





DS' AUXLIARY, DI-Organized Oct. 10th, igs are held in St. on the third Thurs-. President, Miss Anvice-president, Mrs.

Doyle, 68 Anderson rer, Mrs. Charlotte. chaplain, Rev. Fa-

irst Monday of the ittee meets last Wed-ers: Rev. Director. ghan, P.P. President, stice C. J. Doherty; E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd irran, B.C.L.; Treas-

John Kahala; Recry, T. P. Tansev

Preasurer, Thomseretary, W. Whitty. Thomas S COURT, C. O. F.,

second and fourth
y month in their
eigneurs and Notre
A. T. O'Connell, O.
e, secretary.

S T. A. & B. 80-

that the spirit which moved our chief pastor—His Grace Archbishop would urge His Grace to take that

with the loyalty and devotion which the Irish Catholics have always dis-Robt. Warren; H. Feeley, jr.; Mediors. H. J. Harrison, and G. H. Merrill fidence that in the event of the par-

ish coming under the exclusive condo the Irish Catholics and Catholics speaking the English language of the present time, whose fathers and mothers have worshipped in the grand old shrine during half a cen-

our Church to make such changes

as the one involved in the transfer

St. Patrick's, without long and se-

rious consideration. That being the

case, together with the fact that

Irish Catholics, and Catholics speak-ing the English language generally, in this diocese, and that it has the approval of His Grace the Arch-

ishop, we wenture to say

if such matters were under consideration, or to be car-

ried into effect, we would have some

information from those authorized

to speak. Should the rumors have

sacred ties of long associations, in

the priests of St. Sulpice, are to be

severed, the "True Witness" still clings most tenaciously to the belief

the

any foundation in fact, that

True Witness" is the organ of

of a parish of such importance

grand old shrine during half a century, a full measure of justice by taking them into his confidence whilst giving the matter the profound consideration which he always devotes to every subject.

For long years Irishmen and Irishwomen have made sacrifices for the parent Irish Church, and most devotedly seconded every effort put forth by their spiritual guides, sacrifices which have made St. Patrick's the Premier Irish parish of the Dominion.





MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1903

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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 overful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent or "†PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH. — For with certain Ontario organs to hold some weeks past the daily press of up the Province of Quebec as the nost illiterate section of Canada this city has published many rum-The Ottawa "Journal" has recently ors which appeared to us to be senandertaken to stir up afresh sational, concerning matters affect-ing some of our Catholic parishes in muddy mixture of prejudice and bad faith. These columns have fre-Montreal. Up to the present we have ignored these rumors, but a few quently contained articles in answer to the baseless arguments adduced days ago one of them treated some by the unfriendly critics of this prowhat lightly, a most serious ques tion to a large section of our readvince. We know the source of all the antagonism so displayed. ers, namely, that of the withdrawal of the Sulpician Order from the pasimply because Quebec is Catholic by an immense majority that the rent Irish parish of Montreal, St. mies of our Church seek to dis Patrick's. The daily press enjoys the privilege of being able to discredit her and her teachings in the minds of all people, by pointing to cuss such questions as the transfer of a parish, much in the same mansupposed and invented examples of ner as they would the sale of a man's chattles and effects, disre-In "La Semaine Religieuse" find an admirable article from the garding entirely all the fond tiesboth spiritual and temporal- which pen of Rev. F. A. Baillairge, P. P. on this subject. The "Journal" are associated with it. We have no information at present as to the reliability or unreliability of the rumernment are comparatively ors afloat concerning St. Patrick's parish, nor do we wish to pry into matters that may be under consideration, because we know that it is not the policy of the authorities of

would have it that because the educational grants of the Quebec Govthe educational facilities of the province must necessarily be restricted.
The Rev. Mr. Baillairge draws attention to the fact that no matter what the education budget may be, account must be taken of all that is being done by the Church and by the families of the province - the enormous sums expended by bothfor educational purposes. "The priests, and religious of both sexes," he says, "that give themselves body and soul, from morning until night, to the cause of education, in our eighteen colleges and in our three hundred boarding schools. should be taken into account. Are their services less appreciated, because they receive nothing from the Government? Are their services, in the cause of education, the less fruitful, because they are engendered in

zeal, in the sacrifice of self, and in matters spiritual and temporal, with | the purest of charity?" Referring to another phase of the subject the writer holds and proves that Quebec is the best equipped, intellectually, of all the provinces of Canada. "Let them," he says, Bruchesi—to kneel at the tomb of "visit our municipal councile, that loyal Catholic and patriotic public banquets, our Legislative Asthat loyal Catholic and patriotic public banquets, our Legislative Council, our legislat debating assemblies in general; let them compare the average per cent. of French-Canadians, able to open their mouths, to deliver a speech, our literature pale before that of our neighbors? Are our poets, our his-torians, less numerous than those of all the other provinces together? Are not our physicians as learned, our scientists as brilliant, our lawyers as crudite as those of the sis-ter provinces? Are our theologians and pulpit orators also less numer-ous?"

It would be a difficult task, were It would be a diment task, were we to take simply the list of great names furnished to the annals of Canada, to find anything equal—in the entire Dominion—to those be-longing to the Province of Quebec. When it comes down to the practi-cal test, and to cold tacts, we find that, in matters efficational, our province stands foremost amongst the first.

PHYSICIANS. - In FEMALE

is daily become more popular. We can readily understand that modern social conditions make it necessary for women, in certain circumstances, to labor for their own daily bread. And we have no desire to criticize the laudable ambition that pushes the woman to seek higher and more remunerative employment. Again, in the world of medical practice, we know that there are numerous cases in which the skill of a female practitioner is far more acceptable than that of a man. This is so, especially with female patients. But, on the other hand, we are under the impression that when the patients are men, there must be a consider able degree of restriction on the part of the patient and of diagnosis on the part of the practitioner We know that as far as nursing goes the delicate female hand is far more suitable to the work than is rougher hand of the man. Besides women have a hundred and one ways of easing the suffering that men cannot be expected to possess However, despite all these consider ations, we must admit that we would much prefer to see the tendency in women make for domestic life for woman's natural and noblest sphere.

A TRIDUUM .- On the 10th Febru ary the Church will commemorate the prayer of Our Lord in the Garden of Olives. In view of that oc casion a preparatory triduum will be held at the Church of the Gesu on the 7th, 8th and 9th of this month. The services will take place both in the morning and the evening of each of the three days. preacher of the Triduum will be the Rev. Father Verrie, S.J. This is an exceptional occasion that should not be allowed to pass unemployed all who are anxious to prepare fo Easter time. It affords a chance fo the wayfarer to rest and take spiritual refreshment between the periods of Christmas and of Faster festivities. All who could do so should attend.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE. - Some weeks ago the Bishop of Orleans had an audience with His Holiness, Leo XIII. During the course of his remarks the Holy Father said: "You know what confidence I have always had in the Blessed Virgin. In two years I hope to have the joy of celebrating the jubilee of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception." The dogma was defined, by Pope Pius IX., on the 8th December, 1854. This simple item of news presents two very important considerations. In the first place, the golden jubilee of the Immaculate Conception, which will be the 8th December, 1904, will be an event of the greatest importance in the Catholic world. But what we now consider the most extraordinary fact, in connection with the proposed celebration, is that the aged Pontiff, now in his ninetythe irish Catholics have always displayed towards him since his elevation to the Episcopal Throne, in this change which may effect their any province whatsoever, and to future in every sense for long years whom will the palm belong?" He to come. We repeat that the "True adds: "Do our newspapers present been wearied with reports of the Witness" has the most implicit confidence that in the event of the part those of the English language? Does his death; yet, despite all the senhis death; yet, despite all the sen-sationalism based upon guess-work regarding the great Pontiff, he has "the even tenor of his has buried thousands, and is still hopeful of the future looking forward to years of activity and usefulness before his earthly task is completed. If we mistake not he promised Mgr. Bruchesi to be there to receive our Archbishop on the oc casion of his next visit to Rome. In who carefully reflect upon the general experience of history. That a y-three is not extraordinary; what is wonderful, is the perfect onservation, at such an advanced ge, of all the faculties, all the enage, of all the faculties, all the energies, all the vitality, all the mental keemess, all the solidity of judgment, all the retentiveness of memory, and all the minute interest in the unnumbered details of the great world's passing affairs. There is, beyond a doubt, something wonderful in such a preservation. The Sovereign Pontiff to all appearances, to-day, he is liable to see the end of hundreds of leading men, whose years do not come within decades of his.

HEROISM INCULCATED. - An of members-all having the American contemporary says:—
"A California philosopher thinks he has found a way to abolish cowardice. It is beautifully simple. Here it is '(1) Say to yourself. 'I'm not a fraid. "(2) Repeat five times.

"(3) Take five full breaths very slowly. "What a world of possibilities

there are in this brief fermula! How great the practical benefit it will

confer on mankind!" The absurdity of the foregoing is illustrated by the example of a mad bull coming down the street and flying into a rage at the sight of a man; the bull attacks the man in a most furious manner; the latter stands still and says aloud "I am not afraid;" he repeats this five times; and as he proceeds to take full breaths, very slowly, the bull interrupts the experiment, tossing the "brave man" over the fence. We once read of a professor of politeness who taught that all hasty or abrupt manners of dressing others were indications of ill-breeding. As an example, we find the professor going along a street one day, when a lady, about to cross a street-car track, is in danger of being crushed to death by an oncoming car. She unfortunately does not see the car; and the professor, who does say it, is too polite shout "stop." He advances, his hat, bows, coughs to attracts the lady's attention, and proceeds to say:-"Excuse me, madam, but I am confident that the circumstance will justify this seemingly unwarranted intrusion, for, you are evidently unaware that....." before he could proceed any further a passer by grabbed the lady by the arm. pushed her back, and thus saved her life by a hair's breath. Let some

LESSONS FROM GERMANY .- As there is a general law that all men must die, so is it ordained that all things human must eventually perish. The proudest institutions the world have crumbled, and the Angel of Time has winged his flight over the spaces once occupied Amongst their grand proportions. the debris of the past will soon be found the fragmentary relics of the German Kultur Kampf. The readmission of the Jesuits into Germany is the last blow given to the anti-Catholic policy of Bismarck. It is the key-note of triumph for that wonderful centre-that small, com-

one draw the lesson!

pact, Catholic phalanx in the Reichstag. When the Iron Chancellor had suc cceded in expelling, about a quarter of a century ago, all the Catholic religious orders from Germany. was under the impression that he had inflicted a mortal wound on the Church. Poor, vain, important man! He has gone down to the region of shades, to the company of the Alexanders, the Caesars, Napoleons, the mighty conquerors, legislators, rulers of the ages, and whose names only live on the page of history-but no longer in memories of living men. He has gone down to comparative oblivion, and the Church remains, the Pap-Kultur Kampf is effaced, and the last of the exiled orders- the Jesuits-return to their old home and former spheres of activity with ing the boundaries of the German Empire. These events thus briefly numerated are too striking and to easily recognized as the workings of to need any special amplification at this moment. What we desire to emphasize is the fact that this won-derful change has been nrought about, under God, by the united ef-forts of the Catholic Party in German politics. In parenthesis we might remark that Premier Combes with his Law of Associations should read the lesson that the past twen -five years of German histor eaches. He is not a Bismarck-fe from it—and yet that Man of Iron shattered himself politically against the Rock of Peter.

the Rock of Peter.

At no time in the course of the past three decades was the German Catholic Party very extonsive—yet it was always very strong. At certain periods it was even insignificant to all outward appearances. But it had the good fortune of having wonderfully able leaders, and of being composed of a compact body

sentiments and ideals. no divisions in its ranks, no bicker ings, no personal jealousies, no in dividual interests imposed, no re laxing of vigilance, no hesitation in obedience to the word of command, no erratic departures from the traced-out avenue that extended to the distant goal. That party was Cath-olic first, and political in a secondary degree. It cast its influence, small as it was at times, in the scale of Government or of opposition just as the measures harmonized with or antagonized the Catholic programme. Slowly, by sure steps, it came to hold the real balance of power. At a given moment the Government might stand in absolute need of its support; and the price of its support was the concessions to the Catholic cause which it demanded. One by one the Centre, or Catholic Party, secure the readmission of the religious bodies that had been expelled; but, at no time, would the Government consent to the return of the Jesuits. But the Catholic Party, like the Church in a larger field, had time on its side; it could afford to wait; it was fighting for results of a day or a year. It was in no hurry. Its powas to await opportunities. The day at last came when the Government stood face to face with a powerful and determined opposition, and saw itself in the absolute necessity of carrying its tariff measures. The co-operation of the Cath olic Party alone could save the Government. In other words, the Government's salvation depended upor the readmission of the Jesuits. It was a might effort; it was a toll to exact; but the little Catholic party stood inflexible. What matter tariffs and budgets compared to the triumph of God's cause and the interment of the Kultur Kampf? The Centre was firm; the Government vielded: the Catholic Party triumphed; the Bismarckian policy was en tombed; the Jesuits returned; the Church adds another to her long

mortality. St. Mary's Parish.

list of trophies-proofs of her

Elsewhere in our paper, will be ound an advertisement which deserves more than a passing notice. On Tuesday, February 17th, the dramatic section of St. Ann's Young Men's Society will present the thrilling drama entitled "A Brother's Crime." The entertainment will be under the auspices of the A. O. H., Division No. 4, and will be given in St. Bridget's Hall, corner of St. Rose and Maisonneuve streets. As the object of an entertainment is generally the most important consideration, we may say that the present one-to aid in the rebuilding of St. Mary's Church-should commend itself to all the Irish Catholic citizens of Montreal-and more especially those of the East End. It noble enterprise, on the part of Division No. 4, A.O.H., and of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, to lend their assistance in the work reconstructing the Church which St. Mary's parish needs so greatly. We hope that the date and place of tertainment will be remembered, that it may be a success in every

Notre Dame Hospital.

acceptation of the term.

A grand festival for the benefit of Notre Dame Hospital, consisting of tableaux and music, will take place at the Monument National at 8 o'clock, on the evenings of February 17, 18, 19 and 20, with a matinee February 21st at 2 o'clock. Tiekets coan be procured from the Lady Pat-ronesses at Notre Dame Hospital, and at the National Pharmacy, 216 St. Lawrence street. For the location of boxes apply until the 14th to Mme J. B. Thibaudeau, 82 Durccher street. Tickets, \$1.00. Boxes, our seats, \$5.00; six seats, \$7.00.

CONDOLENCE

The Street Car Strike. Just as we go to press all the conductors and motormen employen the Montreal Street Rather have gone out on strike. It is a solutely impossible for us at this moment to give any appreciation of the merits of this grave movement. Meantime the people have to suffer the consequences. The poor men, who reside at one end of the city and work at the other, the school, children who have long distances to go from their homes to their re-spective institutions, the aged, the sick, the employed, in a word, the general citizens of Montreal will be coment to give any appreciation of the greatest sufferers from the sud-den stoppage of a mode of transportation and travel that has beroutine. As in the case of the great coal strike, and in all other like cases, the battle is fought out be-tween employers and employees at the expense and to the untold in-convenience and often distress of the public. We trust that a speedy and satisfactory settlement will soon be reached, for the sake of all concern-Scientific Work

Of Missionaries.

Under the caption "Their World-Wide Work," the New York " man's Jaurnal" says:- "Les Missions Catholiques," the organ of the Work of the Propagation of the Faith, has in its January issue an article entitled "The Scientific Work of the Missionaries," which shows how much they have contributed by their self-sacrificing labors to our knowledge of geography, of philology, of natural history, of archieology and of meteorology.

"Although these apostles of the Ohristian Faith," says "Les Mis-sions Catholiques," "are engaged in a mission supernatural and divine in its character, which consequently is infinitely superior to every purely scientific mission, they have contributed in a marked degree to the progress of human knowledge. Civilization undoubtedly has agents more familiar with scientific formulas, but it has none more devoted, more dis-interested, more persevering, and more useful than Catholic missionar-

In proof of this statement "Les Missions Catholiques" dwells first what Catholic missionaries have done in spreading geographical knowledge of countries in which they labored. Force of circumstances transformed the missionaries explorers in the unknown lands in which they planted the cross mark the extent of their spiritual conquests. Abbe Huc half a century ago won undying fame by penetrating the unknown regions Central Asia.

The "Annals of the Propagation of the Faith" was the first to give to the world an account of his remarkable journeyings in Tartary and Tribet. Forty years later a Bel-gian missionary. Father Constant Deken accompanied Bonavalot in his famous journey across Central Asia. In 1894 Father Constant published an account of this journey. The author's thorough kno the Mongolian dialect and his fami-liarity with the customs of the country enabled him to produce a country enabled him to produce a work which rivals Bonavalot's "Unknown Thibet." Father Armand David, a Lezarist, can be regarded as the successor of Father Huc. Three expeditions he made to the Three expectations in manufactures of morth, west and central parts of China enabled him to compile maps those immense regions. He has of these immense regions. He has given detailed accounts of the graphical features of these unknown ands.

During the last twenty years the Jesuits in China have perpetuated in a worthy manner the reputation of their predecessors of two hundred years ago by publishing a series of valuable works on Chinas literature, ethnography, history and

Overcrowded Cars.

may take a of clairs. I am not ladies, and more especially one lady with a child. But, all the same, I

all the dangers that these crowded cars present I think none deserves more consideration than that of the atmosphere within them. In summer time there is a great amount of danger for the "hangers-on," people who cling to the sides of the ar and run the risk of being hurled, at any moment, into the street, or of being jammed to pieces by pass-ing vehicles. But they have ample air, at least. They can breathe freely and are in no risk of contagious diseases. But, in the winter when the furnace is going, the ventilators are closed, the doors stuffed with human forms, the seats are over-crammed, and the space tween them is packed, the air that neates the entire car is anything but health-bestowing. There is selection of passengers possible, the ductor cannot inspect, like health officer, each individual who nes on. The clean and the clean, the well and the ill, sweet smelling and the foul smelling have a right to get on board Any person who has a ticket, cent piece, has the undisputed privilege of occupying just as much space as the crowd will allow him and, if you are not satisfied have an equal right to get off and to walk. I would be the last peron to seek to discriminate bet individuals; the poor as well as the rich are entitled to that for which they pay. But this does not change the fact that the atmosphere of th necessarily polluted, that if the germs of any disea abroad they are sure to be found within the four walls of each overd car. In some cases actual danger of suffocation— estably for children and weakly con stituted adults. This is all true, some one will remark, but what are you going to do about it? Well; I am going to do nothing, for he very good reason that I am not n a position to do anything — be on that I am not d calling attention to the fact. wever, were I a member of the alth Committee I would very soon a means of saying and doing thing. But the members of that mittee, very much after the ex-le of all other committees, do nd time to worry with such a matter. Then if I were an of of the company, possessing degree of authority, or a voice councils, I think I could find ning to say and to do that tend to change such an unsa-cory condition of affairs.

TO THE MOUNTAIN. ARS TO THE MOUNTAIN.—
the a lot has been written, both
and against the idea of running
electric line of cars to the top of
mountain. The subject is one
t has already been discussed
in different standpoints, and to
mind without any conclusive arment on either side. If you could
the less wealthy citizens a
sup way of getting to the healthy
i airy reserts on the mountain,
thout interfering with the matu-

or ral and the artificial beauties of the Park, it would be a genuine boon.
If you could preserve the Mountain Park intact and at the same time facilitate access to it for the poor-er inhabitants of the overcrowded take it that take a stily be doing good, pleasing every person, and creating a much defined departure. But it is not not good, the process of the city, you might possibly be doing good, pleasing every person, and creating a much defined departure. But it is not not processed, the process of the company of the process of the company of the crucking, the tearing, the discovering in those winter closed-cars. Every person who has trayelled, during these vinter months, specially at certain hours of the day, upon our city cars, can form a better idea, than a description or mine could convey, of the sheaming the inconveniences to writen the billie is sub-seted. The swil ging by the straps, the tramping on toes, the crushing and elbowing of people, are all in matter for a very musing article. But I am not if aumore either to be amused or to make others. I have just set off a windsor and St. Lawrence car, the nour is six in the events, and I have had a hard day's work down town and a decidedly harder half hour's ride uptown. I cannot say that I suffered any more than did there on the same car, nor possibly as much as some-especially a few ladies, and more especially one lady with a child. But, all the same, I achled. But, all the same, I achled. But, all the same, I for the countain, can in no way affect the state of affairs from Octotop of the mountain, can in no way affect the state of affairs from October till April, or May, in the electric cars of the city. All the fresh air that clings to or hovers around the mountain, from early spring till THE BAD ATMOSPHERE. - Of late autumn could not purify, nor render one whit more salubrious, the atmosphere of the cars during the most important months of the year. I call them the most important, be cause they are the months of rain muid. slush, sleet, cold, snow, ice, and all the inconveniences that ren car-travel far more desirable than during the fine weather. There

is nothing to induce one to take a

car-quite the contrary. And being

the months when cars are most re

quired they are equally those which

should command the greater amount

of attention.

walk, instead of a rapid ride on

THE RESPONSIBILITY. grave question that arises is that of the responsibility. Nine out of ten will say at once, that the company is responsible-possibly for not putting on more cars at certain hours of the day. I am not commissioned to fight the battle of the company, and I am quite ready to admit that those in authority should strive to give a more complete service at the times stated. But, on the other hand, I must admit that were the company to put on three cars every one actually in service, there would still be the crowding, the indiscriminate crushing, and rushing, as well as the accompanying bad atmospheres and other dan Then, some will say that the officials, especially the conductors and motormen are the cause. This is not quite fair. The motorman has to obey instructions, as convoyed to him by the bell. For a time they were told by the pany that when a car was full they were not to stop for any more pas ngers. I saw this system tried and I saw no end of bad feeling, exhibited by the people who stood there as the car flew past them. On one occasion I was pretty vexed my-self. I felt like using very strong language, and I cauld not up sufficient philosophy to take in the situation from the standpoint of the man on the car. The conductor is not able, despite all the goodwill in the world, to be at both and in the middle of an overcrowded car at the one time. If he must stand sentinel at the door he need not expect to collect the half of the fares, especially if he is obliged to change bills, give transfers, and per-form all the other duties incidental to his office. I am not of those who would cast blame upon the overshed conductor; he has enough to put up with, without being blamed for what he cannot help each time for what he cannot help each time that he has come through the "fiery furnace" of a crowded trip. It seems to me that not a little responsibility lies with the public. In the first place, all sense of courtesy, of politeness, of consideration for others seems to vanish when it is a question of getting a place on an overcrowded car. Moreover, there must be hundreds like myself; and I plead guilty to having often persisted in cramming myself into a car, when I might have got along almost as quickly, and with far more ease and

comfort, were I to have simply walked home. It would certainly have been better for my health. In a word, I feel that the responsibility should be divided, and that each one should do all in his power to help mylighing out this enpayance and in wiping out this annoyance and menace to public safety and health.

Lessons and Fxamples

NEWSPAPERS IN SCHOOLS .short paragraph that we found in an American contemporary seems to give the both sides of a most interesting question—and give them in very short space. We take the first

"From ten to fifteen minutes school in Kansas each day to the reading of ourrent news from some good daily paper."—Frank Nelson, State Superintendent of Ka Here comes the second from the

'Catholic Citizen' "From ten to fifteen minutes

should be devoted in each parochial school in America to the daily reading of some good Catholic paper.

To our mind, from the standpoin pedagogy the both suggestions But the latter pre are sound. case that has vastly fewer object tions than may be found in the for mer one. In the daily paper young mind may be easily familiar with records of crimes, suicides, unsavory events, and more or sentations of facts In the Catholic paper sensational ism finds no place, and whatever the child reads, or hears read, is calcustrengthen the faith, to solidify the to enkindle the love of charhope, ity, and to form the character while moulding the heart. We are very strongly under the impression that the presence of a solid Catholic orgain in the school room will always prove a source of wider and olic school should be without one or more leading Catholic newspapers. Such wauld be a magnificent means of aiding in the great missionary work of the Apostolate of the Pres

Protestant clergyman, in Philadel-phia, mildly rebuked his congregafor the penny contributions that he received. It would seem that the giving of a cent, or a pen ny, or any copper coin, to Church collection on Sunday the long been regarded as the regular and right thing to do. We remember a clergyman once complaining of the politeness of certain members of congregation. He said that each of them invariably gave him "a big bow and a big penny." The New York "Sun," commenting upon a another Protestant church (this one being in New York city) reproduced the exact words of the curate of the parish:-

CHURCH COLLECTIONS.

curate, "\$13,000 was put in the curate, "913,000 was put in the contribution plates at all the services. This was by no means unusually large amount. You might call it a little above the average. Last Easter Sunday the collection made up a grand total of \$113,000.

"It is interesting to note the ruse adopted by some persons to conceal bution plates. Some persons in a check, folded. Others for bills so that the denomination is concealed. Most of the money is brand new. People seem to be a-verse to giving to the Church worn-out or dilapidated money."

If the foregoing be true, we not see that the curate in question has very much reason to complain. A Sunday collection that yields thirteen thousand dollars is ma small affair. All that it proves to our mind is the instability of the Church which enjoys such immen revenues. If money were the test of Christianity there are Protesta in New York that could churches in New York that could lay claim to being the direct hamdi-work of Our Lord. But, unhappily for them, money has but little to do with true Ohristianity. The early Church, down in the catacombs, did -far from it. Our Lord, Himclass—lar from it. Our Lotd, Finds, self, did not gauge the faith of His followers by the amounts they contributed to the Church fund. Nor did the Apostles go about with col-lection boxes crammed with cheques and notes, with gold and silver. It is a peculiar fact that the general is a peculiar lact that the general attendance in such churches, as the above-mentioned one, is in the in-verse ratio of the dollars gathered in by the clergymen. On all sides we read of the falling off in Church we read of the falling off in Church attendance, yet the same columns contain accounts of the thousantis contributed. We can only say that these facts prove how shaky is a foundation of gold dust when it is a question of human souls, of fu-

Holy Name Society

How fearfully prevalent is the vice of blasphemy, a vice which directly assails the majesty of God on His throne of glory. How little rever ence there is among the vast majority of men for God's holy name or for the adorable name of Jesus, our Blessed Redeemer, a name so sacred, so holy, that, according to St. Paul "in the name of Jesus, ever should bow in heaven, on earth and under the earth." Blasphemers seem not to know, or not to care, that the great God, who holds them in His hands, has given, 'mid thunde and lightning, a solemn command
"Thou shalt not take the name o the Lord thy God in vain, for God will hold no man without guilt who takes His name in vain." They for get the terrible judgment with which God visited the blasphemers mentioned in the Bible; how the son of an Egyptian was stoned to for his blasphemy; the fate of blasphemous Sennacherib, whole army was blasted by the Almighty; the terrible punish Antiochus and Holofernus. But it is at the day of judgment when "Every idle word that man shall speak he shall render an account of it;" that the vengeance of God will especially e manifested against blasphemers Blasphemy is a horrible crime coming from the lips of any man, but

whom they blaspheme. The agnostic denies God's existence and the existence of the soul. His blasphemy he says, is meaningless. But Chris tians, who profess belief in the Cre ator and in our Redeemer, are found to join in with the infidel in blaspheming the God whom all adore. Especially is this sin horrible in the mouths of Catholics. Your Jesus is not the Jesus of Pro. testants. That is, they do not know Him as you know Him. With them He is not the loving, tender, mercisouls of His people in baptism and in confession, who feeds them His own adorable body in Holy Communion, in order to strengthen them against the snares of the demon and to enable them to grow to perfect manhood. Yet Catholics believe all this, and notwithstand ing their faith and their knowledge we find some of them who join with the bitterest enemies of Jesus pouring out blasphemies against Him.

it is especially so from the lips

those who profess belief in the God

to atone for the outrages offered God by blasphemers that the Holy Name Society was established. Or Holy Name Society comes down us through the centuries, enriched by the Church with precious special indulgences; one of which is a jubilee indulgence each year, Feast of the Circumcision. Repeatedly have we heard priests say: "The Holy Name Society is the grandest society for men." and simple, its obligations are only such as every good Catholic sh observe, its indulgences are rich, its spiritual benefits are great, one is a share in all the masses, divine offices and other good works of the Domi nician Order, another a share in all the masses and prayers said by the

The society seeks, moreover, to fulfill the first petition in the Lord's Prayer: "Hallowed be Thy name." by promoting by word and exampl the honor and reverence due to the holy name of God and Jesus Christ our Saviour. Are you a blasphemer? Join the Holy Name Society, if established in your parish, in order to overcome your sinful habit. Are you free from that horrible vice? Join free from that horrible vice? Join the society in order to repair the insults offered by blasphemers, and to give to others the strength of good example. When you hear God's holy name blasphemed or taken irreverently, say with your lips, or in your heart: "Blessed be God" or "Blessed be the adorable name of Jesus," if it is the sacred name of Jesus that is blasphemed, in order to repair the insult offered Him. Go often to the sacraments to get strength to overcome all tempta-tions to evil. If the society does not exist in your parish, try your best to live up to the above little observances. Be arsured that our

name under heaven given, to men whereby we must be saved."

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, nine Archbishops and sixty Bishops have expressed their willingness to have the Holy Name Society established in their dioceses. This does not include the Provinces of Oregon and San Francisco, which receive Holy Name and Rossary Diplomas through the Dominicans of California.

(Very Rev.) C. H. M'KENNA, O.P.

Notes of

A.O.H .- An official statement has been issued by the A.O.H., which places the membership of the organization in this country, the United States and Mexico, at 139,453, including lady auxiliaries, the latter being very strong in certain parts of the United States.

The figures for some of the States and provinces are: - Massachusetts, 23,902; Pennsylvania, 22,138; York, 11,704; New Jersey, 4,418; Connecticut, 4,925; Wisconsin, 4,-196; Ohio, 4,132; Illinois, 3,988; Indiana, 1,805; Maryland, 1,794; California, 1,506; New Hampshire, 621. In this country: Quebec, 110; Ontario, 946; New Brunswick, 671; P. E. I., 52.

Mexico has the smallest number, there being only 16.

In the ladies' auxiliaries Massa chusetts has 3,369; Pennsylvania, 3,411; Connecticut, 2,514; New York, 1,842. In this country: Quebec, 309; Ontario, 145.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS. - In the neighboring Republic this association is influential in every walk of life. An evidence of this fact is furnished by the manner in which public undertakings of the Knights are patronized. The advance sale of seats for a lecture, by Rev. Dr Stafford, yesterday, during which 2,500 tickets were sold, is a case

Random Notes And Remarks.

SCHOOL CRAZY .- For fifty years we have been school-crazy. It would appear that we are fast becoming college-crazy. "Higher Education" is the demand of the hour. There should be a commission in every community to discover every child's capabilities; and the laws against cruelty to animals should be invoked to prevent education beyond capacity.-Western Watchman.

RAISING JUDGES' PAY.-It has long been recognized that the salaries of United States judges were too savs an American newspaper The Government has undertaken correct this by passing a bill raising the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to \$13,000; the associate justices to \$12,500 circuit judges to \$7,000; district judges to \$6,000; the Chief Justice district Court of Claims to \$6,500; associate justices to \$6,000, and the justices of the Supreme Court of the district of Columbia to \$6,000.

MORE FEES FOR NOTARIES. -There is a bill before the Legislataries public to perform the mar-The U. S. is a wonderful country.

LONDON'S BURIAL GROUND. wenty-three acres of ground are seeded to bury London's dead of one

WAR HISTORY .- More than 150 books on the war in South Africa

THE JOY OF LIVING.

se of us who are plodding

A Notable Celebration

In Scotland.

On Sunday, Jan. 18, in St. Andrew's Pro-Cethedral, Glasgow, the 1300th tentenary of St. Mungo, the patron saint of Glasgow and of the archdiocese, was celebrated in presence of His Grace Archbishop Maguire and the Cathedral Chapter, says the London "Universe."

His Grace Archbishop Maguire preached, taking as his text, "And the Sacrifice of Judah and of Jerusalem pleased the Lord as in the days of old and in the ancient Fraternal Societies days." "To-day we are celebrating," observed His Grace, "the Mass of the Feast of St. Mungo, the patron of this diocese and of this city.
On a day of last week (the 14th) was held the 1800th anniversary of his death, which is believed to have taken place in January, 603. All I wish to do to-day is to dwell on one or two thoughts which must neces sarily come into our minds St. Mungo's death until the death of his successor, Archbishop Beaton, there passed 1,000 years. Beaton Beaton died in exile, but long before his death the Catholic diocese had practically ceased to exist. There was an Archbishop but there was no diocese, and for nearly 300 years the diocese of Glasgow practically drep-ped out of the hierarchy. Such breaks are not uncommon in dio-ceses. St. Mungo himself was in exile for many years.

In times of war and confusion diocese may be left without a Bishop for years. Many cities fell and rose again in the middle ages, but here the city was not destroyed by war. On the contrary, it was wonderfully prosperous, but though the city prospered the Catholic diocese ned to be at an end. Three hundred years ago most of the citizens of Glasgow would have said that the system had died through its own corruption—that it was impossible it could exist. So it must have appeared to many that when Beaton left Glasgow and died in exile without hope of returning that Catholicity had seen its last day. After the lapse of many centuries what is to be witnessed to-day? There is now a diocese and a Bishop, all unworthy though he is, as successo to St. Mungo and Beaton-a Bishop consecrated by the same rites and giving the same obedience to Rome as they did. Here again is a Catholic diocese. The system of which we formed a part seemed entirely dead another system had taken its place.

No doubt episcopalianism had been forced on the country, but it had taken no root; the Church of the religious system which was of the recple being the Presbyterian Church the Church of Scotland- the auld kirk. And now there is a diocese i Glasgow! The restoration of this diocese is no empty show of leaders growth of numbers. To-day the diocese contains not far short of 400,-000 Catholics. In the city we are probably nearer 200,000 than Look at the other side of the picture and think how it would strike seventeenth or eighteenth century man of Glasgow. The dissensions amongst brother Christians cannot but be painful to us. We cannot help thinking of the difference of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, of their churches battling against each other, of their loss of influence amongst the people—of their lower classes left practically without reli-

present, or consider our own posi-tion, we see a wonderful change. The new religious element introduced into Scotland in the sixteenth century seemed fitted to endure for ever, and yet, after all, it was but an episode. And many episodes has the Catholic Church seem. But people cannot part from the Divine doctrines because they are a part of the life of our souls, and we feel that those who took such things from us took from us everything indeed. Though we respect the sincerity of the seekers after truth their doctrines come not home to us. Little by little our practices are being adopted. The Presbyterian Church is becoming like the English Church, and the English Church like the Church of Rome. His Grace the went on to show that so far as Scotland was concerned Calvinism was dead.

WALTER G. KENNEDY, DENTIST, 158 Laganchettere (Palace St.)

SATURDAY, FI

In view of the leng about to transcrib for another issue all graphical, or otherwis or of this prophetic late Rev. Dr. D. W. simply preface it wit tract from a letter to

"Dear C .-

"Since I had the pl ing you at Ottawa I forward to the mos personage in Europe live ten or fifteen yes I can see no reason, ing, why you should find that the warning my address to Napole been well founded.

Yours faithful "D. W. CA

Let it be remembere lowing (the manuscrip fore me) was written end of 1860. It was i ten years later-th III. met his Waterloo, Lorraine. I cannot se Cahill ever sent his " to the Emperor, or n know whether the doc possession is the origi copy. All I know is his own handwriting-a to enhance its value for lengthy letter, and me ancient history, classical piece of comp will' pave the way for ing its author.

TO HIS IMPERIAL NAPOLEON THE ACE OF THE PARIS.

Rome, Oneida Co., U.

"O wad some power t To see oursels as ither

Imperial Sire .-

As Your Majesty Rome by your army, i of place if a minister of and a devoted child of address a letter to you sent disastrous persecu Pope. Besides, I am n to you; and it is not f conceit I say that I a acquainted with some of statesmen of your nat am I stranger to your of Palais Royal," and wh your recollection the ti were the accomplished John Gerrard, in Engla was in correspondence Cabinet ministers, I h that, under all these c this communication fro Your Imperial Majesty considered either presu

impertinent. have quoted the pas of Burns from no unbeing of familiarity, but viction that even Na Third, the genius of the main' of December, the ferino, appears to be to the "vagaries, the pulses, and the conflic of the Italian policy. is not likely that an I can stop Napoleon in as the smallest metal high can arrest the w the lightning, it might reported of Peter the one humble, earnest, a voice, reaching your lo path, may perchance her to change your dire How can Your Majes Catholic meanly seed

Catholic po against you licy has ga

elebration In Scotland.

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****** G. KENNEDY, ENTIST, hotiers (Palace St.)

OLD LETTERS

(By a Regular Contributor.)

ance of the manuscript which I am about to transcribe, I will leave am for another issue all comment, biographical, or otherwise, on the writer of this prophetic production—the late Rev. Dr. D. W. Cahill. I will simply preface it with a brief extract from a letter to my mother.

> Rome, N.Y., "6th Dec., 1860.

"Dear C .-

"Since I had the pleasure of see ing you at Ottawa I have been pre-paring a memorandum which I will forward to the most conspicuous personage in Europe to-day. If you live ten or fifteen years longer, and I can see no reason, humanly speak ing, why you should not, you find that the warning conveyed in my address to Napoleon III. has been well founded.

Yours faithful friend,

"D. W. CAHILL, D.D."

Let it be remembered that the following (the manuscript is now be fore me) was written towards the end of 1860. It was in 1870-exactly ten years later—that Napoleon III. met his Waterloo, in Alsace and Lorraine. I cannot say whether Dr. Cahill ever sent his "memorandum" to the Emperor, or not; nor do I know whether the document in my possession is the original, or a mere copy. All I know is that it is in his own handwriting-a fact sufficient to enhance its value for me. It is a lengthy letter, and may now look ancient history, but it is a classical piece of composition, and will pave the way for more concerning its author.

TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY. NAPOLEON THE THIRD, PAL-ACE OF THE TUILERIES, PARTS

Rome, Oneida Co., U. S., America, December 3, 1860.

"O wad some power the giftie gie

To see oursels as ithers see us."

Imperial Sire .-

As Your Majesty is a Catholic monarch holding the garrison Rome by your army, it is not. ou of place if a minister of the Gospel, and a devoted child of the Church address a letter to you in the presen't disastrous persecution of Pope. Besides, I am not unknown to you; and it is not from any silly conceit I say that I am intimately acquainted with some of the eminent statesmen of your nation. Neithe am I stranger to your cousin of "the Palais Royal," and when I recall to your recollection the time when you John Gerrard, in England, when T was in correspondence with French Cabinet ministers, I humbly hope that, under all these circumstances this communication from me Your Imperial Majesty will not be considered either presumptuous or

impertinent. of Burns from no umbecoming feeling of familiarity, but from a conriction that even Napoleon the Third, the genius of the "coup-demain" of December, the hero of Solferino, appears to be utterly blind to the "vagaries, the head-long im-philses, and the conflicting decisions of the Italian policy." Although it of the Italian policy." Although it is not likely that an Italian priest can stop Napoleon in his course, yet as the smallest metal point lifted on high can arrest the wildest leap of the lightning, it might happen (as reported of Peter the Great) that one humble, earnest, argumentative voice, reaching your lotty consuming path, may perdrance have the power to change your direction.

How can Your Majesty know the Catholic popular feeling of Europe against you, when your despotic policy has garged the entire press of several surrounding Catholic nations? You have singularly silenced your former warmest friends, while you have strungely encouraged the malicious license of your deadliest unappeasable enemies. You have

In view of the length and import- | Church in your Imperial domain while you grant a willing audience to the thrilling infidelities of Geneva, and the bleeding sacrileges of Great Britain. As far as present appearances go, you are the friend of Garibaldi, while you chain the Head of the Church. You seem to oppress virtue, and to encourage . Your language and premise are all bland and assuring, while your conduct and conclusions

cruelty and plunder. One step far-ther and you are the most perfidi-

ous of civil rulers, the bitterest mo

dern enemy of the Christian Church

Let us understand you. How can you rule long over the French Church if you persecute or oppose the Hierarchy? How can you demand allegiance from hearts that must soon abhor your bane? How can the persecutor of Pius IX. command the Catholic French army to spill their blood in defence of the enemy of Peter? How can you listen without fear to the "Te Deum" in the Church of Notre Dame, chanted by voices that would sooner entone your funeral service? The Catholic soldiers, the Catholic children of France will not endure the hypocrisy that would thus degrade and oppress the nation for "self-aggrandizement." This was the fault of the rule of Louis Philippe, namely, an organized hypocrisy under the name of sincerity, cruel family despotism under the aspect of universal popular liberty.

Your Majesty knows the result of this policy. Like your uncle, bound in English chains, and lingering slowly on a deserted rock towards a premature grave, the late King of France died a mendicant exile the gates of London. Let the nations know who you are, and do not insult the feeling of mankind by assuming the appearance of a follower of Christ, while you put the vinegar sponge to His burning lips. In this honest, frank language of mine, I have not impertinently as-cended to your palace, it is you who have insultingly come down to mine. The friend of Cavour, the Champion of Exeter Hall, the correspondent of Garibaldi; you can no longer claim kindred with Catholicity; you on the eve (unless you change your course) of taking your historic rank with Henry of England, with Frederick of Prussia, and with the most treacherous leaders of the ancient Lombard oppressors of the Papacy

take lightly these remarks of mine. If I am unable to restore the Pope to his ancient patrimony. I can be yond all doubt raise a shout of horror against the robber. If I cannot myself take place amongst a faithful army in his defence, I can en-list bands of Christian heroes on every soil, more valiant than your Zouaves, to hunt down the perjurer who, with honor and truth on his lips, has stolen the sacred vessels from the temple, and has drunk sacrilege. I am amongst those who trusted, to the last point of belief, your verbal promises, your written declarations, your solemn averments made in repeated sworn allegations You are pledged by documents (copies of which I hold in my possession) which would convict you as the veriest more criminal before any jury in Europe, if you now swerve from these your oaths before God

And I pray Your Majesty not to

and man. There is yet time, Sire, for the ful-filment of these your solemn engagements. I pray God that you may return to the feeling which raised you to a throne; before the recent obility of your blood was dazzled a family alliance with ancient Savoy; and, above all, before you conceived the idea of levelling the kingly titles of the neighboring dynasties. This is the new fatal idea astics. This is the new latar which has possessed you, in order to bring down Royalty to the level of a city mayor; in order to enable the grandson of a Corsican lawyer to randson of a Corsican lawyer to tand in an equality with Charle-nagne. Even the Pope must yield to this new idea; all laws, human and Divine, must be changed in or-er to give effect to this new the-rry, of disenabling Royalty, and of

ory, of disenabling Royalty, and of rowning Democracy.

Do not mistake me, Sire, I am mader of liberty than you are. I have long borne the galling yoke of appression, and I have been trained in the school of the immortal O'Contell. And I have often, with my whole heart and soul, put forth and dyocated the glorious proposition,

pure, spotless, heaven-born, ethical principle of true Liberty. When Ju-das is canonized by mankind, Chris-tianity has failed the adjuncts, or the results of tianity has failed; and when sacrilege and robbery are associated with glorious freedom, human liberty has fled from this accumulated infamy.

In reference to the Pope, Your Majesty's case of guilt, clearly stated,

Firstly,-You make war upon Aus tria, not in defence of France, but in the aggression of Sardinia. In the viceroy which your brilliant genius, and noble, adventurous, enterprising French army gained, you have voluntarily and deliberately developed and committed two evils against the Holy See, viz:-You removed Austria, the protector of the Papal States, and you advanced to the city of Rome, Sardinia, the avowed enemy of the Church. You have beaten off the guards of the garrison, and you have opened the gates to the enemy.

Secondly,-The next count of your perfidy is, when you executed the mock peace articles of Villafranca. In this document you cloed the arrangement, leaving the Duchies and Naples in possession of their rulers, and "appointing" the Pope the honorary "head" of five dynasties, then reigning in the Italian Peninsula The honesty of this, your written appointment, is now tested in the sight of Europe by the usurpation of your ally, in seizing more than one-third of the dominions which

you guaranteed to protect. Thirdly,—The difference between the case of the Papal States and the case of Naples and the Duchies is this, viz:-The kingdoms under consideration had their boundaries arranged and policy settled by "lo cal" conquest; and by "individual" rule; while the States of the Church have been bequeathed by the "united agreement" of all Catholic Eu-After the first territorial possession given by the family of Pe pin, in the ninth century, succeeding princes have added provinces with the consent, the approbation, the legal contract of all Christendom, united and bound in one common political legal, and constitutional document. Therefore, neither you, Sire, nor any "individual" of the contracting parties have a right, without the consent of all the others to alienate this European Catholic bequest. Your individual duty might be to invite a Congress the contracting parties and to alter, or modify, or annul the political laws of these districts, or these provinces; but you have no right to alienate, or take away the leasehold property of Europe against the will the original testators. Unless therefore, you restore the provinces already usurped, you trample on all European law. You subvert the ancient statutes of your own nation, in this case, and you palpably rob the Head of the Church.

Sire, take care what you are doing. You have, by the clearest testimony of European law, by your own acts, by the evidence of your word and your writing, you have cancelled the united bargain of seven Catholic monarchs; you have be traved the Pope; you have robbed

I also hold you responsible for the assassination of my brave country men in the breach of Spoleto, pass of the modern Thermopylae. These courageous children of land did not make war on Sardinia; they went legitimately to defend the Pope. The Sardinian attack, therefore, was murder without palliation. Your cherished ally has wontonly spilled the blood of unoffending Ireland. You are an accomplice in this Your Majesty will learn soon that your Roman policy built too high; it must fall.

Sire, you are treading in the foot-steps of your uncle, and you are likely to meet the same fate. You know better than I do his former sway. Your uncle Joseph was King of Spain; your uncle by marriage was King of Naples; your more imwas King of Naples; your more immediate relative was King of Hol land. Your aunt (your uncle's sec and your cousin, the Duke of Reichstadt (your uncle's only son) was
King of Rome—appointed by your
uncle in the place of the Popel
Alas! poor child, he lay in his little
coffin, wearing his early shrouri, and
sunk in the premature grave before
your uncle's insane ambition placed
the kingly purple and the Roman
crown on his puny fated head!
Pray, Sire, have you as yet, in initation of your uncle, appointed
your little son, the adored little
Prince Imperial, to the Papal crown,
to the King of Romet Ah. Sire,
spare that beautiful boy; leave him
longer to his fand mother; do not
be the one to build his infant tomb. ond wife) was an Austrian princ

defeat at Waterloo! Alas, the hero of Marengo, and the genius of Austerlitz, how fallen! You have heard the words which were addressed by Pope Pius VII. to your uncle at Fontainebleau, in a small room, where your uncle had him confined? I was in that room, and I wrote a letter on a little table at the fireplace; where your uncle offered the Pope, through General Berthier, a cockade, as a French symbol and as a compliment! The Pope replied:— "Sire, I can accept no ornaments except those with which the Church invests me—the pastoral staff and this little crown on my head. And remember, Sire, although you may at present throw down the ments of the living and uproots the tombs of the dead, you will be soon confined in a narrow bed (the grave); and this little crook this crown I wear, will govern all the universal earth, when your name and race, and power will be forgot Sire, these are ten among men." words of warning that speak loudly from paper. It was after your un cle had imprisoned the Pope that he entered on his Russian campaign. He entered the Russian territory at the head of five hundred and thirty thousand men, and he returned to France with only seventy-two thousand broken invalids! It was more thrillingly awful than the angry rengeance of Senacherib.

Sire, I am not an unfriendly writer. You may, perhaps, change your policy before this letter will reach you. No one can calculate on your consistent policy a single day. If Russia forms an alliance with you, I despair of your ever returning to your former opinions. But if Rus sia holds aloof, or favors your enemies, another Waterloo awaits from the same coalition as in 1815. I shall not presume, in concluding this letter, to bandy compliments, in the ordinary way, with an Emperor I shall finish simply by recalling to your mind the exact words of your uncle, the day he started for his last exile: "Like Themistocles of old, I throw myself on the honor, the greatness, and the hospitality of the English people"-and the lish people gave him an island prison and a grave. Should you continue, Sire, a few years longer. the course you have lately followed, you may find it appropriate to re peat these same words, when your uocle's doom shall fall upon you Will England afford you a prison, or a grave, or both? God, in His Infinite Wisdom, alone sees the future: but a priest of God warns you, the person of your earnest well-

D. W. CAHILL, D.D.

Sedan, ten years later, was the Waterloo of Napoleon III., and England gave him an asylum and grave at Chiselhurst. Was not the earned and eloquent priest a prophet in the true acceptation of the

Catholic Schools In France.

'The "Journal des Debats," quoted in the "Univers," (December 18), gives the following statistics from a ocument communicated, it says, by the ministry. Combes closed 3,250 Catholic free schools, which had 200,225 pupils. About one-third of 200,225 pupils. About one-third of these pupils have entered the gov-enment schools. Another third are ernment schools. Another third are taught in 1,173 private Catholic schools directed by lay persons. The other third go nowhere—"they are in the street in spite of the law of obligatory education. No reasoning can undermine this brutal and incontestable fact."

The Society of Catholic Interests reports that in the diocese of Mar-seilles the Catholic schools opened by ladies have almost exactly same number of pupils as when taught by religious. Fourten schools remain closed. Of their 2,900 pupils, about a third have been received in other Catholic schools, a similar number in municipal schools, and a third attend no schools at all. The new teachers of the Catholic schools fulfil all the conditions required by the laws of France.

In various places the officials and other partisans, in an evidently il-legal manner, are preventing the opening of Catholic schools. Atprice of Catholic Echools. At-price are being made to exact in Catholic societies the payment the "Drdit d'Accroissement, the infous tax imposed upon the re-

been obliged to remove his seals from the Sisters' School, amidst the people's loud cheers. The school is

about to be re-opened.

The "Bastille" states that Catholic schools, supported by private contributions, saved for the State the sum of one hundred thirty million francs; and Catholic charitable institutions, one hundred and ten millions. By the suppres sion of these, therefore, the national budget is increased by two nundre and forty millions annually .- Catholic Chronicle in the Messenger.

Catholic Notes And Gleanings.

POPE'S OLD NURSE DEAD .- Marianna Moroni, who proudly asserted that she carried the Pope in her arms when he was a boy, has died in her 101st year, at Rome.

AGAINST CREMATION .- Public opinion in Hungary is decidedly against cremation, and the Hungarian Premier has refused to grant a license to a company formed to establish crematories in Hungary.

BEQUESTS TO POOR .- Mr. John Fagan, a Blackhawk farmer, who died recently, left his entire estate \$14,000, in trust with the Rev. M Cooney, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Waterloo, Iowa, to be dis tributed according to his judgment to the poor of that place,

HENRY AUSTIN ADAM ILL.-To those of our readers who have listened to this eloquent and forcible lecturer the news that he is serious ly ill in England, will be read with deep regret. He is at present under going treatment in a sanitarium ; and it is to be hoped that he may be speedily restored to health.

PAPAL COMMISSION .- The new Papal Commission for the reform of the Breviary held its first sitting in Rome on the 7th Jan., and de cided upon inviting the co-operation of a number of scholars in various

A SIGN OF THE TIMES .- Catholic progress in the United States, continues unabated, says Pittsburgh " Observer," Cambridge, Mass., has a Catholic Mayor again, Mr. McNamee having been re-elected. At his inauguration prayer was offered up by Father Glynn, of St. Peter's Church. This was the first time that a priest had officiated at a mayoral inauguration in the "hub" of Unitarianism. At Portland. Maine, too, at the open ing of the Supreme Court a days ago, a priest, Father Hurley, V. G., offered up prayer for the first time in its history.

BROKE HIS LEG.-Catholics of Montreal who have been in the habit of spending their vacation at Old Orchard, will remember the genial and zealous pastor of St. Margaret's Church of that place, and also of the street near his home he fell on the ice breaking his leg. Father Linehan will be confined to the house for several weeks.

A PRINCE AS A NOVICE.-It is nnounced that Prince Rainer of the Two Sicilies, second son of Count of Caserta, who is now in his 20th year, has resolved upon applying to be received as a novice in the Society of Jesus. He has hak to go through a great amount of opposition on the part of his family, but has at length succeeded in obtaining, with difficulty, his father's consent to the proposed step.

A BISHOP AND LABOR.-Unde A BISHOP AND LABOR.—Under the leadership of Bishop Korum, the Catholic labor unions of the diocese of Treves have formed a federation, which held its first convention of delegates recently. The federation comprises 50 societies, with 12,000

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE

Striking Tribute.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

There is a Protestant Episcopal organization in New York, known as the Church Club. On the occasion of a dinner given by its mem ary last, Bishop Burgess, of Long Island, delivered himself of pointed remarks on the subject of divorce. After affirming that he was not an advocate of the doctrines of Catholicity, the Bishop said:-

"But the Roman Catholic Church has stood like a bulwark against divorce. It has stood for the inviolability of the marriage tie and the unity of the home. Because of that it is in the world to-day one of the greatest forces for progress and for Christianity. It has got to such a pass that our young people grow up with the idea that there is nothing binding in the marriage tie and that it can be broken almost as soon as assumed.

"The children in our great schools no longer know where to go on their vacation. Their fathers have home and their mothers another. and the children are distraught as to which home they shall seek.

"The time had come when, on the question of divorce. our Church should stand shoulder to shoulder with the Church at Rome. When our canons declare that communicants in our faith once married are married for life, then the Protestant Episcopal Church will have done what it ought to do for the cause of civilization and the cause of Christ. When canons and prayer books are harmonized on this subject the news will go out to the world like a trumpet peal, and we may then busy ourselves as much as we like over speculation and suggestion as to a change of name."

They had been discussing the advisability of changing the name of their Church, Bishop Burgess, very rightly considered that the divorce issue was of much more moment. At all events he paid a remarkable tribute to the Catholic Church. Not only was it an acknowledgment of the Church's moral and unchangeable attitude regarding marriage and divorce, but it was a powerful argument in favor of the unity of doctrine and practice that constitutes one of the great notes of the Catholic Church. We do not, for a moment, suppose that Bishop Burgess ntended to adduce such evidence of the truth that the Church must necessarily contain, but his very words of praise, in connection with the divorce question, constitute a tribute to the perfection of doctrine, and accompanying discipline, that is one of the most tangible evidences of the Church's Divine Foundation, and of her infallibility. It does not need an essay to lay before the mind of the philosophically educated the chain of solid argument, in favor of the Church's claims to unerring doctrin, that these remarks of the Protestant Bishop have forged. We have so many conclusions draw from this one tribute that the good Bishop would probably be horrified were be to realize that he has been propagating Catholic doctrin with a vengeance. We have Church's teaching that the have the riage tie cannot be severed by any human power; this leads to the Church's doctrine of the sacramental dignity of matrimony; this brings us to the utility, necessity, and Di-vine origin of all the sacraments, and so on, step by step, (if we are logical) we ascend to the acceptance of each and all of the Church's doctrines—all of which harmonize with her unfailing practice.

Bishop Burgess has done us good turn, we would gladly do hi one, in making him realize the Church's Truth.

Whirlwind Overturns a Train.

A curious railway accident is reported from India by Cosmos. About two kilometers (1½ miles) from Rampore Hat, says that journal, "a train composed of an engine, thirteen passinger ears, and three other cars, was selzed and overturned by a tornado. The phenomenon was absolutely local, since nothing was noticed at the station just left by the train, and except for the upsetting of a few native hats, there appears to have been no other damage dow. The number of the wounded is not exactly known, for the Hindu passengers fled panic-stricken in an instant. Thirteen persons were allied. A curious railway accident is re

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MEETINGS .- Two held on 18th Januar Cork—one at Togher,

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the United Irish Leaging at Togher being for of establishing a bran genization there. The Togher was held at 11 was attended by a very ber of the people of the contingents were also the surrounding district est enthusiasm prevaout, and taken altoget plenty of evidence that which was established to become one of the land strongest in the coregarding the hour fix meeting, which was go

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Topics in Catholic Circles in England.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.—At a recent water, a nation with its giorious ublic entertainment held in Bir-traditions drifting back to the years public entertainment held in Bir-mingham, Eng., a report of which is published in the Liverpool "Catholie Times" just received, the Right Rev. Dr. Brindle, Bishop of Nottingham, delivered an address, from which we take the following extracts:

He spoke on the growth of the

Catholic religion during the last filty years in Birmingham, and said that if the same progress was con not be held in the Town Hall. But hilst the Catholic life had grown immensely, he did not think that the Catholic spirit of union had grown in the same proportion, Birtham was not an exception, for was afraid all over the land there was not that unity amongst Catholics which ought to prevail when all Catholic questions were concerned. He recently read a maint history of the old guilds which existed in this country, and he was struck with the unity and harmony which always prevailed among the members. No doubt every man had his own individual feelings and inclinations, but those feelings and inclinations were always merg ed in the object of forwarding the good of the guild itself. That was what he missed in modern society, sed it in this way - that Catholics of the same congregation who frequented the same church, who knelt side by side at the altar rails, would sometimes when they got outside diverge and take differ ent ways, one man being a Liberal, er a Conservative, and other something else, or perhaps a nothingarian. What he (the Bishop) said was that the politician did not always sink his politics when the question of Faith came to the If that were done he should have no objection to any man, whatever his politics. They were nov passing through a crisis in one of the most important items of the Christian life, the education of Catholic children. Every Catholic in Birmingham and every other town, who had a vote at an election for the Board of Guardians, Town Council, Parliament, or any other body, should vote for those men on who said they would do their st for the education of Catholic

They had had difficulties in forme times and had won their way through them. They would have difficulties still under the Act, be-cause they would have the care and cost of the school buildings to provide for, but they would be willing to pay that cost if they received fair treatment for the rest of the education of their children (applause). He asked Catholics to go feel that the interests of the comfeel that the interests of the com-munity, where Catholic questions were concerned, belonged to each one of the congregation. He did not care which side they took in matters of Imperial policy, but the question was one of a Catholic against an anti-Catholic policy he urged them to stand by their Faith to the death (applause). His Lord-ship continuing, said: Mr. Chamber-lain speaking in South Africa recently, advocated a policy of Imparial obedience on the part of all those in South Africa, and pointed those in South Africa, and pointed were buried, and where, so far as he out that it was a glorious thing to knew, the bodies of those five marbelong to the British Empire. They all had the same feeling, but there was a greater empire than the British an empire which embraced the whole world, which owned its spiritude the owner in the Chair of whole world, which owned its spiritual King who sat in the Chair of Peter, and all Catholics were bound to maintain the solidarity of that empire and uphold its interests wherever they might be (applause). Dr Brindle urged them to send their children to school to be taught religion, and said if they forgot to do that they might breed a race of strong men, but they would breed a race of man, but they would turn and render them in the hour of danger. Hen who had no religion had no regard for anything. They lost in their conception of what was their duty to the State by loosening the bonds of citizenship, of family these particulum, and left only a heterogeneous mass of individuals. Then seme the danger to the State, for all men were not equally comfortable, and happy, but were uncomformable, urhappy, miserable, having no idea of God, they would selve and take what they could, and hence come smarchy and revolution. That was the danger he may across the tual King who sat in the Chair o

of '98. He wished England to be saved from that, and for that rea religious people. Therefore, where ed, the duty of every Catholic, whatsupport that candidate who would bring victory to that which would ensure the Catholics' right (loud a) plause). In conclusion, he proposed That in the opinion of this meeting it is more than ever indispensa-ble for Catholics to act in union for the defence of Catholic interests and especially as those interests will be affected by the recent Education

A CATHOLIC BANQUET. - Th annual dinner of the Catholic Assowas significant in many ways, not the least for the tone of the principal speeches made in proposing and responding to the toasts of the evening. The first toast on the pro-gramme was "The Pope and the Denbigh. After "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family," had been honored, Hon. Mr. Justice Walton proposed the "Catholic Association." His Lordship said

What was the work of the Associ

with another. It promoted social

ation? As its name indicated, taught Catholics to associate

entertainments. social amusements and in doing so did what he ventured to think was a most excellent work (applause). But he thought in doing that excellent work it something more, something indeed that work, for it reminded Catholics that they were all members of one family (cheers). It reminded them that they were bound closely together by ties which he though might not be inaccurately described as ties of blood relationship -by traditions which were of the most sacred kind (cheers). There in that city, in the somewhat dark and uninteresting streets as they appeared that night, they could not walk far without so to speak, treading upon traces of memories which every Catholic must cherish. He (the right hon. speaker) drove there that night, and he started from under the shadow of the ghost of the gibbet of Tyburn where such an army of martyrs died live the Catholic faith in this counwhich finished with the names of Father Whitbread and his companions, in the year 1679, and a year or two later with the great name of Oliver Plunkett. Then he drove along wha used to be the Oxford road. ing, as it were, the ghosts of those carts in which so many of their artyrs made their last journey earth to Tyburn, and he came to the of Tottenham Court Road, where only a few yards to the right of which was the Church of St. Gilesin-the-Fields- no longer in the fields -(laughter)-where Father bread and his four companion priests tyrs still lay. He then came to that hall and found that great gathering of Catholics assembled to-gether, and they were now setting there at that brilliant banquet, fav-ored and honored by the presence not only of Lord Denbigh, who had done as much and made in the had tyrs still lay. He then came to done so much and workid so hard for the prosperity of that association— (cheers)—of His Lordship Bishop Bagshawe, and Canon Vaughan, but of a considerable number of the clergy. That reminded him of a scene, he would not say resembling that, except in a very remote way, which except in a very remote way, which might have been witnessed some one hundred and thirty years ago close by—not in such a hall as that, but in a room in a humble public house called the "Ship," in the Turustile, not many yards from the spot where they were holding their banquet. There, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, they might, if they had been there, have seen gathered together an assembly, a small assembly, of the Catholics of London sitting round a small deal table. There was a priest amongst them, though he was dressed just as any one else. What were they doing? They were taking the opportunity, under some concelment, of

or Dr. Archer, and the latter, he be-lieved, died so recently as 1836. It was only one hundred and twenty-five years ago when Catholics met together in that way to hear a ser-mon. Now, he was not intending in the least to convey a hint to the Bishop of the clergy present that night that they should improve the occasion by delivering a sermon. As they would see from that casual il-lustration, they could not walk about that city without coming akeep alive in the hearts of all Catholics a feeling that they were members of one family.

He was the last person in vorld who would advocate anything like isolation, because they must take their part in the life and work of their fellow-citizens, and in order that they might do that the more efficiently and the more successfully they should remember the ties which nd them together as Catholics one with another.

EARL DENBIGH'S REPLY. -The

Earl of Denbigh, who was most cor-dially received, said:—

Mr. Justice Walton nad alluded to the very excellent social work which pointed out the necessity and lics together, but not necessarily for the purpose of taking instant and perpetual action about something or other. He was not one of those people who believed in always looking for a grievance about which to start an agitation. There were plen ty of grievances existing, without were a certain number they must put stant that the situation of Catholics in this country was absolutely satisfatory, or that there were not some things which they would greatly like to see altered (hear, hear). But he did say that, taking it on the whole, he did not think that any one could gainsay the fact that the religious position of Catholics this country was one of great liberty and of general friendship those who did not agree with them in matters of religion. Every day they saw Catholics taking high po sitions in public affairs in a manner to Catholics who lived at the beginning of last century. All was extremely satisfactory, and he said the Catholic Association was doing good work. It did not perpetually stir up agitation, but it did good work in keeping alive an organization that might be useful when it was called upon for some particular purpose. In that great city of London Catholics could live

perhaps even a few doors from each

other and yet not know each other

bringing them together by means of

entertainments, excursions, and pil-

and the Catholic Association

doing a great and useful work

They should, however, look out fo rocks ahead, more especially with regard to the education question. cuss that question there, but he did say this: it was one of such tremendous importance to the Catholics of this country that they should always impress upon their fellow-Catholics the duty and the necessity of exciting interest in that question, to take more interest in to keep a watchful eye upon their local representatives, more especially on the members of the various local councils, and to do they could by means of private influthat their schools received the fair treatment they claimed, and he believed they would receive if only the fair-minded people of this country were allowed to have their say in the matter (cheers). He did not believe there existed amongst their fellow-countrymen, amongst those who did not see eye to eye with Catholics in matters of religion—he did not believe there existed amongst them anything but a desire for tolerance and fair treatment towards Outholic schools and the Catholic children of this counthe Catholic children of this country (cheers). There were, however, a considerable number of people whose voices were more often heard than the voices of the fair-minded people, and it was against the on-slaught of the former that Catholics had to prepare.

Very Rev. Mgr. Vaughan, in responding to the toast "The Clergy" said:—No one could consider the objects and purposes of the association without feeling in full sympa-

bound together. Years ago Catho-lics were more closely bound toge ther than at the present time by reason of the persecution they en-dured. They clung together as mer suffering from a common wrong and smarting under a common injury. But all that was now changed, and the great English nation had be come far more tolerant towards them. The result was Catholics mixed with persons of all religions nd no religion, and the Church had frequently to mourn the increase of nixed marriages. Therefore Catholic Association, in banding Catholics together, was doing a very important and a very practic al work (cheers). He was sure clergy would do all they could advance the interests of the associa tion, and do all they could to tend it throughout the country.

A Touching Story

IN QUEBEC .- In the last issue of the "Annals of Our Lady of the Rosary," of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, there is a touching account of the recent death, at the Hote Dieu, Quebec, of the Rev. Father Nicholas Burtin, O.M.I. The good Oblate was in his seventieth year when, in a mysteri-

This venerable religious came from France to Canada in the early fifties. After teaching for a time in the College of Ottawa, he vas sent to Caughnawaga, Provinc of Quebec, to labor among the Iroremained for over thirty years emulating among that tribe the zeal shown centuries ago, to its fierce ancestors, by the Jesuit missionar Although busy with the duties of his ministry he found time to devote to litera y pursuits. He wrote a grammar of the Iroquois langon religious subjects, and a compre hensive history of the Iroquois na tives at that mission.

The story of Father Burtin's strange death is thus told by a con-

ther Guertin, O.M.I., a young member of the Montrea. community, fell sick and was taken to a hospital in that city. An operation was deemed necessary in his case, and lears were entertained by the physicians less he might not survive it. This news was conveyed to Father Burtin, who at once exclaimed: "My God, serve the life of this young religious who can yet be useful to the church If it be necessary, take my life, return for his recovery. But, before removing me from this world, allow me to celebrate the golden jubilee of my ordination to the priesthood.' The sacrifice was acceptable to God. venerable priest celebrated his jubilee on the 18th December. 'Inat was taken to the hospital. On ents were being administered Montreal, announcing that having safely passed through the operation the young priest had gone back to his community. A few minutes later Father. Burtin expired.

We might add that on the occasion of the celebration of Father Burtin's golden jubilee, the Superior o the Oblates, the representatives of all the religious communities. Quebec, and a number of bishops as sisted at the festivities in St. Sauentertainments given in his honor, the Christian Brothers' school and at the various academies. He re-plied to each of the addresses preplied to each of the addresses presented to him in most happy and joyful terms. And when all the demonstrations were over he retired fatilgued. Next day his friends said: "He over-taxed his strength, and will need a couple of days rest." It was absolutely true that he was overcome with fatigue; but they knew not, as they speke, that he had already entered upon the eternal rest that comes to "the good and faithful servant."

Late Mrs. Francis Scanlan.

OTTAWA LETTER

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

The Ancient Order of Hibernians is

Ottawa, Feb. 4

Capital. Doubtless, it is one of the most influential and important organizations that the city has ever known. The other day Mgr. Falconio, late Apostolic Delegate to Can aida, sent the members of the A. O. H. a most flattering letter, in reognition of all the good they are doing for Church and for country, as well as an expression of appreciation of the magnificent address presented to him, by them, on the oc casion of his departure from Canada. Within the last week a practical movement has been organized by the Hibernians, to secure the teach ing of Irish history in the different separate schools of Ottawa. So far they have succeeded in having their sentations favorably consider ed, and even the text books for elenentary and intermediate classes se There seems to be a of vigilance amongst them that is destined to produce marked and be neficial results as time goes on. The example of earnest endeavor. every sphere of activity, set by the Irishmen of Ottawa, is one would merit careful study and close

The demand from the Northwest for farm and other laborers is on the increase and far exceeds the sup ply. The Deputy Minister of the In terior has gone to England to sti into a greater activity the tide emigration to Canada. The Mani toba and Northwest harvests take from Ontario and Quebec every then there will be room for more Pacific Railway will need not less than seven thousand working men next spring, to push on the struction of the many proposed line and branches that are to be built All this would indicate that portunities for the willing hands amongst us.

The coming session is the general topic of conversation and of specu lation. Last week I gave a pretty complete synopsis of the probable culated to give the country the spec needless to repeat all the items of that programme; but as the period of struggle approaches, it is l ing more and more evident, that th tariff, the redistribution of see and the immense amount of vay legislation proposed, will con stitute the main features of the ser subsidies, the Alaskan boundary and a number of other equally im-portant matters. And between all these will come in Home Rule reso-lutions, and the consideration of not

Government railway system wards is thus very clearly dewards is thus very clearly described by a contemporary correspondent:— "If the Government asks Parlia-mentary sanction to the scheme, as many expect will be the case, the Canada Atlantic system will be an-nexed to the Intercolonial, the gov-ernment road, giving an all-Cana-dian Government route from Geor-gian Bay to the seaboard, and prac-tically controlling grain rates from Chicago to the Canadian posts of shipment to Durope. It is believed a large majority can be had in both Houses of Parliament for the exten-sion.

Trunk Pacific and trans-Canada routes to be dealt with. A statement just issued by J. G. Scott, manager of the Quebec & Lake St. John railway, claims the distance of the Canada and the state of the Canada and trans-Canada and trans-Can from Liverpool to Yokohama by the trans-Canada will be 9,830 miles. compared with 12,089 miles via San tion piercing the very centre of the fertile wheat belt and 400 miles south of the northern limit of the The distance from the eastern terminus, Chicoutimi, to the Pacific terminus, Port Simpson, would be 2,700 miles, against Portland, Me., to Port Simpson, 3,600 miles, by 3,400 miles, by G. T. R., and Quebec to Vancouver 3,078 miles by C.

Captain Bernier's North Pole ex-The Government will bear the cost of constructing the vessel, on plans prepared by the Captain. Some \$40. 000 of subscriptions have been guaranteed; and each province will be represented in the crew to be comnanded by the explorer. However, the entire matter will come before the House early during the session and it is probable that it will discussed in all its bearings.

In a lengthy letter to the Toronto World" that organ's Ottawa correspondent has pretty fairly analyzed the situation regarding the Brit.

vision of the British North America Dominion representation. Bsunswick and Nova Scoti the loss of six Federal constitu cies with any large degree of equa however, have its storm centre not keeping pace with the rest the Dominion in point of population probably sanction the increase Quebec's contingent beyond the 6 members who now constitute the unit of representation. But Quebe is not likely to bite at such a bait. North America Act might suit Que bec. It might be considered a precedent for subsequent revision which would not be as agreeable to the French-Canadians. That is the view of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's ow peculiar people, and they may depended upon to stand firm for the hands of the Fathers of Confedera

forming Israelites who "went to the High Places" to worsh while the faithful assembled in the temple of Jerusalem, two gentlements of the control of the c one from Ontario, and one from Ontario, and from the United States—ascended to the too of the main tower of the Parliamest Buildings, and there prayed so load and so long, that the authorities had to send after them and have had to send after them and cast themselves down. It is oppossible that some kind of religi possible that some upon the two gentlemen in question. Probably they in agined that they were on the tow of Babel—no reference intended to the confusion of tongues in the Chamber below. Or they may have

A PASSING REMARK.

Notes a Directory United I MR. REDMOND AT On the 17th Janua Redmond, M.P., add Nationalist demonstr nection with the Eas branches of the Unite The gathering took prod Hall, which is

ish North America Act. He says:-"It has been suggested that Que

presentation in the Dominion Par liament. Prince Edward Island views with alarm the atrophy of its equally resentful of the evolution of the Confederation Act, and it cannot be said that Ontario accepts imity. The agitation for revision of the British North America Act will recover their original quota of seats the Maritime Provinces would first revision of the British naintenance of the act as it left the

LOCAL NO

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two. Or they may have
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of thundering their presky. Any way the

SING REMARK.

Notes and Comments Of Irish Events.

Directory United Irish League. Dublin, Jan. 24, 1903. MR. REDMOND AT EDINBURGH.

On the 17th January, Mr. J. E. Redmond, M.P., addressed a great Nationalist demonstration in connection with the East of Scotland branches of the United Irish League. The gathering took place in the Sy nod Hall, which is capable of holding an audience of about 3,000. The building was well filled. Mr. D. Donworth, the chairman of the branch, presided, and amongst others on the platform was Mr. D. Hope, M.P., and apologies were in-timated from the Master of Elibank, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Dewar, ex-M South Ediburgh. On behalf of the branches an illuminated dress was presented to Mr. Red-mond. The address stated that since his acceptance of the office of leader of the Irish Party he had displayed an earnestness and determination which had stimulated his fellowultimate success in the struggle for self-government. Reference was made the Land Conference and to his services as leader or the Irish Party, and concluded by expressing cononce that when Ireland once again took its place among the nations she would have as her first constitutional leader the man whom that night they honored. A resolution was adopted expressing continued and unabated confidence in the Irish Parliamentary Party under the leader ship of Mr. J. E. Redmond, hailing with satisfaction the recent friendly Conference between representatives of the landlords and the tenant farmers of Ireland, and expressing the hope that the result would be the passing of asatisfactory Land Purchase Bill, and pledging

CARDINAL MORAN'S VISIT. -During his recent visit to Ireland His Eminence Cardinal Moran received the following letter:-

meeting to continue the struggle for

self-government until it became an

an accomplished fact.

"Aughavanagh, Aughrim, County Wicklow, Sept. 2, 1902.

"My Lord Cardinal,-Will you allow me, on behalf of the Irish Parliamentary Party, to send you an expression of our gratitude for your speech in Cork, a speech so full of sympathy with the cause of Ire- on. The suggestion of altering land, and of encouragement to those who are engaged in the effort to win National Self-Government for their country. We know full well the absolute accuracy of your statement that the prosperity and contentment of the great Australasian Colonies are due entirely to the blessing of free institutions and the sympathy expressed for our efforts for Home know it does the universal feeling of to us in our arduous struggle.

"I beg, therefore, in the name of my colleagues, to thank you for this, the latest of your many great services to our country.—I remain, my Lord Cardinal, with great re-

JOHN E- REDMOND "His Eminence Cardinal Moran."

MEDTINGS.—Two meetings were held on 18th January in South Cork—one at Togher, and one at Dunmanway—under the auspices of the United Irish League, the meeting at Togher being for the purpose of establishing a branch of the organization there. The meeting at Togher was held at 11 o'clook, and was attended by a very large number of the people of the parish, while contingents were also present from the surrounding districts. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout, and taken altogether there was plenty of evidence that the branch which was established there is likely to become one of the most active and strongest in the constituency, regarding the hour fixed for the meeting, which was generally sup-MEETINGS.—Two meetings wer

a large attendance in the hall at the opening of the proceedings, and before the meeting concluded spacious room was crowded.

On 18th January a large and enthusiastic public meeting was held at Cullyhanna shortly after last Mass, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the United Irish League. The attendance was ex tremely large.

A large and thoroughly represent ative meeting was held at Lacken on Jan, 18. The day was beautifully fine, and large contingents from at two o'clock in the Town Hall.

Though there was a misapprehension Ballina attended the meeting. Resolutions were adopted cordialport of the Land Conference, congratulating the tenants' representatives on the Conference, and urging

the adoption of the recommenda tions of the report in any bill for the settlement of the Land Ques-ROSCOMMON CRIMELESS.

Judge O'Connor Morris opened the Boyle Quarter Sessions on 17th Jan., and addressing the Grand Jury, saud:-I am happy to tell you that there is no necessity that you should be sworn. There is no busishould be sworn. There is no business whatever to go before you. I St. Patrick's have had the great pleasure of getting a pair of white gloves from the Sheriff. I intended to address you at some length, as I wished to dress you: but I can only say that. with the exception of the unfortun ate De Freyne and Murphy quarrel, spoke at length and which I shall not repeat, I think the state of the County Roscommon is very satisfactory. So, good day, gentlemen.

BOYLE O'REILLY MEMORIAL. Drogheda, 17th January.-A meet ing of the John Boyle O'Reilly Me morial Committee was held to-day in the Mayoralty House. The Mayor (Alderman Keeley) presided. A let ter was read from Mr. T. H. nany, sculptor, Glasnevin, stating that the memorial is now very forward towards completion, and ask ing if the committee would have the stone of the memorial (which is to be in white native limestone) or done in Carrara marble and inlaid in the limestone, as at first agreed manner of the bust occurred to him, Press recently how certain inlayings in the tomb of the ancestors of Robert Emmet had been from their settings by foreigners and carried away.

Mr. Casey reported that he had visited Mr. Dennany's works on the previous Monday, and had been afforded an opportunity of inspecting the work, whose condition of forwardness he explained to the com-

After lengthened consideration of the suggestion of the proposed change in the material of the bust,

The inscription to be engraved on the memorial was also under consideration, but a decision in the mat-ter was adjourned until Father An-derson's views on the one before

he meeting were obtained.

The Hon. Secretary was instructed or make application to the Drogto make application to the Drogheda (Meath) District Council, who are the custodians of the Old Churchyard of Dowth, in which the memorial is to be creeted, for permission to have the memorial creeted therein on the site slected in his early years by the late John Boyle O'Reilly, as the place he desire to be interred, and communicated to Father Anderson by O'Reilly himself come years before his lamented death.

Having disposed of some routine business, the committee adjourned until Saturday, the 7th February.

LOCAL NOTES.

Robt. J. Hart; Assistant Recording Secretary, Owen McShane; Libra-rian, P. Fogarty; Assistant Librarian, E. Gannon; Marshal, J. Mc-Entee; Assistant Marshal, J. Polan; Honorary Councillors, P. J. Shea, James Martin, Thos. Dillon; Councillors, M. Casey, D. J. O'Neill, P Pendergast, Jas. Finigan, P. Shan-nhan, M. J. O'Donnell, John Brown The first undertaking of the new ecutive will be a euchre party, which will take place in the hall of the Society on the evening of Shrove Tuesday," Feb. 24. The members intend to spare no effort to make the euchre a grand success.

of St. Patrick's parish will hold a euchre party in St. Patrick's Hall. Wednesday, Feb. 12. Refreshments will be served.

the energetic manager of the "Wild Rose Opera Company," who is now for the production of that opera at the Academy of Music, has the distinction of being one of the most enthusiastic advocates of the Irish language revival in America. Murphy's contributions to the Catholic press of the United States, and some of his timely and graphic articles that have appeared in our columns, mark him as not only a ferent and careful writer. We decidedly wish Mr. Murphy every success his enterprise of the present, and we trust that he and his family will enjoy their sojourn in our city.

Cadets.

As we have already announced it is the intention of the newly-organ-ized Cadet Corps of St. Patrick's parish, to hold a military and dramatic entertainment Monday next in the Monument National hali for the benefit of that most praiseworthy project. It is almost needless for us to dwell to any extent upon the importance and utility of Cadet companies in our var schools. If example is to be test we have a number of them already in our midst. How often have we not had occasion to refer with legitimate pride and satisfac-tion to the different bodies of ol-Cadets in this city? Nothing could be more inspiring and delightful than to see the St. Ann's Cadets, or those of Mount St. Louis, or those of the Jesuit College, when on parade in our public streets, There is an air of solid discipline of manliness, of strength, of promise about these young lads, they march along, with all the glitter and pride of military attain ment, and it is easy to see in them future citizens of worth and of util-

Of all the exercises in the physica training of the young none can equal, certainly none surpass, the military drill as a stimulus and a fortifying practice. Apart from the physical development, without the oventaxing of the bodily strength there is another result that is of paramount importance. We refer to the habit of obedience, or rather of practical discipline, that mittee decided to adhere to the original design and have the bust force, but rather in a most enjoy-able manner. This is able manner. This is certainly un acquirement that will eventually stand the youth in good stead when in after years, he enters upon the great battle of life. The manners and habits thus formed will have sphere of life. There is a moral as well as a physical training going on during these exercises, and, without feeling it a burden, or an imposed obligation, the boy discovers, later on, that while he was enjoying a most delightful form of recreation, he actually was being prepared for the mighty struggle that falls to the lot of each individual in this

Then that spirit of pride in military achievement, which is a reflection of the glory that beckons so many noble souls on to the field of actual battle, takes possession of almost every boy in the world. He is proud to be a member of the Cadets. Thus does he have ample opportunity of indulging his predilection and, at the same time, of acquiring that which can only benefit him, in every sense, hereafter.

We trust that the antertainment will be an unqualified success, and we do not hesitate to request of chose of our readers, who are in a

Glances Through the Daily Press.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

The one who is obliged to glance over a score or more of newspapers each day has not the necessary time to carefully examine every little detail of their make up; he is obliged to content himself with the head ings of articles in some papers with a hurried look at the principal items in others, and with a careful reading of only such subjects as are of paramount importance. He soon be gins to understand his "exchanges" and, with practice, he gains time For example, he comes to know the papers that are of no use to him. no matter how important they may be to others, and he frequently leaves them aside; then he assorts, in a few moments, the others, turn ing to the pages that he knows contain the matter that is of utility in his work and avoiding all the rest It is thus that he finally reach point, in the practice of exchange reading, at which he can save a couple of hours of precious time.

However, there are days when he has a little more leisure, and when he can take a small amount of what we might call recreation, in reading more attentively some strange and striking items that are constantly cropping up in the daily press. If, on such occasions, he were to take his sissors in hand, and clip out some of the more unique articles, or paragraphs, he could easily present his readers with a crazypatchwork of amusing, and possibly instructive items. This is exactly what we purpose doing, in a limited we select a few brief articles from the exchanges of the week, and weave them together, adding a comment here and there, whenever seems to us appropriate to do so.

AN UNFINISHED YARN. - "He was a red-faced, middle-aged Irishman, who had taken just enough to make him officious. He kept a wary eye on the conductor, and a sympa thetic one on the unsteady entering passenger; to each "step lively," he would rejoin, "shtiddy, shtiddy, give them toime, give them toime." posite the Irishman sat a young man of the most pronounced Hebrew type. He watched Pat with a hu-

norous twinkle in his black eyes. "A good-natured negro got in, and Pat threw one haughty look at the black man; then, rising with great dignity, he said in tones of unutterable scorn—"a nager!" and sat down next to the young Hebrew. Quick as a flash his new neighbor, with exact imitation of Pat's tone manner, said—"an Irishman!" took the vacant seat next to the negro. A titter went round the car.

This may seem a very funny story to some people, especially person who concocted it: but it is clearly an incomplete anecdote. The writer has omitted to tell us what became of the Hebrew after he had man. That, we think, would be the most amusing part of the whole

NO DRINK BETWEEN MEALS .-It seems that Lord Roberts, like Micky Free, "grown tired of glory at last," has turned temperance reat last," has turned temperance re-former and has accepted the presi-dency of an association, whose pledge not to drink between meals is receiving many thousand signa-tured. This species of temperance propagarda has the merit of novel-ty. It might as well, advocate a pledge not to eat between drinks, which would naturally come to the which would naturally come to the same thing. Dr. Robert Hutonison, one of the promoters of this associ-ation, claims that:-

"Alcohol in some instances is a good thing as a beverage. Taken in small quantities and properly diluted with water and with meals, it often assists digestion. The tendoncy of alcohol on an empty stomach is to produce gastric catarrh and congestion, but when the stomach is full of food alcohol in its stimulating action tends to quicken the beneficent churning process. He would never advise people to drink alcohol to help them in their work. It is a

pular fallacy to think that alcohol supplies mental energy. From one to one and a half ounces of pure alcohol should suffice daily.

This is represented by one glass of spirits, two glasses of porter and one tumbler of claret or one pint of

We have known men who have started on less than one and a half ounces of alcohol, and who wound up drunkards. We have very little faith in this system. Experience faith in this system. Experteaches that whenever there is slightest alcoholic tendency in the constitution, the taking of stre drink while eating will inevitably lead to breaches of the rule, pledge. We say "no alcohol, either between or at meals."

THE INCOME TAX. - Dr. W. J.

Cass, in a correspondence says:-"Mr. P. Cullman in the Ground of Modern Thought," a de partment in an American journal raises a number of objections gainst the graduated form of come tax. In the first place he states that it would engender laziness and incompetency, because under it the man who would produce much wealth in order to increase his income would certainly be looked upon by his fellow-men as mentally unbalanced, because any same man would limit his production under such unfavorable conditions."

We have never been in a position to dread the increase of our income, consequently we may not be competent to judge in this matter. Our income has always been that the country would not either be imposed thereon. But if we saw a way of honestly increasing our income to an independence, we would gladly accept the condition of corresponding tax. The man who would grow lazy, or cease to work, merely because he feared to accumu late too much, or to have too high an income, would be fit to go down the avenue of fame in the society of Carnegie, who is bent on dying poor. Just imagine a man refusing the gift of a valuable city property simply because he would have

NECESSITY OF POVERTY. -" Record-Herald's " Battle Ground," we find the following from the pen of Mr. W. A. Croffut:-

"If no man were poor-that is, if every head of a family were sure of having \$1,000 in his pocket at all times-no man would ever be to buy another cup of coffee for 10 cents or another newspaper for cents, or a bamana for 3. If it were not for the absolute necessity toil, electric roads would be so cost \$1 each and shoemakers would \$25 a pair. In a very definite sense scarcity is the mother of plenty and want the mother of wages."

Here is an economist of no humble pretensions. Mr. Croffut must have ransacked John Stuart Mill, Ricardo, Smith and all the other famed authorities to discover this wonder ful "Truth of M. LaPalisse." might have gone a step further and the world to be equally divided amongst the living members of the human family, in less than one hour there would be some richer others. No two individuals would make the same use of the money in their hands. The one would hoard, the other would spend; and, in a brief time, the latter would have to work for the former.

A SCHOOL STRIKE .- "An extraordinary strike is reported from Creschool children of the elementary school having refused to attend their classes unless their head master, M. Cail, was dismissed from his position. The children allege that they have been harshly treated by the master. They are supported by their parents, who have petitioned the government to send down an of-ficial to inquire into the affair. This

ficial to inquire into the affair. This the government has agreed to."

This is not exactly a strike: the pupils do not abandon their school work, for higher remuneration. It is, more properly speaking, a protest against oppression. Nor is it an extraordinary event. We have seen, in some of the leading institutions of our own country, examples of like

question. Mountains are made out of mole-hills so often!

A DELIGHTFUL JUMBLE. - We take special pleasure in following the correspondence, on European fairs, of certain writers whose columns of weekly news are to be found in the large American dailies. The New York "Herald's" Paris correspondent umns of weekly news are to The New York "Herald's" Paris correspondent, "J. Cornely," has the happy faculty of sifting the political news of the day, of giving a color after his own mind, to that which he retains as the wheat, and of presenting the American public with pictures that may be viewed from a dozen different standpoints and in as many different lights. His latest, however, is a pretty succ ful attempt to show the contradictions between the Combes policy and the Combes practice-especially when there is question of having departmental budget voted. We will take the principal passages from that correspondent's last letter-for were we to give it in full it would be too confusing. If ever evidence were wanted of the bad faith of Premier Combes, and of the horrid jumble that he is making, we have it in this account. We quote:—
"On Monday the Chamber discuss

ed the budget of public worship. A Radical member demanded its suppression and the Premier, whom the subject especially concerns, because he is Minister of Public Worship as well as of the Interior, found it necessary to take part in the debate. He made a speech which quite paralyzed the majority. In order to defend the appropriations for public worship he maintained the necessity of religion as an indispensable bulwark of morality. He declar?d himself a spiritual philosopher. In short, he plunged into dismay his short, he plunged into dismay majority, which is composed of men who have been fighting in ment for twenty years for the prin ciple of laicization and the idea that everything ought to be non-sectarian in a non-sectarian State, and that the latter ought to ignore all forms of worship and all religions."

Without following the correspondent through all the explanations that he gives of this extraordinary conduct of Combes, or through the comparisons instituted between the present Premier and Waldeck-Rous-seau, we will take the following additional paragraph:—
"M. Combes also wanted to give

himself the luxury of some general ideas. His attempt succeeded very poorly, for as much as he please the Chamber when he dissolves religious congregations without giving explanations by just so much he displeaded them by wishing to explain to them the higher mo how one may deny the usefulness of the Assumptionists without denying the utility of the idea of God. Combes was wrong to depart from his programme and seek to rise from the earthly domain of action to the heights of pure thought. ceeded in saving the budget of public worship, which was voted, lost his authority in the squabble and before long will lose his port folio."

Now, the whole situation might be summed up in a few brief sentences No need of columns of speculation and deductions to grasp the exact state of the case.

Premier Combes is a renegade to Catholicity.

As such he hates the mother that nurtured him.

'As an avowed enemy of the Church he has imposed on himself the futile obligation of destroying her institutions.

He has expelled the religious or ders, in the name of the state, from the country.

So far, so good! But Mr. Combes is Minister Public Worship, as well as Premier. As such he must have his depart-

nental budget voted. To secure the passing of his estimates he must show the necessicy of public worship and for the expendi-

ture required to support it.

To carry his budget he must advocate the very opposite of for the suppression of religious or-

Therefore, Mr. Combes, the antireligious fanatic, demands the aboli-tion of religion; and Mr. Combes, the Minister of Public Worship, demande a vote of moneys to support

France is the only country on earth that would tolerate such abouingle absurdities—and, yet, France is Catholic.

SYMINETON'S GOFFEE ESSENCE

IRISH REFORMER

Dublin, that the America, armed with letters of introduction to hundreds of January in the Market State of January in the Ma itroduction to hundreds of Irish-ten in the United States—including many leaders of public thought from Cardinal Gibbons to Mr. John Fin-erty. The object of this Irishmen's erty. The object of this Iriannan's mission, is to learn from personal contact with every class of Irishmen in America, the real sentiments of the Irish race abroad on the subject of Home Rule. It would be interest-ing to know who this gentleman is, and what he has done. It is thus he is described in an article pub-lished in the "World" of New York:

"Well, he is a Galway gentleman, who became a British soldier, an enthusiastic imperialist, who fought against the Boers, and has medals d clasps for his exploits in South Africa and for other exploits in Burma and in Egypt. He is, moreover, a landlord. A year or so ago he was named as a Unionist candidate against the Irish party. But he is a genuinely patriotic Irishman, and coming to the conclusion that Ireland will always be a distressful country as long as there is strife and agitation in it, he made up his mind to attempt the role of a peace-maker."

How did he go about bringing harout of apparent chaos? He felt that antagonism between different classes of Irishmen was the searce of the erris from ables in is all has no way maned. We spoin

"St Captain Snawe-Taylor Cale ceived the impudent and aud dout idea of publicly inviting the heads of the landlords and the heads of the tenants to come together and arrange a basis of agreement which they might jointly urge on the government for the settlement of the land question. The Duke of Abercorn and Lord Barrymore, Colonel Saunderson and the O'Connor Don were named by him to represent the landlords and John Redmond, M.P., William O'Brien, M.P., Lord Mayor Harrington and T. W. Russell, M.P. to represent the tenants. The Irish leaders welcomed the proposal. They would meet, they said, any princi-pals on the landlord side, but would only deal with principals. The Duke and the other landlord principals Shawe-Taylor's impudence and refused to budge.

That, however, did not stop Captain Shawe-Taylor. If the existing principals did not come in he would

Abyssinia.

Cairo, Dec. 20, 1902.

preserved ap to the present time the dogmas of primitive Christianity almost in their integrity. They mained more than once, the new-comers

tain the seven Sacraments, the doc- have been absorbed by inhabitants

Abyssinians.

A most suggestive and interesting

fact not generally known is that the Abyssinian Church differs but very

little from the Roman Catholic

Church, This hardy people have

kept with a fidelity that would put

to shame the customs in more civil-

The popular impression upon which

The popular impression apon which Russian diplomacy builds, that the Abyssinian people tend toward the orthodox Church has no foundation in fact. The Abyssinians are by na-

ture a most religious people. Their conversion is very ancient, dating

buck to \$30 A. D., when they were Christianized by St. Frument, a dis-ciple of St. Athanasius of Alexan-

The eyes of the world are now turned toward Abyssinia and Moroc-to, the only two States in Africa not dominated by the European

rs. Morocco, a purely Mussul-State, has now reached that

ition of decrepitude that it is

condition of decrepitude that it is visibly tottering to its full. Its independence is doomed. This is, due to the fetalism inherent in Mohammedan peoples which makes anything like permanent progress an impossibility. With regard to Abysiais the case is very different. This people from whom Hannibal sprung seems to messess after the lapse of a second regard to the season of the

wanth which is the legacy

Individualty to the races brought

ized countries.

France and

landlords, got a large majority in favor of peace, who were represent-ed by Lord Dunraven, Lord Mayo and other leading landlords. The Nationalist mansion house had the Nationalist mansion house had the lot, peers and agitators, debating in the most friendly way round a table for some time, while Captain Shawe-Taylor, as honorary secretary, sat by and beamed with pride at the result of his aborts."

The story of the propert conference.

The story of the recent conference in Dublin is too well known and too fresh in the minds of our readers to mitted that to this earnest Irishman, in great part, was due unique meeting, and to him will re dound a goodly share of whatever movement. But what is becoming sent one or the other class? Is it. to solicit assistance for the cause? Not at all. He is just following out his own little-or rather very bigprogramme. Having secured the con ference, he now wants to go on to Home Rule.

Once the friction of the land ques tion is removed he thinks there is no reason why the Irish gentry should not join the Irish people in a demand for local self-government.

And the question for him is how much self-government is consistent with union with the British empire. He believes that the sympathy of inite-American with Ireland's politesi decende is a strong fact & in he situation. He knows what Irishion in Ireland think on the ques ion, vet he feels his information incomplete without an attempt to ascertain the feeling of the Irish a-

his way to America, in the fulfil-ment of his self-imposed task, we find the Government relaxing the vigor of recent coercive measures at home, releasing the political prison ers, and paving the way for an Irish Land Bill, that, according to Redmond, is very likely going to be acceptable to both landlords and tenants, and to the great body of Ireland's Parliamentary representa tives. It will not be long until the third session of the first Parliament of the present reign will commence and we may fairly conclude that the Irish question will be the main feature of the Government's programme All will follow the coming session with intense interest, and if it proprincipals did not come in he would make other principals. So he agitated among the rank and file of the day of Home Rule is about to dawn.

under its influence. The saying that

the truth makes people free has been

It has been only by means of th

most heroic struggles, however, that

Abyssinia has been enabled to pre-

serve its independence. Few coun-

sistently harassed and torn by for-eign wars and civil strife. From

such struggles and from many inva-

sions there has resulted a consider-

able mixture of races—a fact that is

characteristically set forth in the

very name of the nation Abyssinia

which means mixture. The influx of strange people does not seem to

It is a known fact that the claws

of England have been hovering over

this brave people for a long period.

nent has been brought about with

France. At a banquet given lately in Paris in honor of Ras Makon-nen, the Lieutenant of the Abyssi-

nian Emperor Menelik, something of more than ordinary significance oc-curred. The Abyssinian Prince had.

a short time before, been treated in a humiliating fashion by the Eng-lish. The representatives of France awarded the Prince such treatment

s was calculated to place in sharp ontrast the customs of the two European nations. The Ras Makon

European nations. The Ras Makonnen was received in a magnificent hall in the midst or music and flowers. The words of M. Etrenne in addressing the Prince have been repeated more than once among the latter's countrymen. The French deputy said in the course of his speech that he recalled the historical fact that "Egypt, Rome and Islam haff flung themselves in vain against the formidable bulwarks of the mountains of Abyssinia where for centuries God had been forging a mace as hardy as those rodes

Recently something like a rapproche

tries have been so cruelly and

literally realized in this case.

years three flerce attempts at inva-sion the indestructible independence of this nation."

What has caused the greatest in here was the allusion of ne to the inimical attitude gland and Italy toward Abyssinia and the contrasting friendship of France and Russia. The latter nations, he asserted, would guarantee the integrity of the empire against the aggressions of the former. It is altogether likely that the sig-

nificant reception accorded the Emperor Menelik's envoy in Paris will bear fruit in the establishment of more cordial relations than have yet existed between France and Abyssinia. This will be a wished for consummation for many reasons. of the direct results would be strengthening of the Catholic sions in that part of the world, for it is a well-known fact that ever the tricolor of the French Republic floats, the cross is not far he hind.-I. C. T. S., in the Catholic Columbian.

SATISFIED.

O joys, sweet joys my life has miss

High hopes dispelled, fond wishes

Bright dreams that seemed as an gel-kissed,

How could I smile, and know the lost! How could I bear thy gifts to see

Pass, one by one, away from me! O Hiessed Pain, that marked the

To Christ's dear Heart, I would not

change

The lonely road I walk to-day For other path, or broader range Poor life is oft misunderstood,

But all, I know, is meant for good -Amadeus, O.S.F., in St. Anthony's Messenger.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. WARREN .- One

by one they are passing away, the good, the true, the olden residents, the men and women whose lives have been identified with the growth the progress, the development Montreal. It is our painful duty. week, to record the departur of another of those honored and worthy citizens, in the person of the late Jane Agn & Fitzsimmons. loved wife of our kindly and univer sally respected fellow-countrymer and co-religionist, Mr. Robert Warren. The sad event took place on the 31st January last, at the residence of the deceased lady's hus-band, No. 41 Ste. Famille street. The solemn obsequies were held on Tuesday, the third instant, the funeral service being sung in St. Patrick's Church. Apart from the ordinary characteristics of an exem member of the Church, of a devoted wife, a fond mother, a charitable friend. Mrs. Warren possessed the merit of having been a life-long member of the League of the Sacred Heart., Her life was one of peace and fidelity to every duty; her death was, as her life, peaceful and responsive to the supreme call, a duty that God imposes sooner or later upon each member of the human family. The large concourse of friends bereaved relatives in the funeral protain the seven Sacraments, the doc-trine of the Real Presence in the of the country and have become in the fluctuarist, the veneration of the Real Presence in the of the country and have become in the seven state of the country and have become in the cession and in the paying of the country and have become in the fluctuarist, the veneration of the country and have become in the cession and in the paying of the country and have become in the cession and in the paying of the country and have become in the cession and in the paying of the result is the five to tell the story of the esteem and love entertained for the department. ed one by all who knew her, and the sincere sympathy felt for her good husband and all her family in hour of their deep sorrow. We extend to them this humble expression of our sincere condolence, and pray, with them, and with Church, that her soul may rest in

A Bishop Meets an Honest Porter

Bishop Pascal, O.M.I., arrived at Winnipeg, Man., recently on his re-turn from Montreal. While travelturn from Montreal. While traveling the Bishop of Prince Albert had the misfortune to lose a pocketbook containing about \$500. The porter of the Pullman car. George Hutton, after a long search, found the pocket-book, and although he might have kept the money without lear of detection, he showed his honesty by handing the pocket-book to Bishop Pascal, who was so delighted with the recovery of his much-needed, funds that he immediately offered ten dollars as a reward to the honest porter, but the latter modestly refused to accept more

Interments in

Catholic Cometery.

The following list received from the Fabrique of Notre Dame, shows the number of interments of adults and children in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery during the year 1902:-

| 1 | ax a | ures i | Cmiuren |
|---|-------------------------|--------|---------|
| j | Notre Dame | | 262 |
| j | St. Patrick , | | 72 |
| l | St. James | | 205 |
| ۱ | St. John Baptiste | 228 | 307 |
| ı | St. Louis de France | 73 | 103 |
| ı | St. Bridget | 99 | 221 |
| l | St. Vincent de Paul | 98 | 151 |
| ı | St. Charles | 79 | 154 |
| i | St. Peter's | 81 | • 122 |
| ۱ | St. Eusebe | 26 | 80 |
| 1 | St. Anthony | 63 | 58 |
| | Nativity of Hochelaga. | 55 | 127 |
| ı | St. Gabriel | 55 | 41 |
| 1 | St. Joseph | 76 | 199 |
| | Sacred Heart | 191 | 395 |
| | St. Gregory le Thauma- | | |
| | turge | 73 | 171 |
| | St. Cunegonde | 116 | 204 |
| | St. Henri | 133 | 214 |
| I | St. Anne | 112 | 72 |
| I | Notre Dame de Grace . | 19 | 11 |
| i | Notre Dame de Neiges . | 6 | 16 |
| I | Infant Jesus (Ville St. | | |
| I | Louis) | 65 | 163 |
| | St. Edward | 20 | 52 |
| Ì | St. Elizabeth | 32 | 75 |
| l | St. John of the Cross . | 2 | 16 |
| l | St. Mary | 50 | 34 |
| l | St. Leon of Westmount | 5 | 4 |
| ı | St. Nom de Jesus de | | |
| I | Maisonneuve | 23 | 58 |
| ۱ | Notre Dame du Rosaire | | |
| ۱ | de Villeray | 6 | 16 |
| ı | Notre Dame des Sept | | |
| I | Douleurs, of Verdun . | 6 | 18 |
| 1 | St. Paul | 10 | 13 |
| | | | |

St. Denis 34 St. Helen St. Michael St. Viateur de Outre-13

Little Sisters of the Poor Hopital General 21

Strangers 181 2748 2432

A Martyr to Duty

On Thursday, January 22, Rev. Thomas Martin, of St. James' Church, Pittsburg, West End, died, a victim of smallpox, which he had contracted while he was attending one of the many cases he was called upon to visit in his parish. He went his parish to administer the last Sacraments to a boy, and from him he contracted the disease. Father Martin was sick about eleven days, and after it was thought he passed the dangerous stage of the disease, he suddenly suffered a col-lapse, and death claimed another

Influence of Pictures

tures in it and a room without such pictures differ as much as a room with windows and one without these ecessities. Pictures, and I mean only good, pure pictures, are conso ers of loneliness, and a relief to the troubled mind. They are windows to the imprisoned heart, books, histories, sermons which we can read the leaves or straining our eyes. They make up for the want of many other enjoyments to those, whose life is mostly passed amid the smoke and din, the bustle and noise of a large city. Pictures Lord and His saints inspire us, give us courage, and induce us to bear our cross with Christian resignation. -St. Anthony's Messenger.

Never part without loving words to think of during your absence. It may be that you will not meet a-

In Aid of Rebuilding St, Mary's Church.

A BROTHER'S CRIME.

Dramatic Section of St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

___TO BE HELD___

Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1903

THE A. O. H., Div. No. 4, ST. BRIDGET'S HALL

Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 35c. Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Curtain rises at 8 p.m.

R. F. QUIGLEY,

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

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DRODIE'S CELEBRATED SELF-RAISING FLOUR

is the Original and the Best. A PREMIUM given for the empty bag

IO BLEURY St., Montreal.

LOUIS D. MASSON

will petition the Quebec Legislature to confirm a deed revoking a donation made by Antoine Masson and uxor, dated 27th April, 1864.



Lord Jesus! Give us fidelity which alone can unite us most in timately with Thee, and make u holy even as Thou art holy.

Let us draw near to Jesus, in His love and service we ma the happiness we have been lo for in vain all our lives.

Subscribe to the

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GREAT DISCOUNT SALF

All January Discounts Hold 8000-

A SPECIAL IN DRESS GOODS,

For this week, the first week of

All-Wool French Amazon Serges, a good variety of colors. Goods worth 75c. Now 27tc a yard, with 10 per cent. extra for cash.

The Mantle Dept. Specials,

27 only Children's Coats, sizes to suit children from 6 to 14 years, Were \$4.75 to \$12.50. To clear at \$1.95.

Another line c. Children's Coats, lates wit. Frices were \$6.75 \$12.56. To clear at half price.

Ladies' Spring Costumes at \$4 47.

We place on sale Monday morning about 30 Ladies' Costumes, in All-Wool Homespun, broken lines, Regular \$7.51 to \$19.00. To clear at

LINENS FOR THIS WEEK,

Bleached Cotton Turkish Towes, Special, 25c each.

Lot of Bath Mats. Special, 90c each, A Job Line in Satin Marseilles Quilts. Size 21 x 21 yards, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.25 each

Best Attention Given to Mail Orders

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

& CO:

Notice!

Owing to the prevalence of unfavorable weather for shopping purposes during the past week, we have cided to allow our customers the public generally another six days in which to make good the missed opportunities of taking advantage of the money-saving benefit of our January Claring Sale Discounts. This extension of time will apply to all departments.

General List of Discounts that will be Continued Until February 7.

Silks 10 to 50 p.c. Black Dress Goods.10 to 33 1-3 p.c. Flannels 10 to 50 p.c. Towels10 p.c Mantles Costumes 20 to 50 p.c Metal Goods10 to 50 p.c. Odd knes in value at special prices.

Smallwares 10 to 20 pc.
Luce Collars 10 to 33 1-3 iTies 10 pc.

...25 to 50 p.c.10 to 20 1

OHN MURPHY & CO

The Grot

ank of the river Loire ng, than the twenty m tretch from the "Cahet gais" to Vouvray, a ted on a hill, five miles the river than Tours. astle of the Valois kin is, wheeled steadily up until the quaint old page called the "Pile de Cinq up on our left, with a neat little houses gather its base. It was here at that we first made a clo tion of those dwellings i for which Touraine is fa which recall, in the begi twentieth century, the n living in the days when not yet changed its no "France." Formed of a yielding,

substance, these rocks and of by the Tourangeaux a store-rooms, green-houses ftations. Most of these only one story, but in s they have two, and the i remarkably comfortable The staircase is cut out and the traveller strolling the vineyards on the cliff astonished to find smoke from chimneys at his feet. To the passer-by these seen from the banks of t are extremely fascinating. places the ivy, allowed wild, overhangs the bro rock with its luxuriant ers and valerian, spring every crack or ledge, re

dull back-ground with brig of color. In other parts, has interfered, terraces, trees and flowers, su other, half way up the c cially is this the case whe fine bridge and old cathe are on the road to Vouv we have not gone far whe once more, before the mo of the cave dwellings, the grottoes of Marmoutier. It was in the days of Ca

the Romans first came acre of Celts, the Turons, estai the banks of the Loire. civilized; making a road, an aqueduct, and founding which they called first C num, then "Urbs Turones, of the Turons, whence the name of Tours. With the the Romans dates also the of Christianity into that Gaul; and St. Gatian, one pioneers of the faith, be first Bishop of Tours, in t century. His life was any peaceful, however, persecut requent and severe, and herd and his flock were of ed to seek places of concest the line of rocks which we l tioned above, and which ex many miles along the right

the Loire.

xposed to the public gaze are to-day. The road from to Angers followed the he bove the river; while down valley thick woods and imp brushwood masked the entr the caves in which these ear tians hid. These cells, holl in the rock, partly by natu mostly by the hand of ma Touraine. In one of them tian was accustomed to Mass. But the saint whos has attracted pilgrims for hundred years to the grot rmoutier is the gloriou the Apostle of Gaul. St.
was a native of Hungary.
ther having moved with hi to the north of Italy, the liged to serve in the Rom Gaul. The parents were pay Martin himself had early

se days, he ren men for several years.

During his stay at Amiens
remarkable for the purity of and the following aneodo: triking illustration of his charity to the poor. It was midst of a severe winter, midst of a severe winter, mistorian Suspicius Severu Martin, marching with son troops out of the gate of

Further Notice,

IN DRESS GOODS, eek, the first week of will offer a special line

rench Amazon Serges, a of colors. Goods worth ic a yard, with 10 per or cash.

le Dept. Specials, ildren's Coats, sizes to

from 6 to 14 years. o \$12.50. To clear at e c. Children's Coats,

clear at half price. ing Costumes at \$4 47. n sale Monday morning dies' Costumes, in All-oun, broken lines. Reg-

FOR THIS WEEK, Cotton Turkish Towes,

\$19.00. To clear at

each. Mats. Special, 90c each, Satin Marseilles Quilts, 24 yards, \$2.00, \$2.25. \$3.50 and \$4.25 each.

OGILVY & SONS.

e and Mountain Sts.

rtant Notice!

r for shopping purposes w our customers and generally another six h to make good the tunities of taking full the money-saving benenuary Claring Sale Disextension of time will departments.

ist of Discounts
I be Continued February 7.

..... 10 to 50 p.c. Goods.10 to 33 1-3 p.c. | Soods 10 to 38 1-3 p.c. | ... | ... | 10 to 50 p.c. | ... | ... | ... | 20 p.c. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | esses10 to 50 p.c.10 to 50 p.c.10 p.c.

10 to 20 pt.
10 to 20 pt.
10 to 38 1-3 fc.
Laces 10 ps.
25 to 50 ps.
10 to 50 pt.
10 to 20 pt.

2 Cl

The Grottoes of Marmoutier

ing, than the twenty miles which stretch from the "Cahetau of Langeais" to Vouvray, a village situated on a hill, five miles furtner up the river than Tours. Leaving the castle of the Valois kings behind us, wheeled steadily up the valley until the quaint old pagan tower called the "Pile de Cinq Mars" rose called the "File de Cinq Mars" rose up on our left, with a cluster of neat little houses gathered around its base. It was here at Cinq Mars that we first made a closer inspection of those dwellings in the rock for which Touraine is famous, and which recall, in the beginning of the not yet changed its name into

Formed of a yielding, calcareous substance, these rocks are made use of by the Tourangeaux as cellars, store-rooms, green-houses, and habitations. Most of these latter have only one story, but in some cases they have two, and the interior is remarkably comfortable and roomy. The staircase is cut out of the rock, and the traveller strolling among the vineyards on the cliff above is astonished to find smoke emerging from chimneys at his feet.

To the passer-by these cliffs, seen from the banks of the Loire, seen from the balls of scinating. In some terry, or "Marmoutier." his inongs-are extremely fascinating. In some terry, or "Marmoutier." Alas! a few towers and a splendid overhangs the brow of dull back-ground with bright patches of color. In other parts, where man has interfered, terraces, rich with trees and flowers, succeed each other, half way up the cliff. Especially is this the case when we have passed the town of Tours, with its fine bridge and old cathedral, and are on the road to Vouvray. we have not gone far when we stop once more, before the most ancient of the cave dwellings, the famous grottoes of Marmoutier.

It was in the days of Caesar that

the Romans first came across a tribe of Celts, the Turons, established on the banks of the Loire. These they civilized; making a road, building an aqueduct, and founding a town. which they called first Caesarodu-num, then "Urbs Turones," or city of the Turons, whence the modern name of Tours. With the coming of the Romans dates also the entrance of Christianity into that part of Gaul; and St. Gatian, one of the pioneers of the faith, became the first Bishop of Tours, in the third century. His life was anything but peaceful, however, persecutions were equent and severe, and the shepherd and his flock were often obliged to seek places of concealment, in the line of rocks which we have mentioned above, and which extends for many miles along the right bank of

the Loire. At that time the cliffs were exposed to the public gaze as they are to-day. The road from Orleans to Angers followed the heights bove the river; while down in the valley thick woods and impenetrable brushwood masked the entrance to the caves in which these early Christians hid. These cells, hollowed out in the rock, partly by nature but mostly by the hand of man, were the first places of worship used in has attracted pilgrims for sixteen hundred years to the grouttees of Marmoutier is the glorious Martin, the Apostle of Gaul. St. Martin a native of Hungary. His fa-having moved with his family ther having moved with his family to the north of Italy, the son was obliged to serve in the Roman army, and was sent with the troops into Gail. The parents were pagans, but Martin himself had early been instructed in the faith of Chrise, although, according to the custom in those days, he remained a catechuses those days, he remained a catechumen for several years.

During his stay at Amiens he markable for the purity of his life, id the following anecdote is a riking illustration of his great arity to the poor. It was in the day of a

The traveller who follows the right in his sleep, Jesus Christ wrapped in that portion of the cloak, which had been given away, and he heard our Lord say to the angels who accompanied him: "Martin what is the companied him: "Martin when it is the companied him companied him: "Martin, who is yet a catechumen, clad me with this garment." This vision encouraged our saint to leave the army of Caesar and to dedicate himself entirely to the service of God, He was han tized by St. Hilary, Bishop of Poitiers, and throughout the remainder of his long life St. Martin labored incessantly for the conversion of souls. But it would take us too far

career during the seventeen years which clapsed before the inhabitants of Tours elected him as their bishop twentieth century, the manner of on the death of St. Litorius. Lured living in the days when "Gaul" had from the monastery at Liguge by a on the death of St. Litorius. Lured strategem, and carried in triumph to Tours, St. Martin dreaded the effects of a close contact with the world, and bethought himself of the almost impenetrable woods in which

> behind would effectually guard him from intruders. He took up his abode in a hole in the rock, not far from the cell of St. Gatian, and there the report of his sanctity attracted so many disciples that cells were built in the woods outside the rocks. This was the origin of St. Martin's monas-

lived, and in which the broad, san-

old doorway alone remain to bear rock with its luxuriant foliage, witness to the size and beauty of while tufts of wild flowere, wallflowers and valerian, spring out from Perpeta, one of the successors of every crack or ledge, relieving the St. Martin. The pilotic is St. Martin. The pilgrim, however, may yet visit St. Gatian's cell and kneel on the rock where St. Martin was wont to pray, and even to entertain heavenly visitors. Now was St. Peter and St. Paul who visited him in his cell; and several times Our Lady herself, accompanied by St. Agnes and St. Thecla, favored him with visions. The father of lies, however, enraged at the holy bishop's zeal and piety, laid a snare for his humility, and appeared to the saint, pasing himself off as our Lord Jesus Christ, and wearing a royal mantle and a golden crown. But St. Martin was not deceived. words, full of faith: "I will believe it to be my Lord," he said to the apparition, "when I shall see him, not clad in purple and wearing a diadem but bearing on his body the marks of his Passion."

Meanwhile the fame of St. Martin spread abroad, so that even from rope visitors came to Marmoutier among these was St. Patrick, who spent four years in this monastery before undertaking the great work of his life, the conversion of Ire land. Nor has this saint been forgotten in Touraine, for in a village on the Loire (St. Patrice) is still shown a hawthron bush, which has blossomed miraculously every win-ter since the day on which St. Patrick rested under its shelter, on his way to Marmoutier. Another visitor Severus, who wrote St. Martin's This young man gave up rank and a good position at the bar in order to retire to a monastery in Aquitaine, His veneration for St. Martin, whose eloquence and zeal had turned him from his worldly ways, was unbounded, and he never failed, at least once a year, to spend Touraine. In one of them St. Gatian was accustomed to say his tin, on his part, cherished a great Mass. But the saint whose fame affection for the historian, and converge, and had been at one time that holds good for nations as for fided to him his difficulties, the visions he had been favored with, and the many trials he had to endure After the death of the holy bishop his loss, left his monastery in Aqui-taine, and spent the last years of his life in St. Martin's cell at Mar-

moutier. The successor of St. Martin the See of Tours was St. Brice. Brice had been taken care of by our saint from his earliest dhildhood, qualities. Even after he had received Holy Orders this unruly disciple continued to lead the same manner of life, and he more than once tended St. Martin's unfailing kindness

to Brice, "Now do I look like a madman?" And as the young man-endeavored to deny his words, St. Martin added: "I have prayed for thee, Brice, that thou shouldst be converted from thy ways. Know that after my death thou shalt be elected Bishop of Tours, but thou shalt have much to suffer in thy episcopate."

Brice laughed at this prophecy and went from bad to worse, but our saint's admirable patience won at length the victory, and the disciple improved so much in his conduct that he was chosen by the inhabitants of Tours for their bishop, after the death of St. Martin. Then it was, however, that the second part of the prophecy came true, for the errors of his past life rose up at gainst Brice, and the slanders gainst Brice, and the slanders spread by his enemies obliged him to leave Tours and go into exite for several years. This trial, however, only purified his heart and added to his merits, and after his return his diocese he kept for himself place of retirement in a hollow, dug out of the rock which is known as the "Grotto of Brice." It was when St. Brice was still a-

live that the wonderful death occur-

red of the seven cousins of St. Mar-

St. Gatian and his companions had tin-three brothers of one family and four of another. These seven coudy Loire in front and the steep rock sins had left Hungary in their youth and had sought out their illustrious relative in his solitude of Marmoutier. They were received by St. Martin with open arms, and lodged in a St. Gatian had lived a century before. Here they remained for forty years, their love for each other be so great that the knowledge that death would one day separate them, alone troubled their happiness. St. Martin, however, who had watched over the cousins during his life, never ceased to intercede for them after his death, and twenty-five years later, on the eve of his feast, he appeared to them in their cell and bade them confers their sins, for at break of day they would all appear before God. The cousins rejoiced exceedingly at these tidings, and having sent for a priest, they spent the night in preparing for death. When morning came the priest said Mass, and when the seven had devoutly received Holy Communion, they had themselves down at the foot of the altar and their souls passed away while they were at their prayers. Thus peacefully did they die, and so fresh and lifewas their appearance after death that the people who came in thousands, artracted by his miracle, exclaimed on seeing them: "Truly these men are not dead, but are asleep!" And thus it is that the oratory in which the seven cousins had lived and died, and where

> called by the voice of posterity "The Chapel of the Seven Sleepers. ' St. Martin did not die in his cell in the rock, but at Candes, a little village some miles further down the river. After his death several towns wished to possess his remains; but the superior claims of Tours being admitted, the whole population went out to meet the body of their beloved bishop and a splendid basilica was erected over his tomb in the heart of the city. The pilgrims, who pray at his shrine however, never fail to cross the river, in order to visit the cell in which the saint had lived, and to drink from the fountain dug out of the rock by fresh water exists to the present day. But one more grotto is mentioned by historians. This was the cell of St. Leobard, dug out of the rock, just above that of the Seven Sleepers, and reached by a staircase

their holy bodies were laid, has been

the chancellor to Theodebert, King of Austrasia. Out of devotion to St. Martin, he came to Marmoutier and took up his abode in a cell, outside the monastery. There he lived fo twenty-two years, giving himself up ploying the remainder of his time in copying the manuscripts of the Tathers of the church, and in excavating the rock, in order to increase the size of his grotto. St. Leohard is the last mentioned of the hemits in the rock. But the cliff was u once again as a hiding place by the

once again as a hiding place by the last of the monks of St. Martin's when, in the time of the Normans, Rollo swept down on the banks of the Loire, destroying the monastery and putting its infinitiants to the sword. Rebuilt by Eudes de Riels in the tenth century, Marmoutier was restored by the Benedictines to its ancient splendor. But in 1791 the great Revolution spread throughout the land, and the monks were dispersed, never to return. The beautiful abbey was sacked and pillaged: and the grottoes, descenated and profaned, were left to crumble to pieces.

shining through a stained glass window, lit up a little altar before which I knelt and prayed. The nuns of the Sacred Heart have bought up the ruins, and by their care the cells of these early saints have been rescued from oblivion. May St. Mar-tin bless them for the good deed and save them in these days of persecution from the fate of so many other religious orders! Monastery bells are silent, convents are empty, the Jesuits and Carmelites have led the way into exile. O St. Martin! not abandon the land you evengelized, but obtain from God that once more Touraine may be and delight" of what may it no and delight" of what may it no longer be irony to call "Catholic France!"—Miss de La Fontaine, in the Catholic World.

More Chinese Trouble.

Of late China is having its share of revolts. The ways of the West have long been finding their course in the heart of China. One dispatch says that:-

"Rumors come from China of a rebellion which may be worse than that of the Boxers. Kansu is the breeding ground and Tung Fu Hsiang is the leader. Missionaries who have reached Shanghai from Singan, having come from the interior because of the threatening revolt, in an interview at Shanghai state that Tung Fu Hsiang is gaining gound, and intends to lead his armies Singan, which he will endeavor to make his capital and place Pu-Chun, who has been proclaimed Emperor on the throne. Hu lien Sun, governor of Hunan, one of the officials blacklisted by the powers after the Boxer trouples on account of his complicity in the massacre missionaries, has been appointed governor of Shan-st."

We plead guilty to considerable lack of knowledge concerning China and its internal affairs. The name of the rebel chief might just as well be the name of a province, a city, or a river in China, as far as ical knowledge of China very extensive. All we can glean from these reports is the fact that there is : burning volcano of rebellion some place in the bosom of that flowery kingdom. At any moment it is hi able to be in a state of eruption What the results would be were it people is more than we can predict, But from what we have learned, th missionary work of our Catholic communities, is the greatest civilizing influence that China has ever known. The country is too extensive, the population is too. vast, and the present conditions are too unnatural for the Western mind to form any fair estimate of the conse land. All we know is that China is gradually wakening up from its oniate dream of long ages, and is begining to come forth from the immense seclusion of its Orientalism Or, in other words, Western, and Christian civilizing influences are by degrees penetrating every section of that land. It may take some years; but, we are under the impression that this century will not be very old when the barbaric splendor of the Chinese Empire will have vanished. The moment that the effects

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Individuals.

of Western ideas and institutions

are being realized inside the great

wall, we may conclude that it will

entire people will be free to scatter over the Dominion of their Emperor

and tok organize into petty states that will destroy each other, on ac-

"It begins to look as though th brothers Lebaudy, of Paris, had albaffled every air-ship inventor hi-therto—cailing against the wind," says a writer in "The Scientific American." "Following up their first rather sensational su made an ascension at Nantes recent-ly that gave striking testimony to the truth of the claim that they have made the most nearly perfect air-ship yet built. Several ascents were made, the balloon returning to a given spot each time. It moved in all directions above the fields and woods which border the Seine. In every instance the air-ship was brought back to its starting point at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, the turn being made against the wind."

COLONIAL HOUSE, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

An unexpected delivery of Muslin Underwear enables us to replenish the Whitewear Tables with designs and styles intended for a much later date, at 20 per cent. discount, with 5 per cent. extra for cash.

HAMMOCKS.

Complete Line of Hammocks.—These are samples and we offer them at

CHINA CHINA

Odd Slop Jars, various shapes and decorations, regular price from \$3.00 to \$6.00. For \$1.50, less 5 per cent.

The balance of Shaded Blue, Pink and Yellow 10 piece Toilet sets; regular value \$5.00. For \$3.00.

Pedestals and Pots (special line). at Half Price. Special table of Jardinieres, Half Price.

Flannels---Special Sale Flannels

AT HALF PRICE.

2,000 yards of very fine French Cashmere Flannels, good patterns, for blouses, kimonas and wrappers. Less 50 per cent.

PICTURES.

Original English Water Colors and Oil Paintings, framed in gold leaf, bronze, or wood, at 50 per cent. discount. Framed Engravings, Carbons and Platinotypes, at 25 per cent. Unframed at 20 per cent. Gold Leaf and other Frames, at 20 per cent.

RIBBONS.

Colored double faced Satin Ribbons, widths, 5, 9, 16, 24, at 50 per Colored Faille Ribbons, all silk, widths 5, 9, 16, 24, at 50 per cent. Small assortment of Silk Stocks and Ties, at 75 per cent.

Remnants Remnants Remnants

All Remnants of Colored Dress Goods, Muslins, Challies, Ginghams, Prints, Sateens and Cretonnes, 33 1-3 per cent.

Waists--- Waists--- Waists

| Flanner | waists, | unlined, | \$3.00, | for, | 81 50 |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|------|-------|
|---------|---------|----------|---------|------|-------|

Tailor Made American Waists.

| Fine Flannel Waists, \$5.50, for | · | | S9.7K |
|----------------------------------|-----|----------|--------|
| Fine Flannel Waists, \$6.00, for | | | \$2.00 |
| Fine Flannel Waists, \$7.50, for | | | 83.75 |
| Fine Black Lustre, \$4.50, for | | | 89 95 |
| Black With White Spot, \$6.50, | for | •••• | \$8.25 |

Ladies' Silk Waists.

| Colored Silk Waists, \$5.00, for | \$2.50 |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| Colored Silk Waists, \$6.50, for | \$3.95 |
| Colored Silk Waists, \$7.00, for | 83 50 |
| Colored Silk Waists, \$10.00, for | \$5.00 |
| Blacv Silk Waists, \$8.50, for | \$4.95 |
| Black Silk Waists, \$12.00, for | \$6.00 |
| Black Sateen Waist's, \$1.35, for | 68 |
| Black Sateen Waists, \$1.75, for, | 88 |
| Black Sateen Waists, \$2.25, for | \$1.13 |
| | |

Muslin Waists.

Colored Muslin Waists, \$1.25, for......

| Children's | White 1 | Pique Box | Coats, | \$4.25. | for | | \$2.1 |
|------------|---------|-------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|
| Ohildren's | White I | Pique Box | Coats, | \$5.50, | for | | 89 7 |
| Children's | Melton | Coats, 2 | years, in | brown | , at \$4. | 00, for | \$1.2 |
| In navy b | lue, at | \$4.00, for | | | , | | |
| In Cream | Cashme | re, 1 year | \$5.00, | for | . , | | \$2.5 |

Baby Reefers.

| In | Pink | Albatross, | \$6.50, for | · | ***** | ***** | \$1.63 |
|----|------|------------|-------------|---|-----------|-----------|------------|
| In | Fawn | Albatross, | \$6.50, for | r | ••••• | | \$1.68 |
| | | | | | | | |

LADIBS' WHITE LAWN DRESSING JACKETS.

| \$6.00, for | |
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| Company of the Compan | |

Men's and Boys' Clothing Department

Boys' 3-Piece Suits, gray and brown mixed Scotch Tweed, \$9.00 and \$10.50, 50 per cent. off.

Men's Scotch Tweed and English Worsted Suits, first-class make and fit, from \$12.00 to \$23.00, less 33 1-3 per cent. off.

m's Ragianette Rainproof Overcoats, sizes 33 to 44, from \$12.00 to \$22.00, less 33 1-8 aer cent. of.

EXTRA SPECIALI

Boys' American and English Sailor Suits, Homespun, Serge Striped Flannel and Cheviot, value \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$7.50. Special for three days, only \$8.5

Henry Morgan & Co., Montrea

which means a "flower," according to St. Jerome. St. Luke is the

first who mentions it in his gospel. When Philip made Jesus known to

Nathaniel he was answered: "Can

IN THE HOLY LAND.

anything good come from Nazareth?" (John i, 46). The city of Nazareth is built 1115 feet above the level of the Wediterranean, in hills surround it on all sides. The streets are narrow but well paved, which gives the city a neat aspect. It has 6,000 inhabitants, which are divided as follows: Latins, 5,300; Greek Catholics, 700; Maronite Catholics, Catholics, 400; Schismatic Greeks, 2,000; Mussulmans, 1,500; Protestants, 100. The Franciscan Fathers and our own Christian have schools for boys. The Brothers of St. John of God have a hospital. The "Dames de Nazareth" have an orphan asylum and school for girls. Our own Sisters of Charity have a hospital and the "Poor Clares" and the "Sisters of the Apparition" have convents. The Franciscan Fathers have built a spacious and comfortable pilgrims' house which can accommodate 250 pilgrims. It is a welcome resting place for those wish to spend a few days in this charming little town of Galilee, where the holy family dwelt for so many years in solitary retirement. The structure was erected by the contributions of American Catholics and reflects great credit on the genrosity of the loyal citizens of our glorious republic. In grateful recognition it has been named "Our Lady of America." St. Hefena built a andsome basilica over the spot of the annunciation in the beginning of the 4th century, not destroyed until 1263. The Franciscan Fathers es-1620 that they could get permission from the government to restore the holy shrine. In clearing away the debris and rubbish, they discovered the foundations of the holy home which is now in Loretto, and the foundations of the ancient church, with the bases of two rows of columns. Their church was set on fire by Bedouins in 1638. The Franciscans having escaped death, built temporary chapel on the venerable spot on which they celebrated Holy Mass until 1730, when they obtained leave of the government to reuild the church. The Pasha not having granted sufficient time to reconstruct it, they were only able to clear away the site of the holy grotto and to lay the pavement of the new church on the top of the ruins, Hence the impossibility of restoring the foundations of the holy house, which is found in Loretto, and the the floor of the church and that of holy house. In the church 1620 there were only six steps leading into the holy grotto. The church has a nave with two aisles, formed by two rows of square columns. It has besides the crypt two distinct stories. The first story is the church properly speaking, and contains five altars. The upper story contains only the choir and the high albar. The crypt consists of the chapel of the Annunciation.

On entering the church our attention is attracted by a white marble stairway of fifteen steps which leads down to the grotto of the Annuncia-This stairway is erected on the site of the holy house. Accord ing to some authors the Immaculate Virgin was born in this house, but it is much more probable that this ent took place in the ho Joachim in Jerusalem. It is, however, unquestionably true that the house of Nazareth was inhabited by the holy family, and in it the Saviour spent the greater part of His life on earth. This house was mirtransported from Naza ath to Loretto, Ptaly, in the year 1294. A magnificent basilica is built over it, and it is to-day one of the greatest sanctuaries of the Blessed Virgin in the whole world. The church is in charge of the same branch of the Franciscan Order as the Fathers of St. Joseph's Church the Fathers of St. Joseph's Church in our city. I fancy that some of your readers will smile at my statement of the journeying of the holy house and lity my simple credulity. Many of them would stay the hand of God, as if He could not work miracles now, as in the days of His apostles. I would refer such doubting Thomascs to the learned work of the late Archbishop Kendrick of St. Louis, in which he analyses in the most scholarly manner the evidence upon which this tradition is supported, and clearly proves to the impurisodiced wind the reasonableness of the effect miracle. According to the time of the Archangel Gubis stood in the holy house which stood in the holy house which

"Nassra is the ancient Nazareth, is to-day in Loretto, at the moment of the incarnation, whilst the Immaculate Virgin was in the place of the since called the holy shrine of the Amunciation. It may be seen to-day, the orientals always knew how to utilize mountains and rocks. Some found grottos among them, whilst others had to hew them in order to make dwelling places. They built their houses against the rocks, having many crevices, and by building only a single apartment they obtained a house of several rooms. Now it was in such a house that the Blessed Virgin dwelt at Nazareth. The room or construc tion which was contiguous to actual holy grotto, measured thirty-one feet and three inches in length and sixteen feet in width. As be seen at Loretto, the outside door opened on the west side, between the wall and the rock in which the holy grotto. It was through this door that one had to pass enter into the first room of the holy house, properly called to-day the holy grotto or chapel of the Annun ciation. A good sized bay separated the room hewn into the rock from the holy house at Loretto. At the moment of the Incarnation the Blessed Virgin was on the other side of the bay in the room hewn into the rock, and the angel in the one constructed next to the rock. The ciation, where our Lady was at the moment of the annunciation, is wholly hewn into the solid rock. It is twenty feet long and eight feet wide. The altar of the annunciation is at the end of this chapel on its north side. It marks the spot where the Archangel Gabriel announced to Mary that she would become the Mother of the Saviour. tablished themselves on the ruins as | ble, ornamented only by a modern early as 1300, but it was not until | painting representing the angel speaking to Mary. Underneath, and in front of the al-

tar, the cross of the Holy Land is seen set in the marble, and at the bottom of the altar immediately

above the cross are the words: "Hic

Verbum Caro Factum Est"— "Here the Word Was Made Flesh." Before this spot a number of silver laun burn night and day. On our left, near the altar, we see the shaft of a granite column which was placed there to support the roof of the an cient church. After the fire of 1638 the Movrebins (Africans) expected to find inside of this column a buried treasure, and cut it in two, so as to leave the upper part of th column suspended from the ceiling, and so it remains at the time. On our left we see the of the Blessed Virgin, in which she lived with the Child Jesus, and in which she nursed Him. On the pave ment is also shown the bed of th Child Jesus. The sepulchre of St Joseph, the spouse of Mary, is seen in the same grotto. Here he was buried by the sacred hands of Jesu Christ Himself. Nearby is a small room in which it is said Jesus lived after His return from Egypt until the death of the Precursor. chapel of the Angel occupies the site of the holy house. In this chape are two altars, the one on our right in deecending the stairway dedicat ed to St. Joachim and St. Ann, the one on our left to the Archangel Gabriel. This marks the spot wher the angel stood and is about sixty feet from where the Blessed stood at the moment of the annua ciation. On the epistle side of the chapel of the Annunciation a door opens by which we enter into the chapel of St. Joseph. This chapel sidence in upper Ethiopia would be in the U has no light and has one altar an important contribution to the Guiana. which stands with its back to the altar of the Annunciation, and is Egypt. Here is still to be seen part of the apse of the ancient grotto of the Annunciation hewn into the rock. From this chapel a stair way of fourteen steps leads to a grotto to which pious legend has applied the name of "Mary's kitchen In this grotto is an altar dedicated to the Infant Jesus. A door from this grotto, now closed up, leads into the street, and at the distance the workshop of St. Joseph. Here St. Joseph had his shop and her of a few hundred feet we come to he worked with Jesus, who was subject to His punerts. The early christians built a church on this sacred spot, which measured 120 by 50 feet, but having fallen into ruins it was never rebuilt. The present little chapel was pull by the Fathers of the Holy Land in 1859. As

workshop of St. Joseph brings to the fountain of the Blessed daily use. In 1867 an arch was built above it on the ruins of ar ancient monument. Steps lead down to the bank and trough, which it provided with three faucets. The water is brought thither by a conduit from the spring, the only one in Nazareth, situated a few paces from the fountain in the church of the Non-United Greeks, on the ruine of a church mentioned in the 7th or 3th centuries, and constructed perpetuate a Greek tradition, the first time by the Archangel when drawing water, and directly entered her house. We watched with curious eyes the crowds of women and girls trawing water from the fountain, just as in the days of the Blesse We visited also the church of the Greek Catholics, built on the site of the ancient synagogue Nazareth in which our Lord rose to explain the Scriptures, but was driv en out by the Nazarenes, who purdeath from a rock. This rock is near Nazareth and is called the Precipice. In days of old there was chapel built upon the spot. apse, hardly outlined on the rock a few fragments of its mosaic pavement and the retaining wall which it is situated, are all that can now be seen. From the mountain a magnificent view of the Plain of Esdrelon is had, through which winds the celebrated Kishon River. Mensa Christi, on which tradition says our Lord Jesus Christ took re pasts with His disciples both before and after His resurrection, is a large block of rock answering for a table. Hence the name Mensa Christi, Table of Christ. Its greatest height is three feet three inches, while its average width is nine feet nine inches. It is of a soft, calcareous and of an irregular form nature The early Christians built an oratory over this rock, which for cen turies belonged to the Mussulmans, but it finally crumbled to decay and the Franciscan Fathers have recently built a pretty little chapel the ruins. Such is Nazareth a Such is Nazareth as we have seen it during our too short visit .- Rev. John F. Mullany, LL. D., in the Rosary Magazine.

Scientific Work of Missionaries,

(Continued From Page one.)

In Africa as well as in Asia the work of Catholic missionaries has contributed to our knowledge of geography. The memory of the great Cardinal Lavigerie is inseparably associated with the Caltholic missionary work in Africa. With the consuming zeal of an apostle he devoted himself heart and soul to Christianizing Africa, and also to the wiping out of the African slave trade. Strictly speaking, he did not directly contribute to the extension of our geographical knowledge the "Dark Continent." But he did so indirectly through the religious order he called into existence combat slavery. The members nevolent mission have penetrated in a record of their explorations.

Another distinguished son France, Cardinal Massaja, who died in 1889, was called the Apostle of Abyssinia. At the time of his death he was known as "The dean of the missionary bishops." Leo XIII., recognizing that the history of Cardinal Massaja's thirty-five years' rescience of geography, ordered to write it. The last days of the Oardinal were spent in dictating a biography which is of great (value on Abyssinian geography, and ethnography.

While Catholic missionaries were exploring Northern Africa, Catholic missionaries were pu their way through Southern Africa and publishing accounts of what they had seen. In Zanzibar, for example, the Superior General of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost has published learned monographs on the Kilima Ndjaro, the Massais and the Pygmies. Two Catholic sionaries, Fathers Roblet and Colin nave published maps of Madacascar The Catholic missionaries who The Catholic missionaries who have populated Central Africa, have made important contributions to our knowledge of the Dark Continent. Father Coulbois has published in account of Taganika. Father n account of Taganika Fath ulleme has written a description is explorations in the neighborhot Nyassa; Father Schynre has ju-shed a map of the country west

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Coast, the priests of the African missions of Lyon are to be found fraternizing with the natives encamped on the banks of the rivers Niger, Ougnon, Opaka, Volta and Cavally. It was the letters of one of these missionaries, Father Borg nero, which for many years supplied French, English and Italian publicists with the only information they could obtain about Dahomey. 1861, Father Borghero visited Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, had a personal interview with King

Catholic missionaries established themselves in Oceanica in 1834. In the neighboring continent of Australia their work was energetically nushed. In 1838. Father Ullathorne, subsequently Bishop of Birmingham, England, described his visits to New South Wales. publication of the letters of these early missionaries added greatly to

The article in "Les Missions Caththe above facts, thus refers to the work of Catholic missionaries

"Many Oblate Fathers in Canada have contributed greatly to our knowledge of the basins of the River Mackenzie and other rivers which empty into the Arctic Ocean. None of them, however, met with such su cess as has Father Petitot. Our Bulletin is indebted to him for nume ous studies of the customs. idioms, the traditions, and the legends of the Esquimaux. The Geographical Society of Paris has conerred upon Father Petitot a gold medal, and has published at its own his map of the northern re

gions of America. "What details about the Indians Brazil and Patagonia would have been unknown if it had not been for Mgr. Salpointe, Fa-thers De Smet, Pedro, Emonet, Brunnetti and other Catholic mir

sionaries."
In the above rapid review of mis sionary work in all lands we have proof that the Church in the twentieth century is fulfilling to the let ter the command given to the Apos tles to go forth and teach all na

Health Talks by Catholic Doctors.

The last of the series of "Health Talks," in St. Patrick's parish, was held in the public hall of the Cath-olic High School, on Monday last, when Hon, Dr. Guerin treated the subject of "Tuberculosis" from many

w and along the Gold first "Talk" of the course

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"Kathleen."

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Bernhardt

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SATURDAY, FI

Stag

"The Moral Influence atre." Naturally both seek to establish the tional and moral wor stage. There is consid siasm for their profess by the two. We would and experiences of two ent members of the hi fession, but we shall I that study for another ever, the articles will deserve analysis later to-day. For the presen simply draw attention ter, made by Sir Henr his introduction to his claims that the drama most intellectual rec mind of man has yet This may possibly be doubt that drama, divested of all recreation far more att any other known to the again, this is not the that we wish to discus-Sir Henry says that I of the stage insist that of the actor are mimet meral, and that they pa a tale that is told." The jection that we have h times numberless. We re famous Booth remarking person should begrudge the applause he receives all, once he passes off there is nothing left wh remembered. He does anything lasting. There i truth in this; and the t only accentuates the mo ry's comments thereon. have a great sermon, if pared to so read it, in

produce it. Sir Henry sa "All art is mimetic, an itself, the highest and la God to His people, is fle ble crumbles, and the ver great cities become burie dust of ages. Who then to arrogate to any art a ing place from the schem world's development, or demn it because its effort pass? Nay, more, has ev that is told no significance years? Can such not stir is worth the telling, the men, to whom it comes a from the past? Have not remained vital and mos known, which are told an gain, face to face, and heart, when the teller an ener are adding, coming ages, strength to one cur mighty thought or a mig

from Irving's paper that

this phase of the actor's

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literature, and we conse

"Surely the record that the minds of men is still tho it be not graven on wrought in marble. And poor conception of the va art if, in considering it, w keep our eyes fixed on so over eyes to its aim, its auty. Poetry, painting, music, architecture, all having on their time and The actor, though hi ledge may be and must be the knowledge of his age, as he sounds the note of h sion has something which mon to all the ages, and i smite water from the rock hardened human heart—if bring light to the eye or color to the faded cheekbring or restore in ever so degree the sunshine of hope sure, of gayety, surely he have worked in vain."

and its record?

Here is a noble per who penned the for animated with gran must harbor fofty ! that all things hus brief time. If who ant all things hus a brief time; it sho a brief time; it sho ing of the mightes ling of the mightes of man has senius of man has all, as mimetic an all, as an asset.

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Coverings 2

KECUTED.

Stage and Actor.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

Actor," Madame Sarah t has published in the Bornhardt "Cornhill Magazine," an article on "The Moral Influence of the The-Naturally both these writers to establish the great educational and moral worth the stage. There is considerable enthusiasm for their profession exhibited by the two. We would be glad to ment extensively upon the views and experiences of two such prominent members of the histrionic profession, but we shall have to leave that study for another time: How ever, the articles will keep and will serve analysis later on as well as to-day. For the present we wish to simply draw attention to a few remarks, of a very significant character, made by Sir Henry Irving, in his introduction to his paper. claims that the drama affords "the most intellectual recreation the of man has yet conceived." This may possibly be true; and we that in the pure do not drama, divested of all that is suggestive or immoral, there is a keen creation far more attractive than again, this is not the exact point that we wish to discuss.

Sir Henry says that many critics of the stage insist that the efforts of the actor are mimetic and ephemeral, and that they pass away "as a tale that is told." This is an obection that we have heard made times numberless. We remember the famous Booth remarking that no person should be rudge the actor the applause he receives, for, after all, once he passes off the stage there is nothing left whereby he is remembered. He does not create anything lasting. There is very much truth in this; and the truth therein only accentuates the more Sir Henry's comments thereon. In fact, we have a great sermon, if we are pre so read it, in the passage from Irving's paper that deals with this phase of the actor's career. It is also a beautiful piece of English literature, and we consequently re-

produce it. Sir Henry says:-"All art is mimetic, and even life itself, the highest and last gift of God to His people, is fleeting. Marble crumbles, and the very names of great cities become buried in dust of ages. Who then would dare to arrogate to any art an unchanging place from the scheme of the world's development, or would connn it because its efforts fade and pass? Nay, more, has even the tale that is told no significance in afteryears? Can such not stir, when it worth the telling, the hearts of men, to whom it comes as an echo from the past? Have not more tales vital and most widely known, which are told and told again, face to face, and heart to ages, strength to one current, of a mighty thought or a mighty deed.

Surely the record that lives in the minds of men is still a record, the it be not graven on brass or keep our eyes fixed on some dark spot, some imperfection, and shut over eyes to its aim, its power, its beauty. Poetry, painting, sculpture, beauty. Poetry, painting, sculpture, music, architecture, all have a bearing on their time and—ay—beyond it. The actor, though his knowledge may be and must be limited by the knowledge of his age, so long as he sounds the note of human passion has accomplished. sion has something which is cor mon to all the ages, and if he can mite water from the rock of one hardened human heart—if he can bring light to the eye or wholesome color to the faded cheek—if he can bring or restore in ever so slight a degree the sunshine of hope, of plea-sure, of gayety, surely he can not have worked in vain."

Here is a noble passage. The ma Here is a noble passage. The man who penned the foregoing must be animated with grand sentiments and animated with grand sentiments and must harbor folly ideals. It tells us that all things human are only for a brief time; it shows us the crumbing of the mightest things that the genius of man has constructed; it presents to us a picture of life, itself, as mimetic and ephemeral. Heal, as mimetic and ephemeral. Heal, as mimetic and ephemeral enterties orators a century ago, and asks.

while Sir Henry Irving has been the schemes of inventive greatnes. contributing to Collier's Weekly a perfected, all the strength of arms, paper on "The Mission of the Stage all the ubiquity of commerce, can secure to a nation the permanency of its possessions?" Alas! thought so once; but the land of Priam lives only in song; Thebes thought so once; but her hundred gates have mouldered; so thought Palmyra; where is she? So thought Perciopolis-her monuments are but the dust which they vainly intended to commemorate; and,

> "Yon waste where roaming lions howl.

Yon place whese moans the greyeyed owl, Show the great Persian's proud a bode."

The second lesson we draw from this passage is to the effect that if man, in whatever sphere he may be called upon to move, only does his utmost to beautify life and to render better and happier those around

him, his actions, though mimetic

and ephemeral, in a sense, cannot

but produce some good results. There is another passage in which writer distinguishes between any other known to the world. But, that which purifies and that which debases art. It is a natural sequence of what has already and it is also charged with

wisdom. He says:-"For the consideration of the art of acting, it must never be forgot-This is an ob- ten that its ultimate aim is beauty. Truth itself is only an element of beauty, and merely to reproduce things vile and squalid and mean is a debasement of art. There is apt to be such a tendency in an age of and men should carefully watch its manifestations. A morose and hopeless dissatisfaction is not a part of a true national life. This is hopeful and earnest, and, if need be, militant. It is a bad sign for any nation to yearn for or even to toler ate pessimism in their enjoyment, how can pessimism be other and

wise than antagonistic to beauty?" The pessimism against which are here warned is a general evil. Nowhere more than in religion do we find the opposite tendency. What more optimistic than the teachings of Christianity? What institution or earth more optimistic than the Catholic Church? Her index finger points constantly upward, to Heaven, to God, to eternal happiness. insistance in the Mercy of God, she keeps the optimistic view of the future constantly before the faithful, She is not pessimistic, even in regard to the most hardened sinne teaching as she does, that a moment of repentance, and a flash of grace, at the last hour may suffice to preserve for even the guilty one an assurance of ultimate peace happiness. The moroseness that Irving condemns in a people finds no place in the mighty scheme of Chrisheart, when the teller and the list-ener are adding, coming down the in these utterance of a professional

> We cannot refrain from giving one more quotation. It is the

rows is a beautiful and precious gift, and the actor's art is to reproduce this beautiful thing, giving due emphasis to those virtues and those stormy passions which sway the degiven by experience, by the certain punishment of ill-doing, and by the rewards that follow upon bravery, forbearance, and self-sacrifice are in forbearance, and self-sacrifice are in the mimic stage conveyed to men. And thus every actor who is more than a mere machine and who has an ideal of any kind has a duty which lies beyond the scope of his personal ambition. His art must be to him something to hold in reverce, if he wishes others to hold it esteem. There is nothing of ance about his work. All, actors nd that the whole scheme of the flor drama is not to be regarded a game in life which can be playwith varying success. The present contion may be to interest and succe, but its deeper purpose is mest, intense, and sincere."

Let us remember this; life, with its pains, and sorrows, is a

erable life; the one into which every misfortune seems to have been crowded; the one that multiplies in itself the trials of Job; the life that is dark and apparently hopeless certainly joyless, is yet "a beautiful and precious gift," exactly because of the optimistic faith that man receives from God. No matter how niserable the stage upon which life-drama is enacted, there is an immortal soul in the actor, that spirit coming from the eternal source of all good must eventually return to that Fountain of happiness, provided it accepts the trials and sufferings of earth in the optimistic spirit of Christian resigna-

These are some of the lersons that we would draw from the writings of the great actor; and we believe that such a man is doing an abiding service to his fellow-men, in placing before them such hopefulness and such inspiring maxims.

A Plea For a Catholic Daily Newspaper.

To the Editor of the True Witness Sir,-In a recent issue of the "True Witness" I read with pleasure timely article from your pen, and I must declare that your every word found favor in my sight.

It is not to-day, nor yesterday, that the "True Witness" has sound ed the trumpet of warning, but for a number of years past I have been an attentive listener to her voice as she called upon the English-speak ing Catholics of this Dominion to establish a daily press of their own where their best interests might be studied and their rights defended. But her sage advice fell upon dead ears, and after a little explaining; her words of wisdom were allowed to pass unheeded.

Taking advantage of the careless ness shown by our people in their own welfare, the Protestant press of the country has enlarged and grown wealthy depending in great measure upon the patronage of a people whom they otherwise ignore and belittle on every occasion available.

Sermons, letters, articles from the pen of non-Catholics upon every subject of debate-politics, science, religion are gladly accepted yea, even canvassed, while the letter sent in by a Catholic subscriber in defense some article of his holy faith which has been ruthlessly assailed by some prejudiced writer inevitably finds its way into the waste basket. It is also noticeable that when any m of Catholic news is admitted for publication it is generally inserted upside down. Yet, we Catholics will, in spite of all this, lend our support to such biased journalism. How long is this sort of affairs to continue! Will the warnings sounded by the "True Witness" further ignored or will a halt be called and a step in the right direction taken; time will tell.

Are there not enough of Englishspeaking Catholics in this Dominion to support a paper of their contained in the initial sentences rights as citizens of this great counwhich will be ever ready to defend their country who would refuse to subscribe to such an undertaking? for one, do not think so. Then, let the question which is now ripe for opening, not be shelved again as it has been on so many occasions in the past. Let the stone be put aroling and it will not be long before the Catholics of this country will possess an English daily, of which they may well be proud.

How can such a project be success-

In weah such a project be successfully carried out?

I propose a plan, if followed, success seems assured. Let every English-speaking Catholic family contribute one dollar towards the establishment of an English Catholic Cally with a prompted that the call. tablishment of an English Catholic daily with a promise that they will become a subscriber to same as soon as it is a reality.

Is this too much to ask from you Catholics of this Dominion, is it too

Catholics of this Dominion, is it too much to give your mite towards the defense of your Church and country? If there are any among you who think so, then such are unworthy of the name Catholic. Let us hear what others of your readers here to say on this importane question, Mr. Editor, with the hope that a solution of it will be outcome.

Antiquities.

BY "CRUX."

AST week I gave the readers the benefit of another of those admirable essays from the pen of Thomas Davis. It seems to me that I will be equally thanked for what I purpose reproducing this week, from the same writer. As I have already remarked my aim is two-fold; I wish to phasize the importance of the study of the Irish language and the perpetuation of Ireland's national traditions, while, at the same time, doing something, in my own way revive the splendid works of of Ireland's most renowned scholars and writers. Hence the lack of originality on my part, as so far to be found in these contributions. As a continuation of last week's contribution, consisting of that essay by the first editor of the "Nation," I will give a few extracts from another of his articles, on the important subject of "Irish Antiquities." It runs thus:-

There is on the north (the left) bank of the Boyne, between Drogheda and Slane, a pile compared to which, in age, the Oldbridge obelisk is a thing of yesterday, and, pared to which, in lasting interest, the Cathedrals of Dublin would be trivial. It is the Temple of Grange. History is too young to have noted its origin-Archaeology knows not its time. It is a legacy from a forgotten ancestor, to prove that he too, had art and religion. It may have marked the tomb of a hero who freed, or an invader who subdued-a Brian or a Strongbow. But whether or not a hero's or a saint's bones consecrated it at first, this i plain, it is a temple of nigh two thousand years, perfect as when last pagan sacrificed within it. It is a thing to be proud of, as a proof of Ireland's antiquity, to be guarded as an illustration of her creed and arts. It is one of the thousand monuments of our old nationality, which a national govern ment would keep safe.

What, then, will be the reader's surprise and anger to hear that some people, having legal rower or corrupt influence in Meath, are getting or have got "a presentment for a road to run right through' the Temple of Grange!"

We do not know their names, nor if the design be at once given up, as in deference to public opinion must finally be, shall we take the trouble to find them out. But if they persist in this brutal outrage against so precious a landmark Irish history and civilization, then we frankly say if the law will reach them public opinion shall, and they will bitterly repent the dese cration. These men who design, and those who consent to the act, may be Liberals or Tories, Protestants or Catholics, but beyond a doubt they are tasteless blockheads-poor devils without reverence or educaen who as Wordsworth says

"Would peep and botanize Upon their mother's graves."

wrought in marble. And it were a poor conception of the value of any poor conception of the value of any says:—

rights as citizens of this great ctual that we desire to convey. Sir Henry try? Surely there are. And is there are finding to discover, an English-speaking Catholic in the have been combining to discover, and guard every monument of gain, and guard every monument of what their dead countrymen had done or been. France has a permanent commission charged to watch over her antiquities. She annually spends more in publishing books, maps, and models, in filling her museums and shielding her monuments from the iron clutch of time, than all the roads in Leinster cost. It is only on Time she needs to ke watch. A French peasant won would blush to meet his neighbor had he levelled a Gaulish tomb, crammed his wall, or sold to a crucible the Charlemagne, or a Philip Augustus swayed his native land. And so it swayed his native land. And so it is everywhere. Republican Switzerland, despotic Austria, Prussia, and Norway, Bavaria and Greece, are all equally precious of everything that exhibits the architecture, sculpture, rites, dress, or manners of their antes, dress, or manners of their an-stors—nay, each little commune ould guard with arms these local oofs that they were not men of sterday. And why should not Ire-

This island has been for centuries either in part or altogether a pro vince. Now and then above the mist we see the wheel of Sarsfield's red battle-hand of O'Neil. and the points of O'Connor's spears; but 'tis a view through eight hundred years to recogn, ze the sunburst on a field of liberating vic-tory. Reckoning back from Clontarf, our history grows ennobled (like that of a decayed house), and we see Lismore and Armagh centres of European learning; we see our missionaries seizing and taming the conquerors of Europe, and, farther still, rises the wizard pomp Eman, and Tara-the palace of the Trish Pentarchy. And are we, people to whom those whose fathers were painted savages, when Tyre and Sidon troded with this land, address reproaches for our rudeness and irreverence?

(Here comes a lengthy quotation from the "Athenneum," that is not necessary to reproduce. I am only anxious, while indicating the spirit of the men of sixty years ago, to give an idea of the simple, but sublime eloquence of that master of English prose, as well as of English verse).

He thus continues:-

The Catholic clergy were long and naturally the guardians of our antiquities, and many of their archaeo-logical works testify their prodigious learning. Of late, too, the honorable and wise reverence brought back to England, has reached Trish Protestant clergy, and they no longer make antiquity a reproach, or make the maxims of the siconclast part of their creed.

Is it extravagant to speculate or the possibility of the Catholic, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian clergy joining in an Antiquarian Society to preserve our ecclesiastical re mains-our churches, our abbeys, our crosses, and our father's tombs from fellows like the Meath roadmakers? It would be a politic and noble emulation of the different creeds, restoring the temples where in their sires worshipped for their children to pray in. There's hardly a barony wherein we could not find an old parish or abbey church, capable of being restored to its former beauty and convenience at a less expense than some beastly barn is run up, as if to prove and confirm the fact that we have little art, learn ing, or imagination. Nor do we see why some of these hundreds of half. spoiled buildings might not be used for civil purposes—as alms-houses, schools, lecture rooms, town halls. It would always add another grace to an institution to have its home venerable with age and restored to beauty. (I had this passage many times in my mind when reading about the Chateau de Ram zay in this city).

We have seen men of all creeds join the Archaeological Society to preserve and revive our ancient literature. Why may we not see, even without waiting for the aid of an Irish Parliament, an Antiquarian Society, equally embracing the chief civilians and divines, and charging itself with the duties performed France by the Commission of Antiquities and Monuments? The Irish antiquarians of the last

century (18th century) did much good. They called attention to the history and manners of our predece(sors which we had forgotten, They gave a pedigree of nationhood and created a faith that could and should be great again by magnifying what she has been. They excited the noblest passions-vener ation, love of glory, beauty, and virtue. They awoke men's fancy by their gorgeous pictures of the past, them by its creations. They believed I didn't it was yours, and I spent what they wrote, and thus their wild stories sank into men's minds To the exertions of Walker, O'Hallo, ran, Vallancey, and a few other Irish academicians in the last century, we owe almost all the Irish knowledge possessed by our upper classes till very lately. It was small, but it was enough to give dreamy renown to ancient Ireland and if it did nothing else it smoothed the reception of Bunting's music and identified Moore's poetry with his native country. While, therefore, we at once conceded that Vallancey was a bad scholar, O'Halloran a credulous historian, and Walker a shallow antiquarian, we claim for them gratitude and attachment, and protest, once for all, against the in-discriminate abuse of them so long

discriminate abuse of them so long going on in our educated circles.

But no one should lie down under The belief that they were the deep and exact men their contemporaries thought them. They were not patient nor laborious. They were very graceful, very fanciful, and often very wrong in their statements and their guesses. How often they avoided painful research by gay guessing we are only now learning. O Halloran and Keatinge have told us bardle romances with the

tions into his wicker-work theory of Pagan Ireland; and Walker built great facts and great blunders, granite blocks and rotten wood, into his antiquarian edifices. One of the commonest errors, attributing immense antiquity, oriental origin, and everything noble in Ireland, to the Milesians, originated with these men; or, rather, was transferred from the adulatory songs of clanbards to grave stories. Now, it is quite certain that several flourished here before the Milesians, and that everything Oriental. much that was famous in Ireland, belonged to some of these elder races, and not to the Scoti or Mile-

Premising this much of warning and defense as to the men who first made anything of ancient known to the mixed nation of modern Ireland, we turn with pleasure to their successors, the antiquarians and historians of our own time. We liked for awhile bounding from tussach to tussach, or resting on a green esker in the domain of the old academicians of Grattan's time; but 'tis pleasanter, after all, to tread the firm ground of our own archaeologists.

(To the student of Irish liferature, antiquities, or records, there is splendid lesson in this divesting one self of the pleasant but misleading romances woven into the real his tory. Here we see Davis as a student, a man of originality, a writer of independence, and one who could delve, and think, and judge for him-self. This is what must be done by whosoever wishes to master story of Ireland).

A Feminine Financier.

"George," she said, "mother has sent me a check for \$40 to get a new gown."

"Very thoughtful and nice her," he commented. "It's to be spent for nothing else."

"Quite right." "I wish you'd put it in with your bank account and I'll ask you for it when I want it. I can't do my hopping just now.

That was the first chapter of this financial tale. Now we come to the second.

"George," she said about a week later, "I wish you'd bring me home that money to-night. I'm goking down town to-morrow."

He brought the money home and gave it to her, and that second chapter. The third had a gave it to her, and that ended the "George," she said, toward the

close of another week. "I wish you'd bring me home that \$40 that mother sent."

"Why, I gave you that last week," he protested.

"O, you gave me \$40, of course," she admitted, "but you remember mother said her money was to be used for a gown and nothing else)'

"Well, I didn't use that for a gown, so the money wasn't hers. I got some things for the children and the house with it, and now I want her mone, for the gown."

"Oho!" he exclaimed, "so you mis-appropriated funds." "I did nothing of the kind," she asserted.

"She gave you the money for s certain purpose and you expended it for something else," he argued. 'That's a clear case of misappropri-

"Not at all," she insisted. "If I had spent it for the gown it would urpass have been her money; but so long as it for your children and your house Now I want the money that mother sent."

And what could the poor man do? Why, nothing at all. bring home \$40, and wait for

next chapter.
"Well," she remarked in the course of another week, "you have \$15 left of mother's money, and I pelieve I'll take it now."

"But I gave it all to you," he

"You gave me \$40," she replied, "and I spent \$25 of it for a That was mother's money all right, but the other \$15 went for the children and the house, so that wasn't mother's. There's just enough left

mother's. There's just enough left for a jacket."

"Fill meet you to-morrow," he said, "and we'll go together and get that jacket. I don't believe I care to take any more chances with

WORDS OF WISDOM FOR YOUNG MEN.

EXTRACTS OF SERMON PRONOUNCED BY THE REV. STEPHEN COUBE, S.J., AT BEYROUTH UNIVERSITY.

> TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

When man, rather than follow the voice of God calling him to heights of supernatural life, willingbecomes the slave of his passions he inevitably sinks below the simple level of human dignity and reason. He renounces all claims to nobility he falls below his own nature; quote the words of the Apostle he becomes "the fellow of beasts" "animalis homo." Let us consider one by one the ravages that vice makes in his soul. Vice blunts the under standing. It diffuses a corrupting miasma laden with impure images through which he can no longer see the truth. First of all he is unable to grasp religious truth. "The animal man," says St. Paul, "cannot understand the things of the Holy Ghost." To see God not only face to face as in Heaven, but even here below with the eyes of faith, the heart must be pure. This it is that explains the crisis which every youth of twenty years has to face, which is only too often the down-fall of his faith. I am not without knowing that he brings forth the objections of philosophy, science, and of a reason which in the first stages of development, longs to throw of its swaddling bands. Vain pretexts! Observe well that this storm doubt coincides with the storm

Faith condemns vice and

vice takes its revenge by condemning faith.

It has been truly said that it is "heart that oppresses the head." The motives of incredulity and apostasy in a Christian are not of the intellectual and scientific order they are mostly always of a lower order, they are the offsprings of pas-Do not forget it, young and if you ever feel that the faith young years is becoming chilled in the atmosphere of modern scepticism, ask yourselves if rt is not ailing in you, and if the best way to rid yourselves of your doubts would not be to plunge your soul in the blood of Christ by he Sacrament of Penance.

Not content with assailing and

crushing the principles of faith, immorality robs its victims of ost elementary laws of natural religion The Redeemer is not alone in condemning debauchery. The Creator also condemns it. Vice takes a God. In His place it substitutes nore indulgent ones. Thus it was that anitiquity abandoned the na brace the shameful tenets of un ab-surd and ridiculous belief in thouof divinities. It creat s for only because it had already made idols out of its own passions.

greater part of the time, pro-nd natural truths become ened in the same hazy mist of ness. Science is the scruting overy of the laws of nature and history, but the mind bound in the thraldom of flesh knows to or laws than those of its brutal which is necessary to develop gent titself. I am not astonished there man," said the illustrion meifclan," above all, be pure, forget these words, you, pro-bildren, whose the

If science is beyond the grusp of the corrupt man, art is s:ill more. Art is the realization of the ideal: but, the ideal is the immate rial beauty seen, studied and loved before it is framed into form and color, motion and sound. But immaterial beauty, like God whose splendid reflection it is, is visible to chaste eyes only. The man who is a plaything of his passions cannot therefore discover it, much less rivet his gaze upon it with that respectful feeling of love which it demands. It instant, but it vanishes just as quickly. How often have we seen young artists admirably endowed. who have betrayed the hopes that their genius gave birth to. and sweet in the spring time of life voice that sang in their soul: the heavenly bird had awaken ed and was about to take its flight from the nest and charm the world with the sweetness of its voice; but sin, like an ugly vulture swooped down upon the young intellect and the midst of this death-like feast those poor unhappy souls would sound a last note, harmonious still and of a solemn beauty, but it only made us regret that which we had lost.

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Together with the keeness and power of his intellect the dissolute man loses the comes incapable of a manly decision, he can no longer pronounce that word which on certain days contains all the nobility of a man or a nation, no! He can no longer say no to evil, no to error, no to tyranny. He is to prostitute his talents, he obeys; to betray, he obeys. His will is paralyzed. And that is the reason why nations without moral principles soon lose their independence and liberty.

The Persians, the Medes, the Assy rians had dazzled the world with the brightness of their power and civilization, but when corruption had set in, upable to hold their own with the more virile races of Greece and Macedonia, their only resource was to take to flight with their tyrants and effeminate satraps. Greece had lost its pristine simplicity, she begame the prey of the Roman eagles; and, Rome in her turn having floundered in the Imperial mud, was powerless to raise herself up again. The barbarians galloped from the thick of their forests steppes, and these nations on threshold of existence, whose austere morals and conjugal loyalty 'connubia firma'' excited the admir ation of Tacitus, had only to stoop from their saddles to pick up fragments of the Crown of the Cae

While the understanding become deadened, the will loses its prestige over the flesh; the heart becomes selfish and hard.

Impurity and cruelty are

History tells us that the most im moral religions are the ones that have shed the most blood upon the Who can count the victims of Moloch and Chamos, of Baalal who called Astartes "the cruel dame of impurity?" On the contrary, the religion of purity brought earth by Christ, is a religion of love! She and she alone saved the world from being engulfed in a de-luge of sin. The angels of purity that Christianity multiplies in our midst are angels of charity. And when they pass in our streets and on the public ways, under the veils of Catholic nums, the unbelieving themselves, you are well aware, bow

Still another disastrous effect of impurity! It kills the peace and happiness of its unhappy victim. Ah! it is because the soul is not made to crawl in slime and fifth, but to soar above the clouds in the regions of light, God has given it wings, and if these wings are broken, or if soiled with dirt, they can no longer

unfold themselves, the soul feels the sting of guilty shame. It lifts its byes towards heaven which it loves o gaze upon as its own true rest ing place; it becomes so home terrible, not enough ofte to regain her wings or her strength.

If then you wish to be happy on this earth, my children and mow the pangs of that most terrible of sufferings, which follows the contempt and scorn of self, be pure Be pure above all if you wish to be happy in the other world. Other wise you will one day hear the words which were thundered out from the gates of heaven "Foris dogs and the impure!" Out those who have not chaste eyes to look upon the Eternal! Out the shameless Astartes and her un happy slaves! Never be slaves, my children, be free men. But to be such you must be angels. I have want to be an angel becomes an ani therefore, but to be angels, I am not afraid to say it, be gods. gods as the Holy Ghost wishes you when he says: "Dei estis." gods by the divine light of grace Let nothing earthly fill your heart going through the world with a ban word Excelsior! Higher! He is one day surrounded by a crowd begging to stop. What is he going Why not act do afar off? rest? Let him rema;n in the city. There he will find pleasure, song and the joys of life. The young brandishes his flag and passes There, my dear friends, is the age of your duty.

Pass through the crowds, pass without stain. They will say to you "why not do like the rest? Why so different from all others?" Ah! words of hell, never listen to them! No, do not do as others, if they do wrong.

(Yes; we must be different others in our day to do good. must ascend, while the crowds crouch in the filth of sin and shame. And ther we must never cease to ascend, Excelsior! You must not be content with a vulgar ideal. Let your watchword always be. "Higher and always higher up." There you will not meet with death and cay, but with the sweet rays of the It is not a dreary solitude for there are found the greatest and . purest of souls and at their head Jesus and Mary.

ELLEN M. TWIGG

THAT OLD PAIN AGAIN.

Gnawing, Piercing Pains That Almost Make You Scream.

It is your old enemy, rheumatism

come again with the winter to torture you. These pains, remember, are caused by bad blood, you may ease them by rubbing with liniment and outward lotions, but cannot get rid of them in that way. tism is caused by bad blood and the only certain way to drive it out of system, is to enrich your blood by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Williams' Pink Pills will noe cure if given a fair trial. By making new, at once each one of the congre-rich, red blood and strengthening supposes himself, or herself, nerves they strike at the very se ase out of thousands to prove the Lacombe, Sorel, Que., says: tures of rheumatism. At times the pains in my knees, shoulders and almost past endurance often I could not dress myself with out assistance. I tried many rem edies, but I never got more than temporary relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. used altogether eight boxes, and since taking them I have not had a twinge of the trouble, and I feel twinge of the trouble, and I feel better in every way than I did for years before. I would strongly advise every rheumatic sufferer to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial." Remember that only the genuine pills will cure-imitations can't cure, therefore see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is found on the wrapper around every box, Sold by all medicine dealers or sent post raid at 50e per box or six boxes for

Evangelism.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin. what startling article on the "New Evangelism and Its Dangers." course, the writer is an advocate of ments," as understood in the Pro testant domain; but, in pleading his cause, he has frankly made some admissions that have more weight coming from such a source than they could ever have were they to be advanced by a Catholic write He declares that every type of revi val or evangelism has its dangers He gives some striking examples. He says that Dr. Finney preached with heart-searching power, but "so indiscriminately as to lead morbid experiences and to the cruel wounding of many tender consciences." Mr. Moody, he says failed to gather into the organized life of the churches the converts of his great meetings." And he adds that the average evangelist "finds it difficult to work in due subordina tion to pastors and their plans; his labors, even when apparently fruitful, are too often unsettling, and in the end almost disastrous."

Without wishing to intrude upon the field where Protestantism "even gelizes," we can say that the foregoing expresses, to a great extent that which we have always believed in regard to this matter. The revival meeting seems to have the effect of stirring into a spasmodic enthus more or less easy-going members of certain denominations but once that effervescent effect has died out, there are no practical results left. Unlike the Catholic mis sion, during which the seed is sown, and after which that seed takes root, grows, and becomes a sub stantial harvest of souls, the revival is merely a stirring into abnormal activity a few impressionable peo ple, who suffer the more from subsequent lethargy that follows the

unwanton excitement, or activity. As a remedy Dr. Hamlin adv individual work-that is to cates say the continuation by individual members of the Church the performed in a general manner the evangelist. he allows himself to become frank; and, in so doing, he expose again a weakness that has ever been most potent to our eyes, but presence of which the enthusiastic evangelist of Protestantism will no acknowledge. He says:-

"Pastors are urging their people to be evangelists within their own congregations and their circles of business and social life. They exhorted to commend Christ to individuals and urge him upon their ac ceptance. This work is no doubt as important as it is sadly neglected by the average Christian. But it is also extremely delicate, requiring the best sanctified tact. There is danger that zeal may outrun know ledge. In pastors, who realize who might be done, and want to set all their people at work. In the people, who feel the call to be of God, can not wait to ascertain their fitness or to get the requisite training; but imagine that they have only to accost the first man or woman

There is exactly the point, A great evangelist conducts a revival, at once each one of the congregation that may be met on the street. There is no consideration as to fitness, to knowledge, to training There is but one idea—that of attacking the first person they and seeking to impose upon him, or her, they newly acquired idea o conversion to the Lord. Hence th conversion to the Lord. Hence the holy horror that people have of the religious zealot who goes about with tracts that he does not understand and who renders ridiculous the very principles of Christianity by firing them in an indiscriminate manner at each newcomer, or chance acquaintance. This is exactly what we Catholics have been so long seeking to impress upon the self-constituted syangelists of Protestantism. But they do not seem to understand tuted evangelists of Protestantism. But they do not seem to understand that they are merely making a constant and public parade of their actual lack of all knowledge in matters pertaining to Christianity. It would serve their purpose much better were they to reflect a little upon the frank remarks of Dr. Hamlin, and were they thus to be induced to mind their own business, to deal in that which they understand, and to rease worrying their neighbors with

ess declarations. We have every testantism, and we do not find fault with their zeal and enthusiasm; but we draw the line when it comes to every uneducated, unread, untrained, individual, who takes it annoying the public with persitent attacks of the evangelistic charac ter. A few more statements, like those of Dr. Hamlin, might help to relieve the public of so many invet-

The Pope's Physician Interviewed.

A Roman correspondent of the New been such a strange recrude during the week of the reports of the Pope's health being precarious that the American correspondent visited Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's private physician, and asked for the facts in the case. In reply Dr. Lapponi gave the first authentic interview ever ac corded by him to a journalist. The American correspondent found Dr. Lapponi at his new villa in the Prati de Castello quarter. The physician looked in splendid health spite the fact that he is just convalescent from an operation for ap-

The correspondent asked Dr. Lap poni to tell all about the Pope's health, his inner life, his daily regime, and, above all, the secret of his nderful longevity.

"How," the correspondent asked "do you manage to keep His Holi-

ness so well?" "I would be glad to write an article for you," replied Dr. Lapponi, 'but I cannot, I will, however, do what is just as good, and what is more than I have ever done for any newspaper. Ask me all the questions you like and I will answer them. Then I will read your manus cript and correct it, if it needs cor-

Dr. Lapponi kept his word, revised the copy of the interview which follows:

"First, I want to know," the correspondent, "if there is any truth in the recent reports the Pope's great physical weak-

"The same amount of truth as is usual." Dr. Lapponi replied, "which The Holy Father is stupendously well (stupendamente bene). He has not been better for the last ten years. He has got through the winter wonderfully. astonishes even myself, who know his great powers of resistance. He is now preparing for the great function of March 3, which closes year of Jubilee."

NEVER FAINTED .- "There is n truth, then, in current stories about "They are the idlest fables," Dr

Lapponi replied, "The Pope never I know. I know for certain he did not faint when Dr. Mazzoni put him inder the knife several years ago and that was an occasion when fainting fit might have been expect ed, but we did not even administer an anaesthetic. People who see the Pope for the first time are some times deceived by his pallor, which gives him an appearance of ness. He always has been pale and

apparently fragile.
"Let me tell you a little story poposes ninsen, or child about this. Twenty-five years ago, electing Leo as Pope, the younges and strongest physically amount them told his friends at Bologn We have elected a splendid Pope but I am afraid I'll have to another visit to Rome soon to elec his successor, for Cardinal Pecclooks very delicate. Well, Lappon continued, "this morning I saw Hi Holiness in perfect health, bu grieving for the death of Cardina Parocchi, the very man who made this prophecy at Bologna. Another thing that deceives people

diet the results. However, twenty-four hours after the operation the Pope was as well and as bright as ever. The wound healed with mar-wellous quickness.

SECRETS OF LONG LIFE. - "I have now served as private physician to the Pope for fourteen years, and during all that time he has given me little anxiety. His Holiness has caught colds from time to time, but they have never been serious. He also has suffered, as most who live in Rome do suffer, from the changes of the weather, but he is a good patient, very good, indeed,"
"Now, doctor, knowing that the

Pope is strong, will you tell the American how you manage to keep him up?" asked the correspondent. "'Keep him up!'" Lapponi ex-

"I don't need to keep him up. I will tell you in 'one what I do for the Holy Father. I look after the temperature of the air he breathes. It is my constant care to keep him in temperature varying from 108 to 120 degrees centigrade. This is not always easy, especially when the Pope has to preof the Vatican or St. Peter's. With the temperature of St. Peter's it is impossible to do anything. Fortunately, however, it never varies, but it is different with the halls of the Vatican, and I have to be very careful there.'

"Does the Pope use any special diet, tonic or medicine" th? American correspondent asked.

never takes a tonic," Dr. Lapponi replied.

'That is to say, a mere tonic, and he never uses medicine except when he has a cold. As for diet he eats sparingly, for no man of his age requires much food. The Pope's diet ally chicken broth, with bread steeped in it. He is very moderate in the use of wine: two small glasses of Bordeaux daily suffice him. You see he practices the maxims about frug-ality which he inculcated in his famous poem a few years ago."

"Does the Pope sleep well?"

"Excellent." Dr. Lapponi said, 'and this is one of the causes of his continued good health. His Holiness retires, after a good day's work, about 11 nightly, and rises refreshed the next morning about half-past or 7. He does not sleep all that time, but always sleeps four or five hours each night. He does not need more than that, nor do I mean to say that his mind is resting during hours of the night when Very often it is during these asleep. hours, when the rest of the Vatican is wrapped in sleep, that the Holy Father is at worv composing

REGULARITY OF LIFE,- " Will you say to what you attribute the Pope's longevity?" the correspond-

"To the regularity of his life," Dr. Lapponi answered; "he is as balanced in his habits as in his words, and always has been so. The Peccis are a long-lived family, but, excepting the Pope, none of nto the nineties. The Holy Father inherited a magnificent constitution, nd strengthened it still further in his youth by plenty of athletic exercise. You may sum up everything by saying that I attribute his longevity and good health to the regular life he has always led.

"Does he take exercise in the open air now?" it was asked.

"From the beginning of November intil the middle of June," Dr. Lapponi answered, "he never puts foot pueside the Vatican, but during the summer months he spends a hours two or three times a week in the Vatican gardens, and at vals treats himself to a half holiday

that the Pope may easily live to attain a hundred. Are you still of

"Just as strongly as ever. Indeed, I have no intention of limiting Pope

on as well as he has done during the past eight years he may live to attain any age. Indeed, His Holiness is not getting any older."
"And you authorize me to publish all this?" the correspondent asked. "Fully; every word of it is truth. You have my warrant for it," answered Dr. Lapponi bringing the interview to a close.

A TALE OF

SATURDAY, FEB

00000000000000000 HOW GARRYOWE

ROSE, AND HOW IT FELL.

000000000000000 The little ruined outl

gives its name to one of opular national songs situated on the acclivity near the city of Limerick ing a not unpleasant vie fine old town, with the n that washes its batte and a richly cultivated s country. Tradition has the occasion of its celebri origin of its name, which be compounded of two I signifying "Owen's garden on so-called was the ow half a century since, of and plot of ground on t which, from its contiguit town, became a favorite sort with the young citize sexes, a lounge presenting dations somewhat similar which are offered to the mechanic by the Batterse dens. Owen's garden was al rendezvous for those w for simple amusement or f The old people dran under the shades of treesplayed ball, goal, or other exercises on the green; w lingering by the hedge-ro their fair acquaintances, c time with sounds less bois deed, but yet possessing t The festivities of our fat

ever, were frequently dis so fierce a character of that, for any difference in of their convivial meetin might as well have been I counters. Owen's garden as famous for scenes of st was for mirth and humor; en heads became a staple manufacture in the ne,ghbe

This new feature in the of the place was encourage umber of young persons somewhat superior to tha sual frequenters of th They were the sons of the spectable citizens, the and wholesale traders of t just turned loose from sch greater supply of anim than they had wisdom to These young gentlemen, b of wit, amused themselves ng parties at night, to w heads off all the geese, knockers off all the hallthe neighborhood. They s suffered their genius to soa as the breaking of lamp, a the demolition of a watchr perhaps this species of jok found a little too serious t peated over frequently, f achievements of so daring a are found amongst their They were obliged to conte tinction of destroying the and store-looks, annoying able inmates of the ne uses with long-continued

quiet passengers with evel of insult and provocation dulging their fratricidal pro against all the geese in Ga The fame of fame of the "Ga nglorious ministrel of the over every quarter of the tional popularity with "I day." A string of jolly were appended to the tune, a-la" which sung

ell and as bright as d healed with mar-

LONG LIFE. - "I d as private physipe for fourteen years, that time he has givxiety. His Holiness is from time to time, never been serious. He ed, as most who live der, from the changes but he is a good pa-d, indeed."

, knowing that the will you tell the Ammanage to keep him correspondent. up!'" Lapponi ex-n't need to keep him

ell you in the Holy Father. . It is my constant to 120 degrees centinot always easy, es-he Pope has to preons in different parts or St. Peter's. With e of St. Peter's it is o anything. Fortunit never varies, but with the halls of

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COLLEGIANS.

A TALE OF GARRYOWEN.

By GERALD GRIFFIN.

HOW GARRYOWEN

> ROSE, AND HOW

IT FELL.

The little ruined outlet, which gives its name to one of the most popular national songs of Erin, is situated on the acclivity of a hill near the city of Limerick, comm a not unpleasant view of that fine old town, with the noble stream washes its battered towers and a richly cultivated surrounding country. Tradition has preserved the occasion of its celebrity, and the origin of its name, which appears to compounded of two Irish words signifying "Owen's garden." A perso-called was the owner, about half a century since, of a cottage and plot of ground on this spot, which, from its contiguity to the town, became a favorite holiday resort with the young citizens of both sexes, a lounge presenting accommodetions somewhat similar to those are offered to the London nachanic by the Battersea tea-gardens. Owen's garden was the gener al rendezvous for those who sought for simple amusement or for dissipation. The old people drank together under the shades of trees-the young played ball, goal, or other athletic exercises on the green; while a few, lingering by the hedge-rows, with their fair acquaintances, cheated the time with sounds less boisterous, indeed, but yet possessing their fas-

The festivities of our fathers, however, were frequently distinguished so fierce a character of mirth that, for any difference in the result of their convivial might as well have been pitched encounters. Owen's garden was soon as famous for scenes of strife, as it was for mirth and humor; and broken heads became a staple article of manufacture in the ne,ghborhood.

of the place was encouraged by number of young persons of somewhat superior to that of the frequenters of the garden They were the sons of the more re spectable citizens, the merchants and wholesale traders of the just turned loose from school, with greater supply of animal than they had wisdom to govern These young gentlemen, being fond of wit, amused themselves by forming parties at night, to wring the heads off all the gee and the knockers off all the hall-doors in the neighborhood. They sometime suffered their genius to soar as high as the breaking of lamp, and even the demolition of a watchman: but perhaps this species of joking was found a little too serious to be repeated over frequently, for few achievements of so daring a violence are found amongst their records. They were obliged to content themelves with the less ambitious distinction of destroying the knockers and store-locks, annoying the peace-able inmates of the neighboring houses with long-continued assaults on the front doors, terrifying the quiet passengers with every species of insult and provocation and in-

dalging their fratricidal propensities against all the geese in Garryowen. The fame of the "Garryowen boys" soon spread far and wide. Their deeds were celebrated by some inglorious ministrel of the day, in that air which has since resounded over every quarter of the world, and even disputed the palm of na-tional popularity with "Patrick's day." A string of jolly verses were appended to the tune, which me enjoyed a notoriety similar to the famous "Lilliburlero, lum-a-la" which sung King mes out of his three kingdoms, a name Garryowen was as well own as that of the Irish Numan-in, Limerick, itself, and Owner,

cay, has its analogy in the fate of | as if death could never reach village, as in that of empires. Assyria fell, and so did Garryowen! Rome had its decline, and Garryowen was not immortal. Both are now an idle sound, with nothing but the recollections of old tradition to invest them with an interest. The still notorious suburb is little better than a heap of rubbish, where a number of smoked and mouldering walls, standing out from the masses of stone and mortar, indicate the position of a once populous row of dwelling houses. A few roofs yet remain unshaken, under which some impoverished families endeavor to work out a wretched subsistence, by maintaining a species of huxter trade, by cobbling old shoes, and manufacturing ropes. A small rookery wearies the ears of the inhabitants at one end of the outlet, and a rope-walk, which extends along the adjacent slope of Gallows Green (socalled for certain reasons), brings to the mind of the conscious specta tor, associations that are not culated to enliven the prospect. Neither is he thrown into a more jocular frame of mind, as he picks his steps over the insulated pavingstones, that appear amid the green slough with which the street is deluged, and encounters, at the other end, an alley of coffin-makers' shops with a fever hospital on one side and a churchyard on the other. A person who was bent on a journey to the other world, could not desire a more expeditious outfit than Garryowen could now afford him, nor a more commodious choice of conveyances from the machine the slope above glanced at, to the pest house at the farther end.

But it is ill-talking lightly on a serious subject. The days of Garryowen are gone, like those of ancient Erin; and the feats of her once formidable heroes are nothing than a winter's evening tale. Owen his grave, and his garden looks dreary as a ruined churchyard. The greater number of his merry customers have followed him to a narrow playground, though not less crowned, affords less room for fun and less opportunity for contention. The worm is there the reveller—the owl whoops out his to value his daughter's softness of defiance without answer (save the echo's)-the best whisky in Munster would not now "drive the cold out of their hearts''-and the withered sexton is able to knock bravest of them over the pate with impunity. A few, perhaps, may still remain to look back with a fond shame to the scene of their early follies, and to smile on the page in

which those follies are recorded. Still, however, there is something to keep the memory alive of those unruly days, and to preserve name of Garryowen from utter extinction. The annual fair which is held on the spot presents a spectacle of gaiety and uproar which might rival its most boisterous days; and strangers still inquire for the place with a curiosity which its appearance seldom fails to disappoint. Our national lyrist has im mortalized the air by adopting to it one of the livelist of his melodies the adventures of which it was once the scene constitute a fund of standing joke and anecdote, which not neglected by the neighboring wise at this time, as a little devo-storyteller,—and a rough voice may tee, very regular in her attendance traveller who passed near its ruined dwellings at evening, to chant a stanza of the chorus which was once in the mouth of every individual in

the kingdom:-"Tis there we'll drink the nut-

An' pay the reck'nin' on the nail; No man for debt shall go to jail From Garryowen na gloria."

CHAPTER II

HOW

BILY O'CONNOR PUZZLED ALL INHABITANTS OF

GARRYOWEN

one, nor desolation waste the other Among those frequenters of his little retreat, whom he distinguished with an especial favor and attention, the foremost was the some daughter of an old man who conducted the business, of a ropewalk in his neighborhood, and wh was accustomed on a fine Saturday evening to sit under the shade of a yellow osier that stood by his door and discourse of the politics of the day-of Lord Halifax's administration-of the promising young patriot, Mr. Henry Grattan- and of the famous Catholic concession of 1773. Owen, like all Irishmen, ever of the humblest rank, was an acute critic in female proportions, and although time had blown away the thatching from his head, and by far the greater portion of his blood that remained in his frame had colonized about his nose, yet the man ner in which he held forth on the praises of his old friend's daughter as put to shame her younger and less eloquent admirers. It is true, indeed, that the origin of the suburban beauty was one which. in a troubled country like Ireland had little of agreeable association to recommend it; but few even or those to whom twisted hemp was an object of secret terror, could look on the exquisitely beautiful face of Eily O'Connor, and remember that was a rope-maker's daughter: could detect beneath the timid, hesitating, downcast gentleness manner, which shed an interest over all her motions, the traces harsh and vulgar education. It was true that she sometimes purloined a final letter from the King's adjectives, and prolonged the utterances of a vowel beyond the term of prosodaical orthodoxy, but the tongue that did so seemed to move on silver wires and the lip on which the sound delayed, "Long murmuting, loth to part," impartes to its own accents an association of sweetness and grace, that made the defect as additional allurement. tion in the outskirts of the city had not impaired the natural tenderness her character; for her father of who, all rude as he was, knew how mind, endeavored to foster it by every indulgence in his power. Her uncle, too, who was now a country parish priest, was well qualified to draw forth any natural talent with which she had been originally dowed. He had completed his theo logical education in the famous university of Salamanca, where he distinguished as a youth of much quietness of temper and literary application, rather than as one those furious gesticulators, "figures Hibernotses." whom Gil Blas, in his fit of logical lunacy, could meet his only equals At his little lodgings, while he was yet a curate at St. John's, O'Connor was accustomed to spend a considerable portion of her time and in return for her kindness presiding at his simple tea table, Father Edward undertook to be stow a degree of attention on her education, which rendered her in little time as superior in knowledge are associates. She was remarked likevances of her religion, and grave in her attire and dircourse. On the coldest and dreariest morning in winter, she might be seen gliding along by the unopened shop window to the nearest chapel, where she was accustomed to hear an early and return in time to se everything in order for her father's breakfast. During the day, she su-perintended his household affairs, while he was employed upon the adjacent rope-walk; and, in the evening, she usually slipped on her bonnet, and went across the street Father Edward's, where she chatted away until tea was over; if he hap pened to be engaged in reading his daily office, she amused herself with a volume of moral entertainments such as Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia, or Mr. Addison's Spectator, un

sons. An attachment of the purest

and tenderest nature was the consequence of those mutual attentions between the uncle and niece, and it might be said that If the former loved her not as well, he knew and valued hor character still better than her father. Father Edward, however, was appointed to a parish, and Elly lost her instructor. It

vere in reality when its effect up on her own spirits began to wear away. For some months after departure, she continued to lead the same retired and unobtrusive life, and no eye, save that of a consum mate observer, could detect slightest alteration in her sentiments the least increase of toreration for the world and worldly am usements. That change, been silently affected in her heart. She was now a woman - a lovely, intelligent, full-grown we and circumstances obliged her to take a part in the little social circle which moved around her. Her spirits were naturally light, and, though long repressed, became readily assimilated to the buoyant tone of the society in which she happen ed to be placed. Her father, who, with a father's venial vanity. fond of showing his beautiful child among his neighbors, took her with him to Owen's garden at a time when it was unusually gay and crowded, and from that evening might be dated the of a decided and visible change in

the lovely Eily's character. As gradual as the approach of a spring morning, was the change from grave to gay in the costume of this flower of the suburbs. It dawned at first in a handsome bow-know upon her head-dress, and ended in the full noontide splendor of flower ed muslins, silks and sashes. It was like the opening of the rosebud which gathered around it, the wing ed wooers of the summer meadow "Lads, as brisk as bees," thronging in her train, with fers of "honorable love and rites of marriage;" and even among the youths of a higher rank, whom the wild levity of Irish blood and high spirits sent to mingle in the festivities of Owen's garden, a jealously prevailed respecting the favor of the rope-maker's handsome daughter. It was no wonder that attentions paid by individuals so much superior her ordinary admirers, would render Eily indifferent to the sighs of those plebian suitors. Dunat O'Leary, the hair-cutter, or Foxy Dunat, as he was named in allusion to his red hair, was cut to the heart by her utter coldness. Myles Murphy, likewise, a good-natured farmer from Killarney who travelled through the country selling Kerry ponies; and claiming a relationship with one he met, claimed kindred in vain with Eily, for his claim was not allowed. Lowry Looby, too, the servant of Mr. Daly, a wealthy middle man who lived in the neighborhood. as suspected by many to entertain delusive hopes of Eily O'Connor's favor-but this report was improbable enough, for Lowry could but know that he was a very ugly man; and if he were as beautiful as Narcissus, Mihil O'Connor would still have shut the door in his face for being as poor as Timon. admirers, the lovely Eily, like many celebrated beauties in a higher rank, ran, after all, a fair chance of be coming what Lady Mary Montague has elegantly termed "a Lay nun." Even as a book-worm, who will pore over a single volume morning till night, if turned loose into a library wanders from shelf to shelf, bewildered amid a host of tempitations, and unable to make any selection until he is surprised by twilight, and chagrined to find,

as unprofitable day. But accident saved Eily from a destiny so deeply dreaded and so often lamented as that above alluded a condition which people generafly agree to look upon as one of desolation, and which, notwithstanding, is frequently a state of greater happiness than its oppo--maker's household, not only as the festival of the national saint. but as the birth-day of the young mistress of the establishment this evening Eily and her father were enjoying their customary re laxation at Owen's garden. The jolly proprietor was seated as usual with his rope-twisting friend under the yellow osier, while Myles Mur phy, who had brought a number of his wild ponies to be disposed of at the neighboring fairs, had taken his place at the end of the table, and was endeavoring to insimuate a distant relationship between the Owens of Kilkerry, connexions of the per-son whom he addressed, and the Murphys of Knockfodhra, connexions of his own. A party of youn men were playing fives at a ball-al-ley, on the other side of the green; and another, more numerous, and graced with many female figures, were capering away to the tune of the Fox-Hunter's Jig on the short grass. Some poor old women, with baskets on their arms, were endeav-oring to sell some Patrick's crosses for children, at the low rate of one

his grasp, he has spent, nevetheless,

leafless trees, some with their hats, some with their coats off,

laughing and chatting familiarly with their female acquaintances. Mihil O'Connor, happening to see Lowry Looby among the promenaders, glancing now and then at the dance and whistling Patrick's requested him to call his daughter out of the group, and tell her that he was waiting for her to go home Lowry went, and returned to say, that Eily was dancing with strange young gentleman in a boating dress, and that he would not let her go until she had finished the slip jig.

It continued a sufficient time tire the old man's patience when did at last make her appearance, he observed there was a flush of mingled weariness and pleasure on her cheek, which showed that the delay was not quite in opposition to her own inclinations. This circumstance might have tempted him to receive her with a little displeasure, but that honest Owen at that moment laid hold on both :ather and daughter, insisting that they should come in and take supper with his wife and himself."

This narrative of Eily's girlhood being merely introductory, we shall forbear to furnish any detail of the minor incidents of the evening, or the quality of Mr. Owen's entertain ment. They were very merry and happy; so much so, that the eve approached its termination before they rose to bid their host and hostess a good night. Owen advised them to walk on rapidly, in order to avoid the "Pat rick's boys," who might promenade the streets after twelve, to welcome in the mighty festival with music and uproar of all kinds the lads, he said, "might be playin"

their tricks upon Miss Eily.' The night was rather dark, and the dim glimmer of the oil lamps, which were suspended at long intervals over the street doors. only in a very feeble degree to qua lify the gloom. Mihil O'Connor and his daughter had already performed more than half their journey, and were turning from a narrow lane at the head of Mungret street, when a loud and tumultuous sound broke with sudden violence upon their hearing. An ancient and honored custom summons the youthful inof this anniversary to celebrate the approaching holiday of the patron saint and apostle of the island, by promenading all the streets in sucession, playing national airs, and filling up the pauses in the music with shouts of exultation. Such was the procession which the two companions now beheld approaching.

The appearance which it presented vas not altogether destitute of terest and amusement. In the midst were a band of musicians who played alternately Patrick's Day and "Garryowen," while a rabble of men and boys pressed round them, thronging the whole breadth and a considerable portion of the of the street. The men had got and several carried in their hands wasting night-blast by a simple lamp of whited brown paper/ The fickle and unequal light which these small torches threw over the faces of the individuals, who held them afforded a lively contrast to the prevailing darkness.

that with so much happiness within The crowd hurried forward, singing, playing, shouting, laughing, and indulging, to its full extent, all the excitement which was occasioned by the tumult and the motion. But room windows are thrown up they passed, and the half-dressed in mates thrust their heads into the night air to gaze upon the mob of enthusiasts. All the respectable perof March, a day distinguished in the they advanced, turned short into the neighboring by-ways to avoid importunities which they would be likely to incur by a contact with the multitude.

But it was too late for our party to adopt this precaution. Before it had entered their minds, the procession (if we may dignify it by name so sounding) was nearer to the street and the appearance flight with a rabble of men as with dogs, is a provocation of pursuit this they were aware; and acmordingly, instead of attempting vain retreat, they turned into a re cess formed by one of the shop doors, and quietly awaited the pass some moments they were unnoticed the fellows who moved foremost being too busy in talking, laughing, and shouting to pay any attention to objects not directly in their way But they were no sooner espied than But they were no sooner espied than the wags assailed them with that species of wit which disguishes the inhabitants of the back lanes of a city, and forms the terror of all country visitors. These expressions were lavished upon the rope-maker and his daughter, until the former, who was as irritable an old fellow

as Irishmen generally are, was almost put out of patience.

At length, a young man, observing the lamp shine for a moment on Eily's handsome face, made a chirp with his lips as he passed by, as if he had a mind to kiss her. Not Pap-irius himself, when vindicating his enatorial dignity against the sulting Gaul, could be more prompt in action that Mihil O'Connor. The young gentleman received, in return for his affectionate greeting, a blow over the temples which was worth five hundred kisses. An uproar immediately commenced, which likely to end in some serious injury to the old man and his daughter. A number of ferocious faces gathered round them, uttering sounds harsh rancour and defiance, which Wigil met with equal loudness and energy. Indeed, all that seemed to delay his fate, and hinder him from sharing in the prostration of his victim, was the conduct of Eily who, flinging herself in bare-armed beauty before her father, defended him for a time against the upraised weapons of his assailants. No one would incur the danger of harming, by an accidental blow, a creature, young, so beautiful, and so tionate.

this precarious condition by the interposition of two young men, in the dress of boat-men, who appeared to pocsess some influence with the crowd, and who used it for the advantage of the sufferers. Not satisfied with having brought them safely out of all immedite danger, the taller of the two conducted them to their door, saying little on the way, and taking his leave as as they were once in perfect safety. appearance was, that he was a gentleman, and young-perhaps more than nineteen years of age. The old man talked much and loudly in praise of his gallantry, Eily was altogether silent on the subject.

A few days after, Mihil O'Connor was at work upon the rope-walk, go-ing slowly backward in the sunshine, with a little bundle of hemp between his knees, and singing "Maureen Thierna." A hunchbacked little fellow, in a boatman's dress, came up, and saluting him in a sharp city brogue, reminded the old rope-maker that he had done him a service a few evenings ago. Mihil professed his acknowledgments, and with true Irish warmth of heart. assured the little boatman that all he had in the world was at his service. The hunchback, however, only wanted a few ropes and blocks for his boat, and even for those he was resolute in paying honorably. Neither did he seem anxious to sa tisfy the curiosity of old Mihil with respect to the name and quality of his companion; for he was inexorable in maintaining that he was a turfboat man from Seagh, who had come up to town with him to dispose of a cargo of fuel at Charlotte's Quay. Mihil O'Connor referred him to his daughter for the ropes, about which, he said, she could bargain as well as himself, and he was unable to leave his work until the rope he had in hand should be finished. The little deformed, no way displeased at this intelligence, went to find Eily at the shop where he spent a longer time than Mihil thought necessary for his purpose.

(To be continued.)

Family ties are not severed and Jesus, in raising His Blessed Mother above the saints and angels, teaches us that filial piety is a virtue of eternity.

Kind looks, kind words, kind acts and warm handshakes - these are secondary means of grace when men are in trouble and are lightening their unseen troubles.

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WORDS OF WISDOM FOR YOUNG MEN.

EXTRACTS OF A SERMON PRONOUNCED BY THE REV STEPHEN COUBE, S.J.,

AT BEVROUTH UNIVERSITY.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

When man, rather than follow the voice of God calling him to heights of supernatural life, willingly becomes the slave of his passions e inevitably sinks below the simple level of human dignity and reason renounces all claims to nobility, he falls below his own nature; quote the words of the Apostle he ecomes "the fellow of beasts" "animalis homo." Let us consider one by one the ravages that vice makes in his soul. Vice blunts the under-standing. It diffuses a corrupting miasma laden with impure images through which he can no longer see the truth. First of all he is unable to grasp religious truth. "The animal man," says St. Paul, "cannot understand the things of the Holy Ghost." To see God not only face to face as in Heaven, but even here below with the eyes of faith, the heart must be pure. This it is that explains the crisis which every youth of twenty years has to face, which is only too often the downfall of his faith. I am not without knowing that he brings forth the objections of philosophy, science, and of a reason which in the first stages of development, longs to throw of its swaddling bands. Vain pretexts! Observe well that this storm doubt coincides with the storm

Faith condemns vice and vice takes its revenge by condemning faith.

It has been truly said that it is "heart that oppresses the the and apostasy in a Christian are not of the intellectual and scientific order they are mostly always of a lower order, they are the offsprings of passion. Do not forget it, young men, and if you ever feel that the faith your young years is becoming chilled in the atmosphere of modern scepticism, ask yourselves if rt is not ailing in you, and if the best way to rid yourselves of your doubts would not be to plunge your soul in the blood of Christ by

he Sacrament of Penance.

Not content with assailing ng the principles of faith, immorality robs its victims of est elementary laws of natural religion. The Redeemer is not alone in condemning debauchery. The Creator also condemns it. Vice takes a God. In His place it substitutes ore indulgent ones. Thus it was that anitiquity abandoned the natural dogma of monotheism to em brace the shameful tenets of un ab-surd and ridiculous belief in thouof divinities. It creat s for itself idols of wood and stone, but only because it had already made idols out of its own passions.

greater part of the time, pro-and natural truths become en-ed in the same hazy mist of less. Science is the scruting overy of the laws of natme r laws than those of its brutal other laws than those of its brutal instincts; it is filled with aversion for high speculations. It is moreover incopable of that untiring labor which is necessary to develor genus te slf. I am not astonish i therefore, at the answer once made by Caschy to a young man the argeliance how to become learned—"Young man," said the Illustrious contents of the property of the state of t forget these words, you, and children, whom the new too

letters, linguists if your wish to re flect honor on your Alma Mater, be pure. If science is beyond the grasp of the corrupt man, art is ideal: but, the ideal is the immare rial beauty seen, studied and loved before it is framed into form and color, motion and sound. But immaterial beauty, like God whose splendid reflection it is, is visible to chaste eyes only. The man who is a plaything of his passions cannot therefore discover it, much less rivet his gaze upon it with that respectful feeling of love which it demands. It scintillate before him for an instant, but it vanishes just quickly. How often have we seen young artists admirably endowed. who have betrayed the hopes their genius gave birth to. Fresh and sweet in the spring time of life the voice that sang in their soul: the heavenly bird had awaken ed and was about to take its flight from the nest and charm the world sin, like an ugly vulture swooped down upon the young intellect and seized it as its prey, and perhaps in the midst of this death-like feast, those poor unhappy souls would sound a last note, harmonious still and of a solemn beauty, but it only made us regret that which we had lost.

Together with the keeness and power of his intellect the dissolute man loses the mastery of his will. He becomes incapable of a manly decision, he can no longer pronounce that word which on certain days contains all the nobility of a man or a nation, no! He can no longer say no to evil, no to error, no to tyranny. He is commanded to lie, he obeys to prostitute his talents, he obeys; to betray, he obeys His will is paralyzed. And that is the reason why nations without moral principles soon lose their independence and liberty

rians had dazzled the world with the brightness of their power and civilization, but when corruption had set in, unable to hold their own with the more virile races of Greece and Macedonia, their only resource was to take to flight with their tyr ants and effeminate satrans. When Greece had lost its pristine simpli city, she became the prey of the Roman eagles; and, Rome in her turn having floundered in the Imperial mud, was powerless to raise herself again. The barbarians galloped from the thick of their forests steppes, and these nations on the threshold of existence, whose aus tere morals and conjugal loyalty "connubia firma" excited the admir ation of Tacitus, had only to stoop from their saddles to pick up fragments of the Crown of the Cae

While the understanding deadened, the will loses its prestige over the flesh; the heart becomes selfish and hard.

Impurity and cruelty are twins.

History tells us that the most im moral religions are the ones that have shed the most blood upon the earth. Who can count the victims of Moloch and Chamos, of Baalah and Astarte? Was it not Eusebius who called Astartes "the cruel dame of impurity?" On the contrary, th religion of purity brought earth by Christ, is a religion o love! She and she alone saved the world from being engulfed in a de luge of sin. The angels of purity that Christianity multiplies in our midst are angels of charity. And when they pass in our streets and on the public ways, under the veils of Catholic nums, the urbelieving themselves, you are well aware, bow in silent admiration.

Still another disastrous effect of

unfold themselves, the soul feels the sting of guilty shame. It lifts its eyes towards heaven which it loves to gaze upon as its own true rest ing place; it be ing place; it becomes so homesick as to suffer terrible, not enough often to regain her wings or her strength. If then you wish to be happy on this earth, my children and know the pangs of that most terri-ble of sufferings, which follows the contempt and scorn of self, be pure Be pure above all if you wish to be happy in the other world. wise you will one day hear the words which were thundered out from the gates of heaven "Foris canes et impudici," "out dogs and the impure!" Out, with those who have not chaste eyes upon the Eternal! Out the shameless Astartes and her un happy slaves! Never be slaves, my children, be free men. But to be such you must be angels. I have shown you that he who does want to be an angel becomes an ani mal. You must choose, Be angels therefore, but to be angels, I gods as the Holy Ghost wishes you to be when he says: "Dei estis." Be gods by the divine light of grace Let nothing earthly fill your h Longfellow shows us a young man going through the world with a be which he has written word Excelsior! Higher! He is one day surrounded by a crowd begging him to stop. What is he going Why not act rest? Let him rema;n in the city There he will find pleasure, song and the joys of life. The young brandishes his flag and passes There, my dear friends, is the im age of your duty.

Pass through the crowds, pass without stain. They will say to you "why not do like the rest? Why so different from all others?" Ah! words of hell, never listen to them! No, do not do as others, if they do wrong.

Yes: we must be different others in our day to do good. nust ascend, while the crowds crouch in the filth of sin and shame. And ther we must never cease to ascend, Excelsior! You must not be tent with a vulgar ideal. Let your watchword always be. "Higher up and always higher up." There yo will not meet with death and cay, but with the sweet rays of the Eucharist. It is not a dreary soli tude for there are found the great purest of souls and at their head Jesus and Mary.

ELLEN M. TWIGG.

THAT OLD PAIN AGAIN.

Gnawing, Piercing Pains That Almost Make You Scream

It is your old enemy, rheumatism.

come again with the winter to tor ture you. These pains, remember, are caused by bad blood, you may ease them by rubbing with liniments and outward lotions, but cannot get rid of them in that way. Rheu tism is caused by bad blood and the only certain way to drive it out of the system, is to enrich your blood There is no case of rheumatism Dr sciatica and lumbago. We give one case out of thousands to prove the truth of this statement. Mr. A. G. Lacombe, Sorel, Que., says: tures of rheumatism. At times the pains in my knees, shoulders and hips were almost past endurance. hips were almost past endurance. Often I could not dress myself without assistance. I tried many remedies, but I never got more than temporary relief until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I used altogether eight boxes, and since taking them I have not had a twinge of the trouble, and I feel better in every way than I did for better in every way than I did better in every way than I did for years before. I would strongly advise every rheumatic sufferer to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial." Remember that only the genuine pills will cure—imitations can't cure, therefore see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is found on the wrapper around every box. Sold by

Dangers of Evangelism.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

Rev. Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin. Washington, has written a what startling article on the "New Evangelism and Its Dangers." course, the writer is an advocate of "Evangelism," or "Revival Move-ments," as understood in the Protestant domain; but, in pleading his cause, he has frankly made some admissions that have more weight coming from such a source than be advanced by a Catholic writer He declares that every type of revi val or evangelism has its dangers He gives some striking examples. He says that Dr. Finney preached with heart-searching power, but "so indiscriminately as to lead to many morbid experiences and to the crue wounding of many tender consciences." Mr. Moody, he says failed to gather into the orga life of the churches the converts of his great meetings." And he adds that the average evangelist "finds it difficult to work in due subordination to pastors and their plans; his labors, even when apparently fruit ful, are too often unsettling, and in the end almost disastrous.

gelizes," we can say that the fore going expresses, to a great extent, that which we have always believed in regard to this matter. The revival meeting seems to have the effect of stirring into a spasmodic enthusiasm the more or less easy-going members of certain denominations; but once that effervescent effect has died out, there are no practical results left. Unlike the Catholic mis sion, during which the seed is sown and after which that seed takes root, grows, and becomes a substantial harvest of souls, the revival is merely a stirring into abnorma activity a few impressionable people, who suffer the more from subsequent lethargy that follows the

Without wishing to intrude upon

the field where Protestantism

unwanton excitement, or activity. As a remedy Dr. Hamlin cates individual work-that is to say the continuation by individual members of the Church the work performed in a general manner the evangelist. To illustrate this he allows himself to become frank; and, in so doing, he exposes again a weakness that has ever been most potent to our eyes, but the presence of which the enthusiastic evangelist of Protestantism will not owledge. He says:-

"Pastors are urging their people to be evangelists within their congregations and their circles of business and social life. They exhorted to commend Christ to individuals and urge him upon their ac ceptance. This work is no doubt as important as it is sadly neglected by the average Christian. But it is also extremely delicate, requiring th best sanctified tact. There is danger that zeal may outrun know In pastors, who realize what ledge. might be done, and want to set all their people at work. In the people, who feel the call to be of God, can not wait to ascertain their fitness or to get the requisite training; but imagine that they have only to cost the first man or woman that they meet.

There is exactly the point, A grea williams' Pink Pills will noe cure it given a fair trial. By making new, rich, red blood and strengthening the nerves they strike at the very the result of a mission to go forth and about this. Twenty-five years ago, There is no consideration as to fit-ness, to knowledge, to training. There is but one idea—that of atand seeking to impose upon her, they newly acquired idea conversion to the Lord. Hence holy horror that people have of the religious zealot who goes about with tracts that he does not under stand and who renders ridiculous the very principles of Christianity, by firing them in an indiscriminate manner at each newcomer, or chance acquaintance. This is exactly wha

testantism, and we do not fin-fault with their zeal and enthusi asm; but we draw the line when it comes to every uneducated, unread, untrained, individual, who takes it in his head that he is a missionary, annoying the public with persitent ettacks of the evangelistic charac ter. A few more statements, like se of Dr. Hamlin, might help to relieve the public of so many invet-

The Pope's Physician Interviewed.

A Roman dorrespondent of the Ne York American, writes:-There has been such a strange recrud during the week of the reports of the Pope's health being precarious that the American correspondent visited Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's private phy the case. In reply Dr. Lapponi gave corded by him to a journalist. The American correspondent Lapponi at his new villa in the Prati de Castello quarter. The physi cian looked in splendid health de spite the fact that he is just convalescent from an operation for ap pendicitis.

The correspondent asked Dr. Lapmoni to tell all about the Pope's health, his inner life, his daily reg ime, and, above all, the secret of his wonderful longevity.

"How," the correspondent asked, 'do you manage to keep His Holiness so well?"

"I would be glad to write an article for you," replied Dr. Lapponi, but I cannot. I will, however, do what is just as good, and what more than I have ever done for any newspaper. Ask me all the ques tions you like and I will answer them. Then I will read your manus cript and correct it, if it needs correction."

Dr. Lapponi kept his word, and revised the copy of the interview which follows:

"First, I want to know," the correspondent, "if there is any truth in the recent reports about the Pope's great physical weak

"The same amount of truth as is usual," Dr. Lapponi replied, "which is none at all. The Holy Father is stupendously well (stupendamente bene). He has not been better for the last ten years. He has got through the winter wonderfully. He astonishes even myself, who know his great powers of resistance. He is now preparing for the great function of March 3, which closes year of Jubilee."

NEVER FAINTED .- "There is no his fainting fits?" the correspondent

"They are the idlest fables," Dr. Lapponi replied. "The Pope fainted in his life: at least, so far as I know. I know for certain he did not faint when Dr. Mazzoni put him under the knife several years ago, fainting fit might have been expect an anaesthetic. People who see the Pope for the first time are times deceived by his pallor, which gives him an appearan

n the cardinals went home after electing Leo as Pope, the youngest and strongest physically among them told his friends at Bologna, We have elected a splendid Pope but I am afraid I'll have to make but I am afraid I'll have to make another visit to Rome soon to elect his successor, for Cardinal Pecci looks very delicate. Well, Lanponi continued, "this morning I saw His Holiness in perfect health, but grieving for the death of Cardinal Parocchi, the very man who made this prophecy at Bologna. Another thing that deceives people is that the Holy Father often looks worn out and exhausted. So he does, but so would most men who got through his daily work, but, on the whole, the Pope enjoys extraordinary he Pope enjoys extraordinar ealth and vitality for a man of hi

dict the results. However, twenty-four hours after the operation the Pope was as well and as bright as ever. The wound healed with marver. The wound healed with mar-vellous quickness.

SECRETS OF LONG LIFE. - "I ave now served as private physician to the Pope for fourteen years, and during all that time he has given me little anxiety. His Holiness has caught colds from time to time, but they have never been serious. He also has suffered, as most who live in Rome do suffer, from the changes of the weather, but he is a good patient, very good, indeed,"
"Now, doctor, knowing that the

Pope is strong, will you tell the American how you manage to keep him up?" asked the correspondent.

"Keep him up!" Lapponi claimed. "I don't need to keep him up. I will tell you in one word what I do for the Holy Father. I look after the temperature of the air he breathes. It is my constant care to keep him in temperature varying from 108 to 120 degrees centigrade. This is not always easy, especially when the Pope has to preside over functions in different parts the temperature of St. Peter's it is impossible to do anything. Fortunately, however, it never varies, but it is different with the halls of the Vatican, and I have to be very careful there.

"Does the Pope use any special diet, tonic or medicine" th? American correspondent asked. "He never takes a tonic," Dr.

Lapponi replied. "That is to say, a mere tonic, and he never uses medicine except when he has a cold. As for diet he eats sparingly, for no man of his age requires much food. The Pope's diet consists exclusively of broth, genered in it. He is very moderate in the ase of wine; two small glasses of Bordeaux daily suffice him. You see he practices the maxims about frugality which he inculcated in his famous poem a few years ago.

"Does the Pope sleep well?" was asked.

"Excellent," Dr. Lapponi and this is one of the causes of his continued good health. His Holiness retires, after a good day's work, about 11 nightly, and rises refreshed the next morning about half-past 6 or 7. He does not sleep all that time, but always sleeps four or five hours each night. He does not need more than that, nor do I mean to say that his mind is resting during the hours of the night when not asleep. Very often it is during these hours, when the rest of the Vatican is wrapped in sleep, that the Holy Father is at worv composing

REGULARITY OF LIFE .- " Will you say to what you attribute the Pope's longevity?" the correspondent asked.

"To the regularity of his life," Dr. Lapponi answered; "he is as balanced in his habits as in his words, and always has been so. The Peccis are a long-lived family, but, excepting the Pope, none of them has got into the nineties. inherited a magnificent constitution, and strengthened it still further in his youth by plenty of athletic ercise. You may sum up everything by saying that I attribute his longevity and good health to the regular life he has always led.'

"Does he take exercise in the open air now?" it was asked.

"From the beginning of November until the middle of June," Dr. Lapponi answered, "he never puts foot oueside the Vatican, but during the summer months he spends a few hours two or three times a week in the Vatican gardens, and at intervals treats himself to a half holiday

"You have been quoted as saying that the Pope may easily live to attain a hundred. Are you still of that opinion?" the correspondent

"Yes," Dr. Lapponi answered.
"Just as strongly as ever. Indeed,
I have no intention of limiting Pope
Leo to a hundred years. If he goes
on as well as he has done during
the past eight years he may live to
attain any age. Indeed, His Holiness is not getting any older."
"And you authorize me to publish
all this?" the correspondent asked.
"Fully; every word of it is truth.
You have my warrant for it," an-

You have my warrant for it," answered Dr. Lapponi bringing the interview to a close.

A TALE OF CHAPTER I.

GARRYOWEN

ROSE, HOW IT

FELL.

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gives its name to one of popular national songs o situated on the acclivity near the city of Limerick, ing a not unpleasant view fine old town, with the no that washes its battere and a richly cultivated su country. Tradition has sion of its celebrit; origin of its name, which are compounded of two Ir signifying "Owen's garden. son so-called was the own half a century since, of a and plot of ground on th which, from its contiguity town, became a favorite h sort with the young citizer sexes, a lounge presenting dations somewhat similar which are offered to the mechanic by the Battersea dens. Owen's garden was t al rendezvous for those wh for simple amusement or for tion. The old people drank under the shades of trees-t played ball, goal, or other exercises on the green; wh lingering by the hedge-row their fair acquaintances, ch time with sounds less boist deed, but yet possessing th The festivities of our fath

ever, were frequently disti by so fierce a character of that, for any difference in t of their convivial meeting might as well have been pi counters. Owen's garden w as famous for scenes of stri was for mirth and humor; 's en heads became a staple a manufacture in the ne,ghbor

This new feature in the d

of the place was encouraged number of young persons omewhat superior to that usual frequenters of the They were the sons of the spectable citizens, the mand wholesale traders of the ust turned loose from scho greater supply of anima These young gentlemen, be amused themselves ing parties at night, to wri knockers off all the hall-do he neighborhood. They so suffered their genius to soar s the breaking of lamp, ar the demolition of a watchme perhaps this species of jokir ound a little too serious to peated over frequently, fo achievements of so daring a are found amongst their They were obliged to conten elves with the less ambitio nction of destroying the l and store-locks, annoying th able inmates of the neighbouses with long-continued on the front doors, terrifying iet passengers with every

dulging their fratricidal prop against all the geese in Gar The fame of Their deeds were celebrated l hat air which has since over every quarter of the und even disputed the palm disputed the palm disputed the palm disputed with "P lay." A string of jolly a appended to the tune, a enjoyed a notoriety sin of the famous "Lillit um-a-la" which sung the out of his three kin

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CB. 7, 1903.

LONG LIFE. - "I or fourteen ye hat time he has giviety. His Holiness from time to time ever been serious. He , as most who live er, from the changes but he is a good pa-, indeed.'

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COLLEGIANS.

A TALE OF GARRYOWEN.

CHAPTER I.

GARRYOWEN ROSE. AND HOW IT

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The little ruined outlet. gives its name to one of the popular national songs of Erin, is situated on the acclivity of a hill near the city of Limerick, commanding a not unpleasant view fine old town, with the noble stream that washes its battered towers, and a richly cultivated surrounding country. Tradition has preserved the occasion of its celebrity, and the origin of its name, which appears to led of two Irish words signifying "Owen's garden." A peron so-called was the owner, abou a century since, of a cottage and plot of ground on this which, from its contiguity to the town, became a favorite holiday resort with the young citizens of both sexes, a lounge presenting accommodations somewhat similar to those which are offered to the Londor mechanic by the Battersea tea-gar dens. Owen's garden was the general rendezvous for those who sough for simple amusement or for dissipation. The old people drank together under the shades of trees—the young played ball, goal, or other athletic the green; while a few, lingering by the hedge-rows, with their fair acquaintances, cheated the time with sounds less boisterous, indeed, but yet possessing their fas-

The festivities of our fathers, how ever, were frequently distinguished by so fierce a character of mirth, that, for any difference in the result of their convivial meetings, they might as well have been pitched enounters. Owen's garden was soon as famous for scenes of strife, as it vas for mirth and humor; and broken heads became a staple article of manufacture in the ne,ghborhood.

This new feature in the diversions

of the place was encouraged by a number of young persons of rank somewhat superior to that of the usual frequenters of the garden. They were the sons of the more respectable citizens, the merchants and wholesale traders of the city, a greater supply of animal spirit than they had wisdom to govern. These young gentlemen, being fond of wit, amused themselves by forming parties at night, to wring the heads off all the geese, and the knockers off all the hall-doors in the neighborhood. They sometimes suffered their genius to soar as high as the breaking of lamp, and even the demolition of a watchman; but perhaps this species of joking was found a little too serious to be repeated over frequently, for are found amongst their They were obliged to content theminction of destroying the knockers and store-locks, annoying the peace-able inmates of the neighboring houses with long-continued assaults on the front doors, terrifying the quiet passengers with every species of insult and provocation and indulging their fratricidal propensities against all the geese in Garryowen. The fame of the "Garryower oys" soon spread far and wide

heir deeds were celebrated by some aglorious ministrel of the day, in hat air which has since resounded over every quarter of the world, and even disputed the palm of na-cional popularity with "Patrick's lay." A string of jolly verses were appended to the tune, which

cay, has its analogy in the fate of | as if death could never reach village, as in that of empires. As-syria fell, and so did Garryowen! Rome had its decline, and Garryowen was not immortal Both now an idle sound, with nothing but the recollections of old tradition to invest them with an interest. The still notorious suburb is little better than a heap of rubbish, where a walls, standing out from the mass of stone and mortar, indicate the position of a once populous row of dwelling houses. A few roofs yet remain unshaken, under which some impoverished families endeavor to work out a wretched subsistence, by maintaining a species of huxter trade, by cobbling old shoes, and manufacturing ropes. A small rook-ery wearies the ears of the inhabitants at one end of the outlet, and a rope-walk, which extends along the adjacent slope of Gallows Green called for certain reasons), brings to the mind of the conscious specta tor, associations that are not calculated to enliven the prospect. Neither is he thrown into a more jocu-lar frame of mind, as he picks his steps over the insulated pavingstones, that appear amid the green slough with which the street is de luged, and encounters, at the other nd, an alley of coffin-makers' shops with a fever hospital on one side and a churchyard on the other. A person who was bent on a journey to the other world, could not desire a more expeditious outfit than Garryowen could now afford him nor a more commodious choice of pest house at the farther end.

But it is ill-talking lightly on serious subject. The days of Garryowen are gone, like those of ancient Erin; and the feats of her once formidable heroes are nothing more than a winter's evening tale. Owen his grave, and his garden looks dreary as a ruined churchmerry customers have followed him to a narrow playground, which, though not less crowned, affords less room for fun and less opportunity for contention. The worm is there the reveller-the owl whoops out his defiance without answer (save the mind, endeavored to foster it echo's)-the best whisky in Munster would not now "drive the cold out of their hearts"-and the withered old sexton is able to knock bravest of them over the pate with impunity. A few, perhaps, may still remain to look back with a fond shame to the scene of their early follies, and to smile on the page in

Still, however, there is something to keep the memory alive of those unruly days, and to preserve the name of Garryowen from utter tinction. The annual fair which is held on the spot presents a spectawhich might rival its most boisterous O'Connor was accustomed to days; and strangers still inquire for the place with a curiosity which its and in return for her kindness appearance seldom fails to disappoint. Our national lyrist has immortalized the air by adopting to it one of the livelist of his melodiesthe adventures of which it was once ing joke and anecdote, which are traveller who passed near its ruined dwellings at evening, to chant a stanza of the chorus which was one in the mouth of every individual in the kingdom:-

"'Tis there we'll drink the nut brown ale,

An' pay the reck'nin' on the nail; No man for debt shall go to jail From Garryowen na gloria."

CHAPTER H

BILY O'CONNOR PUZZLED THE INHABITANTS

GARRYOWEN

one, nor desolation waste the other Among those frequenters of his litretreat, whom he distinguished with an especial favor and attention, the foremost was the daughter of an old man who conducted the business of a ropewalk in his neighborhood, and who was accustomed on a fine Saturday evening to sit under the shade of a yellow osier that stood by his door, and discourse of the politics of the day-of Lord Halifax's administration-of the promising young patriot, Mr. Henry Grattan- and the famous Catholic concession Owen, like all Irishmen, even of the hunsblest rank, was an acute critic in female proportions, and although time had blown away the thatching from his head, and by far the greater portion of his blood, that remained in his frame had colonized about his nose, yet the manner in which he held forth on the praises of his old friend's daughter was such as put to shame younger and less eloquent admirers It is true, indeed, that the origin of the suburban beauty was one which troubled country like Ireland, had little of agreeable association to recommend it; but few even of those to whom twisted hemp was an object of secret terror, could look or the exquisitely beautiful face of Eily O'Connor, and remember that was a rope-maker's daughter; could detect beneath the timid, he sitating, downcast gentleness manner, which shed an interest over all her motions, the traces of conveyances from the machine on harsh and vulgar education. It was true that she sometimes purloined s final letter from the King's adjectives, and prolonged the utterances of a vowel beyond the term of prosodaical orthodoxy, but the tongue that did so seemed to move on silver wires and the lip on which the sound delayed, "Long murmuting, loth to part," impartes to its own accents an association of sweetness yard. The greater number of his and grace, that made the defect an additional allurement. Her ed tion in the outskirts of the city had not impaired the natural tenderness of her character; for her father, who, all rude as he was, knew how to value his daughter's softness every indulgence in his power. He uncle, too, who was now a country parish priest, was well qualified t draw forth any natural talent with which she had been originally dowed. He had completed his theological education in the famous university of Salamanca, where he was distinguished as a youth quietness of temper and literary ap plication, rather than as one those furious gesticulators, Hibernoises," whom Gil Blas, in his fit of logical lunacy, could meet his only equals. At his little lodgings, while he yet a curate at St. John's. Eily a considerable portion of her time presiding at his simple tea table Father Edward undertook to bestow a degree of attention on he education, which rendered her in a little time as superior in knowledge as she was in beauty to her female associates. She was remarked found a little too serious to be repeated over frequently, for few
schievements of so daring a violence
still occasionally be heard by the of her religion, and grave in her attire and dircourse. coldest and dreariest morning in winter, she might be seen gliding a long by the unopened shop windows was accustomed to hear an early Mass, and return in time to set everything in order for her father's breakfast. During the day, she superintended his household while he was employed upon the adjacent rope-walk; and, in the evening, she usually slipped on her bonand went across the street Father Edward's, where she chatted away until tea was over; if he happened to be engaged in reading his daily office, she amused herself with a volume of moral entertainments such as Rasselas, Prince of Abyssitil he was leisure to hear her lestil he was leisure to hear her lessons. An attachment of the purest and tenderest nature was the consequence of those mutual attentions between the uncle and niece, and it might be said that if the former loved her not as well, he knew and valued hor character still better than her father. Father Edward, however, was appointed to a purish, and Elly lost her instructor. It was for her a severe loss, and most

severe in reality when its effect up on her own spirits began to wear away. For some months after departure, she continued to lead the same retired and unobtrusive life, and no eye, save that of a consum mate observer, could detect slightest alteration in her senti-ments the least increase of toreration for the world and worldly amusements. That change, had been silently affected in her heart. She was now a woman - a lovely, intelligent, full-grown woman—and circumstances obliged her to take a part in the little social circle which moved around her. Her spirits were naturally light, and though long repressed, became readily assimilated to the buoyant tone of the society in which she happened to be placed. Her father, who, with a father's venial vanity, fond, of showing his beautiful child among his neighbors, took her with him to Owen's garden at a when it was unusually gay and crowded, and from that evening might be dated the commencement of a decided and visible change in the lovely Eily's character.

As gradual as the approach of a spring morning, was from grave to gay in the costume of this flower of the suburbs. It dawned at first in a handsome bow-knot upon her head-dress, and ended in the full noontide splendor of flower ed muslins, silks and sashes. It was like the opening of the rosebud, which gathered around it, the winged wooers of the summer meadow "Lads, as brisk as bees," cam came thronging in her train, with proffers of "honorable love and rites of marriage;" and even among the youths of a higher rank, whom the wild levity of Irish blood and high spirits sent to mingle in the festivi ties of Owen's garden, a jealously prevailed respecting the favor of the rope-maker's handsome daughter. It was no wonder that attentions paid by individuals so much superior to her ordinary admirers, would render Eily indifferent to the sighs of those plebian suitors. Dunat O'Leary, the hair-cutter, or Foxy Dunat, as he was named in allusion to his red hair, was cut to the heart by her utter coldness. Myles Murphy, likewise, a good-natured farmer Killarney who travelled through the country selling Kerry ponies, and claiming a relationship with every one he met, claimed kindred in vain with Eily, for his claim was not allowed. Lowry Looby, too, the servant of Mr. Daly, a wealthy middleman who lived in the neighborhood, was suspected by many to entertain delusive hopes of Eily O'Connor's favor-but this report was improbable enough, for Lowry could not but know that he was a very ugly man; and if he were as beautiful a Narcissus, Mihil O'Connor would still have shut the door in his face for being as poor as Timon. that, though there was no lack admirers, the lovely Eily, like many celebrated beauties in a higher rank, ran, after all, a fair chance of becoming what Lady Mary Montague has elegantly termed "a Lay nun." Even as a book-worm, who pore over a single volume norning till night, if turned loose into a library wanders from shelf to shelf, bewildered amid a host of temptations, and unable to make selection until he is surprised by twilight, and chagrined to find, that with so much happiness within his grasp, he has spent, neverheless,

But accident saved Eily from a destiny so deeply dreaded and so often lamented as that above alluded to-a condition which people generafly agree to look upon as one of ultter desolation, and which, notwithstanding, is frequently a state of greater happiness than its oppoof March, a day distinguished in the rope-maker's household, not only as the festival of the national saint, but as the birth-day of the young mistress of the establishment this evening Eily and her father were enjoying their customary re laxation at Owen's garden. The jolly proprietor was seated as usual with his rope-twisting friend the yellow osier, while Myles Mur phy, who had brought a number of his wild ponies to be disposed of a the neighboring fairs, had taken his place at the end of the table was endeavoring to insinuate a distant relationship between the Owens of Kilkerry, connexions of the per son whom he addressed, and the Murphys of Knockfodhra, connexons of his own. A party of young men were playing fives at a ball-al-ley, on the other side of the green

as unprofitable day.

leafless trees, some with their hats, some with their coats off, jesting, laughing and chatting familiarly with their female acquaintances.

Mihil O'Connor, happening to see Lowry Looby among the promens ers, glancing now and then at the dance and whistling Patrick's requested him to call his daughter out of the group, and tell her that he was waiting for her to go home Lowry went, and returned to say, that Eily was dancing with a strange young gentleman in a boating dress, and that he would not let her go until she had finished slip jig.

It continued a sufficient time to tire the old man's patience when Eily did at last make her appearance, he observed there was a flush of mingled weariness and pleasure on her cheek, which showed that the delay was not quite in opposition to her own inclinations. stance might have tempted him to receive her with a little displeasure, but that honest Owen at that moment laid hold on both :ather and daughter, insisting that they should come in and take supper with his wife and himself

This narrative of Eily's girlhood being merely introductory, we shall forbear to furnish any detail of the minor incidents of the evening, or the quality of Mr. Owen's entertainment. They were very merry and happy; so much so, that the Patrick's eve approached its termination before they rose to bid their host and hostess a good night. Owen advised them to walk on rapidly, in order to avoid the "Patrick's boys," who might promenade the streets after twelve, to welcome in the mighty festival with music and uproar of all kinds. Some o the lads, he said, might be playing

their tricks upon Miss Eily.' The night was rather dark, the dim glimmer of the oil lamps, which were suspended at long intervals over the street doors, only in a very feeble degree to qualify the gloom, Mihil O'Connor and his daughter had already performed more than half their journey, and were turning from a narrow lane at the head of Mungret street, when a loud and tumultuous sound broke sudden violence upon their hearing. An ancient and honored custom summons the youthful inhabitants of the city on the night of this anniversary to celebrate the approaching holiday of the patron saint and apostle of the island, by promenading all the streets in succession, playing national airs, and filling up the pauses in the with shouts of exultation. Such was the procession which the two companions now beheld approaching.

The appearance which it presented was not altogether destitute of terest and amusement. In the midst were a band of musicians who played alternately Patrick's Day and "Garryowen," while a rabble of men and boys pressed round them, thronging the whole breadth and a considerable portion of the length of the street. The men had sprigs of shamrock in their hats and several carried in their hands lighted candles, protect from the wasting night-blast by a simple lamp of whited brown paper/ The fickle and unequal light which these small torches threw over the of the individuals, who held them. afforded a lively contrast to the prevailing darkness.

The crowd hurried forward, singing, playing, shouting, laughing, and indulging, to its full extent, all the excitement which was occasio by the tumult and the motion. But oom windows are thrown up they passed, and the half-dressed inmates thrust their heads into the night air to gaze upon the mob of enthusiasts. All the respectable perthey advanced, turned short into the neighboring by-ways to avoid the importunities which they would be likely to incur by a contact with the multitude.

to adopt this precaution. Before it had entered their minds, the procession (if we may dignify it by name so sounding) was nearer them, then they were to any turn in the street and the appearance of flight with a rabble of men as with dogs, is a provocation of pursuit. gordingly, instead of attempting vain retreat, they turned into a re-cess formed by one of the shopdoors, and quietly awaited the pass ing away of this noisy torrent. ome moments they were unnoticed the fellows who moved foremost being too busy in talking, laughing, to objects not directly in their way to objects not directly in their way. But they were no sooner espied than the wags assailed them with that species of wit which disguishes the inhabitants of the back lanes of a city, and forms the terror of all country visitors. These expressions were lavished unon the rope-maker and his daughter, until the former, who was as irritable an old fellow as Irishmen generally are, was al-

At length, a young man, observing he lamp shine for a moment on Eily's handsome face, made a chirp with his lips as he passed by, as if he had a mind to kiss her. Not Papirius himself, when vindicating his senatorial dignity against the sulting Gaul, could be more prompt young gentleman received, in return affectionate greeting, a blow over the temples which was worth five hundred kisses. An uproar immediately commenced, which likely to end in some serious injury to the old man and his daughter. A number of ferocious faces gathered round them, uttering sounds harsh rancour and defiance, which Migil met with equal loudness and energy. Indeed, all that seemed to delay his fate, and hinder him from sharing in the prostration of his victim, was the conduct of Eily who, flinging herself in bare-armed beauty before her father, defended him for a time against the upraised weapons of his assailants. No one would incur the danger of harming, by an accidental blow, a creature, young, so beautiful, and so tionate.

They were at length rescued from this precarious condition by the interposition of two young men, in the dress of boat-men, who appeared to pocsess some influence with the crowd, and who used it for the advantage of the sufferers. Not satisfied with having brought safely out of all immedite danger, the taller of the two conducted them to their door, saying little on the way, and taking his leave as as they were once in perfect safety. All that Mihil could learn from his appearance was, that he was a gentleman, and young-perhaps more than nineteen years of age. The old man talked much and loudly in praise of his gallantry, Eily was altogether silent on the subject.

A few days after, Mihil O'Connor was at work upon the rope-walk, going slowly backward in the sunshine, with a little bundle of hemp between his knees, and singing "Maureen Thierna." A hunchbacked little fellow, in a boatman's dress. sharp city brogue, reminded the old rope-maker that he had done him a service a few evenings ago. Mihil professed his acknowledgments, and with true Irish warmth of heart. assured the little boatman that all he had in the world was at his service. The hunchback, however, only wanted a few ropes and blocks for his boat, and even for those he Neither did he seem anxious to sa tisfy the curiosity of old Mihil with respect to the name and quality of his companion; for he was inexorable in maintaining that he was a turfboat man from Seagh, who had come up to town with him to dispose of a cargo of fuel at Char-Mihil O'Connor referlotte's Quay. red him to his daughter for the ropes, about which, he said, she could bargain as well as himself, and he was unable to leave his work until the rope he had in hand should be finished. The little deformed, no displeased at this intelligence. way went to find Eily at the shop where he spent a longer time than Mihil thought necessary for his purpose.

(To be continued.)

Family ties are not severed Henven; and Jesus, in raising His Blessed Mother above the saints and angels, teaches us that filial piety is a virtue of eternity.

Kind looks, kind words, kind acts and warm handshakes - these are secondary means of grace when men are in trouble and are lightening their unseen troubles.

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Household Notes.

SALT.-Salt is such a common ar ticle in the household that of us do not sufficiently appreciate its high medicinal value. Many and various are the remedial uses which it may be put.

As a dentifice common salt may be relied on. By its judicious use the teeth are kept white, the gums hard and the breath sweet. When the gums are spongy the mouth should be washed out twice a day with salt and water.

Warm salt water held in mouth will sometimes banish tootache and at least make the affliction lighter, while it is both safe and easy to try.

Again, equal parts of alum and salt, or even salt alone, placed on a piece of cotton wool and inserted in the hollow of an aching tooth will often give relief when other means have failed.

allay neuralgic pains in the head and face take a small bag of flannel, fill with salt, heat thoroughly, and apply to the affected

Salt placed on the gum when a tooth has been extracted will prevent profuse bleeding at such

An excellent gargle for the throat is simple salt and water. Many se rious cases of throat affection might be cured by the use of this alone if only taken in time, as the needs

A flannel cloth wrung out of salt water is also an excellent remedy for simple sore throat.

Salt in tepid water is a handy emetic. As an antidote for poison silver nitrate or lunar caustic give salt and water freely.

A BIG PIE.-The largest pie ever baked in Brooklyn, and, it is lieved, in the country, was exhibited and eaten at the annual ball of the employees of a pie baking company of that borough last week in Sangerbund Hall. It was 7 feet long and 3 feet wide, with a depth 4 inches. It weighed 110 pounds, It took six men fifteen hours and half a ton of coal to bake it. A spe-cial plate on which it was baked was made of sheet steel at a cost of

The pie was made in sections, the component parts consisting of six pounds each of crangerries, peaches, pineapple, cocoanut, mince and plum besides twelve pounds of lemons. Two hundred eggs and fifty pounds of sugar were used. Promptly at 12 o'clock the knife was put into the pie by the chairman of the Floor Committee, and each of the guests was presented with a small portion.

HOUSE PLANTS. - If you wish your house plants of the ordinary other things being equal, can do holidays, Uncle? what the parieties to flourish during their inmore work, are more enduring, and questioned the boys. "Tell us about it; your stories are always good; do the disease. The grees Fahrenheit.

Keep them in your bay window, if you have one. If a little chink or cause of a very large proportion of crevice is left somewhere about the poverty, suffering, vice, crime, lumframe the ventilation will be good for both the flowers human plan's usually found shivering around the register.

Do not water your house plants oo profusely. When you pot them in the autumn mix some bits of roken earth nware and a generous sand with the soil to which you transplant them,

This will make a proper drainage stem around the roots. The water ill run off readily, yet the plants henselves will retain sufficient noisture. When the surface of the lotted soil begins to look dry the lowers need watering. This dryness loes not show each day by any

REST FOR CHILDREN .- " It's nistake," says a physician, "to let nunity. Laws for healthful living

operate as much under the pines and by the sea as in the city, but not many realize it. Mothers often complain to me that they bring their children back in the autumn thinner than when they went away. They may do that and still have stronger, but many times children are allowed to run too incessantly. It takes a strong child to thrive continuous exercise, and city children are not used to tramping up hill and down and over rough roads and fields. Make them stretch out under the trees or on the river bank an hour every day, and more if you can, and they'll gain by it."

CUTTING TRETH.

A Trying Time to Both Baby and Mother.

There is no time when baby quires more attention than during the teething period. At that time the little one is always cross and fretful, subject to stomach disorders and sometimes convulsions. mothers are absolutely worn out caring for qaby, and the whole household is in a condition of anxiety. This condition can be easily edied by the use of Baby's Own Tablets, which cool the sour little stomach, allay the inflammation of the gums and give the little one healthy, natural sleep. A mother's word can always be depended upon where the health of her little ones is concerned, and thousands of mothers praise this medicine. Mrs. R. L. Mc-Farlane, Bristol, Que., says:- "In my estimation, Baby's Own Tablets have no equal as a medicine for children. They are invaluable at the teething period, and I would not be without them as they keep my baby healthy and happy."

The Tablets relieve all the minor ailments of little ones; are guaranteed to contain no opiate or poison "soothing stuff," and may be given with absolute safety to a new born babe. Sold at 25 cents a box by all druggists, or sent post paid by writing direct to the Dr. Wil-Brockville. liams' Medicine Co., Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

Medical Manifesto Against Alcohol.

A striking manifesto has been a greed on by the British, German and American medical temperance societies and representative medical abstainers in France. It points out "alcohol is a poison, and ought not to be class?d foods," and that total abstainers, manifesto declares that the common use of alcoholic beverages is poverty, suffering, vice, crime, lunacy, disease, and death, not only in the case of those who take beverages, but in the case of others who are unavoidably associated with them. Experiments have demonstrate ed that even a small quantity of alcoholic liquor prevents perfect mental action and interferes with functions of the cells and tissue with the the body, impairing self-control by producing paralysis of the judgment and of the will, and having other markedly injurious effects. Drink, assert the doctors, threatens the de-termination of the race, accelerated by the alarming increase of drinking among women. By a general adoption of total abstinence they conduced that such an era of health, appiness, and prosperity would be augurated that many of the soial problems of the present age document has been signed by 300 British doctors, 8 Americans, 100 Germans, 40 Russians, 36 Swiss, 17 Austrians and Hungarians, 15 Swedes, 13 Danes, and 2 Dutchmen.

Our Boys And Girls.

ABOUT THE HOUSE FLY. - The common house fly is very rapid in its flight. Its wings make 800 beats a second, sending it through the air 25 feet, under ordinary circumstances, in that space of time When the insect is alarmed it has been found that it increases its rate of speed to over 150 feet per second. If it could continue such rap-id fight for a mile in a straight line it would cover that distance in exactly 33 seconds.

BE COURTEOUS .- If young peo ple, especially in small towns, would form "courtesy clubs" or graft this idea upon existing organizations, it would result in great advantage not only to the young people beronging the towns themselves.

We find a great many men and women side-tracked all along the pathways of life because they were not taught the value or good manners and of a fine, gracious courtesy in their youth. The result is that they have grown up hard and coarse and repulsive in manners, and have not been able to win favor or attract trade or business. In other words. bad manners and repulsive their ways have kept them back and handicapped their careers.

It is astonishing how fine manners and politeness in children develop into, ease and attractiveness in man hood and womanhood. Other things being equal the employee who is selected for advancement is the one with good manners, a fine, gracious demeanor, a good presence. qualities are the best kind of capital, even better than money.

Everywhere we see young men and largely because of their superior politeness. The fine mannered are want ed everywhere as superintendents, as salesmen, as traveling representatives, as clerks, as private secretaries or as credit men. In fact, agree able deportment is the one fine dispensable quality sought after everywhere.

There is nothing else which will so quickly open the door to opportunities, to society, to the hearts of all.

Courtesy is to business and society what oil is to machinery. makes things run smoothly, for it eliminates the jar and friction and the nerve-racking noise.

THIN ICE.-This queer weather reminds me of a Christmas rain we had years ago, when I was a sore trial to my mother, and I realize just how you feel about it." Uncle Bill to a group of boys gathered in his cosy living-room

These few days before Christmas were busy ones for the young people in Meadow Brook, but with it all the usual cheery atmosphere was absent. The cause of the lamentations Meadow Brook would have a green Christmas. What did that mean Why, no bob-sled parties, no skating on Seneca pond, no long country sleigh rides, where all are seated on straw, tucked under a ton of Buffalo robes: no snow and ice-that is what

a green Christmas meant. "But didn't it make up and freeze and snow some time during the holidays, Uncle? What did you do?"

"Yes, I'll tell you; but here, hand me my tobacco box-yes, that's the one. Well, as it ought to read a moral to you I'll tell the tale. You see, it was this same mild weather, and we boys had been counting on lots of outdoor sport during our work between Christmas and New Year's-that's all we got in my day -but, never mind, we were a sorr, lot. Christmas Eve it rained. To wards night the rain turned to white flakes, and Christmas morning Mea-Such rejoicing! We all met and had a regular hurrah for the weather. The cold kept right on, and soon the ice was forming on Seneca. We lads had our skates out for days, but each lad's father said, with thump on the table, by way of emphasis, that they would have no skating on the pond until the ice

skating on the pond until the ice had time to settle, and when it had they would let us know.

"Well, one day, two days, were added to our fast-going free time, and the ice had not been O. K. ed.

go and tell the fellows that the old men' were too slow, and that we might as well get a lick at the sheet. Getting tired? No? Well, I yelled 'New game!' got the fellows out and braced up. 'See here, fellows,' I said, putting on my most knowing air, 'this waiting is non-sense. All right for the girls, I own, but for the trusty men, pshaw! I've been to the sheet and I say things look fine to me. Clear a crystal, no cracks go and get your skates and we will initiate old Sen eca in this year's sport.'

"The lads who demurred were told that they were not necessary to the good time.

Well, once on the ice we went through all the stunts you do now, long jump's, figure eights, and all such things. Finally a gurgle began somewhere near shore and ran to somewhere near the middle of the pond. 'Ho!' said one brave lad, 'let's get off; we have had our sport and I am afraid of that gurgle.' In spite of the cries, 'Quitters!' 'Crawlers!' a few wen't ashore and off their steels.

foolhardy companions. 'One jump more, that is all.' Two of us jumped when Harry Davis-you all know Stiff Harry'-well, he was one the brave lads who took off his skates at the first sign of danger. I was about to jump when he saw the water ooze up, and came running out to warn me. Crack! went ice, and poor Harry was up to his neck in the freezing water. We all did our best to get him out. After being in nearly six minutes we got him to shore more dead than alive. Harry's mother was a widow. How could we bring him to her like this?

"'No, fellows,' I had enough man-liness to say, 'it's my fault; bring him to my mother's'. We did, and poor Harry was in until spring, one thing after another setting in until all had given up hope. But finally he pulled through and he was a you know him, stiff in all his joints, an invalid—a hero, yes, but at what cost! And I tell you now, lads I am the cause of that wretched

"But," said a thoughtful "Uncle, you have made up by being so good to him.

"Made up, my boy! That never an be made up. Learn the lesson well, and if you have snow, which hope you will, and ice, too, profit by your Uncle Bill's tale of thin ice. Wait until the 'slow old men' O. K. it."-Marie Gaul, in the Calumet,

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ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.
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Hall, corner Young and Ottaws
streets, at 8.80 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXLIARY, Division No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. 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. Barah Allen; recording secretary, Miss Rose Ward; financial secretary, Miss Emma Doyle, 68 Anderson street; treasurer, Mrs. Charlotte Bermingham; chaplain, Rev. Father McGrath.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1853, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.: 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green, Correspon-in Secretary, John Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY organized 1885.—Meets in ite hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, M. Casey; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connel; Secretary, W. Whitty. Thomas

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A BUSINESS POI issue we publish alm tirety the masterly a delivered by Mr. Joh M.P., in Edinblurgh. did review of the act Ireland, and we need ment to what the les tionalist party has s pressed. However, we the attention of our special characteristic It will be remarked to dar business address flights of rhetoric, no imagination, no appea timent or to the pas calm, dignified and tion of a very difficu It cannot be de

O'Rell was right whe "if you want to get heart you must reach pocket." The British is practical, and the business instinct in ates every other influe clearly that a transa pecuniary, or business he will sweep aside dice rather than negle vantage of the deal. ly the feeling, or sent Mr. Redmond appeals cries for justice, for past impositions, or address is a clear sta case from a commerci business standpoint. I it is to England's adpolitically and comme act such measures as elements in Ireland. required from the Br are proven to be a safe a judicious investment how the returns will a the form of pecuniary also of political freed Then he is careful to interests of the land without positive secur reduced to destitution forcement of the sales

and better feelings of he seeks to convince. Decidedly, if Ireland' not ameliorated, with near future, under con as exist to-day in the ena, it is vain to hope lifetime of any of us change in tha land. But we feel a gr ing confidence in the s ly, has been left under success in the land que soon as that paramo fairly and satisfacto And we may add that greater faith in the pe any measure of the kin must be established o

posed. There is a spir

unselfishness, of hones

evident throughout the

FAITHFUL TO THE We read, from time to the read, from time to the effect that vice to the effect that Canada should seek to selves more to the new get all they have imposed and land. We are tolk look at the United Stand the second general men, in that land, growing in every sense.