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Orne Witness

Vol. LIV., No. 12

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1904.

CATROLIC UNITY.

ALL CLASSES UNITE. - There

is ample justification for the remark

made by a speaker at the German

Catholic Congress just held in Ra-

tisbon that the Church does not suf-

fer in Germany as it is suffering in

France because the German Catholics

are well organized. The Catholic

Congresses are at once an exercise

and a proof of their organizing pow-

energy is stimulated. The Catholic

citizens of the town in which the

meetings are held are, as a rule,

eager to supply evidence that their zeal in the interest of religion is as

earnest as that of the people amongst

whom the Congress was held on other

occasions. Ratisbon has in this way

honorably distinguished itself. The

preparations were as near perfection

as possible, and the welcome given to

the delegates was exceedingly hearty

rejoicing, and the hospitality extend-

ed to the visitors was most generous.

gress strengthens the social bonds

between the different classes.

the spirit of fraternity.

. . .

join in the deliberations and also

hold their own meetings during Con-

gress week. At Ratisbon the work-

less than 300 Catholic associations

were represented on the occasion.
The Catholic delegates especially in-

terested in Catholic missions met in

the requirements and prospects of foreign missions. The Marian As-

sociation for the Protection of Girls

discussed the means of finding em-

are in need of work, The Cecilian

Association had under consideration

the recent "Motu Proprio" of the

Pope and decided upon certain alter-

League of the Cross and the Priests

Total Abstinence Association took

counsel together as to the further-

ance of the total abstinence move

ment, the necessity of which has of

late years been felt more and more

by German reformers. In fact, the

German Catholic Congress may fit-

tingly be described as an expression

of Catholic activity in every depart-

THE DISCUSSIONS and resolu

tions were largely directed to maintaining the position which the Ca-

tholic forces have won in the politi-

cal arena and to securing equality for them in the matter of public

rights. The success of the Centre

party in legislative action has excited admiration in many quarters.

In no small measure it is due to the

discussions which take place at the

tail of the Centre's policy is carefully

Catholic Songress. There every

ment of public life.

ployment for Catholic women

congress and exchanged views as t

no

ers made a demonstration and

excellent local influence.

In the first place, they have an

Catholic

PRICE FIVE CENTS

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

the "True Witness" from the pre-In retiring from the position we the

desire to offer the readers of old organ who have so staunchly supported us in our endeavor to continue the good work for another decade the sincere expression of our gratitude.

We wish the new proprietor every success in his undertaking. May the "True Witness" enjoy new life and prosper as it deserves to prosper during the decades that are to come to our sincere wish.

OUR SCHOOLS .- "Our pupils are increasing, but the number of our school buildings are not," remarked a well-known leader in Catholic educational ranks to a representative of the "True Witness" the other day, when discussing the lack of accommodation for the constantly increasing number of young applicants for admission to Catholic schools in this

IRELAND'S LEADER .- Preparations are now in progress for recep-tions to Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., and his colleagues, in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec, all of which will be held during the com-

THE SWAY OF THE CELT in the United States is becoming more prenounced as the years pass. In no manner has this been shown in such a marked degree as during the recent visits of the Irish envoys New York, Boston, Philadelphia and

EDUCATION .- "Keep the boys and girls at school as long as possible to afford them a training which will en-able them to lift themselves above the level of continual service in the lower positions of life," is the keynote of leading articles in the Catholic American press. Elsewhere in this issue we reproduce one of the articles for the benefit of our readers. It deserves more than the passing glance so characteristic of Catholics whose experience in the practical affairs of life should make them the staunchest supporters of

American exchange wisely remarks: "Il Catholic scucation is to be come a great, lasting and meritorious system, it will only be because Catholics give it a hearty support. is not right to hold aloof and wait until the parish school is an ideal in-Catholics must go in, stitution. generous contributions. hearty patronage and good report, make it what they desire it to be This should be the spirit of parents at the opening of the schools."

RESULTS OF INTEMPERANCE. -In passing the death sentence on an unfortunate man standing in dock of the Criminal Court of this city on Monday last, the presiding Judge said that the crime was the result of that terrible passion strong drink which numbered many victims. There was nothing to palliate the deed in such cases, and the murderer had to suffer the utmost penalty provided by the law.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE, —Bishop Sheehan, in an address before the

A NEW PROPRIETOR.—Ere this pupils and their parents in the issue reaches our subscribers the do-Christian Brothers' High School, issue reaches our suspension of Clonmel, said: Men thought the Irish language was dead and gone the free was dead and gone forever; it was not dead. The Irish sent management, which are period of language appealed not to any passion ten years, to other hands, will have or self-interest, not to any passing need, not to any mere superficial quality or characteristic of the people, but it appealed to the heart and soul of the Irish nation. awakened in the hearts of the Irish people something which was immortal in them-the love of their own land, the love of what was best and purest, when their land was a great nation. It carried them back the time when Irish orators stirred with Irish elequence, and Irish poets with their own peculiar sweetness, spoke of the greatness of their own land and appealed to all the feelings of the people. It leaped over centuries, and brought out from th fair storied past a wealth which they now saw being displayed pefore

LOCAL NOTES.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT. - At a and public men-of almost every type meeting of St. Bridget's Refuge including speakers of high ability Trustee's, held this week, the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. J. H. Semple was filled by the election of Mr. John Barry, one of the oldest parishioners of St. Patrick's parish. Mr. Barry has been associated with many important undertakings in our Irish parishes.

PILGRIMAGE TO CEMETERY .-The annual pilgrimage of all the city parishes to the Cote des Neiges cemetery will be held on October 30th.

WEDDING BELLS. -A very pretty wedding and one which awakened the much interest in the ranks of young members of St. Patrick's parish, took place on Wednesday morning. The contracting parties were Miss May Helen Gertrude Sexton, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Sexton, Montreal, and Mr. Patrick Charles McKenna. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Alyward, of London, Ont., assisted by the Rev. Martin Callaghan. The bride was given away by her brotherin-law, Mr. J. Hammans. Her brides maids were her sister, Miss Estelle Sexton, and Miss Gertrude. Agnew, and she was also attended by Catholic education. There is need little flower girls, her niece, Miss for more enthusiasm and co-opera-Marguerite Connolly, of Boston, and tion in regard to our schools on the Miss Muriel Gauthier. The grooms- atlons in their own programme. The were Dr. Tansey and Dr. Cleary The bride wore a gown of white crepe de chine over white taffeta with lace berthe and soft trimming of chiffon, veil and orange blossoms The bridesmaids were in white China silk dresses, with lace trimming, blue gindles and pale blue panne velvet hats with long chiffon ties, and they carried shaded pink roses. After the ceremony a reception was held by the bride's sisters, at 96 University street. Mr. and Mrs. McKenna have gone to New York and Philadelphia on their wedding trip. Both were the recipients of many beautiful presents from their large circle of friends.

> THE JUBILEE.-St. James Cathedral, Dorchester street, is the scene of many visitors during these the opening days of the jubilee in honor of the 50th anniversary of the pro mulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. During this week thousands of pupils of Catholic direction of the Nuns of various Or-ders, and the Brothers of the Chris-tian Schools.

ant part. Though the Catholic in the house besides the property of Church is, on the whole, flourishing throughout Germany, public life still any valuables in the desk of affords evidence of unfairness towards Catholics. They are not always treated with justice. The Centre party, however, backed by the Congress, has been gradually effecting contribution boxes, which had been the redress of grievances, and many disabilities have been removed. Again, in respect to labor questions, the Catholic Congress has been most serviceable. Not only have measures which are now the law of the land been outlined for the benefit of the working classes, but the toilers have received advice, instruction and encouragement in their agitations. What could be of more advantage to the workers than the language addressed to them at Ratisbon by Dr. Schadler? The Catholics of Germany, he told them, not only spected their rights as men and Chris tians, but considered it their duty to do what they could to protect them, and under the standard of the

Cross their cause would advance from

victory to victory.

POPE AND EMPEROR. -Both the There were, on every hand, signs of Pope and the Emperor sent good wishes to the Congress. The Holy Father's letter indicated very clearly In the next place, the Catholia Conthat he would be glad to see the Catholics of other countries organiz-A11 ing as the German Catholics have ranks and sections of Catholics were done. When, said His Holiness, the represented. The papal Nuncio at Catholics of the Fatherland met and Munich, the Dishop and Assistant Bishop of Ratisbon, the Archbishop took into consideration the interests of the Church in German lands, it of Munich, the Right Rev. Dr. Donwas a certainty that the assemblage nelly, Assistant Bishop, of Dublin, would face their work skilfully and and other prelates were present as recarry it through successfully. presentatives of the Hierarchy. There knowledge and care shown by the was quite a large attendance of nopromoters of the German Catholic bles, headed by the veteran Prince Congress in preparing for its pro-Charles zu Lowenstein and Count ceedings, and their tact and ability Droste-Bischering. Parliamentarians in conducting them, were well known They had not to look to foreign models. In their own brilliant Consuch as Dr. Schadler, Dr. Porsch and gresses they found ample guidance Dr. Esser, were strongly in evidence. Some time ago the idea conveyed in Students put in an appearance in the Holy Father's letter, that the results achieved by the German Catheir collegiate regalia, and of artisans and peasants there were thoutholic Congresses should stimulate sands. Thus in promoting the welthe Catholics of other countries to fare of the Church, prince and peaform a similar organization, was adsant, ecclesiastic and layman, were vocated in our columns. We urged confirmed in unity of purpose and in that a general meeting of the most representative Catholics in these islands would be of great advantage to the public, and to the Catholic PRACTICAL WORK. - But perbody, in particular. The events which have occurred since the proponaps the best feature of the German Catholic Congress is in its directly practical work Long since the Congress brought about what the sal was put forward have tended to strengthen our belief in the utility of American Catholics are striving forthe scheme. Difficulties would. doubt, arise in harmonizing within the federation of Catholic societies. Catholic organizations of all kinds the limits of a single programme the

BURGLARS ENTER CHURCH AND PRESBYTERY.

political aspirations of different classes of Catholics. But the Ger-

man Catholics encounter the same

difficulties, and the unity which pre

vails at their Congress is excellent

testimony to the success with which

they surmount them. - Catholic

Times, Liverpool.

district is reported in the local daily press this week. The facts are as fol- hood, may set up evils whose bane-

Burglars who broke into the Cote St. Paul Roman Catholic presbytery early yesterday morning, carried off \$200 worth of jewellery and about the same amount in cash, the personal property of Miss Diana Brisset, sister of the parish priest. They entered on the ground floor, through the front parler window, and after ransacking the rooms downstairs, including the study of Father Brisset, where all the drawers of his desk were forced open, the burglars went up into the apartment of Miss Bris set and stole the money and jewel

The robbery was conducted with so much deftness that no one awakened. Father Brisset, who re tired at midnight, and occupied room above the parlor, said he heard nothing. His sister and the, vicar were likewise unaware of the burglars noise between midnight and 5 o'clock examined in committee. Men who are both tactful and thoughtful give it the closest attention, and in this way serious mistakes are guarded against. In the struggle for equality the Congress has played an importin the morning, the time during which the robbery was committed, was a servant girk but the disturbance was so insignificant that it failed to arouse her suspicion, and she gave no alarm. Nothing was taken

Miss Brisset. Failing to discover priest, the burglars made their exit by the study door.

Through a window in the basement they entered the church. Three emptied the night before, were broken in vain. The thieves then went to the sacristy and examined a receptacle where sacred vessels are kept. These were respected, but a relic o St. Epedit and some small change destined to the choir boys were sto-

Father Brisset said last night that no sacrilege was committed. Everything in the church except the contribution boxes were seft intact He believed the burglars had carried away the relic, which was carefully wrapped up, under the impression that the parcel contained some money. The altar with all the cost ly decorations remained untouched and the furniture was undisturbed. Father Brisset said that on Monday he drew about \$300 from the bank on behalf of his sister. An ac count of \$125 was settled on the same day, and the balance was brought home. It was quite possi ble that the burglars might have been aware of the transaction at the time and then followed their clue.

The matter is now in the hands of detectives, who have made no arrests thus far.

Father Brisset believes that the burglars first entered the church and then decided to make a raid on the presbytery when no large sums

TIMELY REMARKS.

Affairs in France have evidently been drifting for many years. Candidates for political honors were, too many instances, men devoid of religious sentiments, and the electors on casting their votes did not sufficiently realize the danger of putting power in the hands of such persons. Moved by merely local issues blinded by personal interests, they failed to grasp the general bearing of the questions before them, and the while anti-clericalism was steaonly growing in strength and sending its roots deeper into the soil. To day it is not so easy to mend matters. With a party on the Treasury benches, unscrupulous in its methods at election times, the votes of a few years ago have silently, but none the less effectively set up an influence which the votes of to-day are unable to counteract. And hence the people view with sorrow the departure of so many religious, who are driven from the country, if not directly, at least remotely, by the votes of a nation now helpless stay the tide of deportation.

In the exercise of the franchise we should always remember that man's life is measured by years, while that of a nation is computed by centuries, and just as the term of man's natural life decides his condition for endless ages, so also the political non-'An occurrence rare in this city and chalance of the Catholic voter, spread over a few years of his manful effects may be felt throughout centuries of national existence. Whilst praying for the welfare of the dispersed religious, let us piously hope that their unfortunate condition may prove a salutary lesson to Catholics the world over. Especially is this necessary in our own Canada where problems may arise at any moment fraught with interest to the Catholic Church, problems whose only chance of a satisfactory solution lies with an electorate in which religion and politics, like justice and peace, "have met and kissed.'-P.P., in the Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

There is a unit of power in mmon Christianity that can bring capital and labor together. Chirst exemplified in His own person the union of both. Being God, the ow ner of all things. He was the great est capitalist of the universe; yet, the reputed son of a poor carpenter, He labored at the bench. -Archbishop Ryan.

POPE AND IRELAND.

The Holy Father has been pleased to address the following gracious letter to His Eminence Cardinal Logue:

To Our Beioved Son, Michael Logue, by the title of St. Mary of Peace, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church.

PIUS X. POPE. Our Beloved Son, Health and Apos-

tolic Benediction. Although not

many days since We have addressed to you a letter, in which We congratulated you on the dedication of St. Patrick's Temple, which has been most happily celebrated, it pleaseth Us, however, to write to you again for the purpose of giving more am-Our Venerable Brother Vincent. Bishop of Palestrina, whom We sent to Ireland as Our Legate a latere, to preside in Our name at the aforesaid dedication, on his return related so many and such signal things regarding the splendour of the celebration. the religion of the people, the kindness of you and of the other Bishops, and your united devotedness to Us. that his report filled Our mind with pleasure. We, therefore, in the first place, give thanks for the honor shown to the aforesaid Legate, which We regard as if it had been bestowed. upon Ourselves, whose person he represented. Then We likewise congratulate with you on that constancy and ardour of faith which Our same Venerable Brother Vincent saw manifested among you, by so many proofs, and admired so much during his whole stay in your midst. For not only did he visit churches, every stage of its progress, abd bestow, in Our name, a blessing the multitudes by which they were so closely thronged, but he beheld schools for the education of youth, hospitals for the solace of the sick, and divers associations devoted to every kind of religious and charitable works, thus everywhere witnessing the active industry of the Irish in promoting the welfare of religion. To your endeavors, Our dearly Beloved Son, and to those of the other Bishops, We freely attribute the credit of this consoling state of things, desiring from Our heart that God may daily grant more ample fruits to your efforts. Which that He may vouchsafe according to Our wishes, and that you may be encouraged by the testimony of Our benevoience, We most lovingly, in the Lord, impart the Apostolic blessing to you, to the other Bishops, and to the clergy and people of Ireland.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the XXVIII day of August, in the year MDCCCCIV; the second of Our Pontificate.

PIUS X., POPE Concordat cum Originali.

MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE.

LARGE DONATIONS.

The merchant princes of Canada are giving their money g McGill University of this city leading non-Catholic educational institution of this Dominion.

Two magnificent donations, forming the sum of \$100,000 were announced this week; one of \$75,000 from Lord Strathcona, and another of \$25,000 from Sir William Macdonald.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Nine persons killed and nineteen others injured was the result of , an alectric car striking a fifty pound box of dynamite that had fallen off an express waggon, at Melrose, Mass., on Wednesday last.

MARRIED.

SHERIDAN-WEHR. - At Notre Dame de Stanbridge, on the September, by the Rev. Father Lawrence, Mr. Albert Sheridan, of St. Sebastian, to Maggie, eldest daugh-

RANDOM NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

bultured and patriotic leader, Mr. John E. Redmond, and his leagues, Captain A. J. C. Donelan, Patrick O'Brien and Conor O'Kelly have been the recipients of receptions in Philadelphia and New York as was not surpassed in the days when Parnell was the idol of the More than 25,000 people listened to the speeches of the visitors at the open air demonstration held in their honor in Philadelphia. Mr. mond and his party were entertained to luncheon by Archbishop Ryan during their stay in the city The contributions towards the cause were many and amounted to thous-

demonstration in Boston, which took place at the Boston Theatre, was of the most enthusiastic character, and the best evidence of this fact was that \$8000 was subscribed during fts progress. The ringing speech of the chairman, Collins, in introducing Mr. Redmond, is well worthy of reproduction, as it is characteristic men of the race whose sincerity and fearlessness have made it possible for the cause to prosper despite the mest bitter opposition. After referring to his past association with various Irish movements. His Worship said :

It is a great satisfaction to be long to a race of men and women, too, who have declined in all these 700 checkered years to be anything except what God Almighty made them-Irish of the Irish-who have declined to be broken to a mold made by men of another race. And they will decline to the end of time: for if anything is surely written, it that the people inhabiting the island ! to-day are as intensely Irish as when the very first hostile foot landed upon their soil.

"The growth of mankind, the true genius of all the races is best promoted by permitting the design of God in the framing of different races to work itself out and not to allow man for his own selfish purposes to break all mankind to a common mold.

"It is worth while to have born in Ireland, as I was, to find that at home and abroad, wherever the tocsin of liberty sounded, Trish race has been on the right side. Not liberty merely for themselves, but liberty for every son Adam on God's green earth. And their persistence, their faith, their sacrifice and that spirit that would never surrender a principle has borne its fruit and as I say, the dawn has passed and the sun is rising, and we are here to-night to say another word of encouragement the people who still inhabit the island.

must also reflect that the depopulation of Ireland has been alarmingly rapid until very recently. Though the bones and ashes of all my ancestors, save one, rest in Irish earth, I still could not feel a sympathy with the land merely if it was an Ireland without the Irish. I do not want to contemplate an Ireland peopled with beef and men imported. I want the Irish for Ireland as well as Ireland for the Irish, and my prayer to-night above all, except to help the good cause along that we are here to further-my prayer to-night is that not a single young man or woman for the present shall be lured from Ireland. Let them stay and re-peo- arouse enthusiasm for that moveland for the Irish and the Irish for Ireland.

"It seems rather harsh, and it may to a certain extent seem presumptu ous and selfish for an Irish emigrant to express this sentiment, but when this emigrant came to this land the population of Ireland was nearly double what it is to-day. The time has come when Ireland can afford to lose no more of her sons and daugh ters. Let them stay at home build up and regenerate Ireland, which every son and daughter of Ireland on the earth's surface will be as proud as we are of the great history that the race has written.

Mr. Redmond's effort was a magnificent one. In eloquent words sketched the trying days of the past quarter of a century and the achievement of the parliamentary The right of the franchise, home for Ireland's laborers, county cils and land acts, were some of the victories won by the little band of Ireland's representatives in the British House of Commons.

ELECTIONS IN IRELAND. - In

THE IRISH ENVOYS .- Ireland's vention of the United Irish League of America, Mr. John Redmond, col- P., explained the urgent necessity that there was to have ample means to conduct an electoral campaign. He

> "We hold 85 out of 108 Irish seats \$5 Irish Nationalists are elected. In Ireland the whole cost of au election is thrown upon the candidate. The State bears none of it. All the Sheriff's expenses, the penses of booths, expenses of verything connected with the election is paid by the candidates. The State does not contribute one penny. 85 seats will, very probably in most cases be contested. Not that enemies will have any hope of winning the seats, but because, if they think we have not got a sufficient campaign fund, they will think that easiest way to knock us down the ' will be to contest every seat, ther they have a hope of winning or not, on the off chance that they will be able to exhaust Suppose that only half of seats are contested, at the lowest possible computation it will cost u about two thousand dollars a seat. and even for the seats that are not contested our men cannot be return ed even unopposed with no other candidate, without paying a very considerable sum, amounting to at least a couple of hundred dollars, to the sheriffs for all sorts of ridiculous expenses."

> TO GO TO ROME, -One of piggest pilgrimages organized many years will leave New York for Rome early in November. It will be headed by Bishop McDonnell of the diocese of Brooklyn, and it is intended that the pilgrims will arrive in Rome on the eve of the golden juhilee celebration of the Immaculate Conception. Nearly all the pastors of the Brooklyn diocese will accom pany their Bishop, and it is said that scores of the laity have already signified their intention of taking part in the pilgrimage.

ABOUT OFFICE-BEARERS. -Mr. John O'Callaghan, Boston, the National Secretary of the United Irish League of America, in his report of the workings of the League, touched upon a feature which is characteristic of nearly all organizations, and one that in many instances has sounded the death knell of useful associations. He said - "I am emptatically of opinion that in the selection of the new national committee only such people should be chosen for that position as declare their willingness to work energetically in this cause. Onesixth of the membership of the na tional committee elected at the Boston convention two years ago has never once to this date responded to an official communication addressed to them. A continuation of work of the United Irish League under these conditions would not only be practically impossible, but would be to a great extent an imposition on the other members of the committee. In the selection of the mer who are to be charged with the con ducting of this organization for the next two years, considerations more important than those of mere per sonal friendship or a desire to honor any particular person should come first. Men who will not work them selves in the movement can never ment among others,"

. . . INTEMPERANCE-A jurist. priest have entered into an arrange ment for the reformation of men cor victed of drunkenness at Des Moine Ia. Under the Iowa law a drunkard can be sentenced to the workhouse but Judge Mathis has adopted plan of suspending the sentence the cases of prisoners who go before Rev. Father Nugent and take oath of abstinence. The results of the experiment so far have been sa tisfactory to the representatives both state and church.

A NON-CATHOLIC GIFT. - St Joseph's Hospital, Waverly, which was recently dedicated placed in charge of the Sisters Mercy, was formerly the residence a wealthy non-Catholic philanthrop ist, Abraham Slimmer, who donated it to the city for hospital purpo on condition that it is placed charge of a Catholic Sisterhood, Th donation is estimated at \$30,000. Ar additional \$16,000 for a wing was ELECTIONS IN IRELAND. — In collected among the citizens by making his appeal at the recent con-

Mary's Church. All the most pr citizens of Waverly took part in the dedication ceremonies.

A WONDERFUL CURE has just been reported from the liftle Welsh been reported from the little weish town of Holywell. The patient is James Plunkett, a builder's laborer of Manchester, who became almost a helpless cripple after falling from a scaffolding twelve months ago last December. He was treated at the Ancoats Hospital without succe Finally he made a pilgrimage to St. Winifred's Well, Holywell, with his crutches and his right leg five inches shorter than his left. He was dipped in the well and given a course of baths, and was soon able to discard his crutches which are now to seen in the crypt of the well. injured leg began to resume its proper shape and he was enabled to place it on the ground. At present Plunkett is still an inmate of the hospice on the hill above the well. only just the suspicion of a limp. He has been home, and the change his condition created excitement in the district of Oldham road, where he lives.

A PRIEST'S FUNERAL .- The Catholic Press of Sydney, Australia, says:

"The funeral of the late Very Rev. Father Le Rennetel was probably one of the largest seen in Sydney that of Archbishop Polding in 1877. It is estimated that over 40,000 peo ple took part in the last obsequies The Catholic Church has not only lost a priest; the whole city has lost a friend. Among those who wept unashamed in the open streets as the coffin passed to the grave were men and women of all denominations among those who stood with bowed heads and sorrowful faces as the Cardinal pronounced the last absolutions in the parish church were representatives of every department of commercial, political and official life. The bells of churches outside the Catholic fold joined their melancholy tolling to the muffled peals of Mary's Cathedral. Pathetic indeed were the scenes in the church and at the graveside. It was a grief too sacred to be described. Whilst the Requiem was chanted the great choir of ecclesiastics were surrounded by hundreds of tear-stained faces. When the remains of the parish priest were carried out of his old church forever strong men cried like children. At the grave, when the whispers of the waves mingled with the prayers of the priests, and the coffin disappeared into the earth, a great sob went up from the enormous gathering. It was all pitiably sad, sweet as well, when we reflect that it was all a tribute to the worth of the big-hearted French missionary for twenty-five years had made the peace and welfare of his people all who came to him for help comfort, his unending care."

. . . WAR AND MISSIONS. -"T. Croix." a daily newspaper published in Paris, France, says that should the Japanese conquer in the was with Russia the yellow pagans would regard Catholic missionaries corn, and hold the religion they they teach in such contempt that as to its truth. On the other hand the writer predicts that if the Japanese are defeated they will regard the missionaries and their religion with a hatred that may result in a gene

EDUCATION. - The gilded ceit of this age is without parallel, savs the Catholic Union and Times, Buffalo. It prevades, with noxiou influence, all the great walks of fife the press, the pulpit, the stage; wea ving its shining web especially roun the time-honored profession of medi cine, and the numberless fields nercantile pursuits.

But no where is this hollow tension attended with more baneful results than in the education of ou youth, especially in these United This is not, we are proun to say, owing to any defect in our educational institutions, many which are wisely governed, and presented by learned and efficient fa culties; put rather to the thoughtless ness of parents, in imagining that very few years are sufficient mental culture is something to quickly picked up, e'en as wealth is es suddenly acquired, through some freak of fortune; and that leav ing their children at college, once old enough to mingle in the great strife of the world, and ing of precious time.

This is especially the case with pa

rents, who, through the force of cumstances, have, themselves

everything in the sh time,—classics, mathematics, music with all the ologies and onomies, in vented or discovered since the fla whose pronunciation alone, vecause even Goldsmith's schoolm to stare in wonder. The youthful fancy, especially of the talented, is. likewise, easily dazzled by this powerful array of high-sounding titles, and little dreaming of the difficulties that ere long will loom up before the perplexed mind, is but too apt to stimulate the morbid cravings of the parent. The result of all this may be easily

foreseen: too much is undertaken once; a sort of mushroom growth not healthy, is forced; no time mastication is allowed, much less for digestion; there is cramming ad nau seam, till, at the close of a few year spent in this feverish excitement, the youth is recalled from school, edu cated in name only; wordy smatter ings "of learned length and thundering sound" on the lips, but no solidity in the mind: pretending everything, yet knowing but little- and even that little doomed to an untimely oblivion, amid the gay young life on which he is about to enter. It is vain for parents to imagin that that thorough education which they so laudably covet for offspring, can be acquired without time, and unless this time be afford ed, no matter how gifted or ambitious the vouth may be, he may well at the very outset and lighten his burden; his efforts must necessarily prove futile: grasp ing at all, he will not have hold on any-his labors will have been without recompense, his sacrifices without reward.

THE OLD STORY. -A corresponent to the Catholic American press points out the inclination of non Catholics to believe all kinds stories about the Church. He says:

"Only a short time ago a mission ary was here from somewhere in South America. He needed money and delivered a lecture on the Ca tholic Church in South American countries. The lecture was a finan cial success. To the credit of the can be said that their sermons usually free from any unfriendly alusions to the Catholic Church. It is always the missionaries from distant countries who have these marvellous distance of the country from which they hail the more marvellous the

"One missionary who lectured her told how in the town where he had lived the Mexican priest had gathered together 10,000 Bibles and burnt them in the public square. A tholic, who happened to be at the meeting with a lady, asked him the name of the priest, but he could not tell. He then asked him the nam of the town and ne would not tell.'

Men in official life, he says, are generally of a broader guage. Some time ago the attention of the postoffice authorities was called to vile sheet published in the South nd filled with the lowest abuse the Catholic Sisters. The Knights of Columbus of Washington took the case in hand and had the paper excluded from the mails. The matter was then referred to the Department of Justice as to whether the editor could be prosecuted for sending ob scene literature through the mails.

NOW INDEPENDENT .- The runors now in circulation in the press friendly to the Irish cause in regard to Mr. William O'Brien's attitude are British Parliament as an unpledged and independent member. What this action on the part of such a stal wart supporter of the Irish caus may mean only time alone will re-

NUNS APPRECIATED .- The po gans of India seem able to appreciat the noble work of Catholic nuns Some time ago the "Catholic aminer" of Bombay stated that the government threatened to secularize the Chandernagore Hospital on gust 1. Now, says the latest "When it aminer' at hand: mown that the 'Comite de Bienfai sance' were taking steps to expel from the hospital, founded by the genero sity of the inhabitants, the devoted Sisters, who for the last twenty years had taken care of the poor pa lents to the great satisfaction all, protests were raised from ides. To give practical shape this expression of opinion, a petition asking to keep the good no heis post was circulated in the tive quarter, and was covered in a lew days with more than 2000 sign tures of non-Christians.

remain at their post to continu their mission of charity." Catholi France turns out her gans of India petition theirs to re main. Strange !

Late this month, or early in October, the Marian Exposition will be open This bids fair to be one of the mos interesting features of the Jubilee of the Immaculate Conception. France, Germany, Spain and Belgium will be especially well represented. has already sent a reproduction of the celebrated Madonna, which stands on the walls of the city, and Innsbruck has forwarded an excellent copy of the wooden images of the thirteenth century.

Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli and Mgr, de Waal have both promised to end many interesting pictures and objects of Marian devotion.

In Rome itself a special collection of pictures, statute and various works of art is being gathered to gether from churches and private

The Exposition will probably 60 open throughout the great part of the year 1905.

CATHOLIC ENDEAVOR -In Chicago the Sisters of the Good Shepherd are about to begin the erection of a new institution to cost \$350,

FOR GAELIC TEACHERS. - A training college for Gaelic teachers has been opened at Ballingeary, not far from St. Finbar's ancient shrine of Gougane Barra in Cork. The reason of the choice of this spot is that the ancient language is still living here and pure; the old songs sung and stories told. Here still abide the quaint traditions and the games of the Gael. Irish will be the only speech heard in this college. Its principal is Mr. Diarmuid Foley.

A CARDINAL'S VISIT. - For the first time in the history of Young Italy, says the Messenger Magazine a Cardinal paid an official visit a government establishment. Cardinal-Vicar of Rome made a canonical visitation of the chapel of the government military hospital on the Celian. He was received in state by all the medical and military staff, and subsequently visited the wards and spoke to the invalids.

WHY BUILD CHURCHES?

Blessed hope ! What is it that will beget thee and hold thee in the souls of men? I will answer-religion,

The things of earth the fairest and the best, do not satisfy the soul. However plentiful they are given, they leave unfilled vast voids in the human heart; they, last but a day; they are never offered apart from some ill, some pain; and, such they are, the multitudes never grasp them—the multitudes are left ever thirsting, ever hungering. Illusions they are the things of earth. Only by constant conjuring of shadows to blind and deceive is earth ble hold men upon its surface, and stir them into a hectic flush of effort and of life.

An Omnipotent Father, above u bidding us toil and suffer for His sake and for, the sake of eternal righteousness, and holding out, as reward of victorious struggle, supreme bliss of the skies; this it is that begets in man's soul unconquer able hope, and gives to human life a purpose and meaning. Heaven aw ing us-what matters the emptines of the things of earth? What mat ters poverty or suffering? Heaven awaiting us, where are the terrors of death itself? Heaven awaiting us. it is easy to wrestle with temptation it is easy to put forth effort to live and to make life profitable, whether to one's self or to others. Heave awaiting us, pain is changed pleasure and darkness into light. The oreshadow of heaven robes even earth with the glory of eternity's light.

be brought down to men; that hope remain upon earth.—Extract from an ddress by Archbishop Ireland, In the | Sioux City, Sept. 8.

IN TEACHING.

His Lordship spoke in part as fol-

He had been at school for over forty years; in fact, nearly the whole of his life had been spent in the thing profession. Looking back on that period, -now that he had been turned out of the profession-he ould not help remarking what wonderful changes had come about, both in the methods of working and the apparatus employed. He asked himoff whether all these great changes were for the better; whether they had not lost something; and what vantages did they enjoy under present system. Two things occurred to him- whe-

ther we had not gone too far in the

opposite direction; or, whether they

vere not running after fads. Lordship then dealt with his speech nder three heads, namely, the cultivation of memory, the school litera-ture, and the pronunciation of the English language. With regard to nemory, he showed that in earlier days the student had to work hard with his memory. It was an advantage to the student in after life, because by continually exercising the nemory in early days it became suis tle, elastic and tenacious. contrary, it became flasby. In dern day teaching His Lordship contended that the training of the menory was entirely lost sight much to general disadvantage. With regard to the books-the literature provided nowadays-His Lordship thought they, too, were made too easy both for the pupil and teacher. Notwithstanding the fact that the old system-how repulsivelooking the books were some might say-is replaced by an easier system. beautiful books, splendid print, ing and binding, careful editing, he thought due regard was not paid to what the pupil should seriously take Everything was made too easy, and the result sons were only skipped over, and the mind was given very little to do Everything nowadays was provided, In former days the pupil had to find out details for himself or herself. All this certainly was to the advantage of the pupil. The mechanism of to-

day was killing originality.

Referring to examinations, Bishop

Casartelli said he saw the rise of

these competitions. They had now gone through the mill, and they had good points, he admitted. In the secondary schools there was still too much "paper work," while examinations in other countries were mostly oral. Whilst great improvements vere taking place in every direction in our primary schools, his Lordship thought the children were not sufficiently practised in the pronunciation of their language. They certainly ought to take this urgent matter in hand for the future. One thing that gave him hope was that their future tea chers will all have to pass through secondary schools, and have the benefit of a unified system of education, as in Germany. The pupil teachers' centres at present established were certainly excellent places where their future teachers would receive that li beral education which would more fit them to form and cultivate the minds of those children who would be entrusted to their care hereafter. One thing must be borne in the minds of all engaged in education, and that was that a teacher's personality-his importance than any method yet practised. The relationship of teacher to a child is remembered by the latter, and cherished oftentimes through the remaining years of life. When one looks back on one's own life, did they not feel the influence of their teacher's character? It was a

sort of secret relationship, therefore, those engaged in teaching should be qualified, should be possessed of those high, ennobling cha cteristics, personal conduct, that they might impart to those entrusted to their care qualities cellent in mind and thought. It mattered not how excellent their pooks were, nothing would ever supercede the living voice that is the instrument of education. They might give excellent books, the most perfect a paratus, beautiful schools, pictures, adorn their school with cimens, but in the long run the whole education of that child will dep upon their own voice. Their more character, earnestness, hard wor dustry and enthusiasm should be distinguishing features of

THE FIVE DAYS' which ended in the occur Lia-Yang by the combination under Marshall Oyama w and barren victory for J and night General Oku hu infantry against the 'F guard, only to see them back in shattered fragmen beaps of dead to mark th stands of that fron wall Kuropatkin relied for sage The following graphic the battle is from the re the special correspon New York Times:

SATURDAY, SEPTE

A Fierce

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ready for the fina the main force of which to be at Lia-Yang. THE JAPANESE PLA vious strategy was for (to strike the Russian com north of Liao-Yang while

On August 20 the Jar

maining divisions attacked Immediately the outpos touch four miles north of Gen. Oku was opposed b rear guard sent to delay force delayed the advance its efforts being aided by ther, which made the roa

rible condition. On Aug. 20 the headqu ed, while the advance gu Russian front.

The 30th opened threat found the Japanese ar under cover of the crops ven hills which the Russ

OVER CONFIDENCE evident from the outset Oku's recent successes him to despise the stay the enemy, for, without adequate protection, he infantry down to the listanding crops which he under the Russians' p sickles.

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had remained masked. The Russian tactics a were a revelation for w

Oku had to pay dearly. As the Russian guns o nese batteries stationed front began to shell the looked likely to be gun p the shelling that day h on the defenders' fire bey ing its intensity.

RUSHED TO SLAUGE ter an artillery fire last which must have been to the attack than the divisional commanders to press the infantry forv The movement was p heavy artillery fire, in w panese had 160 field gu howitzers engaged. Age Russians returned a uni probably forty-eight fiel

which the fire was indir The result of this infar was abortive. Gallantly infantrymen responded i twelve, their formation

inferno prepared for the The leading battalion Fourth and Sixth Divis the approaches to the re but a sheet of lead from village at the base of and from supporting tre them back, and they wer themselves into the soft

fringe of the standing c The Third Division, lant Thirty-fourth Regir made a similar attempt centre, but the result v harrowing slaughter.

. . . SECOND ATTACK P On the Russian left the of the Third Division a Division had made be though even this was li sidering the disparity of forces, the laurels rested

But the Japanese art sels persistency, and in failure of the first at was ordered to begin at following morning.

The cold, gray morn another scene of slaugh Russian right, as the de nother sce

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A Fierce Battle Between Russians and Japanese.

which ended in the occupation of Liz-Yang by the combined armies under Marshall Oyama was a costly and barren victory for Japan. Day and night General Oku hurled masses of infantry against the Russian rear guard, only to see them sent reeling ack in shattered fragments, leaving beaps of dead to mark the successive stands of that fron wall upon which Kuropatkin relied for salety.

The following graphic account of the battle is from the report cabled by the special correspondent of the New York Times:

On August 20 the Japanese army was ready for the final operation against the Russian concentration, the main force of which was believed to be at Lia-Yang.

THE JAPANESE PLAN.-The ob vious strategy was for Gen. Kuroki to strike the Russian communications north of Liao-Yang while the remaining divisions attacked from the south.

Immediately the outposts came into touch four miles north of Hai-Cheng. force delayed the advance three days, its efforts being aided by the weather, which made the roads in a terrible condition.

On Aug. 20 the headquarters halt- in statu quo. ed, while the advance guard felt the Russian front.

The 30th opened threateningly, and found the Japanese army deployed under cover of the crops, facing ven hills which the Russians held,

OVER CONFIDENCE.- It wa evident from the outset that Gen. Oku's recent successes had caused him to despise the staying power of the enemy, for, without waiting for adequate protection, he pushed his infantry down to the limit of the standing crops which had not come under the Russians' precautionary

The Russians, from rocky eminences, could get occasional glimpses of the snake-like infantry columns, and they opened an accurate shrapnel fire from four gun positions, which throughout the two days' fighting had remained masked.

The Russian tactics at Liao-Yang were a revelation for which General

Oku had to pay dearly. As the Russian guns opened, Japa nese batteries stationed along the front began to shell the crests which looked likely to be gun positions, but the shelling that day had no effect on the defenders' fire beyond increasing its intensity.

RUSHED TO SLAUGHTER. - A!ter an artillery fire lasting all day, which must have been more serious to the attack than the defence. the divisional commanders were ordered to press the infantry forward at dusk. The movement was prepared by heavy artillery fire, in which the Japanese had 160 field guns and sixty howitzers engaged. Against this the columns, single file, shoulder Russians returned a united fire from | shoulder, lying down. probably forty-eight field guns, from which the fire was indirect.

The result of this infantry advance was abortive. Gallantly the little prepared for them.

The leading battalions of the Fourth and Sixth Divisions essayed the approaches to the rock eminence, but a sheet of lead from a loop-holed village at the base of the eminence and from supporting trenches swept them back, and they were fain to dig themselves into the soft mud on the fringe of the standing corn.

Third Division, with the gallant Thirty-fourth Regiment leading, made a similar attempt near centre, but the result was the same harrowing slaughter.

SECOND ATTACK REPULSED .-On the Russian left the right brigade of the Third Division and the Fifth Division had made better progress, though even this was little, and considering the disparity of the rival forces, the laurels rested with the

But the Japanese art of war cour sels persistency, and in spite of the failure of the first attack another was ordered to begin at 2 o'clock the

another scene of slaughter on the Russian right, as the defenders again hurled the attack back. Emilading

THE FIVE DAYS' FIGHTING fire on every salient swept each rush away before the men could even lay hands on the entanglements.

The Fifth Division had more sucess against the Russian left. The position here was composed of a brush-covered hog's back, sloping to the east, defended by a tripple line of trenches, with the glacis protected by ten feet entanglements covering a oneycomb of pits containing sprkes at the bottoms

The lower feature of this hill was a salient, but the upper works were flanked by a conical hill in front, which acted as a bastion, and was cunningly intrenched.

In the semi-darkness of the morning the Forty-first Regiment carried this under feature after losing 75 out of 100 pioneers, who hacked their way through the entanglements with axes. The men, rushing through the gap, overpowered the sentries in the trenches before the support sleeping in the splinter-proofs behind could reinforce them, but day-break brought a tragedy of a kind which is common in modern war.

Shell fire, believed to be from Ja panese guns, drove this gallant Gen. Oku was opposed by a Russian storming party from its hold, filling rear guard sent to delay him. This the Russian trenches with Japanese

> Thus at the hour of sunrise positions of the defence and the attack on this front were practically

> PLAN FAILED. -All the preceding day I had heard the sound of the Tenth Division's guns and a more muffled booming to the north-east which, I conjectured, came from Kuroki's guns, but it would seem certain that Gen. Kuropatkin had concentrated his main force previously in an endeavor to crush Gen. Kuroki and that thereby the main feature of the Japanese strategical plan had failed.

> Anyway, as far as we could judge neither the Tenth Division nor Gen Kuroki had made any perceptible progress in the five days' fighting, and we know that after the second day the Russians had only held Gen Oku and Gen. Nodzu with a rear guard.

On the 31st the weather was fine and the energy of this southern attack all the morning was concentrat ed in artillery fire on the bushy hill that had been won and lost.

RUSSIAN POSITION. - At ten o'clock we could see the Fifth Division moving against the Russian left. The slow, creeping work this division had enabled it to approach within nearer range of the enemy, and its little hand howitzers. which weapons accompany every in fantry brigade, were now brought up

to support the firing line. They massed against the rocky excrescences, which gave cover from the Russian artillery fire, until the preparations seemed complete. Then they extended down the inner and outer slope of the ridge in company

At 11.45 the advanced lines broke into groups of twelve and began series of rushes, according to usual method of Japanese infantry infantrymen responded in groups of attack. After making a short rush twelve, their formation for such an the men he down. They do not attack, and pressed up towards the fire their rifles, support coming from the supports in the rear. In this case the firing line was thrown out along the actual crest which divided the two attacking lines. #

> LIKE A VOLCANO.-There is moment's intense excitement, while the summit of the Russian position is like a miniature Mont Pelee eruption, owing to the bursting dozens of shimose shells. The head o the assault is in a gap in the en tanglements. The artillery is supporting the assault.

Three or four ground mines ex plode in the midst of the leading assaulting groups. Then, as the smoke clears, black-conted Russians are seen leaving the position.

In a moment the Japanese are in and the whole of the lines in support on the crest are firing down the slope into the retreating Russians.

But one swallow does not make a ummer. Although the under feature of the bushy hill was carried, the rest of the assault failed mes-ably. To Japanese could live within 500 yards of the bastion hill, and though the Japanese groups were so numerous that I can liken them only to swarming bees, it was only to be swept backward into cover again,

leaving behind the heavy price of

their valor.

The handful of men who seized the hill were able to hold it, but hill were able to hold it, but they could not advance an inch, and thus the afternoon wore on.

All along the line no movement could be traced except the moving nearer of some few Japanese batteries. The artflery duel, however, continued unabated.

Along the fringe of the Japanese front individual infantrymen crept forward and dug themselves in wher mounds or water courses made it pos sible to escape the searching fire of the Russian rifles, while all the time the Russian shrapnel was causing hundreds of casualties in the flats.

SENDS MEN TO SLAUGHTER .-But Gen. Oku was growing desperate From the position of the Fifth Division it was evident that the Tenth Division and General Kuroki were making no headway, so Gen. Oku determined upon a third general assault that night.

Just think of it, the third in twenty-four hours! But all day he had been moving his reserves up into the firing line. At 7 o'clock the whole strength of the Japanese artillery began a rapid fire, in preparation of the whole position, taking it in sections. This continued an hour, and afterward, for the third time, the infantry were hurled against the posi-

In general the assault was a repetition of all the previous assaults, except in one portion of the line. For the rest, there was gruesome evidence the following morning to show how like hares in snares the heroic infantry had struggled into the barded-wire entanglements to die: how. blundering in the darkness, sections had thrown themselves down thirty yards from the flaring line of muzzle whose flashes marked the goal they were never to win.

But the first battalion of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, which for fortyeight hours had been lying in the scrub at the foot of the green glacis, of the centre hill, broke the rough abbatis and entanglements, and, in spite of a flanking fire which swept away group after group, had enough endurance to reach the first trench.

What happened there none know but in the morning, when we viewed the positions, Russians and Japaese were lying intermingled waist deep in the ditch, while from parapet to the entanglement, perhaps 150 yards, a thick trail of prostrate khaki told a tale no pen can des

Everywhere again the assault had failed.

The divisional telephones told headquarters the desperate news, but the Japanese infantry are not to know failure. The laconic reply was:

"Reinforce and assault again fore daybreak."

RUSSIANS RETREAT .- But the curtain had already fallen on the act of the drama. Whether shaken by the repeated attacks, fear ful for the left flank, or finding that Gen. Kuroki could be held with difficulty from his communications, Gen Kuropatkin, who was present in per son, countenanced a general with drawal from the position about midnight.

So the Japanese occupied the whole works in the morning up to the second position without striking another blow, while the Russians fell back to their third line, leaving sever prisoners entombed in a trench Japanese hands.

These, with the position and a portion of the Russian dead, were the net results of this negative victory, which, at the lowest compution, ca not have cost much less than 10,000 casualties.

Gen. Kuropatkin was beaten, but not routed by any means, in spite of the Japanese official report that the Russians had fled panic stricken from the field.

When the position was found to be evacuated, it was thought that the Japanese army would march into Liae-Yang immediately, but this was not so. There were to be forty-eight hours' more of sanguinary struggle before Gen. Kuropatkin withdrew -a struggle which cost the Japanes more casualties than they suffered during the capture of the first posi-

RUSSIAN REAR GUARD - Th general impression on the morning of Sept. 1 was that we had only advance to occupy Liao-Yang, but when General Oku's infantry began to feel the town they found that enemy by no means intended to abandon it without a struggle.

As the infantry began to advan artillery opened fire from three posi-tions in front of the town, and by nine o'clock it was realized that the two forces had settled down to ano-ther stubborn battle.

uring the day was slow. The Fifth Division, part of General Nodzu's command, made better progress.

Trains had been seen leaving day, and again the rear guard, having completed its duty, retired.

Gen. Oku again ordered one of those terrific artillery preparations which precede a Japanese infantry ssault. It seemed that everything before it must be annihilated and that nothing could live.

Just as the fire reached its zenith all along the line, the three Russian artillery positions burst into answering flame, and the Japanese were surrounded with bursts of rapid shrapnel fire. The Russians were not done with yet.

That night the attaches were

formed that Gen. Oku had ordered a general attack, which was destined to be final. The promised attack did not take place until just before sunrise on Sept. 3. Reports say it was desperate, but failed, with considerable loss.

It was evident from the increased vehemence of the Japanese artillery fire that morning that Gen. Oku had received information which determined him to roll up the Russian line no matter at what cost.

The Russians still maintained fire from their three groups of guns. Be tween 9 and 10 o'clock we witness ed a magnificent artillery duel. Japanese concentrated their fire on each Russian battery position in turn, the bursting shells raising dense columns of smoke and dust

JAPANESE FELL IN HEAPS. Out of the smoke, however, still came answering flashes, as, despite everything, the Russian gunners doggedly returned the fire with fast work from their quick-firers.

At 10.20 the Japanese artillery fire ceased, and it was evident that another attempt at a general advance was to be made. We could see that the infantry had howitzers supporting the advance until the last moment, when fire in the background gave evidence that. Gen. Kouroki's Centh Division was endeavoring complete the ruin upon which Gen. Oku was so intent.

But Gen. Oku's attempt was only a repetition of the ghastly carnage The Fifth Division, however, made better way. We could see the infantry of this gallant unit among the trees and outhouses of the Chinese suburbs, and even saw dark-coated Russian infantry coming back.

In a moment it seemed that Japanese infantry would be into the Russian battery on the left which we had admired so much, but the line of Russian trenches stayed the Japanese rush, and their gallantry only went to swell the tale of casualties

Gen. Oku, however, would not brook failure. Shortly before -11 o'clock the artillery preparations be-

This time, I do not hesitate to say, it was the severest concentrated artillery fire the world has ever seen. Every gun belonging to the Japanese corps concentrated a rapid fire on the left of Gen. Kuropatkin's position, namely, on the section mediately in front of the Russian settlement at the angle of the city wall. It was a magnificent yet awful and awe-inspiring spectacle. The Shimose shells burst and threw great columns of black and yellow smoke into the air.

In a moment the roofs of the Russian godowns (warehouses) and station buildings shot up into flame Pilars of dense clouds formed above the settlement, yet the blackness of this sombre canopy was relieved by countless sparkling flashes and white puffs of bursting shrapnel, till the whole mottled mass obscured class to accommodate themselves to from view the town behind.

Nothing could live under this, we said: The Russian resistance come to an end.

HEROIC GUNNERS. - Satisfied themselves that the Russians were silenced, the gunners rested their work of devastation and slaughter, when suddenly, out of the mids of smoke and murky dust left from the reeking shrapnel, came counterflashes from two or three heroic Russian batteries.

One felt inclined to cheer, but it seemed it was their last effort, . magnificent farewell to the enemy they had balked so long.

Heavy rifle fire continued all after noon. It was effective, if one could jidge by the constant passing to-ward the firing line of strings of Chiese stretcher !earers.

We have evidence that Liao-Yang would be abandoned, but it seemed certain that, though defeated and superior artillery, and to some extent superior troops, Gen. Kuropat-kin had in turn defeated Japanese strategy, for, as far as we could learn, Gen. Kouroki was still fight-tion, and of creating a co-ordinated

The progress made by Gen. Oku ing to get astride, instead of being system of education such as astride. the Russians' communica-

> sians in the trenches still kept the we are now expected by these two Japanese at bay, but the iron-minded Oku, little recking that his fierce this after all the labors and sacriassaults had already cost him close to 20,000 men, determined upon a final enveloping assault.

and at 3 a.m. the Japanese army, after five days of the fiercest fighting the world has seen since the American civil war, seized the railway bridge and were in occupation of

Gen. Kuropatkin, with the last of the Tenth Siberian Rifles, had left at 1.30 a.m.

Of the I. R. A.

Mr. M. Davitt was the principal

speaker at a great Nationalist meeting at Clonmucnoise, recently. After referring to the glorious past of this famed seat of learning, Mr. Davitt said :- We have recently had a conference of landlords meeting in Duplin who have formed a body called the Irish Reform Association, and it would appear from their published programme that they one and all deny to the country they call their own this right of national self-rule They take care to put in the foreground of their manifesto a declaration of unablated loyalty to the con tinued rule of Ireland by the British Parliament. It is pleaded in their behalf that they are Unionists and not Home Rulers, and are therefore entitled to a lenient criticism from the popular side of the National question, You and I readily grant this, but we would only be neglecting an obvious precaution if we omitted to look very closely indeed in every respect at proposals which have the name of Lord Dunraven as recommendation. The author of the zones and the successful inflater of Irish landlord property is an astute gentleman who has developed a nice talent for humoring emotional opponents— (laughter and cheers)—and if we are not to witness some surrender of our National claims and position after the coming general election equivalent to that on record in connection with the famous Land Conference, we must be a little more wary next year than we were in 1903..

The programme of the Irish Reform Association is no evidence of a pro-National tendency, but guite the contrary. In my humble judgment it is not intended to be pushed into Unionist circles or to be substituted for Tory principles, but, on the contrary, is devised and intended divide and weaken the National movement all along the line of its activities. It is evident, at least my understanding, that what Lord Dunraven is attempting is not the conversion of his class and following to what has been termed " gas and vater Home Rule," but to induce, or to seduce, Nationalist Ireland from the growing position and strength of the movement for National self- Government to the gas and water level of his new proposals. In other words we are expected to abandon our pre sent demands and our rising hopes in their early concession, and swallow all our claims, and declarations, so as to enable twenty-five ina new West British position, changed in name, but not in purpose. This not my notion of what true and honest conciliation should stand for when taking into account the facts and figures I have just referred No. It was conciliation of that kind we were made too familiar with last year which succeeded in adding over thirty millions to the price of lord property at the expense of Irish tenants and taxpayers.

Now, my friends, allow me to look little more closely at Dunraven programme. There is not a single demand made in it that Ireland could not have obtained years ago from both English parties for the asking in exchange for the demand for Home Rule. less in every particular than what Mr. Chamberlain offered to us in 1884 namely a Central National Board or Council, with full administrative power over, the land, educe tion and finance of the country, without vexatious interference by the Im-

country's economic and industrial requirements and racial genius and ten-That evening the remaining Rus- dencies stand in so much need. But dozen gentlemen to accept less than fices of the past twenty years. The next new Parliament may not offer inal enveloping assault.

The last reserves were pushed in, give Ireland in 1886 and 1898 against the hostility of Lord raven and his associates, but this is our own fault and not that of the English Liberals. It was we ourselves, in an insenate factionism more worthy of wrangling schoolboys than of sane and sober representatives of a whole cause, who were to blame. The hostility of the Dunravens and the rest could not have defeated Mr. Gladstone's efforts had Nationalist leaders not placed their own personal objects and animosities before the interests of national selfgovernment. We must therefore thank ourselves if we find the coming Parliament unwilling to concede Ireland all she might have obtained eleven years ago, had we proved worthy of the occasion. But it is alpsolutely certain, my friends, that the new Parliament will have to deal with the Irish question again-yes, and radically, too, and it is well known to the public that a far greater measure of what is termed ministrative Home Rule will find favor with the whole of the Liberal party, and a large section of British Unionists, than can be predicted for such a gas and water scheme as that suggested by the new Irish Reform Association.

> The object of this association is to me quite plain. It is to minimize as ar as possible the measure of further reform which we are to expect from the new parliament. It is an insidious attack on the principle of selfgovernment, and if we are omadhauns enough to be misled by Lord Dunraven and Mr. George Wyndham, who 's possibly behind this wooden horse stratagem-as he was behind zones system and the inflation of the price of land last year-if we are to be ed by the nose into the acceptance a gas and water control vestry in Dublin in exchange for our demand for national self-government, all can say is that we will richly merit the contempt of our race and our friends everywhere for so so extect a surrender of the National movement. Our movement has cost years of struggle and sacrifice to build up, It has weathered many a fierce storm and survived many a dangerous crisis during the past twenty-five years, and do not forget that on the records of the British House of Commons there is found a constitution for a self-governed Ireland which was voted eleven years agu. Why, then, should we lower our flag or waver in our resolve to win back this sacred right of National Government? Why, my friends, Ireland's cause is marching on irresistibly to a glorious victory if we will only stand loyally and steadfastly by its mission.

INVENTOR'S WORK

The following Canadian and American patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Mhrion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

CANADA.

88,979-Adjutor Magnan, Montreal, Que. Machine for use in packing biscuits.

89,040-Philippe Edouard Roy, Montreal, Que. Ash stifter.

.045-Albert Collet Paris Apparatus for ramming or packing ballast under rajlway sleepers. 89,062-Pierre Steenlet, Brussels, Bel-Partitions or diaphragms

for electrolytic purposes. 89,078-Herbert S. Stark, Johannesburg, Transvaal. Processes for the extraction of gold from pyritic

auriferous ores, etc. 89,100-Francis Paul, Jr., Sorel, Que Gasoline gas machine.

89,166-Charles Cooper, Mangotoki, N.Z. Apparatus for weighing and delivering Mquids.

UNITED STATES

769,394—Charles Murray, Central Kingsclear, N.B. Neck-voke and

769 934-Messrs Blownia & Ducousse Paris, France. Apparatus for directly operating railway switches and signals by means of a single lever.

70,087—Charles de Mocomble, Paris, France. Automatic brake capable of being operated from a distance allowing right and left movement

and descent with precision. The "Inventor's Adviser" is just out of print; any one interested in patents or inventions should order

IRISH NOTES.

The new Bishop of Kerry, Dr. Mandeclined a testimonial from his flock the other day. The facts ported as follows:

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The Bishop's old flock, rejoiced at his appointment to the episcopate, set about organizing a presentation indicative of their affection and re gard for the new prelate. A sum £109 had been subscribed for the purpose within a period of three ks, and it was expected that the subscription list, when closed, would not fall short of £300. It was the intention of the committee to have presented His Lordship with a car riage and pair of horses. Then the heard of the proposal and Writing to the promptly vetoed it. committee he graciously expressed his sincere gratitude for the compliment implied, but inexorably intimated that he could not think of "further trespassing on the generosity of a kindhearted people who have already conferred on me so many favors.'

FOR AMERICAN MISSIONS. -The "Irish Catholic," Dollin, in noting one of those scenes of so frequent occurrence in recent years, says:

"An unusually large number were collected on the quay last week bid God speed to those young Irish girls, members of the Archbishop of Dublin's Sodality, Our Lady's Mount Harold's Cross, who so willingly and nobly gave up friends and country to work for God in foreign lands On all sides, one heard nothing but prayers and blessings. It was sight not easily forgotten, when the steamer moved slowly out, to see the two Sisters from Texas surrounded by their large cand of postulants. e priests-the Very Rev. Canon Fricker, P.P., Rathmines; Very Rev Murphy, P.P., Kingstown Canon Rev J. Flavin C.C., Marlboro street Rev. L. Kinsella, C.C., Rathmines Rev. P. O'Donnell, C.C., Rathmines Rev. F. Selly, O.S.A., John's lane O.S.A., John' F. Mooney, Rev. lane; Very Rev. F. Cowper Dominic, U.S.-their hands raised in Benedic tion. The murmured good wishes the aeople all showed that Ireland is still what it was of old-a land of missionaries, a land of saints.'

DIED AT HIS POST. -The death took place recently of one of the most respected priests of the diocese of Meath, the Rev. W. P. Kear P.P., Kinnegad. Born some fifty-five years ago in the parish of Bohermeen, of an old Catholic stock Father Kearney made his studies for the priesthood in St. Finjan's Se minary, Navan, and in the College of Maynooth. His first mission was in Liverpool, where he won the esteem of his countrymen, among whom he ministered, by his priestly mien, and his ardent patriotism. He was afterwards curate in St. Mary's parish. Drocheda, for several years. and while there took a leading part, conjunction with the late Fathe James Anderson, O.S.A., in Nationalist politics. He was one of founders of the Drogheda Independent newspaper, and one of its directors until his death. From Droghe da he went to Oldcastle and afterwards promoted to the Adminispointed some years ago to th? pastorship of Kinnegad, where he was making strenuous efforts to provide a much-needed new church when the in Greysteel.

******************* DECLINED A TESTIMONIAL .- ; Master's call summoned him to his reward.

> EMIGRATION. —During August there sailed from Derry for the Unit ed States a total of 983, as con pared with 888 for the same month last year, thus showing an increase of 145. The great proportion of emigrants who departed last manth consists of young unmarried people. The exact number of single men is 326 and of unmarried females The departures by the Foyle water way for Canada during the month just ended likewise shows an increase pared with 221 for August, 1903an increase of 37. grants bound for Canada 114 were inmarried men. and 43 were married women.

> TRUE CHARITY. -At a coroner inquest in connection with the death of a resident of Belfast, the follow ing facts were brought to Night.

> According to the evidence, decease had formerly been a ship's foremer but in recent years he had fallen into delicate health. His plight would have been a very sorry one, but for the friendliness and generosity of laporer named Jahn M'Kenna, who had known him for thirty years, and who lodged in the same house with him in Great George street. M'Kenna had practically supported him during the period of his 'incapacity.

On Saturday night both were talk ing together at the corner of Great George's street, when M'Chesney fel on the ground, and died in a soupl of minutes.

The Deputy-Coroner highly com manded M'Kenna's conduct, and said that there was often much more hu man kindness shown in his rank life than by those who were highe in the social ladder

A verdict of death from heart fail ure was returned.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN. The death has occurred at Greysteel Derry, of Mrs. M'Clelland, at th age of 104 years.

Born in 1799, her life bridged three centuries. She was a young woman of 20 when George III. died; sh therefore lived in the reign of. Mrs. M'Clelland was Sovereigns. the only daghter of a family remark able for longevity. Her mother, Mrs Leah Caldwell, who took a keen note of political affairs, and well remem bered the Irish Rebellion of '98, died recently at the age of 99. Three of her brothers—two members of medical profession, the other a min ister of religion-were over eighty at their decease, while a surviving bro ther, a well known tenant-farmer in the North of Ireland, has already

passed that age. Deceased lady had been a or fifty-two years. With the ception of a slight deafness, she in full and complete enjoyment of all er faculties to the last. So good was her sight that she could easily read, write, or sew, and could clear ly discern the larger liners as they entered Moville-a port some miles distant, across Lough Foylo-

Thirty years ago she was warned a weakness of the heart might be fatal at any moment, but her protratorship of the Bishop's parish, longed life falsified the prophestes of Mullingar, from whence he was appeared by the medical advisers. The deceased lady resided with Mr. R. J. Connor, her son-in-law, who has been for for ty years the national school teacher

CATHOLIC UNITY

A Catholic movement must be broad-gaged, to command success All the Catholics of this country concur on certain points, and will unite in certain good works. Let us set afoot some practical methods of accomplishing that upon which we are all agreed.

Wise leadership studies the policy of toleration in non-essentials. are not all of one way of thinking not all be good Catholics. A leader ship which acts on the contrary idea cannot command full confidence earnest support.

Partisan contentions in Church matters are for to-day. The large and more effective purposes of Catholicity are for all time. Let as much as possible put aside the ferences of to-day seek a platform for Catholic action that in its ends and methods will unite rather than divide.-Catholic

OCEAN TRAVEL

The Shipning Gazette of London learns that as a counter move to the building of two Atlantic turbines the Cunard Company, the North German Lloyd has ordered from the Vul can Company, of Stettin, a ship exceed them in size and speed.

CONGESTED POVERTY.

Bishop Glennon, of St. Louis, Mo., in a recent sermon, said :

"Our cities want to grow; they have a welcome for everybody; they pro-claim their growth and their prosperity, and advertise themselves above all others the place for procome to. The result is in our cities we have more people than homes; more hands than work, and thus we allow poverty to '2e-and thus pears to me to be the burning ques-tion of the day, namely, that in our large cities whole districts are given over to congested poverty.

otion is being brought ever hands of Pius X. Never was this fact brought hon the mind more clearly than in recent visit to the Vatican, when Sovereign Pontiff received the con nd members of the "S for the Preservation of the Faith ing the latter half of the pontificate of Leo XIII., for the object of compating the insidious and persistent ef forts of proselytizers of foreign na tionalities (more especially American and English) to undermine and des troy the faith of the poor of Rome Naturally these efforts are principa ly directed against the young, the Catholic Preservation Society is accomplishing, under overwhelming odds, an active rescue work, in spi ritual and corporal works of mercy and spiritual instructions, and the founding of creches, schools, shelters

Many Cardinals, prelates and reli

gious orders have interested then selves in this essentially needful work, while the mempers of various religious institutes nave lent thei valuable co-operation for the spiri tual assistance. By way of rewarding and encouraging the efforts of the association, the Holy Father graciously consented to receive all members in collective audience. tickets were distributed for the event to take place on June 19th. It was announced beforehand (to the univer sal satisfaction) that the audienc who had already been fortunate enough to assist at similar functions given last autumn to the various pa rishes of Rome were glad of occasion of renewing their impres ions of one of the most picturesqu mights ever seen in Rome, while thos who would be present for the firs time looked forward to the with pleasurable anticipation. case of unfavorable weather the dience will be deferred to the fol lowing Sunday !" so ran the text on the tickets of admission, but ther vas no necessity for the precaution A glorious June afternoon with the sea-breeze blowing over the crest o the Janiculm, straight from the tide less sea; a cloudless sky, and Sabbath afternoon stillness of Vatican broken in upon by hundreds of men, women and children, throngng the "Cortile di San Damaso that noblest of palace-courtyards Usually its great spaces are and deserted, except for the clan of the spurs of the pontifical gend armes, pacing back and forth sentry duty, or the carriages of cardinals and ambassadors, arriving for audiences, awakening the echoes the paving-stones. But to-day, contrary to expectations, its lofty di mensions seemed more than usually extended, populated by the few thousands who scarcely appear to fill it The pontificial against the pillared portico at further end of the court on a high raised platform;—a Swiss guard either end. All around the cortile sembled: the committee and realous propagators of the work on each side directly under the platform; the members and associates. men attending the "Irish voung Christian Brothers' Night School for Foreign Languages," and finally the nundreds of white-dressed, white-veiled young girls from the various schools and institutes, marshalled by the good Sisters who have done so much for their spiritual and temporal welfare. It is a charact gathering. Restless, bright, eager, happy, chatting volubly in their excitement, it is difficult to keep the children quiet, and. to do them justheir places in the cortile, no

tice, after they have been assigned to seems to try Not even the presence of various ishops, in all the splendor of epis copal purple, and the prelates, mon signori, and chamberlains of papal court, who flit to and among the crowd, seems to exercis the slightest embarrassing or constraining effect..... Here a respl papal dignitary-the Pontifical Mas er of the Chamber, (one of the most important personages in the Vatica world) in flowing violet "ferrajolo. purple sash, and wide rimmed hat with crimson cord and tassel-stone or a moment on his busy way to pat the cheek of a tiny child is far more interested in the manipu lation of a paper flag than in ap preciating the honor done her. Again an hereditary office bearer of the papal court, an elderly marquis, in a the gold-lace splendor of court uni form, his cocked had under his arm makes his way with difficulty throug the service files of children. Unabase

An Afternoon With Pius X.

(By Marie Donegan Walsh

pass through their ranks into the open space in the centre, and him suspiciously as if to Why may you go, if we ca Even the big postifical gendernes only smile the easygoing smile of the giant on pigmies when a small tru-ant from the ranks crosses their beat, to make investigations of the Pope's palace Presently there is a stir in

court. A carriage thunders up

the carriage-entrance, and a car

descends, making his way up the sid and disappearing under the portico It is the Capuchin Cardinal Vives Tuto, his coarse brown robes makin curious contrast to his scarlet ca dinalatial "zucchetto." Then comes prince of the holy Roman Empire resplendent in orders and decora tions, and followed by a group oblack-veiled ladies, standing out pro minently from the summer costume around; (black is not obligatory these out-door gatherings) then number of the Domestic Prelates Holiness, (among them Very Boy Monsioner Kennedy the Rector of the American College) easily di tinguishable by their violet "ferrai olo" and sashes, and the crimson silk cords and tassels on their brimmed hats. Group follows grou in quick succession, meeting points of varied brightness throw out by the solid white masses white-veiled girls and children. In point of ventage on the left side of the cortile a photographer has set up series of gigantic cameras in ord to take cinematograph pictures of the One wonders, in looking it all, if the sombre mass of the Vatican ever before looked down upor a scene of such animation and brightness, so different from its usual state and pomp. All is ready and waiting, and expectations quickens as hour and half-hour chimes from the clock over the throne. At intervals sharp ring of the lift-bell" create alse alarm, and sends the crowds a attention, the children standing on tip-toe and eagerly jostling other for a first view of the Pope. As the clock strikes half-past and all eyes are concentrated on the high raised platform, where the Pope is expected to appear, a small group of figures, unnoticed at first, quietly fills the small doorway to the left of the portico. Then the crowd catches a glimpse of the tip of a white "zuc

chetto," encircled by a group

burnished helmets, but that

glimpse is enough to send a mighty

shout of welcome ringing through the

court, together with a burst of musi-

as the band strikes up the pontifical

homn. In an instant the great cor-

tile is a white forest of waving flags,

magical in effect, as if a flock of sea

gulls, flapping their wings, had des

thousands of flags catch the after-

cended in sudden flight.

noon breeze, there is a rushing mur mur through the court as of a migh The Holy Father has come. As the solitary unmistakable white figure emerges fully into sight, from environments of scarlet and purple robes and uniforms, and is seen in ing his hand in blessing, enthusiasn redoubles. A second the Sovereign Pontiff stands there, a smile pervading the gentle face whose half-wistful ncholy strikes the spectato almost as if obeying a sudden impulse His Holiness has turned away from the direction of the raised plat form, made a step downwards, and in another moment he is among the de lighted crowd, walking with quick, decisive steps through their ranks, making the complete tour of courtyard, and giving his blessing as he goes. In his generous thoughtfulness our Holy Father cannot bear to send anyone away without sight of him, and not one person present-not even the tiniest mite (whose only hope of a sight of "il Papa" had been a lift on some sturdy shoulder) but is gratified by a long satisfyir look and a special blessing. Holiness is escorted by four Cardinals, his soldiers, and the member of the papal court; but the brilliant are but so many unwelcome obstacles in the way of the people's view of the Pope; and there might the only the one figure in the cortile; for the crowd have eyes for the Sovereig Pontiff alone as he passes alons smiling fatherly, apparently enjoying to the utmost the pleasurable sur prise caused by his spontaneous act of kindness. The people's unmistake able delight must have been manifest

almost gasp of pleasure which in place of a shout, as he came dit their good fortu prepared to see the Pope, but fro should pass so near that they could kes his hand surpassed their wildes fatherly kindness to cause such keen satisfaction; but it is by deeds like these that Plus X. daily endears himself even to the humblest of his uni-

Followed enthusiastically by people who crowd about him every side, the Holy Father make his way around the then mounts the raised platform and takes his seat on the throne, while the band again plays the stirring strains of the pontifical hymn. The olor-picture presented by the scene at this moment is more striking than words can depict. In description it would seem an agglomeration brilliant color almost too intense exaggerated, yet the reality forms an effect in which an artist would glory. Violet, purple, scarlet, crimson, every gradation of the dominant note ed, caught up and repeated in blending, which, seemingly daring, yet an all-harmonious setting for the contifical figure in the centre—a study in purest white. The Pope's face is turned slightly in profile; the white hair with its upstanding lock escaping from the white "zucchetto" . the hands crossed on the white soutane; and about his whole pose that slight yet unmistakajile droop, not so much of shoulders as of head, so characteristic of His Holiness' bearing when seen in repose. What is that indefin able something about the aspect Pope Pius X. which suggests to mind of one who sees him an bodied "Frat voluntas tua! may be but an idea, nevertheless impression is ineffaceable. Surrounding the Sovereign Pontiff

tands a notable group of the Sacred College-all members of the Society for the Preservation of the Faith-His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State (Pre sident of the Association), Cardinal Cassetta, Cardinal Martinelli and Cardinal Vives y Tuto. Beside the brilliant scarlet of their colleagues in the purple, the brack and brown robes of these two latter cardinals of the religious orders, in the respective habits of the Augustinians and Capuchins, emphasizes a note of cided contrast which renders their sombre figures perhaps even more striking and remarkable than thos of the other cardinals, court officials and soldiers. An address on parch ment is presented by the members of the committee to His Holiness and to the Cardinals: then the Pope rise from the throne to speak to the ga thering, advancing to the edge the platform in order to throw voice out as far as possible into the utmost limits of the is no need to impose silence on people; quietly they have crept nearer and nearer to the platform. to miss one word of the papal discourse. It is not an every-day privilege to listen to the gospel day explained and commented on by the visible head of the Church earth. The Gospel is that of 'miraculous draught of fishes: from the lips of the actual success of Simon Peter. What a wonderful and solemn thought! To that white figure standing here before us on his lips the gospel message which he carries so farthfully in his heart were also spoken the words-"Fear not ! From henceforth thou shalt catch men"-fateful words, which, on eve of his great calling, terminated all human doubts and difficulties born of a deep humility.

"And leaving all things they followed him ! There is a shadow of colemnity on the Pope's face as speaks; for has not he, too, tasted of the supreme joy and pain of Apostle who left all things to low his Master? From whose lip can athe injunction come with authority as his—an authority human but divine—to follow precepts, to listen to the teachings above all, to cling with life to the which alane can bring us to eterns which alane can bring us to eternal salvation? It is a stirring discourse for the object of the gathering—the preservation of the faith—and amply calculated to animate the fervor of those engaged in the work. As the terse, vigorous, telling sentences proceed, welling up spontaneously from a heart so impregnated

pel that its message must bear it in the minds and hearts of all listeners, the conviction is borne upon us that we are blessed. in-d in a Pontiff who fulfills one's als of the st St. Peter's humility, St. Peer's impetuosity, St. Peter's burnals I "And leaving all gs they followed him !" rds will remain ever imprinted on mind as a living memory of Pine short discourse almost unwillingly, as if his words had but inadequately expressed the intense desire of his apostolic heart to win and keep all uls for God. During the course of the papal ad-

ress one casts a glimpse occasional

ly through the closely-massed crowds in the cortile; all intent on following the precious words of the Pontiff Only a few groups of tired liftle one weary with play and heat, and eluding the vigilant eyes of the Sisters. detach themselves from the central Their baby-attention is wan dering; the grown-ups are fully ployed; and they take the opportunity of seating themselves lightly on the steps leading to the grand library in the world; they are busily engaged, with precocious femining care, in taking off their white veils and carefully folding them up the while the thrilling accents of the silver-tongued pontifical orator out resonant through the court, More than favored children, as yet unrealizing the great boon they enjoythat mere being in the prese hearing the voice of Christ's Vicar on earth,-a boon which many a Catholic at the ends of the world, give much to realize. 'As children in their Father's house !" Yes, verily; and Pius X. would have it so; as his Master and theirs once gathered the children about Him. Finally His Holiness solemnly in

parts the Apostolic benediction all present. The audience is at end, but when the high clear voices of hundreds of children join in a parting hymn, the Holy Father (as if divining the intentron of detaining him as long as possible) returns to the throne, with an indulgent smile, to listen to the sweet yet untutored chorus of childish trebles from the very midst of the crowd comes a flutter of snowy wings, an upward wheeling fight. In a second the scene seems changed. We are no longer shut in by the massive encircling walls of the Vatican, but out in the free broad space of St. Mark's square in Venice, where the white doves rise in circling spiral columns. Some one has conceived the beautiful thought of letting loose a hundred carrier-pigeons, to mark this occasion and in memory of the Pope's beloved home. Slowly with the soft delighted cooings of liberty and freedom, the exquisite creatures disperse, the sunset glory glinting on their wings, as they soar outi above walls and boundaries, into the cloudless ether-the incarnate poetry of motion. One dove lingers long behind its mates under the Vatican eaves; then wheels high above the courtyard, where it balances itself with infinite grace; finally, spreading its pinions and rising slowly, almost reluctantly upwards, disappears straight into the radiance of the With unlifted head the vestern sky! Pope's gaze follows the doves intently, wandering from one bright group to another with kindly smiling terest; in which, for once, there is no shade of habitual melancholy. Yes or that very serenity one knows the feelings must be deeper. Surely under the smiling exterior the thoughts the kind h eart have gone out with the carrier-pigeons, in a sharp momentary pang of homesickne the fair sea-city, which even yet Pius X. cannot speak of without a rush of tears to his eyes! Strangest of inequalities it strikes one curiously, more in this open courtyard than and the children are free as air, yet he in whose hands is earth's grandest spiritual domian, is a prisone if even in a palace; and that wide lopen doorway through which crowds are passing and repassing forms a barrier between the Pontiff and the outer world more effectual than iron bolts and bars.

The "great white Father" has gone from among his children; the peop have dispersed, but the occasion will remain in the mind as a glimpse something quite apart from even day life.—Donahoe's Magazine.

A SAD ACCIDENT

"Save yourself, I'm burning up, cried Sister St. Jean, of the Little

harshly, and under circum ed; so that when I found the wide world alone; ot where to turn first." Here the old man se deep thought; and for a ats we sat in profou Then he looked up and con I am sure you have been m

I should have told you t an had been with my unc years, and was like a member all confider placed, and who knew every ar point of uncle's priva

ge upon the point of aski

st treatment from a kin

why I submitted so tamely to

"So you see, I reposed the trust in him, and relied i thought that all this was benefit and relief of my Not a doubt ever er Every day he broug affectionate messages tro with new promises to visit soon. And I sent my messa by him. You see I had the confidence in him and thoug was right. Besides I had munication with any one nstruct me differently.

'Later, I was informed ame man had induced my deed over all his property the servant, and that he w ndignant when he saw me live with my uncle, as he ! be one day master of the But all this was unknown t the time of my uncle's ill

"Well, now to return to ment when I found myself cast without a friend or a to speak to. Oh, what was No home ! no frien should I do! I walked slo the road, not knowing whi going. At last I sat dow rock by the roadside, and reflect upon the last words dear uncle.

"Then it occurred to me

unfortunate servant, to co uncle to disinherit me, he my uncle to understand the ot care for him, that I s interest in him, not even w visit him while he was ill; past coldness and indiffer wards my uncle would see must have believed him. knows what else he may against me. Thus, wher wished to make his will, he servant ar's heir, and left tle purse that the servan

"When all these thoug through my brain my he filled with bitter resentme the unhappy man wh wronged me by his wicked

when he ordered me to le

"While I was sisorbed gry and spiteful thoughts happened to pass by, and me and asked the course happiness. I answered him him of my resolves to re self upon the author of afflictions.

"Poor boy," he said, to his heart, "you will me first, and we will go together at the feet o Jesus, whom we have cr

often by our repeated sin "I arose and went with church that was not ver We entered and walked u till we reached the sanctv Here we knelt down; but able to utter a word, no comfort of a tear was n heart was too hardened weep. But the good pr most devoutly; and, wit turned towards the imag Mother of Sorrows, he ask pity and strength for

"After some time he to come out. He then to go to his house. He me to partake of his fr and then he assigned room and persuaded m some time with him.

The next day he propor to our Lady of Sorrows tention; of course, I co for nine consecutive day the church and prayed

the chirch and prayer same altar that I spoke "Little by little I ber the powerful influence of prayers to our dear, he ther. By degrees my

R 24, 1903 eaning of the viction is borne Those

o fulfills mility, St. Pe . Peter's burn And leaving all him !" er imprinted on memory of Pius ms, to close the ost unwillingly, ut inadequately se desire of his n and keep all of the papal ad-

mpse occasional y-massed crowds ent on following of the Pontiff. tired liftle ones heat, and eludof the Sisters, om the central tention is wans are fully emlves lightly on to the grandest they are busily cious femining neir white veils them up- the

ccents of the silorator ring the court, More n, as yet unreahe presence, and Christ's Vicar on many a Catho e world, would e. ''As children d have it so; as rs once gathered lim. ess solemnly im-

benediction to Mence is at an gh clear voices of join in a part-Father (as if on of detaining sible) returns to indulgent smile. eet yet untutored rebles. Suddenly t of the crowd nowy wings, an tht. In a second unged. We are the massive enthe Vatican, but ad space of St. enice, where the crecling spiral ne has conceived at of letting loose igeons, to mark n memory of the s. Slowly with cooings of liberty

xquisite creatures glory glinting on y soar outi above es, into the cloudrnate poetry of lingers long beinder the Vatican high above the balances itself finally, spreading ng slowly, almost rds, disappears uplifted head the the doves intent one bright group ndly smiling inr once, there is no melancholy. Yet ity one knows the r the thoughts of

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e Father" has gone hildren; the peo it the occasion wil ad as a glimpse part from 's Magazine. CCIDENT.

I'm burning un," lean, of the Little is of the Sacre s of the leid, Mass., the Sister had hee

THE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE.

Everything was done so suddenly, harshly, and under circumstances unusual, that I was completely it in the wide world alone; I knew t where to turn first."

Here the old man seemed lost in leep thought; and for a few monents we sat in profound siler hen he looked up and continued "I am sure you have been more than upon the point of asking why I submitted so tamely to all this njust treatment from a kind ser-

If should have told you that this man had been with my uncle ears, and was like a member of the family, in whom all confidence was placed, and who knew every particu-ir point of uncle's private af-

"So you see, I reposed the greatest trust in him, and relied implicitly upon all that he said. Of course I thought that all this was done for the benefit and relief of my poor sick Not a doubt ever entered my Every day he brought me affectionate messages from uncle, with new promises to visit him very from uncle, soon. And I sent my messages back by him. You see I had the liveliest confidence in him and thought all was right. Besides I had no comnunication with any one who could instruct me ,differently.

"Later, I was informed that this same man had induced my uncle to deed over all his property to the servant, and that he was highly indignant when he saw me come to live with my uncle, as he hoped to be one day master of the But all this was unknown to me at the time of my uncle's illness and

Well now to return to the mo ment when I found myself an outcast without a friend or a kinsman to speak to. Oh, what was my emo No home ! no friends ! should I do! I walked slowly down the road, not knowing whither I was going. At last I sat down on rock by the roadside, and began to reflect upon the last words of my dear uncle.

"Then it occurred to me that that unfortunate servant, to cause my uncle to disinherit me, had give my uncle to understand that I did not care for him, that I showed no interest in him, not even wishing to visit him while he was ill; and my past coldness and indifference vards my uncle would seem to confirm his false statement. So must have believed him. And who knows what else he may have said against me. Thus, when my uncle wished to make his will, he made the servant ar's heir, and left me the little purse that the servant gave me when he ordered me to leave

When all these thoughts rushed through my brain my heart filled with bitter resentment against unhappy man who had thus

wronged me by his wicked calumnies While I was absorbed in my angry and spiteful thoughts a priest me and asked the cause of my unhappiness. I answered him by telling m of my resolves to revenge myself upon the author of my afflictions "

"Poor boy," he said, pressing me together at the feet of our good Jesus, whom we have crucified / so often by our repeated sins."

"I arose and went with him to church that was not very far away We entered and walked up the aisle, till we reached the sanctuary railing, Here we knelt down; but I was not able to utter a word, not even the comfort of a tear was mine. heart was too hardened to pray But the good priest prayed most devoutly; and, with his turned towards the image of Mother of Sorrows, he seemed

ask pity and strength for me. "After some time he made a sign to come out. He then invited to go to his house. He kindly asked me to partake of his frugal repast, and then he assigned me a small room and persuaded me to remain some time with him.

The next day he proposed a noven to our Lady of Sorrows for his

the church and prayed before the same altar that I spoke of before.

"Little by little I began to feel the powerful influence of his holy prayers to our dear, heavenly Mother. By degrees my heart became

ed towards my calumniator and my desire for revenge was slow-ly becoming extinguished in my young heart. At last I was able to say with truth those true Christian, 'Oh Lord, pardon me, as I pardon my enemies.

"God," said the holy priest to me, "has exposed you to a very severe trial; but He does not refuse his assistance nor his rewards, if you will correspond to His grace.

You have lost an inheritance, that sooner or later you would have been obliked to leave; and He prepares for you an eternal happiness in paradise. Reflect, also, that that unhappy man who caused you to lose your earthly possessions, gave you, at the same time, an occasion of very great me rit, in comparison with which, all the riches of the world are but use less trash. Courage, my boy, abandon yourself entirely into the hands of God. He knows how to make you happy. Yes, far happier than all your own plans could possibly make

'Now, I must confess that at the close of the novena, after I had received Holy Communion, I felt quite changed into another person. And I seemed to hear our divine Lord say from the taberracle; 'Come to me.
you that are oppressed by the heavy burden of tribulation; I will console you.' And I experienced all truth of these words.

"In my thanksgiving after Holy Communion I heard an interior voice that said: 'The city is not made for you; retire into the country.' I spoke of this to my priestly friend, who advised me to redouble my pravers to obtain light from God, as to what I should do. And thus I should not follow what might, perhaps, be whim of my imagination; and not whispering from heaven.

"I obeyed, but after continuing my prayer for about a month, I seemed to hear the same interior voice urging me to go to the country make my home there among the innocent people who served God with sincere and upright hearts.

"When the holy priest was convinced that God wished it thus, he directed me to the place, near which you find me to-day, where a kind, generous-hearted farmer lived with his family. This man was a friend of the priest, and willingly gave me employment.

"Under his direction I commenced a new life of industry and usefulness. My health was not of the best, but my work being out in the open air; I constantly inhaled the pure balsom that it afforded me, and, this, with exercise and peace of mind, soon restored my strength. I new enjoyed tranquility that is not known in the noisy bustle of the city.

"After five years in this happy abode, the good farmer asked nie I was happy and satisfied with him I answered by saying that I not thank God sufficiently for having lead me to his service

"He then asked me if I was posed to continue with him. I told him that I wished to remain with him until death. 'If such ele the happened to pass by, and seeing me him until death. 'If such the so sad and desolate, he approached case,' he said, 'I shall consider you henceforth as my son.'

"These words filled me with new joy, secause it promised me a happiness that I hardly dared to hope for I did not tell you that this noble hearted man had an only daughter. that mirrored every virtue of her to his heart, "you will come with me first, and we will go and weep had been the fondest wish of my parents. And to obtain her hand heart. And, behold, my most ar- Catholic interests in general need dent desire had been realized on that day

"I kissed his hand and thanked him as far as my emotion would al- that term, newspapers, magazines, low. with two children. These I wished used in state schools and to bring up in fear of God and in part by Catholic taxes. simplicity. I had studied enough to program of study did not contain a great variety of topics. But I insisted from the very beginning upon thoroughness. So we remain on the

point till we master it. "Catechism and sacred history occupies the first place; then grammar, arithmetic, natural history and hygrene. When they are older, l wish them to be well versed in agriculture, and all the modern improve ments regarding it. Thus they will be able to profit by the lands that to our Lady of Sorrows for his in-tention; of course, I consented. So for nine consecutive days we went to the church and places. There are so many poor people scattered around this vicini-ty. Thank God, my efforts thus far have been blessed with the happiest

est and encouraging remarks con

cerning my dear children."

In saying this, he arose and looking out of the window said "that the storm had ceased, and that I was now able to continue my fourney. ty, but especially for his very interesting narrative, which I told him had made a beneficial impression upon me.

He then took my hand in his and said: "You are still young; and Iwish you all the prosperity; serve God faithfully, and do not forget the history you have heard to-day. In your tribulations, raise you mind to heaven, and think how mirable are the ways of divine providence: and that those are happiest who abandon themselves entirely to persecution. the holy will of God."

I then bade him farewell and hurried away to the village where I had left my companions early in the morning. But my mind was still busy with the good old man, whose too, would strive to see the designs of God in the various vicissitudes of life.—Translated from the Italian, S. M. G., in Young Catholic senger.

Catholic Organization.

The need of organization and the need of Catholics of education public life as champions of Catholic interests in general was a feature of a paper read by Rev. E. J. Gleason, S.J., at the recent conference of the representatives of Catholic American Colleges held at St. Louis. Gleason, in part, remarked:

"The world absorbed in the tem poral and ignoring the eternal, making extraordinary efforts to promote the secular and eliminate the religious element of education. If we liations and opinions by religion; so would live up to the spirft and faithful to the traditions of the Church, if we would preserve selves, attract and retain even the pupils of our own faith, we must keep pace with, nay, be in advance of, the world, not only in moral and religious education, but also in the teaching of secular branches. Our inferiority in material resources should not discourage us, for although necessary to carry on educational work, they are not the measure of its success, and their attractions and advantages are over palanced in the minds of the discriminating by evidences of superior mental and

"State schools are so dereligionized, secularized, materialized, that even Protestants who once lauded them as the bulwark of our liberties now see in them the cause of 'their empty churches. To extend the secularization of education, there are unmistakable evidences of a tendency to make religious schools practically impossible and bring all education under state control. Extravagant and ever-increasing expenditures give ecular schools such superior material advantages and attractions and so increase the tax burden of those who for conscience sake maintain separate schools as to make the latter financially almost impossible. There have been covert attempts to make attendance at state schools a qualification for eligibility to public employment. Recent years have witnessed proposed state legislation to monopolize the control of all education in the hands of the state or drive opponents from the field.

"Not only Catholic education, bu champions. One of the principal agents in the formation of public of nfon is the press, including under God blessed our matrimony books, encyclopedias, even text-books used in state schools and paid for

"Are Catholic interests be able to instruct them myself. Our dealt with in this vast and important field? In general the unsectarian press claims to wish to treat us fair ly, notwithstanding the frequent grounds of complaint we have, even without being too sensitive. lieve most of them would be fair if it paid. Well, Catholics must make it pay, or at least make it unprofitapole for them to misrepresent ignore our rights. Again there occasional legislation which is purely civil, but intimately affects natural and religious rights. With out defenders, these will be ignored and trampled on by the secularists.

"To all this it is sometimes an wered that the American people are fair-minded. Granting this to the member that fair-mindedness does not require our non-Catholic fellow citi-

elves to defend our rights. It only means that they are ready to gipe us a fair hearing, and would not ciously do us a manifest injustice. But they are unacquainted with our position, and from childhood havel customed to misrepresentations of it: They expect us to come forward and manfully present and defend our rights, but have no sympathy with ardy grumblers.

Besides our fair-minded country men, there are bigots and enemies with whom we must reckon; men who would outdo French infidelity in this To assume country if they could. such a security or confidence in our own superiority, or in the fair-mindedness of some of our fellow-country, men, as to ignore this hostile ele ment, would be folly deserving of

"There is still another class, and a large one it is: a class indifferent to the intrinsic merits of religious ques tions, but prepared for any action that will further their social, business or political interests. Our ac heart was so pure and pleasing to tion will determine whether they will God. And I made a resolve that 1, be fair to us or not. Our Lord foretold that the world would be opos ed to us. With it there can be neither conciliation nor compromise Perhaps it is better so. It keeps our faith alive and active. We must fight the world, be assimilated to it, or crushed by it.

"It has often been remarked that public men can with impunity be in different to. ignore or even antagonize Catholic claims and interests. even when pidding for Catholic patronage by professions of broad-mindedness and fair promises. Several explanations of this phenomenon have been offered. The fair-minded, it is said, do so unconsciously, through ignorance. If such be the reason, the fault is our own and the remedy in our power. Another explanation offered is that they know Catholics to be neaceful. law-abiding citizens, who act, not on the principle that the end justifies the means, but according to their judgment and conscience, and do not determine their political affithe self-seekers and time-servers think it better policy to conciliate others who might cause them trouble. If such he the reason it is highly complimentary to Catholics, and cannot conscientiously falsify or remove it. But we can conscientiousshow them that much less will we take our religion from politics, and that we will make it unprofitable for them to interfere with our natural and religious rights under masks of business or politics.

"Still another reason is sometimes given; namely that notwithstanding our numbers, we are weak for want of organization. Will the proposed federation help to remove this rea

son? "There is an object, then, a field in which even those not immediately engaged in educational work ma contribute much to its promotion and to Catholic interests in general an object that calls for men, devot ed and equipped with education, cha racter, standing in the community, and wealth will be no drawback to their influence. Where are they Have we such men? Our one dred and eighty Catholic colleges annually send forth several thousand graduates. To whom can Catholic education and Catholic interests more justly look for champions? If after graduation the relations of the alumni with Alma Mater and with one another be only pleasant collections or social evenings, then our colleges but create power to be spent or squandered, and left to our enemies to use against us as they do in France. To accomplish anything in the noble field I have pointed out,

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

When the Union of Scotland with England was proposed, all that was patriotic and national in Scotland was arrayed against it, and all tha vas thrifty and money-loving sup ported it -Robt Ellis Thompson.

PREJUDICE.

The limits to which anti-Catholic prejudice can go is well shown in the news from Berlin that the Protestan provincial papers suggests to Government that the betrothed wife of Crown Prince Frederick, the Du chess Cecelia of Mecklenburg-Schwe rin, ought not to be called Cecelia after her marriage, because the nar is associated with a Catholic saint and the uninformed might think their future empress a Catholic. It is proposed that the Duchess take an other name, Augusta, for example So the Profestant provincial press think there is something in a nam after all. — Sacred Heart Review.

Impressions of Shrine at Lourdes.

(From Catholic Standard and Times,)

W. Gross, of the Philadelphia Bar, self as convinced of the authenticity made an interesting tour of France by automobile during his summer vacation. Among the points visited was one not on his itinerary, but of his time. When within fourteen which eventually claimed two days miles of Lourdes he learned of proximity to the famous shrine, and, though a non-Catholic, he determined to visit it. He is enthusiastic as to the physical beauties of the place. and at least sympathetic in his view of the spiritual side of Lourdes. To a friend here he mailed an illustrated souvenir post card containing a view of the grotto and basilica upon which he marked crosses, calling attention to the collection of crutches left at the shrine by pilgrims who had been cured. The postal, dated August 7, read:

"This is the famous place to which thousands journey annually to seek the remarkable cures effected through worship at the shrine of the grotto. Places marked X represent crutches, canes, sticks, etc., discarded by those cured. Wonderful miracles are said to have been performed here."

While at Lourdes Mr. Gross heard a Cardinal preach on the miracles of the New Testament, and, to use Mr. Gross' own words, he "did in Rome as the Romans do,"that is, followed the forms of devotion, lit a votive candle and kissed the stone where the apparition of Our Lady appeared to Bernadette. The scene was most impressive at the open-air Mass, where the choir-boys sang and thousands o worshippers were assembled in the pretty vailey in view of the snow-clad peaks in the distance. While merely intended to stop for a few minutes he was so deeply impressed that he remained for two days, during which he visited the Basilica, the architecture of which, he says, strikingly beautiful. While he was unable to see those

who were cured immediately before and after thtir cure, he did see seve ral leave the baths throwing aside their crutches, and he read in the local papers of the cure of a young Parisienne who suffered from a tumor

A NON-CATHOLIC VIEW. -Jos. | in the side. Mr. Gross expressed himof the miracles performed at shrine.

> A DESCRIPTION OF A CURE. Rev. Wm. C. Currie, of St. Patrick's Church, Philadelphia, who reached home on Monday last after a trip abroad, tells of a remarkable witnessed by him at Lourdes in July, On the day in question Father Cur rie was one of a great throng assembled in the grotto to assist at Mass. Near by knelt a young woman alout 20 years of age.

"She was one of ten thousand who had come on a pilgrimage from various parts of France," Currie. "She limped into the grotto with a crutch, as she had been cripple since she was 4 years old. During the service she prayed very fervently. I was just leaving the erotto after Mass when I saw girl suddenly arise, and, reaching up with her hands, hang her crutch on a book in the rocks of the grotto, Her mother, frantic with delight, rushed to her and threw her arms around her, when she saw her start to walk away-no longer a cripple.

"The girl was thrilled by the experience. Her eyes were streaming with tears. A great crowd of friends who had come on the pilgrimage from the same province, followed her as she walked away to the office of one of the doctors who are there to give scientific testimony to the cures wrought at Lourdes."

The friends of the young girl told of how she had been unable to move without a crutch since she was 4 years of age, and yet when Father Currie saw her leave the grotto she had but a slight limp and walked so fast that it was with difficulty he overtook the party of friends suprounding her and to whom she was excitedly relating her experience.

Father Currie, who accompanied Rev. Nevin F. Fisher, rector of St. John the Evangelist's, spent a week at Lourdes, during which three pilgrimages, numbering from eight ten thousand members each, visited

Temperance Cause in Scotland

The annual convention of the St. Andrew's Catholic Total Abstinence and Benefit Society took place in the Oddfellows' Hall, Forrest-road, Edinburgh, recently. Mr. John M'Clusky, High President, occupied the chafr The secretary, Mr. M'Cann, reported that the year which ended on June 30th might be safely considered the most successful the society had yet had since its foundation in 1899. During the year four new branches had been established, and a district had been formed, to which twelve branches are affiliated, the total num ber of branches being fifteen. At the date of last returns (31st December, 1902) the number of benefit member was 665. At 30th June, 1904. the inclusive membership was 1328, showing an increase of 663. At 31st December, 1902, the accumulated funds of all the branches amount ed to £650 9s. 2d. During the period under review (18 months), these unds had increased by £314 7s. 10d, and now stood at the respectable total of £964 17s. From the formation of the society until 31st December, 1902, the amount expended in sick ailment was £427 14s. 3d. During the same period the sum paid in funeral benefits amounted to £26 Since the date mentioned, £684 1s. 9d had been paid in sick ailment, and £71 10s. in funeral benefits, making a grand total of £1209 6s. expended in sick and funeral benefits.

president, in the course of his ad- nations. Let us not be deceived, Madress, said the future of the society depended largely on the success of the juvenile branches. The formation of female branches was not free from difficulties, but it was worthy their consideration. He was satisfied as far as the mortality claims were concerned, but he was not satisfied that the present contributions were sufficient to meet their sick claims. The business was then proceeded with, one of the principle features being the engagement of a temperance lecturer to deliver addresses in the various centres where the society had obtain. France there are only mineteen ed a footing. It was decided to extend the organization as much possible throughout the whole Scotland.

A GOOD RESULT.

A Cincinnati journal says :

"There was a decrease of 2000 children in the public schools on September 12th as compared with last year's record. The decrease is in the strongly Catholic districts of the city. Archbishop Elder said, regarding his recent emphatic letter commanding the attendance of Catholic children at Catholic schools: "There have been many callers at my residence since the promulgation of order, most of whom came for a further explanation and a good many came for exemption. There will many exemptions due principally to distance, ill health, and like circumstances. But a good many parents who formerly sent their children to the public schools are now sending them to the parish institutions.'

RELIC OF PERSECUTION.

The convent of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, Rose Bay, Australia recently received a magnificent organ worth at least £5000, which longed to the convent of the community at Bordeaux, France, lately closed by the Combes Ministry.

NEED OF THE HOUR.

We live in an age when wealth and power lead the onward march of terial prosperity is not the only goal for a nation's success. honors are not the ideals of life. Society is threatened with irreverence, irreligion, impiety. It needs men o reverent lives, of deep religious sense of sound intelligent piety. -Bishop Conaty.

STATISTICS OF FRANCE

Recent official statistics show that of the ninety-six departments which the population tends to in crease, and we are told that in the country districts "aversion to large families prevails."

UNWRITTEN HEROISM.

(From Catholic Union and Times.)

whose names are boldly emblazoned on the scroll of fame and whose courds are published to the rld. There are others, too, whose fortitude is scarcely ever known, Not quickly. history's page, nor on tablet or nument are their names to be To them it is enough that God knows-enough that in eternity's imperishable record their name be

mine in Ireland in '47, and also of the terrible ship fever that brought desolation. The heroism displayed by the religious, however, was scarce mentioning from the historian's viewpoint. At that direful time the Grey Nuns of Canada were well nigh wiped out.

When news reached the motherthat hundreds were dying unaided and unattended on the shores of Point St. Charles, venerable Mother McMullen at once visited the scene. She found the report only She collected all the facts and sent them to the emigrant agent, requesting power to act so as to ameliorate the sufferings of the unfortunate Irish immigrants.

Preliminaries settled, she returned to headquarters. A little book published years ago and which is not in general circulation, gives details of later happenings as follows:

Sisters, old and young, were gathered in the community-room, the conversation was animated, and, from time to time, peals of laughter issued from one group or another. The Superior entered, and the Sisters rose to receive her. Having taken her seat in the circle, she said after a short pause :

1 4 Sisters, I have seen a sight today that I shall never forget. I went to Point St. Charles and found hundreds of sick and dying huddled gether. The stench emanating from them is too great for even the strongest constitution. The atmosphere is impregnated with it, and the air filled with the groans of the sufferers. Death is there in its most appalling Those who thus cry aloud in their agony are strangers, but their hands are outstretched for re-Iref. Sisters, the plague is contagi-Here the venerable superior burst into tears and with a broken voice continued: "In sending you there I am signing your death warrant, but you are free to accept or

There was no hesitation, no mur. All arose and stood before their superior. The same exclama-The same exclamation fell from their lips: "I ready !'

Eight of the willing number were chosen, and the following morning they cheerfully departed to fulfill the

task allotted to them. On arriving at Point St. Charles the little band of volunteers dispersed among the sheds with the persons whom they had engaged to assist ir the work of mercy. What a sight before them ! "I nearly fainted," one of the Sisters, relating her emotions on that eventful day. "When I approach the entrance of this sepul chre the stench suffocated me. I saw a number of beings with distorted features and discolored bodies lying heaped together on the ground looking like so many corpses. I knew not at to do. without treading on one or another of the helpless creatures in the way While in this perplexity. I was recalled to action by seeing the frantic efforts of a poor man trying to extricate himself from among the prostrate crowd, his features expressing at the same time an intensity of hor ror. Stepping with precaution, placing first one foot and then the other where a space could be found, managed to get near the patient,

THE DIGNITY OF LIFE

Under the title "College Life

Catholic Women," Donahoe's Maga-

zine gives extracts from addresse

lege, Washington, D.C., an establish-

One of the addresses was delivered

v. William Kerby, Ph.D.

Theme was "The Dignity of Life "la

lic University of Washington.

IS IN ITS OBLIGATIONS.

fo

There are heroes and heroes. Heroes | who, exhausted after the effort ma to call our attention, now lay back pillowed on-dear God, what a sightly -two discolored corpses in a state of decomposition. We set to Clearing a small passage. we first carried out the dead bodies and then, after strewing the floor with straw, we replaced thereon the enough that in eternity's living, who soon had to be removed

In the open space between the sh History tells us of the frightful fa- lay the inanimate forms of men, women and children, once the personif cation of health and beauty, loving and ardent hearts, now tined to fill a nameless grave. sick immigrants arrived from day to day; new sheds had to be erected. These temporary hospitals stood side by side, each containing about one hundred and twenty common cots or rather plank boxes littered straw, in which the poor fever-strick en victims frequently lay down rise no more. Eleven hundred human beings tossed and writhed in agony, at the same time, on these hard couches. The hearse could hardly suffice to carry off the dead, none save the principal officers, the superannuated, and those absolutely ecessary to maintain the good orde of the establishment, remained at the Grey Nunnery. The ardor of the sisterhood continued unabated, and, It was the hour of recreation, The | until the 24th of the month (June) no sister had been absent from the muster-roll. On this eventful morning, two young sisters could bell. The plague had chosen

longer rise at the sound of the matin its first victims, and more followed hourly after, until thirty lay at the point of death. The professed nuns of the establishment, num! erting only forty, could not suffice to superintend their institution, tend their sick sisters and assist at the sheds. There were at this time twenty novices eagerly requested to be allowed to fill up the vacancies. Their offer was accepted, and side by side with the professed sisters did they toil and triumph-for what else is death when it gives the martyr's crown? Fears were entertained for the safety the convent, fears that increased still

more when seven sisters were called

to receive their reward.

Overcome by fatigue and with ach ing hearts the remaining ones saw themselves obliged to withdraw for a few weeks from the scene where the voice of sympathy and the hand of charity were so greatly needed. was to their great relief that they beheld the good Sisters of Provi dence take their places at the bedside of the suffering and dying. Shortly after, the devoted religious of the Hotel Dieu obtained the permission of the Bishop to leave their cloister walls and assist in the good work.

Meanwhile, the venerable Mgr. Bourget, the priests of the seminary, the Jesuits, and several other mem bers of the clergy, who from the first days had been unrelenting in their efforts to afford help and comfort to the poor exiles, continued their heroic ministrations. Many were the grate ful souls who carried with them he yond the grave the remembrance their generous benefactors, not a few of whom soon followed to receive the erown reserved for martyrs of chari-Survivors recall to this day with feelings of love and gratitude

held to their parched lips by the consecrated hand of a hishop or that of a devoted priest so worthy of

Such is the religious hero. priesthood and the sisterhood truly

'Courage-independent spark from heaven's bright throne

By which the soul stands raised, tri-

· umphant and alone.

in its Obligations." Father Kerby

In analyzing the apparent charac teristics of our time, we find in it two elements which seem to bear directly on our spiritual life and to threaten its interests; one is insist ence on rights, and demand for recognition of them; the other, an aim delivered by Catholic educators at the closing exercises of Trinity Col- of duty, the second destroys the spi ss, distracted, nervous and varied lege, Washington, D.C., an establishment devoted to the education of which is deprived of these essential supports promises little for God, little for fellowmen and has disap-

pointing results for itself.

In undertaking to estimate the medern demand for rights, I do no Ita

eis, for I may not ignore rrate the sacredness of rights, holiness of justice or the splendor of battle for them. It is, however, of much importance to know the effect on individual souls of liv-

Everywhere there is the demand for rights; rights of men, rights of woen, of children; rights of animals, of laborers, of employers. Our ears sympathies are enlisted, and unconsciously we are developing a spirit of self-seeking, a desire for personal vinis the forerunner of a day when indi-vidual selfishness may dominate. The ouler, sweeter traits of the cannot flourish in such a climate. To protect ourselves against that ten teach with every energy of enlightened zeal, with every resource of firm conviction, that the dignity of life is in its obligations.

Rights were never necessary until men forgot their obligations; a soul that is bent on securing them alone s locked out forever from the bene dictions of a truthful understanding By the will of God, as St. of life. Paul tells us, "none liveth to himself:" we are members of one race one in nature, one in destiny and in elementary powers. God distributed strength and weakness over the race only after He had linked us together by the strong bonds which His hand welded, in moral, spiritual, soc.al physical and mental interdependence To see ourselves in any other rel tion than that of extended dependence on one another, to fail to understand the resulting fundamental obligations of life, to judge of these obligations from the standpoint personal comfort, preference, or individual interest, causes the deflection of life from the plan of God: it means a wandering, distorted spiritual ca reer, a moral failure, splendid in the very ruins. It is substitution self for God.

"Obligations are opportunities for self-realization. They are merely the demands of Almighty God mad of us to realize His will in the race St. Paul tells us that "we are God's coadjutors-you are God's building.' Our obligations mark our place and function in God's building. Thus the measure of our obligations is measure of our partnership with God and the pledge of our intended glory in His plans. A life to be a whole life. self-realized, must be part of a larger life, which larger life is the expression of God's divine intention 'For it is God who worketh in you both to will and to accomplish cording to His good will." God an chors us in the race, by our obligations, for who would cut the cable and sail the seas alone?

The right conduct of our life de pends on our grasp of this great truth. It must be deep, very deep in our lives, deeper than our thought, deeper than ambition, than feeling, than impulse. It must go down to sanctify and direct dawning consci--beyond the zone of or hesitation into the very foundations of life.

When we thus know-with the plei of understanding-that the dignity of life is in its o'ligations, we are protected in every concret duty that we meet. Interest, preference, pleasure, self-seeking, passion, laziness, cannot then affect our honesty of judgment in determining obligations, nor the bravery of cur ecration in fulfilling th poise, stability, security, come to life thus directed, and there, too the tender virtues of pity, mercy loyalty, bindness, charity and ten derness, take up their habitation

. . . A life directed by conscious ness of rights alone, judging its obligations by selfish or personal ends by their relation to comfort or ambition, instead of judging them gardless of these, is a life that is wrenched out of its intended harmony. It diverts the current finer feeling and nobler emotion that flows into rightly directed lives; it knows only in fragments and provoking incompleteness the larger meaning of life and its purest motives.

We see to-day much that

dividualistic. Never pefore did th andividual appear to be worth much. Personal rights, person riews, personal ease are paramount answered, not by doing duty, but hy sserting personal rights. Thus estimated at short range, duties are mis judged and lives are constantly mis-directed. The spirit of the time visits no censure; it can in fact de-cree none when obligations are thus

line to which we should subject them. Employers and laborers striving for their rights, divide so crety into bitter contending parties children asserting rights have los they may justify their course, beve not contributed to the stability and narmony of home life nor side any strength to the regard for obligations, in which regard they

Jesus Christ did not teach the poo their rights. He taught the rich their obligations. The whole spiri of the Gospel is in duty service self forgetting love, and not in safe-guarding rights. A nobler justice, guarantee of rights, is when they struggle for their rights. When our obligations are as intention, our spiritual peace is sure, and our happiness is safe

Wm. Lloyd Garrison said of his when bewailing the latter's ly death, "He seemed born to take century on his shoulders without stooping." We, too, are born to take on our shoulders the burden o a century: the burden of believing ta and loving and fulfilling our obligations. But that is our glory. The richest and noblest lives have made rich and noble by their gations wisely understood and faith fully met. Deepest insight into God's ways will come only to those who co-operate with God as coadjutors in executing the divine will manifested in the duties which accompany person and place in life. . . aimless, distracted, nervous hurry of current life harms our spiritual sight and weakens the spiritual sense Thus true wisdom is threatened, that wisdom which understands all of th relations of life and all of its obligations in accord with spiritual reali-

The spiritual view is one that needs serenity, reflection, simplicity But we are distracted in a hundre directions, nervous and hurrled al ways. We are in touch with too nany things; we seek to know and to be and to do anything and everything that popular fancy throws be fore us as an object of attention. We inp to the surface in a thousand places, and attain depth nowhere But the peace and calmness of soul are deep as the peace and calm ness of the ocean.

Our unrelated, useless, incomplete, provoking activities are killing no bler life. After fashion, and society and games, and travels, and fiction and business, and market reports war, and politics, and study have engaged us, there is left no time or energy or taste to look into th depths of the soul, to establish the sense of moral empire over its faculties, and keep clear of vagueness and cloud its holy vision. The value of not knowing many things, of not knowing many people, of not doin; many things, the protection to found ir a discriminating ignorathe moral calm of simplicity and retiring prudence in which St. John Chrysostom sums up all philosophy the blessed value of leisurely living are forgotten, ignored, despised

We extend sympathy and pity to the submerged tenth, the victims of degrading poverty. But why stop there? Who is not submerged? We are submerged in pleasure, submerged in business, submerged in study, suberged in clubs, submerged in our extending ambitions. We know per sons nowadays, but not souls seem to grasp minds and virtues, but not souls. From our business, our pleasure, our conversations. thinking, our ambitions, one ma easily see great minds, great energy culture-but only shrivelled shrinking souls. The ssoul is become ing an outcast. This submerging this distraction, this neglect of spiritual throughout life. is the re sult of breaking up life rate parts and allowing each part to become a the whole; to attract, absorb shape our sympathies, standards and aims away from the one complete view which alone is God's

The dignity of life is in our oblig tions; the wisdom of life is in spiri tual insight; the glory of life is personal loyalty to Jesus Christ.

Let us fix our first and fundamental truths-let us know our dignity, love the true wisdom of the soul, our dignity, wisdom and glory loyalty to Christ. More will be do when bravely, wisely and calmly w effect or we suffer; we pray or work ferred, grateful when it is real brave when we must struggle, s when we suffer; cheerful always cree none when obligations are thus when we suffer; cheerful always neglected and personal rights nione trustful that wise decision and

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strength, noble resolution and interior assurance of the abiding pre ence of Jesus will come in due from God to refresh and strengther the soul like the morning and evening rain.

FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

temporary tells a little incide carries a lesson for many well-mean-

In Central Park one day last sum mer, I was looking at a beautiful dowering shrub.

While I looked a well-dressed n tooking man accompanied by a hand-somely gowned woman drew near the tree and paused to admire it. Af-ter a moment the man broke off a branch of blossoms and handed them

Society Directory.

T. PATRICK'S SOCIETY liched March 6th, 1856 incorrated 1868, revised 1844. Meet St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alades street, first Monday of month. Committee meets last we meets. Officers: Rev. Director, needsy. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doberty 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; Sa Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Trans-urer, Frank J. Green; correspond-ing Secretary, J. Kahala; Re-cording Secretary, T. P. Tansay.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. T. PATRICK'S T. A. AND R. 80 CIETY—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrix's Hall, 92 St. Alexander etres, a 8.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the arst Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Kh. Jonan, President. W. P. Doyle, No. 10 page 1988. Joran; President, W. P. Doyle; Reas Secy., Jno. P. Gunning, 716 84 Antonine street, St. Henri.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY established 1868. —Rev. Director.
Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quin. 625 St. Dominique street; M. J. Ryan, treasurer, 18 St. Augustia street. Meets on the second Sun-day of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, as 3.30 p.m.

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

M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCE 3.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCB 26.—(Organized 13th Novembr, 1873.—Branch 26 meets at 8th Patrick's Hall, 92 St, Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 8 p.m. Spirital Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Charlellor, P. J. Darcy; President, V. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. McDonagh, 139 Visitation street. McDonagh, 139 Visitation street Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Co. tigan, 325 St. Urbain street; Treasurer; J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisor Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Con nor and G. H. Merrill

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I I thought, and I heard her say, ought not to break the rules of t His reply was, "One branch

make no difference.

I strolled along beside them, this ing about the philosophy wrapped in the little scene, when, hearing in the little scene, when, hearing it turned as a boyish shout behind, I turned

A group of boys had been playing ball near the flowering tree, and he from it until they saw the old tleman's example. But he was dozen boys were ot the tree brea down branches, until in five min it was a ruined and ugly wreck.

I walked along, thinking to mat this is the way anarchists made. Respectable, well-bred preak the law in little things wh pleases them, and forget the I tude that, looking on, break the when it pleases them until the is filled with lawlessness and ri

over Paris. The moon in own upon a white city and free snow that rested on every sele and frotted carving with gle and fretted carving wit. contractive could be traced that is of the city walls, and out is circle there gleamen. estch-fires of the beleas

THE U

those among the besieged to learned in such matters can heard to declare that m tays at least capitulation and and the cup of degradation

me and the cuty of seasons and the city there reigned to its dregs. Within the city there reigned tagnant misery, starvation mouldering fury. Men looked seanother with an unspoken in their eyes, and w hining in their eyes, and wearing the mark of long-draw isery in their pinched faces trustill open and waited their turns the purchasing of such meagre toos of bread as were to be bottomic and silvers. ons of bread as were to be be Therefore silence brooded pris, being broken only be certing shells that landed in sected spots at all hours of the and night. The quarter of martre was especially dangerous the pedestrian, for the Promarksmen had got their range bembarded the hill continuously defenders of the city had dr beir heavy cannon up to the he ksmen had got their range defenders of the city had dr their heavy cannon up to the he and from their vantage point turned the fire, but the po was a hot one, and the wayfar that quarter of Paris took his into his own hand, for at any ment a bursting shell might br

mt a bursting shell might br to an abrupt termination. Two men, both wearing the form of lieutenant, were pacing bastion near the eastern gate ety. From time to time they pet and looked over the shrouded plain that lay be them and the twinkling lights the Prussian camp, and then with a shrug of their shoulders sumed their tramp.

umed their tramp.

They were both young, havin deed, but recently left boyhood hind them, and they were cur alike in appearance, though th ness was explained by the fac them being brothers. Envelop the long military cloak, and ked caps drawn down over eyes, it was difficult to disti

ween them. "To surrender," said one of our only chance. At leas will save the whole place

ocked to bits and the certai ing starved to death." "It will be a sorry sight Bismarck riding through the as a conqueror," replied Arma

"I wonder how th ple will take it !" "The people," observed the "have had all their spirit c out of them by sheer star What they want is food, Bisma no Bismarck ! Empty stomac

great levelers of pride !" "But we French do not take feat easily, Silvestre, and the a pride in us that not even

can kill." His brother did not reply, egain stopped and looked out

the plain at their feet. The night was dark now, moon had set, but the gloom helped to intensify the glitte enemy's camp

looked vindictive in their wa ess and like so many hungry waiting for their prey.
"What of Therese and Mada din?" asked Silvestre at len

have had no time to go up house to-day." "It goes badly with them

everybody else. Therese wait two hours at the baker's in Rue Blanchard for some bre "The

supply was sold out l came to her turn." "Mon Diew!" exclaimed th oldier. "What will they do

Therese says they have en the house to last the day, but then-" Armand s shoulders

"Oh, it is horrible," S burst out, "hornible." Fo strong and able the siege enough, but for delicate won children.

For a moment the two you lows were silent, and their t were mone of the pleasantest a bit Silvestre took his i

'It is strange, Armand, th

T. A. AND B. 80 on the second Sunnith in St. Patrick' lexander etreet, a every month every month at actor, Rev. Jas. Kn. W. P. Doyle; Res. Gunning, 716 St. St. Henri. A. & B. SOCIETY

8. -Rev. Directo

Phail; President, D

Sec., J. F. Quinn

, 18 St. August on the second Suronth, in St. Am's Young and Ottam NG MEN'S SOCIE 1885.—Meets in its wa street, on the of each month, ritual Adviser, Revi .SS.R.; President reasurer Sec., Robt. J. Hart

NADA, BRANCE 13th 26 meets at 8t 92 St, Alexand Monday of each egular meetings for of business and d and 4th Monday I. Callaghan: Che arcy; President, ing Secretary, P. 0 9 Visitation street tary, Jas. J. Co. Urbain street; Tree ly; Medical Advis rison, E. J. O'Con

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heard her say, " eak the rules of "One branch

e.' ilosophy wrapped u ene, when, hear ehind, I turned an

ys had been play wering tree, and had breaking branch breaking branch by saw the old go b. But he was no s away before half ot the tree breaks until in five minute and ugly wreck. , thinking to mys ble, well-bred peop little things when d forget the mult d forget the g on, break the em until the

THE USUEPER

upon a white city and fre and fretted carving pen glory. From the heights of s of the city walls, and outs circle there gleamed one of twinkling lights ch-fires of the beleaguering Prus

Those among the besieged learned in such matters heard to declare that in lays at least capitulation and the cup of degradation tied to its dregs

the city there reigne ant misery, starvation dering fury. Men looked uldering fury. me another with an unspoken curs ing in their eyes, and wome ring the mark of long-drawn-oupasery in their pinched faces trudged rearly to the few bakers' shops till open and waited their turn for purchasing of such meagre of bread as were to be bought Therefore silence brooded Paris, being broken only by the usting shells that landed in unexnected spots at all hours of the day and night. The quarter of Montartre was especially dangerous for pedestrian, for the rksmen had got their range and harded the hill continuously. The enders of the city had dragged their heavy cannon up to the heights and from their vantage point re-

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"The people," observed the other have had all their spirit crushed out of them by sheer starvation What they want is food, Bismarck of no Bismarck ! Empty stomachs are great levelers of pride !"

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His brother did not reply, egain stopped and looked out over the plain at their e plain at their feet.

The night was dark now, for moon had set, but the gloom only helped to intensify the glitter the enemy's camp fires. The lights and like so many hungry wolves waiting for their prey.

"What of Therese and Madam Raudin?" asked Silvestre at length. "I have had no time to go up to the house to-day."

"It goes badly with them as with everybody else. Therese waited for two hours at the baker's in the Rue Bianchard for some bread-"She got it, I hope?" interrupted

Bilvestr "The supply was sold out before it came to her turn."

"Mon Dien!" exclaimed the young soldier. "What will they do?"

"Therese says they have enough in the house to last them for another day, but then-" Armand shrugger his shoulders.

"Oh, it is horrible," Silvestre burst out, "horrible." For men strong and able the siege is bad enough, but for delicate women and children-

For a moment the two young fellows were silent, and their thoughts a bit Silvestre took his prother's

'It is strange, Armand, that you

nd I-brothers and the best hums all our lives should be rivals

"I see nothing strange in it." torted the other, rather hotly. these years is to love her, and that I believe we both do.

"But what of her ?f" peesisted Sil-

"Ah, that is past man's standing. I do believe she cares for one of us in the way a woman should ove the man she means to take for er husband. but which sudden breaking off of the septence petrayed his inability to fathom the

riddle of a woman's heart.

"She is so young," said Silvestre "At her age women don't know their own minds. They want somebody of something to decide for them.'

Armand laughed a little, and lean ing against the wall heazed out into the darkness.

"Do they ever know their minds, Sylvestre, think you? I agree with you on one point; they want mething that appeals to their ima gination or their hearts — what-ever they like to call it—before they wake up to the realities of life. Now for instance, if either of us had done something out of the common, anything that called for great cour age or personal risk, during these past few weeks, we should not in doubt now as to which of us she really loves. Women," contiaued the young philosopher, "are great heroworshippers, and often love a man more for what he does than for his own personality, though God knows what they ever see to love in us."

"Well, it hasn't been our fault that we might show the grit that is in everything has been as dull as ditch water lately," replied Silvestre. Perhaps if an opportunity offere us. But I see no chance-"Beg pardon, sir."

The young men looked around. A soldier was standing with his hand to the salute.

"Yes," said Armand sharply "What is it?"

"Beg pardon, sir," said the "but the colonel wants you again. in the orderly room." "Right," was the reply. "Com

Silvestre. let us go and see what's up.4

They found their commanding officer and one or two others awaiting

"Ah." said the colonel "here are lieutenant-and your brother, I ee. I want to send one of you upon an errand which means the devil's own risk. Which of you will under take to go through with it?"

"I will, sir !" The brothers spoke simultaneously, and the officer laughed as he looked from one

the other. "You are both of you as keen as he said, "and small anything wonder, after being cooped up here with nothing to do but watch lines yonder. But come," he added. briskly, "there is something on hand The general has received in timation that a fellow in the secret ervice has secured some valuable intelligence-probably plans of attackwhich he has committed to paper rash proceeding, but one excusable under the circumstances. He send word that he will be in readiness to officer if met on the outskirts of the camp. He has disguised himself a loafer, but is to be recognized the exchange of a pass-word and the fact of his whistling airs out 'Les Huguenots.' Now, do either of you know that opera well enough to be able to continue any air

might be whistling?' "I do, sir" replied Armand Quetteville. "And I, too," added his brother.

'So-both of you again! You will have to toss for the honor of going. I won't disguise to you that it is a undertaking of great danger. The nemy's lines will have to be passed -the risk of detection will have e run-that and the chance of being shot as a spy. Should the secret ser vice man he there and the exchange successfully carried out, the papers nust be carefully secreted. The in formation will be closely written on thin tissue, and if the bearer should be taken on his way back through the lines he must eat and swallow it. The Prussians must not get hold

of the papers. You understand?"
"Perfectly!" replied the young me in a breath.

"Now, settle between yourselves which is to be. Whoever goes will make for the knoll—that one with the trees on it—at the extreme left disloder of the camp, and then bear away to sition.

the northeast. He will con cottage, leave that on the left and follow the hedge that runs parallel with the garden wall. The holder of re about. The words vered is 'Le Roi Blanc.' and the then know you for our m Whichever one of you goes will have the satisfaction of doing his country an inestimable service: the inform tion received may alter the whole as pect of affairs."
"At what hour will the man

pect a messenger, sir?" "At 2 o'clock. There is no tim to be-lost."

The brothers saluted and left room. Once outside the house faced each other with mutual irreso lution. The bursting of a shell not far from them was the only to be heard for a few moments. Nei ther wished to reliquish the opport nity of distinguishing himself

"Well," said Armand at there is nothing to be gained standing here. Which of us is it to

"Don't you think we had bette toss up for it?.' said Silvestre with a little laugh. "That will be the fair est way to decide which of us is to court renown-or death !'

Both men felt more than the po sible welfare of Paris was at stake in the expedition. The vision of a fair, girlish face lit up with prid was present in the minds of each and the certainty of her appreciation of a brave action and contempt danger was a stronger actuating force than patriotism "Good. We will toss for it" we

the reply. Armand de Quetteville took a coir from his pocket.

"Ready?" he inquired. The other hodded. "You call, then, let us decide by

ingle throw." The coin was spun in the air and fell in the snow. Silvestre called -

"Yours !" exclaimed Armand. "Yo are in luck, Come, you had better be seeing about starting." He comuited his watch, "After 1 o'clock It will take you all your time to

get there, for you must have your wits about you and go cautiously. I will wait at the outer gate till you return." They descended to the drawbridge the heavy machinery was put into

motion and the two men crossed the moat, making their way toward the second rampart. The man charge of the outer gate being curtly told of the work in hand prepared to open it.

Silvestre turned and grasped hi brother's hand.

"You bear me no ill will, Armand for my luck ?"

"Ma foi, no! It was an ever chance. I only hope it will prove luck to you. Got your revolver all Well God guard vou, old chap, and bring you back-with the papers. Vrve la

The gate swung back and Silvestre, creeping cautiously out, was swallowed up in the gloom.

With the advance of the night light mist had arisen. This, argued Armand, would be in Silvestre favor, lessening the chances of his being detected by the Prussian outposts. But it was a dangerous job one requiring all the nerve and thorough knowledge of the lay of the land that his brother possessed.

The reward would be great, how duty for the honor of his country and of being perhaps the means of avert fatally certain, also - and to lover's eyes the best - the hope bringing to a maiden's face a flush of pride for a loved one's deed of daring, a flush that might lead to much-to the winning, maybe, that wavering heart.

With his cloak wrapped well about him Armand de Quetteville watch for the return of his brother The monotonous passing to and fro of the sentry hardly disturbed thoughts as he leaned over trying to pierce the impenetrable darknes of the country that lay between th walls and the Prussian camp.

An irritating and to all appearance ess bombardment was main tained intermittently the shells be ing directed against the upstanding hill of Montmartre, where the artil lerymen, under cover of night, wer busy at the work of remounting gun

islodged by the Prussian fire.
Occasionally a shot fell short and ploughed its way into the hard frost bound earth at the foot of the walls not more than thirty paces from where the officer stood. The gate vas in the direct line of fire, those in charge of it ran no small danger of becoming victims to Prussians' persistent endeavors dislodge the artiflery from their po-

The minutes passed very slowly to nd de Quetteville. In spite of his words to the contrary, he was very jealous that the lot had faller Silvestre. It was not so much that the love of his country burne in his heart as that he begrudged Silvestre the chance of becoming hero in the eyes of Therese Raudis

From childhood those gray eyes had been the load-stiar of brothers. Being orphans, they had of late years found a second home in se of Madame Raudin, old friend of their mother's. by side with themselves had grown up the sweet-faced child who heart-when she grew old enough to realize that she possessed such thing-wavered between her two will ing slaves. Each brother considered that

other was the favorite, and

vestre, on his side, was willing to admit the superior claims of mand. He was the elder by a vear and certainly the cleverer, and posessed of the greater wit and fun Armand, to do him justice, conscious that Silvestre, had to which he could not lay claim. He envied him his gentleness, the power of sympathy and readiness to sacri own pleasure for that of others. He knew, too, that in spite of being the younger he enjoyed confidence of his senior officers to a greater degree than himself - his word was always implicitly to be relied upon, also his sense of honor.

Thus there were many disquieting thoughts in Armand's brain as looked out into the gloom of the raw winter's morning.

The church clocks had sounded the hour of four, and still there was no

Supposing-1 Armand shook the thought from nim; but the devil that had prompt ed it was only momentarily abashed and again whispered into his ear, urging the supposition.

If Silvestre failed in his mission Failure could only mean one thing. Either he came back with the pers, or he did not! If the latter. then—the devil at his shoulder grinned as he saw the hot flush shameful hope rise to Armand's face -then his path would be unobstruct-

Dieu! What was that? The flash of a musket caught his eye, and few seconds later the dull crack of the shot. As far as he could judge it was about a couple of miles dis tant.

Armand started to his feet, erect and vigilant, and peered intently into the darkness.

The minutes passed, drew out into half an hour or more, and yet nothing happened. There had been out one musket shot, and then -si lence. Strain his eyes as he would he could see nothing. That the shot was in some way connected with his brother he was positive yet-

Yes, there was a figure running to ward the gate-a reeling, staggering figure, as of a drunken man, groping blindly in the snow, though almost

in touch of the gate.

Armand flung himself precipitately down the steps lending to the entrance, and seizing a lantern that hung upon the wall, ordered with an oath the man in charge to unlock the gate. He waved the light fran tically to and fro as a guide to the wayfarer, whom he knew for surety was Silvestre

Out of the darkness a figure staggered into his arms—it was Silvestre blood-stained, pale and utterly spent Armand drew him quickly into the guard-room by the side of the mas

sive wooden barrier. "See here," gasped Silvestre, "the papers—quick, take them—I can go no further—they hit me twice." He He pointed to his right arm, which hung helplessly by his side. "I have been bleeding like a dog for God knows how long-take the papers; they are safe enough-take them-"

Before Armand could catch he tumbled in a heap on the floor in a dead faint.

But the papers were safe. Telling the corporal in charge to look after his brother and to fetch a doctor, Armand grasped the precious bundle and hurried at the top of his speed towards the inner gate. He nust go at once to the comm ant's office; the papers must be de livered.

As he walked 'swiftly a curiou feeling crossed him. With the packet in his hand he could almost have pelieved that he had been the mear of procuring them for his country True, the colonel did not know which of them -Silvestre or himself- had finally decided to go on the perilous He almost laughed at the strange feeling of envy that swept across him. Silvestre was wounded

one who had wrought a great deed at

would be a hero on the morrow

the air-the rush of something shricked like a demon in mortal as it tore its way through the atmosphere a blinding flare of lighta crash-a belching hell of flame.

Armand de Quetteville lay on ground, his hands tightly grasping the package of papers, his body luged with blood, struck almost sible by the bursting shell. was grievously wounded, but he still kept the power of speech. Men rushgently

had sufficient strength to whisper be fore they would give up their charge

"Take him to his quarters." the colonel, "or, stay-better still -take him to the house of Madame Raudin in the Rue Blanchard, and tell the surgeon to go there at once. They will take good care of him they have known him from child-Not much the matter with hood. him, I fancy," added the officer, few flesh wounds and a nasty knock on the head from a splinter. Be careful of him my lads-so-he's a brave fellow, and it's rough on him for this to have happened just as he had finished his work-so-gently there." Not even the roar of the bursting shell roused Silvestre from the deadly stupor into which he had faller His wounded arm had been attended to, but the loss of blood that had suffered had made him as weak as a child, and for a couple of hours

move. him, his first question was as. the safety of the papers. He was told that they had been duly delivered, but that Armand had met with an accident, and had been taken to the Rue Blanchard. The corporal who was in charge of him was mystified as to the business of the papers-he only knew that the young officer had run some danger in pro euring them. Silvestre did not enlighten him as to the mission with which he had been entrusted: the fewer who knew of such matters the better.

he lay in the guard room unable

The morning was well advanced be fore he felt strong enough to walk up to the Rue Blanchard. However he must see Armand first, and ther report himself at the commandant's office to give an account of his doings the previous night.

He was very weak, but he som how managed to reach the house of Madame Raudin. He almost dreaded to ring at the door. What this accident that had befallen mand—and so serious a one as to necessitate his removal from barracks? He braced up his courage-he know the worst anyhow-and the bell.

The sound of lightly harrying footsteps came to him, and the door was flung open.

A pair of laughing eyes met own, and in them a strange look of happiness such as Silvestre had never seen there before. It was Therese who was standing there, but—a glo rified Therese! How could she look so radiantly happy with Armand sick in the house?

"Oh, Silvestre, it is you! Where have you been all this time?" gasped. Then catching sight of his arm in the sling, she cried: "Oh mon Dieu ! You have been wounded

too! Was it by the same shell?"
"How is Armand?" he interpose almost fiercely. "Never mind about

me. How is Armand ?" They were standing in the little salon, and he leaned against the ta ble for support.

"He is doing well. His head is badly hurt, but the shell-"What shell?" symmered Silves

tre, confusedly. "You don't know, you haven't heard?" the girl asked, her face still in a glow of excitement. "Oh, Silvestre, was it not hard on poor Armand? To risk his life for those papers, and then at the last minute to be struck down! It is grand, though," she continued, her eyes "He has done a splendid sparkling. thing. I don't believe another man in Paris would have dared to go all alone into the Prussian camp risk being caught and shot as spy, and all for the sake of a papers. Dear, brave boy. I alway

knew he would be a hero some day. A curious grayness spread over the face of Silvestre de Quetteville, and a dull understanding reached

"Tell me." he said, "I was wound ed last night-a stray shot hurt my arm-and I know nothing of all this They only told me that Armand had met with an accident."

A look of infinite pride filled the girl's eyes.

"Oh, Silvestre," she cried, "you don't know? Why, you have got a hero for your brother—all Paris is one who had wrought a great deed at talking of him by now! Listen! He was chosen by the commandant to when you know when you know when you know when alone.

he want alone last night into smy's camp and got hold of some papers that a spy wanted our general to have something very important. Then he managed to get back safely. and just as he was coming across the courtyard the shell fell and burs quite close to him. It might have killed him. They took him to the commandant's office, where the papers were found clutched tightly in his hand and then they brought him here.

"Who told you of all this?" asked Silvestre gently, with a curious choking sensation in his throat— 'Armand himself ?"

'Oh, no. He was too weak to talk. No, the men who brought him here early this morning told us, and when I asked Armand if it was all true he just nodded and smiled, Oh I am so proud of him. Silvestre-' "Has he spoken at all?" Silvestre

put the question with dry lips; a horrible sensation of helplessness came over him. Therese flushed and again the look

of supreme happiness shone in eyes. "Yes," she faltered, "just a few

"And they were Therese?" the listening man gently, leaning

forward as he spoke "He-he said he loved me - and

She suddenly broken down and hid her burning face on Silvestre's shoul-

"Oh, I am so happy." she sighed, with a half so's in her voice, "for I love him so dearly. And you, dear old Silvestre, will be my real brother at last."

The blood rushed with one wild

throb out of his eyes "Yes," he said softly, "I will be your brother. I—I am so glad, dear Therese. God bless you—both." "You will see Armand?" she ask-

ed after a little silence. "He can talk now.' "Yes, I will see him-just for

few minutes," he assented. There was something in Silvestre's face which made her hesitate on the threshold of the sick man's room. Then she let him go in alone and closed the door behind him.

As she stood outside she heard the low murmur of voices within. They were very low, but she could distinguish Armand's now and again raised a little as if in expostulation tion. But it was answered by the low, even tones of his brother's voice, and after a while the expostulation ceased, and Silvestre came out of the room.

"He is doing well." he said. "and there is nothing like a mind at rest for helping the body to recover. And his mind is at rest-now."

Therese wondered a little at the words, but something checked from asking their meaning. 'God bless you, little one," mur-

mured Silvestre. "You have

I hope you will be very, very happy 1" The expression on his face haunted Therese as she watched him pass slowly down the street, but in the light that flashed from her lover's eves when she stood beside him she soon forgot it. One sentence rang in the ears of the lonely man as he

your heart's desire-and so has he.

altar of a neighboring church. "The men who brought me here told her-they knew no better, and they told her-and I, God pardon me, had not the courage to confess the

knelt with bowed head before the

truth ! Forgive And Silvestre had forgiven.

The kindly faced priest whose con essional became so popular in later years was noted, and with some jus tice, for his extraordinary severity in dealing with all faults that sprang from a lack of moral courage. This, and anything approaching the nature a lie, caused the weary blue eye to flash with the light of renewed youth, and the penitent would leave he confessional not a little awed by the holy man's austerity.

Therese de Quetteville has often wondered at her husband's tacit avoidance of his brother Armand hough a successful soldier and one marked for distinction, cannot meet the calm, clear glance of the priest's eyes without daggers of knowledge being plunged into his soul. He realizes bitterly that there is a human love that finds its highest ideal laying down its life on behalf another. He is uneasily conscious that Silvestre's love for Therese was a nobler one than his own. He sees. too, in those tired blue eyes the flection of an old sin, the reminder of an hour of cowardice, in which upon one who had done him no wrong he had cast the burden of a great lence.-Havelock Ettrick in Catholic Fiveside.

You know what a man lives for when you know what he looks

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

CEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE

\$

here is a little town in the land and a the foot of the eastern slope There is a little town in Penhsylof the Allegheny Mountains and church in it with a congregation partly in the town and partly in the country. It happened not many years ago that the pastor and his sistant were preparing the children

Among them was a boy of about or twelve years whom we shall call Tommy. He was a fine Httle fellow, just such a boy as you would like to have for a companion But he lived a long way from the church, and his walk to instruction back was not less than ten miles, and I think it was more. But Tommy trudged along like

man and was never late.

At length the day came for them to go to confession. taught school had the children all in their places in the church After their dinner the pastor the assistant priest were hearing confessions in the confessional that stood against the wall between the altar and the door. One by one the boys and girls went in and priests were almost through. length it was Tommy's turn to go, and he went in like the rest. Soor he came out, and as he walked around to the alter and down the middle aisle to his place to perform his pe nance, some of the children began to shy in a whisper of astonishment, "O-o-oh! Look!"

The Sister made a sign to them to keep still.

When the confessions were over and the children had gone back to the school the Sister called those aside that had been making the noise and began to tell them how quiet they should always be in church. little girls looked very innocently at the Sister and said :

"We couldn't help it. We saw an angel going along with Tommy from the confessional to his pew.' Sunday Companion.

CHEERING THE AGED. -A young girl was passing her aged grandaunt one day when she suddenly stopped, laid her hand gently on the white head beside her, and said: "How pretty and curly your hair is, Aunt Mary! I wish I had such pretty hair !"

The simple words brought a quick flush of pleasure to the wrinkled face, and there was a joyous quaver in the brief acknowledgment of the spontaneous little courtesy.

Few of us realize the dearth such attentions which the old suffer Many of them have been persons of consequence in their prime. As illness and sorrow gradually weaken their spirits, they retire into the back-They are no longer pursued by the honeyed words which interest or affection once heaped upon more or less cheerless obscurity until they die. Even if they are surrounded with what are called "the comforts of life," they lack the sweet stimulus which comes from social appreciation.

"I was astonished to find an interesting person that old lady is who lives at Mrs. D—'s," remarked one lady to another. "She seems to be an aunt or a great-aunt cannot act rudely. of Mr. D-s, but she was always sat back in a corner when I have ners, then there is no such thing as d I never supposed she knew anything in particular. Yesterday Mrs. D- appealed to her several times. It seemed to draw out. She is remarkably intelligent, style. You have a nature different and has had wonderful experiences in

"Did you think to tell her how "No, that didn't occur to me."

pressed her visitor might have given seen in others.

A DOY'S GUARDIAN ANGEL. - the guiet old lady a pleasure that the guiet old lady a pleasure that would lighten many hours, "There is no toric like happiness."

A young man said to his

"You ought to have seen Aunt Esther to-day when I remarked, casually: What a pretty gown you have on to-day, and how nice you look in it ! She almost cried she was so pleased. I hadn't thought before a little thing as that that such would be likely to please her."

"I never expect to eat any cookies so good as those you used to make mother," said a bearded man on day; and he was shocked when he saw her evident delight in his words thought to speak before for years of any of the thousand comforts and pleasures with which her skill love had filled his boyhood.

GOOD MANNERS .- "The finest of the fine arts," Emerson calls good that nothing stands in the way one whose manners are admirable

From the lowest standpoint, that of success in business, manners often play a more important part than they are given credit for playing. Many a venture has been ruined by blunt, disagreeable way of putting the ,matter, and many another has succeeded by the manner in which it was presented. With the happiness or unhappiness of life, no or denies that manners have much to Courteous deference has power to soothe the worst ruffled spirits and create a pleasing atmosphere in which all love to linger.

The cultivation of good manners then, is one of the most practical things that the young can attempt A flippant, impertinent girl is not one to be liked, and a rude,

couth boy is something to flee from To cultivate good manners is not to acquire artificial forms of polite ness. Manners go deeper than outward form, and mere artificial ceremony is almost as disagreeable as no attempts at politeness.

'If we have not good manners na turally, how can we acquire them except by assuming outward forms of politeness?" you ask.

If you want a bed of fragrant flowers in your garden, do you down to the milliner's and buy artificial ones to stick in the ground, or do you plant the seed and then car for it until ut grows into an object of beauty? You do the latter, you say. The boy who rises his cap in assumed respect is sowing seed, and he will soon begin to feel respect for others. The girl who pushes back her selfish self and brings her better self to the front by some courteous act of giving way, will soon begin to find that better self such good company that it will become natural for her to stand aside politely, and let an elder take a better place.

There are three rules that measure Too often they linger on in good manners: They must be natural, they must be truthful, and they must be simple.

Elaborate ceremony has nothing to do with politeness. The man who takes an immense amount of room in which to make a bow, and who pushes an old lady aside in crowd, is not polite.

Outward forms must stand for inner self. Be polite in heart and you

If good manners are natural man-

copying the manners of others. There are few things more to avoided than aping other people, her whether you follow their manners or from every other nature, and tha special, peculiar self is the precious thing that belongs to you. much you had enjoyed talking with Guard it. Make the best of your her?" self. Refine your manners and le

everything about you come. from The knowledge that her words and your own nature, and not be a repersonality had so favorably im- flection of something that you have

TALKS WITH PARENTS.

duct at all times, as far as possible them never be far away from you if you can help it, and make it your business always to know where they are. Insist that they shall come straight home no... and then, if they want to go any nermission. St. Where, let them ass permission. St. Mohn Chrysostom, speaking fifteen hundred years ago, said: "People take better care of their cows and horses than they so of their chil-

dren ?" And is it not true to-day If you have a horse or a cow, you always know pretty well where are to be found. Can you say same of your children? night when they should all be the house, many of you do not know where they are. They are running the road somewhere, and learni good, you may depend on that. This is crimmal carelessness on the part of the parents who permit it. The youngsters should never be allowed People grown up ones you should insist that they be in at an early hour. There must be no going to bed and leaving

cular as to what kind of far go with. You should see that they do not neglect their religious duties ade to draw them away from their faith you should put a stop to ediately. -The Casket, Antigonash, N.S.

AN INDULGENCED PLEDGE

By a Pontifical letter dated Rome, April 16, 1904, a specia indulgence of 800 days, applicable to the souls in Purgatory, is granted daily to all who, in a spirit of faith and penance, recite the following of

"O my God and Father, to sho my love for Thee, to repair Thy in jured honor and to obtain the sal vation of souls, I firmly resolve no to take wine, alcoholic liquor, or any intoxicating drink, this day. And offer Thee this act of self-denial in union with the sacrifice of Thy Son Jesus Christ, who daily immolate Himself for Thy glory on the altar

AFTER THIRTY-THREE YEARS

A Catholic American exchange give the following account of the erection of a parish church in Indiana. I

St. Joseph's handsome stone church at Jasper, Ind., has just been com pleted after thirty-three years. The building was planned in 1867 the pastor, the Rev. Fidelis Mante It is built of native sandstone, quar ried in the vicinity of Jasper, members of the congregation. corner-stone was laid September 14, 1871, by Bishop de St. Palais, and the church has been in continuous

It is one of the largest stone churches of any denomination in Indiana. It is 224 feet long and 94 feet wide and 225 feet high, and is the tallest in southern Indiana From it's top one can see the hotels of French Lick and West Baden twenty-six miles away, and can look into Martin, Daviess, Pike, Perry Spencer and Crawford counties.

It was the plan of Father Fidelic not to go into debt, and materia was purchased only as he had the to pay for the same, the labo being almost wholly donated by the congregation. The walls are six feet The church has a seating capacity for 2500, with standing room for 500 in addition. The congrega tion numbers over 4700, and average attendance on Sunday morn ing is nearly 3000. The three altars in the church are built of fine Italian marble, the side altars costing \$6500 each, and the main altar, which cost \$15,000, is one of the finest in

The cost of the church complete and furnished is about \$500,000, all of which, except \$1000 or so. paid. The rector is the Rev. Basil Hensler, O.S.B.

WORK OF NUNS.

The evidences of skill, administrative ability and zeal of our Sisterhoods are to be found in the United States. An exchange add to the history the following chapter recording another achieve says "

est, Chicago, a \$300,000 boarding school has been completed by Sisters of the Sacred Heart conditions unique in America. Almost from the time ground was broken un til the last bit of woodwork was pur in place, every stage of the worl pervision of a member of the order With two fellow nuns as companions this nun has lived in a small build ing near the school, and day day has inspected the work of sons, carpenters and plasterers. Her father, a Belgian, was an architect of renown in Europe, and before she gave up the world for the cloister sh was greatly interested in his work

THE YOUNG RECRUITS

Five hundred thousand pupils tended the opening of the in New York city Sept. 12. want of sufficient acco many thousands are placed on half

CANADIAN **EXCURSIONS**

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Ticket Office, 129 St James street (Next Post Office.)

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Resiand, Neison, Trail, Rob. \$46.40
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geles.

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and appreciated by the public.

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ned), one large linen drawer, double cupboards. Regular value \$25,00
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A NOVEL EXPLANATION.

The late Father McGoldrick. Dorchester. Mass., was one of diocese and always took delight in seeing what effect his sermons gregation. One Sunday, while leaving St. Peter's Church, where he had en stationed many years, he met a parishioner who, touching his hat to he reverend gentleman, said:

"That was a beautiful sermon yo preached to-day. Father. It did me power of good.

"I'm glad of that," responded the clergyman. "Can you tell me what particularly struck you? What was the main point?" Well-er-I don't rightly remember

I don't just exactly know. I ahh-what's the use? -sure, I don't mber an individual word of it. at all, at all.'

with a smile, "you say it did you a power of good."
"So it did, Father. I'll stick to

"Now, tell me how."

"Well, Father, now look here. wife is after washing, and clean and There's my Sunday shirt that white it is by reason of all water and soap that's gone throug But not a grop of water or so or blue has stayed in it, d'ye see? And it's the same way with me an the sermon. It's all run through me and dried out, but all the same, like my Sunday shirt, I'm better and cleaner for it."-Catholic Stand and Times.

THE WAGGAMAN FAILURE.

trouble was reached Wednesday with United States Marshal at W he United States Marshal at Washington was ordered to seize \$1,200 alleged bankrupt. Since the claim an \$800,000, it would seem several people are more scared that. Many people fail in 'nuisian and cannot show sufficient assets pay ten cents on the dollar. -Ke World, Chicago.

Vol. LIV., No. 13

CANADA'S G

Mr. Charles Fitzpatric the Office of O

An interesting shetch of th Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, the law journal of Bost The writer, een Bag. orse, says: In undertaking to write

of the Chancellors, Lord aid that above all things h n was that a recital of the les and triumphs of many reat lawyers of his race "s te the young student of th nulation and industry, and his mind the liberal an ble maxims which ought t the conduct of an Englis " Despite the cynicism cont observation that every his own example in the entury, it is somewhat o Campbell's sentiment, as a to the profession in the Ne that influences the writer to briefly such of the more i facts as have come to his the career of the Honorable Fitzpatrick, K.C., at this Minister of Justice for the of Canada.

While only in the prime o subject of this sketch has ac large and withal so genuin sure of success that his pregrapher feels that while it well to apologize for forest some extent any posthumous the distinguished lawyer's c extenuation will be demand readers of the Green Bag i to their interest in this b of his public life. Charles Fitzpatrick was

the city of Quebec, Dec. 1 After a preparatory trainin well-known Quebec Seminar tered Laval University, wh ceived the degree of B.A. mater, carrying off the nor-General's medal in final examination for B.C. 1876. In the same year he ed to the Bar of his nat Three years later h pointed by the Provincial ment Crown Prosecutor for and District of Quebec. Sp English and French ton equal facility, possessing g dustry and with a natural rhetoric enriched by literar to which he has always be votee, the young advocate tained an assured place at especially in criminal cases ing of him in this connection fessional journal recently s numerate the criminal cas in Mr. Fitzpatrick has been whether for the prosecution

fence, would be to menti

every one of importance be

courts of the Province of Qu

the last twenty years." One of the earliest cases he was engaged was, I (1884, 7 L.N. 360), in vacted for the United States ment in certain extradition ings taken against John C. aulting president of the National Bank of New Yor following year he led for the in the cause celebre of Queer Reil, his client being the con figure, and indicted as the origo malorum in two arm lions (1870-1885) of the Me Canadian Northwest. E though unsuccessful defence unhappy realot may be regathe corner stone of Mr. Fitz professional fame, for there not only pitted against tw the Bar, Christopher Robin and the late B. B. Osler, K. heory of the defence, nam

wanity, by the indignant ar

repudiation of it by the

whose amour propre wounded. Addressing whose amour propre wa wounded. Addressing the permission of the court af Pitzpatrick's brill unt are appeal for a verdict of Riel said: "It would be east to-day to play insantty, be cacumstances are such as any man. * * I have t faction that if I dis, I will