of his work in the matter of endowments during the past year. Thirty-two thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy cents represents the cash received from his work, while promises aggregating in the neighborhood of \$500,000 were received. The thanks of the trustees were extended to Archbishop Keane for his admirable work during the year, and hopes were expressed that he might still be able, in a certain way at least, to assist in the completion of the endowments.

The right reverend rector, Monsignor Conaty, then made his report, in which he spoke of the present condition of the university and detailed its immediate needs. He gave a list of bequests made by will to the university during the last twelve months and not yet received, but likely to be paid in during the coming year. This list aggregated \$41,000, willed for general university purposes. He also specified the chair endowments expected to be received soon, namely: the Michael Cudahy chair, the Knights of Columbus chair of history, the Archbishop Williams chair, the Archbishop Kenrick chair, as also the chair promised by the Catholic Knights of America, making in all

five chairs, representing \$250,000, to which is to be added the Archbishop Hennessy endowments for the archdiocese of Dubuque, as also some smaller endowments.

A WISE MOVE.

—It is stated that Archbishop Corrigan intends to open a petit seminaire in New York city, for the education of boys who desire to prepare for the priesthood. It will be a preparatory school for the higher seminary, St. Joseph's, at Dunwoodie. The course will extend through six years.

A TIMELY HINT.

—The "Pittsburg Observer" asks: "Ought Catholic societies that give receptions, to keep up the dancing until 2 o'clock in the morning?" and then gives its opinion that the three hours from 8 to 11 p.m. are sufficient for any evening's innocent fun.

A SENSIBLE MOVE.

—The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association voted last week, in Buffalo, at the second triennial convention of the Supreme Council to do away with "pass-words," "grips," or secret communications of a similar nature to determine a member's standing, as such proceedings smacked of tomfoolery and Freemasonry.

C. B. L. CONVENTION.

—The eighteenth annual convention of the New Jersey State Council of Catholic Benevolent Legion was held at Plainfield, Oct. 9. President Henegen's report shows that within the past twelve months the organization paid out \$206,000 in New Jersey as death claims. About \$60,000 was paid to members who reached the age of expectancy. The election resulted as follows: President, Anton Steines, of Newark; vice-president, David E. Barry, of Jersey City; secretary, John J. Ghegan, of Newark; treasurer, John Hogan, of Camden; chaplain, Rev. P. T. Carew, of Netcong.

PRIEST AS WITNESS.

—Supreme Court Commissioner Trimble, of New Jersey, in striving to discover whether the assassination of King Humbert was the outcome of a plot hatched in New Jersey, has encountered in the hearing in Patterson on the one hand the inviolability of private telegrams and on the other the refusal of a priest to divulge anything he has learned in his priestly capacity.

Father Fabris, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victories, declined to take the oath when called, but agreed to affirm upon his word as a priest and a Christian. Father Fabris said that he respected the sanctity of an oath and would not pronounce unless under compulsion. Commissioner Trimble recited the formula of "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and the priest interposed a new objection. "The whole truth is more than I can pledge," he said. "What I say shall be the truth, and nothing but the truth, in consonance with any priestly character."

Father Fabris identified the original letter of Sperandio Carbone, which told of the drawing to kill the King of Italy. Sperandio was known in Patterson also as Luigi Bianchi. Under that name he had written a receipt for the priest, who said that it and the letter were from the same hand. He said that he had no personal knowledge of a plot to kill the king, and further he did not care to enter into the matter or express his opinion.

A BENEFICENT WORK.

—The "Sacred Heart Review" says:—The St. Vincent de Paul Society has undertaken a new work, and for that purpose has interested Rev. E. J. Moriarty, located at Concord, Mass., who is pastor of the local Catholic Church, as well as chaplain at the Concord Reformatory. The special work as outlined is to look after all boys who may be discharged from the Reformatory, and to follow them up, so to speak, in the various parishes, and assist them whenever it may be found necessary to procure employment, etc. That duty of looking after them, after they are discharged, devolves upon the local Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. In addition to this work, and in connection therewith, it has been suggested by the Rev. E. J. Moriarty that a line of instruction should be followed up, that is, at various times during the year, talks should be given in the Reformatory to the inmates, particularly those who may be Catholics, instructing them on matters of interest, mainly topics of the day.

ECHOES FROM IRELAND

THE ELECTIONS.

—In its review of some phases of the recent great election struggle in Ireland, the Belfast "Irish Weekly" says: Galway has been avenged. Dublin has sent a message of cheer and good hope throughout the country. College Green, the very heart of Ireland, in home of the future Irish Parliament, has sent Mr. James Carew, the West Britisher, to the right about. St. Stephen's Green Division, the one blot on the Nationalist record of the Metropolis, has done similarly by Mr. James Campbell, the place-holder and place-hunter. The Dublin Four are again Nationalists. The Dublin Nationalists were for years severed from the great volume of National opinion. Stubbornly they adhered to the political policy which they thought most consistent with the vindication of National principles. It was a misfortune that there should have been a gulf between the citizens of Dublin and their fellow-countrymen, but to every observer it was apparent that the gulf was not impassable. The dissensions of the past are almost completely forgotten, and the distinction between Parnellite and anti-Parnellite is a mere incident of the past. Mr. Nannetti is known and respected as a Labor champion. As he said after the result, when called upon to carry the banner of Nationality, he felt it was his duty to enter into that contest and to do one man's part to attempt to put down faction and have a unity party to govern the country. Mr. Nannetti will represent the Labor interests of Dublin. Mr. McCann will be a worthy spokesman of the great commercial classes. Both gentlemen are pledged to do their best to advance the material welfare of their country, and both are unflinching advocates of the National policy by which the material interests can best be furthered.

The loss of Derry to the Nationalists is a regrettable incident. For this discouragement the Nationalists of the old city are in no sense to blame. Priests and people worked like Trojans to retain the seat won after arduous and anxious labors. From the first many knew that the struggle was a forlorn hope, but that did not daunt their stout hearts. They were true grit to the last minute of the poll. If the Marquis of Hamilton has supplanted Count Moore, if the Orange papers can crow that "the crimson banner floats proudly again from the historic walls," and proclaim the value set upon their victory by "Protestants throughout the British Empire," if the Abercorns and the Orange lodges misrepresent the city, the fault is not the fault of the Derry men. They did their best to achieve success. In their ranks there was not a ripple of disunion. When the next chance comes they will be ready to fight the same battle. Their first business now is assiduous attention to registration, by which only they will put the Abercorn retainers to the rout. As to South Tyrone, we regret the success of Mr. T. W. Russell, though only by the narrowest majority. Dr. Thompson made a plucky fight in the short period at his disposal, and obtained a very large support from the Nationalists. Major Howard's small poll only confirms the opinion we held all along, that the division in the Unionist ranks was superficial and not deep. Mr. Russell rallied to his side the bulk of the active Unionists of South Tyrone, but on his insignificant majority over a candidate started at the last moment he has nothing to congratulate himself. Of the remaining Irish elections those that possessed the deepest interest for Irishmen were announced in Cork City and North Louth. Cork City has resulted in an overwhelming victory for Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. James F. X. O'Brien. Their majorities ran to almost three thousand. The poll was fairly exhaustive, and no shadow can be left as to the mind of the capital of Munster on the burning question of Parliamentary and National unity and solidarity. That question was the test at the election, on which, from its merits, as well as from the personnel of the candidates, a degree of interest far above the average was concentrated. Mr. O'Brien polled 5,800. Mr. Maurice Healy polled 1,900. Mr. O'Brien, therefore, re-enters Parliament with a mandate from the Corkmen the significance of which cannot be mistaken. It was a matter of deep regret that

he ever quitted Parliament, where his influence was always exercised for the benefit of the people, whom he had served in many ways, and whose cause he has earnestly at heart. Cork, which was his constituency in bygone days, now sends him back to Westminster to help in building up the new party, from which Ireland has so many reforms to hope. For the Irish elections have made it abundantly clear that the heart of Ireland is a sound heart, that the people want a strong and compact and honest Parliamentary Party, and that such a party is going to emerge from these elections which are laying the dust and turmoil of late years. The signs are brightening that we are on the eve of better times for the old country, and that another onward march in the long and trying road to the goal is about to be undertaken. With a new party acting in comradelike harmony in the letter and the spirit, with a powerful organization prudently directed, and welding into one great mass priests and people, whose union is irresistible, our people will find it no insuperable task to ring the death-knell of English rule in Ireland. The new party will include many of the wiser heads of the old movement, men who have grown grey and poor in the cause. Their country is not ungrateful to them for the work they have actually accomplished or honestly tried to accomplish. None of them have been the gainers by the incessant anxieties attendant upon public work for the advancement of the National cause. None of them look for the benefits which form the rewards of political life in a large degree in other countries. Their anchor is the confidence and generosity of their constituents, and neither will be wanting. North Louth has returned Mr. T. M. Healy. His majority is exceedingly narrow. His success is a petty affair compared with the Cork annihilation of faction in the South of Ireland. Mr. Healy polled 600 less than at the last election. He polled only 300 more than a candidate who a fortnight ago was a stranger to the constituency. Had a local man gone forward in a county where local clanishness is intense, Mr. Healy might have fared worse. Had the election taken place a day or two later after Cork and the unchallenged return of the supporters of Parliamentary discipline, Mr. Healy's majority might not have been 300. As it is, Louth has recorded a remarkable protest against the continuance of faction. Whether Mr. Healy will profit by the warning given him by a formidable body of the Louth electorate remains to be seen. The governing principle of majority rule must prevail. But, however distasteful it may be to those who reasonably took exception to the methods adopted by Mr. Healy during the past few years, he is again their member. It cannot be gainsaid that he has left himself open to damaging criticism, and that he has felt its influence is witnessed by the comparatively small majority in respect of which he returns to Parliament as the member for North Louth. No doubt some of his supporters would have preferred a bigger majority, in order that Mr. Healy might have a clean card to continue his course as a free lance in Irish politics. But such a figure is no longer possible, if the cause of Ireland is to be served according to the dictates of the National conscience. Mr. Healy's reduced majority may have a chastening effect on his impetuosity and prove a "sober lesson."

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

As has been previously announced, the opening of the classes at Trinity College, Washington, D.C., will take place on November 6th; but owing to unforeseen circumstances, the dedication ceremonies have been postponed until the 22nd.

THE SEXTON'S TRICK.

—A strange person who had preached in a Staffordshire parish was amazed at the conduct of the warden, who, after the service, proceeded to take from the plate the largest coin there on and carefully pocket it. "What are you about," he gasped. "The warden only smiled. 'I have led the collection in this church for a dozen years with this half crown,'" he remarked, "and I'm not going to part with it."

THE IMPORTANT PROBLEM OF CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES CLEVERLY DISCUSSED.

A GRAVE QUESTION.—At the present time a committee has under consideration the grave problem of the membership in non-Catholic societies of many Catholic young men...

reaching the age of young manhood they are lacking altogether in the spirit of Catholic union...

It is not more than fair to say that the young men themselves are not to blame for the defect in their characters...

Remember well, that this statement involves no criticism of our Catholic schools; their proficiency is astonishingly great...

ANOTHER SERIOUS CAUSE of small membership in our clubs is the positive and dangerous opposition to their work...

THE CAUSE.—In the first place, it is a mistake to look for the radical cause of this regrettable weakness in our Catholic young men themselves...

EARLY TRAINING.—It is necessary to go to the boyhood days of the young man to find a grave reason for their backwardness...

WHAT REMEDIES can we offer? No instantaneous and perfect remedy suggests itself, but surely we can correct the trouble gradually...

spirit down to one another, they educate each other to a great extent to work for the Church...

We must enable them to feed the fire we strive to enkindle in their souls; we must provide them with clubs suited to their years...

It is a good cause.—To lessen pauperism, to save well meaning charitable persons from imposition by unworthy mendicants...

MR. H. J. CLORAN is again a standard bearer for the Liberal party in Prescott.

MINDING NUMBER ONE.—Westmount Council recently adopted a resolution demanding greater representation for the immense constituency of Hochelaga...

IRELAND'S REPRESENTATION.—Irish nationalism, says the London correspondent of the New York "Post" may prove a powerful factor in the new Parliament under William O'Brien's lead...

PLEA FOR UNITY.—Finally, all our clubs and young men's societies must unite to secure large central buildings and to equip them so thoroughly that there will no longer be any temptation for our Catholics to join the non-Catholic societies...

It is true that many of these societies profess to be non-sectarian, but at that point we are not talking; the fact is that they form a powerful and at present, successful opposition to the work of our Catholic young men's clubs...

This report will close with an earnest hope and request that all the members of our young men's clubs, all our friends and all Catholics who wish to see the Church make forward movement in increasing the activity of young men in religious work...

There can be no fair doubt that a few years' trial of such joint action will prove that not all the fault of the slowness and inefficiency in club and Church work of our Catholic young men has been theirs...

scribes it to a supporter with more zeal than either fairness or discretion.

OFFICEHOLDERS IN IRELAND.—The attorney-general in a speech in Dublin the other evening, supplied the following suggestive statistics: Of the privy councillors appointed were Episcopalians, three Presbyterians, two Roman Catholics; judges of the Supreme Court, two Episcopalians, one Presbyterian and one Roman Catholic; county court judges, two Episcopalians, one Presbyterian and one Roman Catholic...

A GOOD CAUSE.—To lessen pauperism, to save well meaning charitable persons from imposition by unworthy mendicants, to help any deserving poor person willing to work, the aim of the Catholic Guild, which was formally opened last week at 260 South Fourth street in St. James' parish, Pennsylvania...

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When Samuel Johnson said, "A ship is a prison with a chance of being drowned," he in that aphorism gave expression to the opinion generally entertained by landmen in his day...

No regular steam communication between Great Britain and this country was in existence until almost three-quarters of a century after the death of Samuel Johnson...

At this period the sailing vessels which "ran"—as we now call it—between New York and Liverpool or London were ships of between five and six hundred tons burden.

There can be no fair doubt that a few years' trial of such joint action will prove that not all the fault of the slowness and inefficiency in club and Church work of our Catholic young men has been theirs...

water was most unpalatable, it being muddy and filled with various impurities from the old worn-out barrels in which it was kept.

There was, as a rule, a cow on board; but there was no other milk to be had than what she supplied, no way of preserving it having then been discovered.

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What Pere Lachaise is to Paris, as the last meeting place of so many of the Gallic race, as well as of her distinguished citizens of other races...

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CATHOLIC BURIAL GROUNDS.

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BELFA

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There can be no fair doubt that a few years' trial of such joint action will prove that not all the fault of the slowness and inefficiency in club and Church work of our Catholic young men has been theirs...

VARIOUS NOTES.

FAMINE IN INDIA.—The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in a speech before the Council last week, said the famine had affected a quarter of the population of India...

LOW POLITICS.—The tricks of a certain class of politicians are varied according to circumstances. The following is one of the latest.

poster spread broadcast throughout Edinburgh on the morning of election. The poster, which was printed in large letters, declared that Doyle was not only a Roman Catholic but a Jesuit in disguise...

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"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Heart Trouble.—"I had heart trouble for a number of years and different medicines failed to benefit me. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and three bottles completely and permanently cured me."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

BELFAST CENTRAL CATHOLIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Central Catholic Club was held recently in the new room on the club premises, Royal Avenue, Belfast. Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, patron of the club, occupied the chair, and the clergy present included—Rev. J. K. O'Neill, Adm., St. Patrick's; Rev. T. McCotter, M. A., professor, St. Malachy's College; Rev. J. McKinley, C.C., St. Patrick's; Rev. H. Sheffington, C.C., do.; Rev. J. Burns, Adm., St. Mary's (hon. secretary). There was a large attendance of members.

Father Burns submitted the following annual report:—

"The committee of the Central Catholic Club beg to present to the members the fourth annual report and statement of accounts. It is always a pleasing duty to report steady progress in any institution, and such is the happy experience of your committee. Year after year the history of the club has been one of sustained vitality, and the past season has, happily, been no exception to the rule. Such a fact is particularly gratifying in a city like Belfast, which is synonymously the city of the Protestant, and where the influence of the latter is so often attributed by our Protestant friends to its Protestantism. The establishment and continued advance of this club constitute a strong argument, if such indeed were needed, that, given a fair field, Catholicism is quite equal to their fellow-citizens of other religious denominations of a business or social character. This success, of course, could not be attained without the hearty co-operation of the community for whose special benefit the club was founded. Such co-operation we are happy to say has been ungrudgingly bestowed, a fact which is proved by the register of members, almost all of whom use the club as a part of their social life. Indeed, we may say with truth that, if by any untoward occurrence, our institute ceased to exist, the occurrence would be considered as nothing short of a calamity by the many hundreds of members who make it a kind of second home. We might go farther and assert that to the many young men who have no home of their own, but are constrained by circumstances to put up at lodgings, the club is a home after business hours. It is highly gratifying to be able to state that our membership is largely made up of this class of gentlemen, who, in these splendid premises, have every opportunity for innocent amusement, safe social intercourse, and sound mental and moral improvement. During the past year the various departments of the club have been carefully attended to by the Committee of Management, sub-committee of same, and various special committees, elected for sundry purposes. As a natural consequence we can now look back with pardonable pride to the many pleasant and useful assemblies which, during the past year, have taken place within these walls. The report recently given of our literary society's admirable work for the session is pleasant reading and as well as the confidence to a still more extended utilization of the immense advantages of this educational combination. One feature of this society should especially commend it to your favorable consideration, viz., that, with the single exception of the inaugural lecture, all the literary efforts were the compositions of the members, and, therefore, powerful stimulants in the acquirement of knowledge and development of local talent. We must not overlook the advantages which arise from the members themselves being called on to prepare a paper on some subject in preference to merely importing strangers, however distinguished as literatures. You will be glad to learn that everything is in train for a highly successful session in the coming winter. While thus attending to the more serious work, your committee has not been unmindful of the merely social departments of the club. With the invaluable aid of a strong joint sub-committee concerts and amusements were continued throughout the winter months, and proved not merely successful, but also eminently attractive. You will be glad to learn that provision has been made for repeating, and if possible, excelling the triumphs of past years. During the year many improvements of an extensive character have been carried out to increase or maintain the comfort and attractiveness of our premises. The lighting of the corridors and apartments has been brought well up-to-date, the interior has been cleaned down and painted, while sanitary changes of a radical nature have been carried out on the lines suggested by modern science. The supply of current literature in the newsroom has been fully maintained and increased by the addition of periodicals of a technical and trade character. A writing room has also been added, which should prove useful to our business and professional members. Moreover, for the convenience of our patrons, the club has been connected by telephone with the National Telephone Exchange, an adjunct which has already been extensively patronized by our commercial members. We feel intense satisfaction in bearing testimony to the high character and exemplary conduct maintained by our members, who, one and all, by their bearing, have combined to bring credit to the club. A word of praise is likewise due to our staff of paid officers, who have continued to bestow the greatest attention on the various duties confided to their care. We trust that the members are satisfied with the manner in which our Committee of Management for the past year has discharged the onerous work devolving upon it in piloting on successfully the club during another year of its course." (Applause.)

A most satisfactory statement of accounts was also presented by Father Burns.

Mr. Henry Ward, in proposing the adoption of the report, said:

"Management for the past year, and in a special manner (the hon. secretary, on whose work a great deal of the success depended. (Applause.) He had no doubt that after some time it would be one of the most flourishing in the city. (Applause.)

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P. O. BOX 1138.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Table with subscription rates: CITY OF MONTREAL, Delivered, \$1.50; OTHER PARTS OF CANADA, 1.00; UNITED STATES, 1.00; NEWFOUNDLAND, 1.00; GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND and FRANCE, 1.50; BELGIUM, ITALY, GERMANY and AUSTRALIA, 2.00.

All communications should be addressed to the Managing Director "True Witness" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 27, 1900.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

RIGHTS OF IRISH CATHOLICS.

Our remarks last week regarding the question of dignified representation of Irish Catholics in the provincial administration have aroused a great deal of discussion.

NO ACTION YET.

We have heard of no movement amongst our Irish national societies to take this important matter into consideration, despite the fact that we made a direct appeal to the President of the parent Irish society to take the initiative.

PURE ELECTIONS.

Signs are not wanting in recent days to show that the average citizen of wealth who has an ambition to serve his country in the halls of Parliament, is growing weary of paying out thousands of dollars to attain his object.

LORD RUSSELL'S LAST WORDS.

The last hours of this truly great man conveys a lesson to Catholics the value of which is priceless. In the course of an admirable reference to this subject the "Irish Monthly," the editor of which is Father Matthew Russell—says—

"His child-like faith was shown in the last words that he reached us from his death-bed. When a priest of the Oratory had administered the final sacramental rites prescribed in the last chapter of St. James' Epistle,

means or influence of any kind shall be used by themselves or with their sanction or connivance; that they will guarantee the strict observance of the law by their relatives and family connections; that they will by all means in their power honestly restrain all their political friends outside of and within the County of Stanstead from any violation of the election laws, either in the letter or the spirit of the same; it being their honest purpose to run an absolutely pure election."

BIGOTRY IN BUSINESS.

The brazen manner in which some of our Protestant fellow-citizens ply their mean trade of bigotry is amazing. Some there are who never allow religion to deter them in turning over an honest penny in dealing with Catholics; but the great majority of Protestants always think twice when it comes to a question of trading with Catholics when the benefits of the transactions are being reaped by them.

THE IRISH PARTY.

The "Irish People," organ of the Irish League, reviews the recent elections in a long leading article. In the opening paragraphs it says:—The question of the hour is whether the new Irish party is fitted to do Ireland's work. We may say at the outset, it remarks, that some men have got back into the party whose claims would not have been approved of by the judgment of the people had not the general election been rushed by the khaki party in England.

THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

The general elections which have just been held in the United Kingdom have been, in so far as Catholic and nationalist Ireland is concerned, quite as historically interesting as any that have previously taken place, whether we regard them from the point of view of the singular devotion of Irishmen to the Faith of their Fathers or from that of their sincere, unselfish and enthusiastic attachment to the cause of Home Rule.

AN IRISH NIGHT.

The Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association is true to old customs, judging by the preparations now going on to celebrate Halloween. Twenty-five years ago the members of that period always made it a practice to inaugurate the series of winter evenings with a social on the 31st of October.

THE TOMBOLA.

A special meeting of the Committee of Management of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held Tuesday evening, Oct. 23rd.

tle, and was withdrawing from the death-chamber, he was recalled by the summons: 'Father, lay your hand upon my head and bless me.' The last words—except the aspiration faltered out half consciously towards the very end by the feeble lips that had uttered so many a strong and noble word: 'May God have mercy on me.' The last word he would wish to be said of himself is what he himself always said when any man's death was announced in his presence: 'God be merciful to him!'

ELECTION LITERATURE.

The daily press of Montreal and other large centres in this country are making good use of their space in proclaiming the virtues of their political friends these days. But the elector will have his innings on Nov. 7. There will be mourning in some of these establishments and rejoicing in others when the result is made known.

CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

During the course of a recent sermon at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, Rev. Father Treacy made the following practical references to the duty of Catholics in regard to Catholic literature. He said:—

It is painful to learn that out of so large a number a very small minority indeed subscribe for a Catholic magazine or newspaper. These homes can afford political papers, or papers devoted to sport or fiction, but when called on to subscribe to Catholic literature they become economical. In this matter it is certain that we have been remiss in the past. The market is flooded with antagonistic literature, which unceasingly throws out covert hints and sly aspersions.

LOCAL NOTES.

A.O.H. CHURCH PARADE.

The annual church parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be held on Sunday afternoon, the 18th of November, to St. Gabriel's Church. Amongst those invited to participate in the parade are the De Salaberry Guards and St. Ann's Cadets.

LOOKING AHEAD.

The Hibernian Knights have secured Dominion Day of next year from the County Board for their annual outing. It is undecided as yet what kind of a celebration will be held. The Knights from Portland, Maine, have accepted an invitation from the local warriors to visit this city on the occasion, and in all probability there will be a drill competition between the Portland companies, the Lewiston (Maine), companies, and the local commandery. A great day is expected.

THE GAELIC CLASSES.

On Tuesday evening in the Hibernian Hall, under very unfavorable auspices. The rain poured in torrents, nevertheless many of the veterans and friends of the movement were present from all parts of the city.

Superintendent McHugh has divided the scholars into three different classes, there being now a sufficient number advanced enough to take up the third reader. He is ably assisted by Mr. James Clarke, who has taken an active and sincere interest in the movement.

DIVISION NO. 1, A.O.H.

has generously contributed a handsome donation towards putting the Hibernian band on a solid basis. This is not the first list the pioneers headed. The band will make its first appearance on the 18th of November. Bandmaster O'Farrell, of Dublin, is the instructor.

WONDERFUL SACRIFICES.

were made and touching scenes witnessed at every turn in the several voting stations. Convalescent, sick and dying Nationalists, rose from their beds at the call of duty, and, despite the very stormy character of the weather, had themselves conveyed to polls to strike, perhaps, a last blow for the cause of their rights and their freedom. One man, James Breen, of Foxe's corner, who was in the infirmary, suffering from a severe hurt in the back, was conveyed on a stretcher placed on a van. Lying on this he was carried on the shoulders of his comrades into the booth to register his vote.

WOULD THAT OUR PEOPLE.

would cast aside their allegiance to political parties and exhibit something of this noble and unselfish spirit! Would that the Catholics of Canada, and the Catholic newspapers of

Canada, instead of trying to belittle Catholics in public life, would do the same thing!

The lessons to be drawn by the results of the elections in Ireland do not need to be told. Indeed, we have already briefly indicated them; and it is unnecessary to do more than emphasize them. Ireland remains unalterably true to its national aspirations. She will be satisfied by no concessions from the English Parliament which fall short of a restoration of her legislative independence. She is no less firmly determined to obtain justice in the matter of Catholic university education, of imperial taxation, and of necessary land legislation. And she is resolved to tolerate no more division in her ranks. Only one factionist remains out of more than forty before the elections. This shows that the great Irish Race Convention at which were present clerical and lay representatives from Montreal and other large cities throughout the world, has at last borne fruit.

The Conservatives have emerged from the elections with a majority which is twenty fewer than that which they possessed as a result of the electoral struggle of five years ago. Their party, including the Liberal Unionists now have a majority of 132, instead of 152 at that time. But if we deducted from this number the 68 Liberal Unionists—there were 70 of them five years ago—and add them to the Liberal party and to the Irish Nationalist Party, the Conservatives are in a minority of four. The Salisbury Government, therefore, still depends on the Liberal Unionists, led by the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, for its majority in the House of Commons.

A BANK'S DONATION

To the Bourget Testimonial.

The City and District Savings Bank has justly recognized the debt of gratitude it owes one of its most distinguished patrons—Mgr. Bourget—by contributing the handsome sum of \$500 to the fund for the proposed memorial to be erected in the Cathedral grounds in honor of the great Canadian prelate. Mgr. Bourget during his lifetime was a staunch friend of this solid banking institution, and the action of the Board of Directors in assisting such a praiseworthy undertaking is in keeping with the past record of the institution over which they preside.

The following letter accompanied the donation:—

Montreal, Oct. 10th, 1900.

His Grace, Mgr. Paul Bruchési.

My Lord.—Sir Wm. Hingston, president of the Savings Bank, submitted your letter of the 26th to that meeting of the Directors this morning.

It was immediately resolved to request Your Grace to accept the sum of five hundred dollars, as the bank's contribution towards the erection of a monument to the late Monseigneur Bourget, illustrious first patron of our institution. The directors have not forgotten and never will forget the prominent part which the great Bishop took in the foundation and success of the Savings Bank, and thank Your Grace for having reminded them of it in such a delicate manner.

Please accept, at the same time, the assurance of my own most profound respect and believe me, Your Grace's most humble servant, Signed, HENRY BARBEAU, Manager.

THE STRIKE AT VALLEYFIELD

Montreal wore the appearance of a garrison city yesterday and to-day. Companies of our local volunteer corps with arms and ammunition bags marched through St. James street in the direction of the railway depot. The curiosity of the citizens was aroused, and enquiries were made on all sides as to the destination of the volunteers. It was soon found out to be Valleyfield, where a large strike of the employees of the cotton factories is in progress, which, at the time of going to press, has a serious aspect. Despatches say that an encounter took place between the volunteers and men with the result that 9 of the troops were wounded from stones thrown by the men. One report of the clash is as follows:—

The troops were returning from a depot at 8 o'clock on Thursday from the Queen's Hotel, and had to pass the bridge where the crowd had massed. Before the soldiers could defend themselves, they were assaulted by a perfect hail of stones. The Scots wheeled and charged, the officers fired shots in the air, and the mob turned and ran.

Though Colonel Ibbotson urged it strongly no magistrate could be found to read the riot act. Recorder Papineau, who was called upon, thought it better to wait until reinforcements arrived, the result being that the militia was powerless to do anything.

A despatch says:—The whole question is one of wages, though it is stated in some quarters that politics have something to do with it, too. The men are clamoring for \$1.25 per day, while they are receiving \$1 at present. One fact which aggravates the situation is that work is exceedingly plentiful and men are scarce. There is more work, in fact, than there are men to do it. A good many men have left town for Ottawa, Gatineau, Shawinigan, and other places, where it is asserted, they receive better wages than in Valleyfield. It is also the case that other large concerns in Valleyfield are paying as much as \$1.25 per day for the same class of work. It is not the mill hands at all who are on strike, but the laborers on the new building operations for the weaving mills. Their work is not the most pleasant that could be imagined, as they must stand in water all day long, and the water is becoming pretty cold by this time of the year.

On the other hand the cotton company claim that they are paying more than other companies of the same kind in the province, though in Ontario higher wages are the rule. It seems strange that some effort cannot be made to overcome such occurrence.

ANTI-CATHOLIC JOURNALISM.

It is quite probable that a goodly number of anti-Catholic French editors, provincial as well as Parisian, will hereafter display more circumspection than they have hitherto done in discussing the affairs and the character of the Assumptionist Fathers. These sturdy and militant religious distinctly object to the role of meek and uncomplaining recipients of libellous outrages and hyperbolic defamations; and they have emphasized their objection by prosecuting as many as thirty journals that have been indulging in this pastime. Twenty-three of these actions have been decided in favor of the Fathers, fourteen of the cases after an appeal had been taken; the remaining actions have not yet been

concluded. It is an excellent lesson to teach the irresponsible scribbler; that a body of citizens, not less than individuals, have rights which may not be disregarded with impunity.

MISSIONARIES KILLED IN CHINA.

The official report of the losses of the Catholic Church in China during the last persecution has just been received by Rev. J. Freri, D.C.L., assistant director-general of the Propagation of the Faith.

The report shows that from June to the end of September five bishops, twenty-eight priests (European and native), three Brothers and twelve nuns, with a large number of Christians, which is almost impossible to determine, had sacrificed their lives for their faith.

The following is a summary of the report:— In Northern Manchuria the Revs. Leroy, Georgeon and Souvignat, together with several Christians, were killed by the Fasteners.

In Southern Manchuria Bishop Guillon, Fathers Emonet and John Li (a Chinese Catholic priest) were burnt alive by the Boxers, together with Sister Albertine and Sister of the Holy Cross and about 300 Christians. The fury of the fanatics went so far as to unearth and burn the remains of Father Moulin and Sister Helen, dead for several months.

In that same province Father Alex. Hia (another native priest) was beheaded, with Father Bourgeois and Le Guevel, two Chinese nuns and sixty-four Christians, while Fathers Viard, Bayart, Agnius and M. Li (a Chinese priest) were shot with four Christians.

In Southeast Chi-Li Fathers Andlauer, S.J., and Isore, S.J., were spared, and Fathers Penn, S.J., and Mangin, S.J., shot by the Boxers.

In Hou-Nan Bishop Fantosati and Brother J. Gambaro had their eyes plucked out and then were beaten to death.

In Pekin Revs. D'Addosio, C. M., Garrigues, C. M., Dare, C. M., and Chavanne, C.M., together with two Marist Brothers and Sister Jaurias, also lost their lives.

In Mongolia Bishop Hamer and Fathers Heirman, Mallet, Segers and Won were massacred, with about 100 Christians.

Finally, on the 23rd of September news was received from Chansi of the massacre of Bishops Grasi and Poggola, Fathers Elias and Balat with seven nuns.

A FAST MONOLINE OPERATOR.

Among the many changes that were lately introduced in many of our printing offices, none seem to show forth the excellence of the work better than the "Monoline" machine. The "True Witness" claims the honor of having one of the pioneer operators of this machine, in the person of Mr. Edward Gervais. He served his apprenticeship with the "Montreal Herald," and was in their employ for the space of twelve years. When the "Monoline" was introduced in the office, was chosen as an operator for one of the machines. In a short time he became very fast, and afterwards went to the Canadian Composing Company, becoming the expert operator, and remained there four years. For the past nine months Mr. Gervais has been employed by the "True Witness," and we can safely say that he is the fastest operator on the machine. He sets 5,000 lines in an hour, and can set when required as high as 8,000.

THE SECRET OF LONGEVITY.

What every one wants to know, and what no fellow can find out, is the secret of long life.

Not that there is no testimony on the subject. There is an abundance of it, but the trouble about it is that it is so conflicting as to be not only valueless, but dangerous. From Methuselah down there has probably never been a man or woman who lived longer than the average who did not brag about it and pretend that he or she had the only infallible recipe. There is a certain pride that goes with extreme old age, as there is with monstrous whiskers or a very long beard, and the "robust centenarian" is always ready to tell you how to live long and happily. But the difficulty is that he or she tells so many irreconcilable stories.

Take, for instance, the case of Miss Mary Yardley, who died the other day at the age of 105 years. She left a set of rules to the observance of which she considered her great length of days was largely due. One was always "to preserve an even temper and a cheerful disposition." Another was "always to be occupied and to refuse to worry." Another was always "to make her food suitable in kind and sufficient in amount to the needs of her body."

All these are beautiful rules, but the old-age records show many cases in which they have been broken with beneficial results. There have been a number of cases, for example of poor men who have married three and even four times and reared large families who have lived to 30, 40 and even 100 years. It goes without saying that none of them could have obeyed Miss Y's rules, and the question is, Did they live so long in spite of worry, lack of the right sort of food and cheerful surroundings, or because of them? Possibly matrimony stimulated them to live longer—to outlive all their troubles and die unmarried and happy.

Then there is Mrs. Sylvia Langdon Drabam, of Southington, Conn., who celebrated her one hundredth birthday last week, and still works in her garden and eats three good meals a day. She holds that one of the best ways to live long is to get up early in the morning.

CA

Rev. J. M. an, contribut article on from which The door was opened b 1853, he was merc and Eul ligan was an sign-boards at tion of Christi 1873, but tianity were n later. And th ity that was the Japanese has not been Japanese peop day imical work of the ol sultely undor in the case of that cherished without the g for all these trated prejudi lence, when ev tianity was a left as his hist almost incone Catholic missi they have st ful heart to th wonderfully-bl is true that testants of the Japanese, Catholic native than all the o Church is in throughout the when it is rem tion ceased of and that the s ity still survive that the Churc work. To-day olic Japanese. their number years from now proud and self have absorbed in their system the graduates class of scowling tant. The low Buddhism a way that will time to modify tions of 250 y stacle to Christ as may be seen its hands, yet ies of the Miss worked here u unparalleled sel an. Some of the ginal pioneers of those who c grown gray They have a restatant mission mands, and th Japanese and fo of creed. They interested in the word in their w ple. To-day the missionaries, a Japanese Cathol work of God he in their efforts the Pagan and Japanese. The -count eight Jap community of ty thers of Mary H asaki, Osaka an five Japanese pr sides a large Their schools ar peans and Japa as Christian, an sult of their wor cation of prejud all the instituti at the closing ex if Tokyo when a languages was c audience, of wh number were Jap cises were termin in Japanese by senators of the convents of the pected just as ar brothers. One h European nuns al with forty-one Ja postulants besid who reside perm leper settlements asaki dioceses. I institutions the tains one hospita free hospitals for pharmacies for the primary schools children attending tens, seventeen taining thousands twenty-two indu boys and girls, al one cent of com the Japanese gov by the narrow-mi lity of the Japa foreigner cannot in Japan. The Ch foreign body, and ground on which churches, large an

countries with the two govern- part to uphold these territories as influence. governments will take use of the to obtain for teritorial advantage and will direct maintaining un- teritorial condition

PAID THE DEBT ON THE SCHOOL.

It was Saturday evening, and Father Nugent had finished his labors for the day. And such labors as they had been—running here and there, attending to a hundred and one little matters that required very great patience and tact, and finding at every turn cause for worryment.

guilty Frank was far on his way to the land of gold. And now, after ten years, he had returned to, as he said, make reparation. His employer had died, refusing to allow of his being followed up and punished, and this belief was, of course, general, although many could not but hope that he would come back one day penitent, and for this end prayed. Among those had been Father Nugent and his good old housekeeper.

down the stairs, stopping every second to listen to the man's voice, as it sounded stronger, and fuller, and happier to his ears. He reaches the kitchen and enters. Mary turns away but the man stands up, and with one short, quick glance at the priest, hangs his head and hands down, humbly stands waiting.

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Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran, 1st Vice, P. O. Shannon, 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding Secretary, P. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording Secretary, S. Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street.

College

Very, very tired is the devoted pastor this Saturday evening, and he is much inclined to take needed repose, but he has to think—thought, and hard work is his most constant companions. To-night his thoughts are not very pleasant—not such as baffle this season of gladness—for his brow contracts as he passes his hand over it as though to clear away the difficulty that had arisen there.

"He is," answered Mary, "and no doubt he is asleep; for he has had a hard day's work of it. Your know what increase of work, but not of rest, the when he has been so much run as he is now. Then there's a debt, he has to pay next Monday, and he is not able to pay it and that's weighing on his mind. Poor man, it seems to me trouble, and anxiety, and toil will always keep him company."

"I knew it, Frank, my boy, I knew it always," he said, advancing towards Harvey, and taking both his hands, "God has listened to our prayers, and saved you to us. Welcome home, my boy, welcome back to the place in my heart you never altogether left."

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A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and LaPrairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street; telephone Main 2239. Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be addressed; Pastor Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Collier, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League, — J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

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A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1843 Notre Dame street, near McGill Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. McCarthy, vice-president; E. J. Devlin, recording secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

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A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec. Secretary, J. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, to whom all communications should be addressed; Fin. Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Pallace street; Chairman of Standing Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444 St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

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