DAY, JULY 4, 1903

rety Directory.

S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, ed 1863.—Rev. Directon, her McPhail; President, D. M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, Dominique street: M. J. reasurer, 18 St. Augustin Meets on the second Sunvery month, in St. Ann's ner Young and Ottawa at 3.30 p.m.

IVISION NO. 6 meets on and fourth Thursdays of at 816 St. Lawrence Officers: W. H. Turner, P. McCail, Vice-President; Quinn, Rec.-Sec.; Jame St. Denis street; James reasurer; Joseph Turner, secretary, 1000 St. Denis

DIES' AUXLIARY, Di-5. Organized Oct. 10th, etings are held in St. Hall, 92 St. Alexander, t Sunday of each month m., on the third Thurs-p.m. President, Miss Anan; vice-president, Mrs, en; recording-secretary, Ward, 51 Young street; cretary, Miss Emma Palace street; treasur-Charlotte Bermingham; Rev. Father McGrath.

K'S SOCIE/Y.-Estab-ch 6th, 1856, incorpor-revised 1864. Mette is s Fall, 92 St. Alexan-first Monday of the mittee meets last Wed-meers : Rev. Director, laghan, P.P. President, Justice C. J. Doherty. Justice C. J. Doherty ; E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Curran, B.C.L.; Treas-J. Green, Corresp y, John Cahill, Rec-stary, T. P. Tansey.

OUNG MEN'S SOCIEd 1885.-Meets in its tawa street, on the of each month, at of each month, at biritual Adviser. Rev. a, C.SS.R.; President, Treasurer, Thomasc.-Sec., Robt. J. Hart.

TS T. A. & B. So-ts on the second Sun-month in St. Pat-2 St. Alexander St., after Vespers. Com-lanagement meets is first Tuesday of every p.m. Rev. M. J. Me-President; W. P. Vice-President; Jno, Secretary, 716 St. Ag-St. Henri,

CANADA, BRANCH, ed. 18th November, 26 meets at St. 11, 92 St. Alexander Monday of each egular meetings for lon of business are-nd and 4th Mondays-at 8 p.m. Spirituab M. Callaghan; Chas-Curran, B.C.L.; Pre-J. Sears; Recordingty on the list has eighty-one J. Sears; Recording-J. Costigan; Finan-Robt. Warren; H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-Drs. H. J. Harrison, and G. H. Merrill.

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

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advance. All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "TRUE WIT-ses" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

antism and the unique position, of SCHOOL METHODS .- It has long been a common idea that the public positive unity, that the Catholic or state, or Protestant school is su-Church has occupied. It seems like perior to the Catholic one in all its going over the same old story, elements. We have known numbers time and again, to be thus harping upon what should be apparent to all of Catholic parents who, contrary to all rule and sense, sent the chilthinking and observing people. Yet, dren to the Protestant schools, simoutside the Catholic fold, none seem ply because they labored under the to grasp, or to be willing to grasp, impression that their children could this radical and essential difference. not receive a proper education in the It is of all importance for it constischools of their own religion. The tutes the real difference between the other day professors Ernest De Witt two systems. It is a line of demar-Burton and Shailer Mathews, of cation as distinct as is the equator; the Chicago University, published a and as unmistakable. book in which they declared that However, within recent times there modern Sunday schools are far beseems to be a tendency on the part hind the public schools in educationof the leaders of thought in

al methods. This is a hard blow at Protestant world to note the dilapidated condition of their system and the Sunday school, for now we have pamphlet, by Mrs. Ella Flagg to make efforts to remedy its weak-nesses. In the "Utica Globe" the Young, a professor in the same university, on "Scientific Method in other day, we found an article on this subject and we consider that it Education," in which she declares that the method of the public sets forth the case in its fulness and schools is incorrect and unscientific. exactness. It is susceptible of am-Then if the public school system is plification and of details, but as a incorrect and unscientific, and the general view, it decidedly indicates Sunday school method is inferior the mighty change that Protestant still, what are we to think of the thought, in regard to this subject. entire system? Above all what are we to say in regard to it, as conis undergoing.

It is thus that it lays down the trasted with the Catholic system general situation:which combines in a due degree, both

"Christianity is cut up into three notable bodies-Catholic, Protestant religious and secular instruction moral and intellectual training? and Greek. The first and last are cohesive, the middle is split into so Above all; what have our Catholic parents, who are so enamoured of amny subdivisions that no man can Protestant methods and so ungratecall the titles of them all off-hand. ful and ungenerous to their own self-The London 'Times,' excellent sacrificing educationalists, to say in thority, says there are over 600 sects excuse for their unCatholic conduct? arrayed under the banner of Protestantism. These vary in doctrine, in ceremonial, in government, in polity They and in many non-essentials. are agreed, or pretty nearly so, in

GERMAN CATHOLICS. - The reopposing Catholicity." have There is a solid and plain truth. proved very beneficial to the Centre. Again we must recall our various or Catholic party. In the Reichstag articles on this subject, in all of which we prove that which is so the party numbers one hundred and two members. The next highest parclearly stated here, namely: that the different sects of Protestantism have or eighty-two members. Thus the Cathonly one point of union in common, olic party while inferior in numbers their opposition to Catholicity. This to the combinations of parties that some of them may, and do deny; but when it comes down to the practical go to make up the government, is numerically stronger, by over a score, than one of them taken septhey invariably fall back on this opposition. arately. It is not at all probable The paramount question amongst that Germany will ever again wit-

them is how to reach some other ness a persecution of the Catholic point of mutual agreement, some The fact is that the days other more substantial union. This of Bismarck and his laws of oppresthe article above-quoted mentions in sion have passed away.' The temper a forcible manner thus:-"How to bring Protestantis oneness is almost as herculean a task as to find unity with the Catholic and Greek churches. Yet zeal-ous churchmen on both sides of the Atlantic do not despair of bringing this about. They see in its fulfillment the glory of Christ's kingdom on earth immeasurably advanced. They do not shrink from its striving and feel it is worth the prayer and the labor necessary for its accom plishment. One of the most discouraging obstacles in the pathway its consummation, they realize, is in the increase of sects within its pale growing out of the unrest with dogma and government and conduct of pastors despite the advance in enlightenment, the growth in liberality, the acknowledgment that multi-

the united action of the three great bodies who are in accord only in that Christ came upon earth to save sinners. To attempt unification with factions is simply to bring ridicule upon and confusion into the movement."

This is the truth; but not the entire truth. It is useless to attempt unification while factions go on increasing, or continue to exist. Truth can admit of no division, howsoever infinitismal it may be. The unity can only be brought about by the Of coming together of the Catholic, the Greek and the Protestant bodies. It is axiomatic that a body as com-pact and as solid as the Catholic St. Patrick's Church cannot commence by uniting with any one fragment detached from itself. To do so would compromise its own unity and simply increase the difficulties in the way of general unification. It follows then that the only possible means is for each fragmentary part, in turn, to adhere to the original entity, or, in other words, for the various sections of Protestantism to come into the fold of unity in the Catholic Church. This must be the final result before the end of time, and this craving for unity on the part of the different Protestant bodies are so many harbingers of that great consummation.

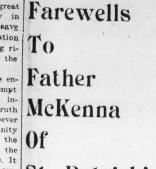
RITUALISM .- We have read with interest, not devoid of amusement the recent struggle between Rev. R. C. Fillingham, vicar of Hexton, Hertfordshire, England and Bishop Potter, of New York. The vicar came out to America to raise a row' on account of what he styled the idola trous practices in certain High Churches out, here. He was quickly set in his place by Bishop Potter, who informed him that if he made himself too offensive and disagreeable the police would be called in to eject him from any church with the ervices of which he intended to interfere. He has gone back to Eng-land but he threatens a terrible visitation next winter. He does not exactly state the course he intends taking, but it is going to be some-thing fearful. The fact that he disclaims any intention of using personal violence only makes it the greater mystery. Yet if he means no physical trouble, why does he anxiously inquire about what could be done to him by the law. We

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quote the fiery vicars words :--"I'll be here by February 1," he said, "and then I'll do something that will be a shock to these idola-ters and High Church men, I'm not sure just what it will be, and I don't intend to attempt physical violence on them. But I'll do something that will be a far greater shock to them than if I started a fight in the Church. The police well, my method is to do just what they aren't expecting at the time when they aren't expecting it. But if the police do interfere—I've had experiences with the police before, and I know what to do for them.' After delivering himself of this tirade he asked:-"'I don't quite the Dermott. know what your laws are on subject. What would they be likely to do to me?"

Seeing that he has not clearly To Reverend M. J. McKenna, Mont stated what it is he intends doing when he comes back, it would be rather difficult to say how the law or what law, would apply. Any way the fact remains that if Bishor Potter does not put a stop to his Mass ceremonies, confessions, and images in St. Mary's the Virgin, there, will be some kind of an aval-anche next February.



(By a Subscriber.)

Last Monday evening a large and epthusiastic reception, presided over by Mrs. P. McCrory and Mrs. P. S. Doyle, was tendered the Rev. M. J. McKenna who, has since left the city on a well-earned vacation and will not return to Montreal.



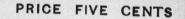


REV. M. J. MCKENNA

The representative ladies of St Patrick's thronged the beautiful hall of St. Patrick's Academy to bid farewell to the zealous young priest who had endeared himself to all during the short period of his ministry in the mother Irish parish.

Some of the leading parishioners had left town for the summer, but many of them sent notes of regret at their inability to attend and enclosed subscriptions towards the box of American Eagles, which was presented to Father McKenna during the evening. Musical selections and songs, for

which he has a well known partial-ity, were beautifully rendered by Miss McAnulty, Miss Foley and the Misses Ward. These were followed by an address, the evident sincerity of which was enhanced by the touchingly expressive tone with which it was read by Mrs. P. Mc-



vid defense of the fundamental dogma of Christianity. At our Lady's shrine, dear Father, we will often pray for you whose first and last theme, discoursed in our midst, was of Her.

Father, we shall all miss you; how much and in how many ways we will not attempt to say for "The words of earth are a darksome veil." But, oh! above all we shall miss the music with which you have filled the sanctuary, the pulpit and our hearts;-the voice that, with its pathos, uplifted our souls to God within the precincts of our spiritual

You might chide us did we say we envy those to whom you are go-ing. We hope you will sometime revisit these scenes of your labors. Our feelings towards you are ex-

pressed by these fatrest of flowers,associated as they are with thoughts of your home-land. All that true, Irish Catholic hearts could wish a loved priest, we sincerely wish you in your sublime vacation, wherever you may be.

We are happy in the assurance you gave us yesterday, that you will remember us at God's altar, and we say with the poet priest:

"Adjeu! such is the word for us 'Tis more than word-'tis prayer "They 'do not part who do part thus.

"For God is everywhere."

As a very last word, we can do no better than echo your own simplicity, and say that we -vour loval and sincere friends- that we too are lonesome.

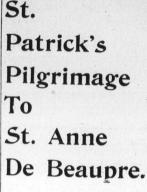
St. Patrick's, Montreal, July 6th, 1903.

Mrs. G. Papadopulos then presented a magnificent bouquet of American beauty roses, streaming with "the red, white and blue," and that with "Erin's Flag" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

A box of gold, and later, a handsome dress suit case were presented by Mrs. P. Doyle and Mrs. P. Mc-Crory. Father McKenna was deeply affected during the entire evening, and his rising to respond to the ad-dress was the signal for an outburst of irrepressible tears on the part of his sorrowing friends.

The Reverend Father was most happy in his remarks throughout dwelling at length on the magnifi-cence of St. Patrick's as a temple of God, the goodness of its pastor, his friendly and brotherly relations with its priests, the sincerity and generosity of its people, and by no means least, of the skill and devotedness of the Sisters of Notre Dame, especially of their warm-hearted, whole-souled superior, and of the Grey Nuns, with a depth of feeling to be expected only from one who had spent years under such associations

Words of farewell to Father Mc Kenna were also spoken by the officers and members of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society during the week at their hall, Mr. W. P. Doyle, 1st Vice-President, and others act-



Arrangements have been completed for the annual pilgrimage of St. Patrick's parish, to be held next Saturday, the 18th inst. Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan will have the direction of the pilgrimage, and will be assisted by Rev. Father Ouellette and other priests. The mother Irish parish has always had the most successful pilgrimages to the grand old shrine in past years, and there is every evidence that hundreds of the faithful parishioners will avail themselves of the golden opportunity afforded them to again visit the historic basilica.

The following is the programme of the arrangements:--

Leaves Windsor Station, Saturday, July 18, 1903, by C.P.R., at 9 p.m. Arrives Windsor Station, Sunday. at 9 p.m.

Train stops at Westmount and Quebec going and returning. Three hours delay at Quebec on return journey. Departure for Montreal Sunday, at 2.55 p.m. sharp.

Tickets good to return till Tuesday, July 21st, inclusively, (except by fast train) leaving Quebec at 1,45 p.m.

Tickets: Adults, \$2.50; children under 12, \$1.25. Sleeping car berths (to St. Ann's only), may be had for \$2.00 per berth. (Each berth accommodates two persons).

Parlor car seats from St. Anne's to Montreal for 75 cents per seat. For tickets and sleeping car accommodation apply at once to the Presbytery, 92 St. Alexander street. Candles and badges may be purchased on train immediately after departure from Montreal.

Refreshments will be served by a special committee of ladies on departure from St. Ann's, and 'after leaving Quebec on return journey : also if desired, after leaving Montreal Saturday evening.

The preparatory triduum will be held in St. Patrick's Church on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings after the 7.30 Mass. The recitation of the beads will be followed by a short instruction and prayers to St. Ann.

LOCAL NOTES.

A SHAMROCK VICTORY. - On July 1st and 4th, the senior lacrosse team of the Shamrock Ama-

favorable to the Catholic ('hurch that the various grades of society seem to take their cue from his out spoken attitude, and it is becoming shionable to favor the Catholic cause, just as it is becoming fashionable in England to be "Trish " If the Catholic party in Germany has grown so powerful, it is due to organization. They have learned the force of the old saying "union is strength;" they have experienced all the disastrous results of disorganization. They, to-day, learn the 108. son that is the reverse of the situation. They are in the minority, as to population, in Germany; they are most powerful political factor in all the land. If in France the Catholic element would only stir up and become united, they would not be ruled by a small minority of extreme fanatics as they are to-day. Ther are lessons yet to be learned, by th There Catholics of the world, from their

Let Catholics read this and think.

cent elections in Germany

PROTESTANT UNITY .- The reader who has followed closely the "True Witness" during the past few years, cannot fail to recall the nu-merous articles published in its col-umns upon the divisions of Protest-

energetic co-religionists in Germany.

plication of denominations weakens the church." This is true; while a few select aen are seeking for a means of unity, the great mass of Protestantism faithful to its fundamental principle-goes on dividing more and more. But here comes the whole seeret in the last paragraph of the serving poor.

LATE DANIEL MURPHY.

On July 3, a well known and high ly esteemed Irish Catholic resident of Montreal, Mr Daniel Mural Montreal, Mr. Daniel Murphy nessed to his reward Mr Murnha had been ailing for several years, but until the past few months was able to attend to his business affairs. He was a man who made many friends and few enemies during his long career in this city. Of a genial disposition and warm heart he never refused to assist the de-

"Globe's" article. Read it:-"Until Protestantism gets its di-vergent forces together it is idle to even hope for Christian unity. If this is to be achieved it must come by May his soul rest in peace. The funeral, which was held to St. The funeral, which was held to St. Commercial Characterian and the function of the functio

real.

Reverend and Dear Father .-

Our voices are attuned to a minor key as we gather to say a good-bye which we had hoped would be uttered only some months hence. In that thought we were trying to be happy for a while, but now we realize that you are leaving us, and we want to tell you that our hearts vibrate to

night in a chord of mingled grateful ffection and regret.

Grief and consolation, pleadings and heartfelt thanksgivings have woven a mystic veil around the tabernacle of dear, old Saint Patrick's for each and all of us, and never could we have borne the sorrows and sung the alleluias of life without the tender. Aunselfish ministry of priests. You are one of them and never will we forget you.

We have been privileged and happy listening to you,—aye, proud that you have added new glory to a pulpit graced on many a notable occasion by orators from your native land. Your eloquence gave adequate expression and more to our souls' expression and more to our sould innermost thoughts, whether voicing a noble tribute of indisputable loy-alty to Holy Mother Church; an out-burst of tenderest love to our Eu-charistic God, or in a glorious, fer-

ing as spokesmen. A handsome goldmounted cane and badge, both of which bore appropriate inscriptions were also presented.

LATE MRS. F. CARBRAY.

Mr. Felix Carbray, one of the best known Irish Catholics in the Ancient Capital, will have the sincere sympathy of his large circle friends and acquaintances in the great loss he has sustained by the death of his wife.

Mrs. Carbray was taken ill about two weeks ago and although her ill ness was not looked upon as seri-ous at the time, it assumed a far graver aspect later, and she sank

rapidly until she passed away. She was a widow of the late Mr. N. K. Cnnnolly, and a daughter of the late William Carbery, of Quebec. Her funeral took place on Saturday morning last to St. Patrick's Church

and to St. Patrick's cemetery. ceased leaves one sister, Mother St. Felix, of the Sisters of Charity at Levis, and to her as well as the be-reaved family the "True Witness" offers its sincere sympathy in this offers its sincere sympathy in this their hour of trial. teur Athletic Association nobly up-held the honor of that great Irish Canadian organization by defeating the ambitious Brantford team in a series of matches for the much con eted Minto Cup. The story of the failure of the visitors to clutch the prize has been told in the daily press and repeated in the homes of thousands of Montreal's citizens who witnessed the contests. _

The "True Witness" never for a moment doubted the skill of Captain Thomas O'Connell and his valiant twelve to overcome the boys from the West.

The history of the victories of the past were all recalled during the past week. Some day, in the near future, the "True Witness" will dedicate a special issue to that interesting task, because it contains many lessons that are invaluable to our race.

In the meantime, we sincerely congratulate the Shamrock A.A.A on its magnificent victory which entitles its team to wear the peoud title of lacross champions of world.

TO BEAUPRE .- The pilgrimage to Ste. Anne de Beaupre of St. Ann's parish, for women and children, will leave this afternoon by the steamer Beaupre, of the R. & O, N. Co., at 3.30 o'clock sharp.

Late Cardinal Vaughan.

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1	FUNERAL
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	RIGHT REV.
	DR. HEDLEY."

THE TEXT .- "I directed my soul wisdom; I possessed my heart with her from the beginning; there fore, I shall not be forsaken" (Ec clesiastes xli., 27). 'To-day, said the right rev. gentleman, they dedicated and opened that great cathedral church, and the illustrious pastor who should have occupied there in that chair and throne of teaching and jurisdiction lay there in the midst of them in his coffin. With heroid trust in God he began that glorious work; with unwearied self-denial and labor he had carried it on with his own strong and powerful personality he had sought to finish it. Now, whilst it was his monument, it had written all over It the epitaph of his life cut short, and the many good and zealous works, of that brave career, seemed well and strangely founded-seemed showing proportions and possibilities their Others he had barely sketched and planned, but there were none he would not still have cherished, still have promoted and enlarged, while some of them seemed to call him back to life and work. No member of his clergy or his flock, no Cath olic of this country but admired him, and thus mourned his less. To their eyes it seemed nothing less than a calamity. But when the strongest, the dearest, and the best were taken, there still remained faith and hope. They bowed their heads to his Father and theirs, and whilst they prayed for his soul confessed and bore witness to the mercies of Him who had given on their behalf so true a Christian soul, so brave a servant of the Cross, and so faithful a bishop and pastor as Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church.

Cardinal Vaughan was seventy one further. on April 15 last. Up to the age of forty he was a priest of the diocese of Westminster, and during that time he became an oblate of the Congregation of St. Charles. He made a prolonged begging tour North and South America on behalf of a college for foreign missions, and was one of the Superiors of St. Edmund's College, Old Hall. At the age of forty he was consecrated **Bishop of Salford**: just twenty years when he was sixty; he was appointed to Westminster, and he occupied that See for eleven years. His career was now at an end. In a few hours his venerated remains now be fore that Altar would be placed in the keeping of the kindly earth to await the Resurrection. His immortal spirit was, as they fully trusted on would be, in the presence of God and the Beatific Vision. Meanwhile what belonged to them and to those who would come after them. besides his intercession, was his memory. When the Seer and the Saint who wrote the Book of Ecclesiastes looked back over his life, a life devoted to the study of the law of God and His Holy Service, he thanked God in his humble prayer that He had directed his soul to wisdom and possessed his heart with her from the beginning. Those inspired words seemed to sum up the life of Herbert Vaughan. for that great Old Testament word, wis dom, meant the soul's grasp of the Fatherhood of God. At the Beatific Vision of God face to face was our destiny for eternity, so the sanctify ing but dim and obscure sight of all that was summed up by intel ce and will, aided by faith which was called by the ancient saints Wisdom, was our noblest and proper end. The fruit and direct effect of such wisdom on a man's character was the determination, cost what it might, never to turn one's back upon God the Father, the end and the crown of existence. They had not the minute and delicately al information that would en able them to state in detail how Cardinal Vaughan, from his child-hood, possessed his breast with holy fear and love, but a good deal was

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. known or could be safely inferred. It was still remembered how he re-sponded to the watchful care of his noble and chivalrous father, of his holy mother, of his early teachers. It was remembered how, like an other of his family whom he (the Bishop) knew well, he never gained a new step, a new horizon in life, without lifting himself to the moral

and significance of it.

When he saw a new light he called on all his energy to live a higher life. At his ordination he determined to be a true priest, as he under stood the meaning of the word. At his retreats he made definite renunciations never again to step back. When he found a spiritual director illuminating book he readjusted his interior life to a new and strict. er rule. When he came to realise the needs and wants of souls he was not contented with the routine of good priest; he conceived the idea of widespread work, and gave himself up with all the labor, sacrifice, and humiliation, which is the price of success in founding a missionary congregation. For those he travelled painfully, begged assiduously, and denied himself without reserve, when he learned, as devout men do, what is meant by faith by Jesus Christ by the ever-loving Church, and by sacramental dispensation. He tool it up as a man takes up that which is his Sovereign, absolute and indis pensable. To him there was one re ligion, and only one; there was on head of the one Church, and the one

end and aim which he strove at was to make Catholics more convinced and united, and to draw all men to one fold, one Shepherd. To the heart possessed of wisdom of this kind compromise was hateful. It was alleged of Cardinal Vaughan, on one two occasions when religious or principle was in question, his language and action was harsh, and uncharitable. This accusation could only be made by persons wh consider one religion as good as an other. No man could always com nand the exact quality of expression which contained clear and firm as sertion of principle with the utmost considerateness for his friends. I was certain to those who knew the heart of the late Cardinal that . in was not only against his will to be unkind, but that he really struck from it. To a man who of life-long devotion to God's interests a wanton word or act that would have driven a human heart further from God would be nothing less than re volting to him. He could not have uttered it without being false to his habitual tenderness for souls, without being false to that religious feel ing which was an instinct and a second nature; and those who knew him could testify that this was so and their testimony even went much

They had seen how he would not only write and preach and organize the promotion of the great for Catholic faith, but would spend himthat they self for individual soul, might draw nearer to God. There were hundreds who cherished his his letters, his stimulating words, exhortations, and enlightened advice. There was not a convent of religious women in his jurisdiction who would not tell them that he never lost an opportunity of helping them, and who were at that moment sad and desolate at the thought that his cheerful coming, his gracious presence, the inspiring ring of his encouragement would never brighten their cloisters, never more bring to their labors what seemed a message of approval from the Lord and Master himself. For priests he had that kind, strong, and permanene sympathy of a Bishop who was long and deeply imbued with the spirit of Christ. He was always planning how he might help priests to be more and more holy by words, eager exhortations to them at his visitations, and by promoting the production of edifying treatises biographies, original and translated. On their behalf there was existing, in his own handwriting, the opening sheets of a book, which would have been of considerable length, addressed to the priests, and which would have been completed had he six months more health and six strength. What his idea of the priesthood was might be found in the history of the congregation that flock, for a flock profited but was founded by himself for the work of foreign missions. That congregain the Cross of Christ. tion, which was founded in poverty and without human prospects, not had four considerable colleges, a personnel of 150 priests, 130 students, and besides there were about thirty who had died in missions in India, Bornu, New Zealand, and the Upper Nile. He would just read one sentence from the constitution of mission written by the deceased pre-late. Speaking to the priesthood, he said: "As a society, the Aposto-

as closely as possible in the foot steps of our Blessed Lord and His Apostles, which teaches the great importance of the practice of spirit of Evangelical poverty which is properly the foundation of Apostolic life."

There they had the spirit of Her-

bert Vaughan, the priest, there they had the literal description of what he practised himself from his sch days to his last moments in the little chamber at Mill Hill. There the saw his influence upon the priests of this country. He desired them take up, and keep up, the true Apostolic life as Jesus Christ set it -by words and example. Of his public labors, his writings and chievements, and of the invaluable might work he did much more said than there was now time for. The full chronicle of these things he left to others. They were now concerned with his heart, soul, and spirit, with that wisdom, that impulse to give all he had and do all he could for God alone, a thought which possessed his heart from the beginning. And the grand, strong, vital devotion to God was nowhere more strongly expressed than in what he did both at Manchester and here for the religious education of the children of the Catholic poor. Here he carried on what Cardinal Manning had begun. It was before he was called to Westminster that that policy was shaped, those utterances were formulated, those appeals were drafted which marked from 1871 to 1892 the long and hot contests for the saving of our Catholic schools. During the last eleven years there had been an equal anx iety, an equally strenuous work, and it was to him the Catholics of this country owed the able expression of this determination at every cost to keep their schools; for he was deeply convinced of the Church' duty to the children. For God's love, for his Heavenly Father's sake, he wanted them saved from the loss of their faith; he wanted them taught, he wanted them imbued with a deep love of religion, inured to the sacra ments, helped by retreats, by reading, and by example, both at school and when they were taking their first steps in the world. In his utterances on the education question we had the clearest indications his heart's aspirations, - the heart of a great pastor, a wise statesman, a lover of souls, a humble servant af Jesus Christ.

And the like might be said in de tail of his social work, that was the work in which, on the one hand, he sought to rescue the souls and bodies of the very poor, and to induce those who were better off to give them time and means to save and lift up their brethren. The like might be said of his work in connection with that great church, and the divine office, for it did not seem undue praise or exaggeration now that his career was over and his reign could be considered and weighed to say that he had a spirit of absolute dedication to God, which was unusual, and which approached the heroic. He had many elements in his character; he had his family chivalry and love; he loved his country and his friends: he had a certain natural taste for adventure; for novelty, perhaps for pomp; but most of these leanings were amongst his re nunciations. What he took up in childhood, cherished in youth, ma tured in manhood, and purified more and more in his later years was the wisdom of the Saints, the spirit that was expressed by the words my God, all I have is thine, "0! and thine alone. Perhaps the vehe mence of this dedication of his shortened his life. About eight years ago offer Him all; all I ask is to be allowed to surrender every fibre; He alone being the Master of every string and note belonging to me. He may take away my health and capacity, send me failure and public dishonor, dry up my soul like the dust, if only He will support me and let me love Him and serve Him." His life of labor and self-denial, no doubt, prevented him from living as long as he otherwise might, but perhaps there was more than this, and that his offering of himself was ac-

if he had now ceased to labor and to lead, the need of labor had not ceased, and the cause he ied con-Shall tinued to call upon those who America left behind to mourn him. If he in a straight and outspoken way strov to stem the encroaching tide of that religious liberalism which held that Become a one religion was as good as another

Catholic

Country?

(The ''Pilot," Boston, Mass.)

The Rev. Francis D. Dolan. D. D.

of Boston has startled many of his

fellow-citizens by his prediction, which the press is widely circulating,

United States will become a Cath-

olic country. Dr. Dolan is chaplain of the Suffolk county branch of the

American Federation of Catholic So-

cieties, and a young man who might

reasonably look for fifty years more

of life. At a meeting held on the

evening of June 26 in Boston Col-

lege Hall in the interest of this Fed-

ing to see the time when through

the means of a sound Catholic pub-

lic opinion, which is going to be

roused by this federation, the United

States of America is going to be a

Catholic country. And we are going

any more pushing on our part to ac-

am eighty years old-an age which

I hope to attain-we will all see the

greatest country to-day under the

tion of the United States candidly

returns itself to the census taken as

not mean that this vast multitude is

means, rather, that most of it ac-

cepts implicity some of the funda-

mentals of Christianity, and as far

Of the various religious bodies in

the United States, among which the

number. An exceedingly moderate

worship of the

and advantages.

or agnostic. It

merically the stronger.

absolutely infidel

and inquiry.

of what I say, there will be

eration, Dr. Dolan said:

the

that within his own lifetime

they who admired and revered him had to learn by his example. For be it for any of them to say one word, or do one act, or use one insinuation calculated to wound any heart that sincerely sought Jesus Christ, but they must lift up the banners of their creed, openly confess before every man, be he politician or learn-ed scholar or popular leader, what was Catholic teaching and belief in the Bible, the Church, the Sacra ments, and the law of right and wrong. In a generation that tended to substitute sentiment for worship, and mere preaching for prayer, they must stand up as he had done for piety and for family prayer, and they must exalt the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; they must continue to assert their Catholic principles. In this country the men who made the laws were not animated with more hatred of the Christian name- for that they might thank God-but withmeaning it, in the desire to out please everybody, they could strike and wound and paralyse our Catholic life. In order to remonstrate with men of good intentions but inadequate religious views, to protest,

to explain. to intervene, to conciliate-if there were yet men amongst them who undismayed labor of Herbert Vaughan, let them carry themselves to do these things now more strenuously than ever before.

Were there not, too, great numbers of our Catholic body who sat tranquilly apart in inglorious ease, and left the thinking, the organizing, the long day's task of the generous sacrifice to a few.

Might the spirit of Herber Vaughan live amongst them, even more than his voice was silent the and his hand had ceased to work his longings, his plans, Were his foundations to be given up and for

gotten? Were we going to say now that he was dead that he was enthusiastic and visionary? Were we going to fold our hands

to look behind as the world moved to narrow our views, to be content with mediocrity? of no religious affiliation. That does

If so, he had lived in vain, and w were unworthy of such a chief and leader. No Catholic worthy of the name should be content unless that great cathedral, the most visible and expression of a large and concrete as it gives serious thought to the noble soul, was kept steadily on the road to the completion, until when rather in an attitude of expectation the time came it might not be mere ly a worthy memorial of himself but a tangible symbol and a powerful instrument of the Kingdom God in that city of millions. He had 28,000,000 of Americans professing any special belief divide their alleginot only given them a lead, but he had shown them the way to the end ance, the Catholic Church has unquestionably by far the greatest thereof, and that was the singlehearted, large-minded determination, estimate gives us over 11,000,000. never dropped and never relaxed, to give our being's faculties and capa bilities to God, and God alone.

"Let the Church's holy sions. There are 17,000,000 Ameriinterces sion." said the Bishop, in his concans to be divided among an cluding words, "be resumed; may mense number of sects. Among the these prayers, and all the prayers of Protestant Americans a distinct line of cleavage is observable. A his priests and people and avail quickly and completely to wash tion, much the smaller, and chiefly among the Episcopalians, is steadily away whatever stain human frailty might have contracted, and to carry approximating to the doctrines and him to the full bliss and vision of form of that Heavenly Father whom he loved oarth with all his heart.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903.

it remains to be seen whether or not they will; but they are favorably dis-posed, so far as they are informed. posed, so far as they are into an "What can with certainty be said at present is that the people of this At present is that the people of this country generally are much better disposed than they were at an ear-lier date to submit to a Church which demands obedience. The self-assertive habit of personal independ-ence in every relation of life, has been greatly weakened, and promises to grow still feebler in our more highly organized life, where the indjvidual continually counts for less and the organization for more."

The Church, moreover, stands out to them as the church of the plain people, the friend of labor, the protector of marriage and the family, the guardian of law and order, the surest assimilator of strange ples. Some of the things which the disinterested American onlooker most admires in the Church are those which she herself ranks secondary. She is primarily the soul-saver; but the methods by which souls are saved, conduce, broadly speaking, as thoroughly to the temporal well ing of the human race, as if that were their chief end.

Even Protestant clergymen hesitate no longer at open commendation of features in the Catholic system from which they believe their flocks may "To America all the Catholic world is looking to-day and is hoptake a lesson.

A Protestant minister in Boston, praising a few weeks ago the spirit of reverence and sacrifice in Catholic Church, said: "If with all their disadvantages the Roman Catholics can get ahead of us and win America, they ought to have it."

to be a Catholic country because the But Catholics have not waited for people of the United States of Amsuggestions like this, boldly to erica are going to be broad-minded enenough to look thoroughly into the ter the great field of unchurned Amteachings of the Catholic Church and erica to try to win it to Catholisee there purity and strength and city. It is nearly fifty years ago since Father Hecker, himself an Am-God's truth, and the American character is broad enough, when it sees erican convert, publicly set on foot a movement for the conversion of that the Catholic Church is God's true and only Church-it is broad America. It is the chief aim of the Missionary Institute, the enough of itself to accept it without Paulists. which he founded. Their "Missions to non-Catholics" have been taken cept it. I suppose as a consequence up as a regular feature of church much discussion somewhere, and so that there may be no misunderstanding, work by many other congregations and orders, and by the diocesan I will repeat it. I say that before I clergy themselves.

From the more earnest and devout of professed Protestants a steadily broadening stream of converts is coming into the church.

sun, not only the greatest in every Catholics as a whole are advancmaterial sense of the word, but the ing not only in numbers, but in edugreatest in a spiritual sense also." There is nothing unreasonable in cation and intellectual prestige, in social position and in political influthis prophecy, nor need timid Protestants apprehend that they are to ence. Catholics, moreover, are adapting to their own use those methbe hypnotized or sandbagged into ods found so effective in religiousthe Catholic Church in consequence, social work by non-Catholics, as colin any community where it is nulege settlements, reading circles, Much more than half the popula summer schools, etc.

American Catholics are not alone alive to their successes and alert for their opportunities, but they are conscious of their weak points and actual and possible losses.

Best of all, a very large proportion of American Catholics are thoroughly practical, and nowhere is there greater loyalty to the Centre of Unity, more appreciation of the things of God and the future life, is highest ideals, as embodied in the religious orders, than in America. We have, it is true, our weak and worldly Catholics; and a proportion of the wretched, criminal and degraded who still cling to the name, and whom their loving mother, with the heart of Him who was styled the Friend of sinners, will never cast

off But with all discounts made there (This, of course, takes no account of the Catholics in our new possesis much to justify Dr. Dolan's fore-cast. When the broad-minded, justice-loving people of America can see imthe Church as she is, they will see broad that no other is big and enough for them, and they will have no other.

When shall they see this Divine fact? Only when American Catholics are so numerously true to the Church's teachings, when they are so numerously the ideal Christian

OTTAV LET (From Our Own Co Otta During the course o ceremony took place

This is

burial ground of Ottay

cemetery.

OUR

SATURDAY, JU

ponds with the Mount tery in Montreal; it Notre Dame, or Catl and is a very beautifu some time past a cor Dr. H. J. Morgan as has been preparing a the late Nicholas Floor mer member of the Ca ment. Mr. Davin will membered as the Hist Irish race in Canad mony at Beechwood, July, was devoid of a and sincerity marked it Sir Charles Tupper w cipal speaker of the a he spoke briefly of t career of Mr. Davin. M.P., lead of the Oppo of him as a comrade in Commons. Prof. Clar University, Toronto, 1 place in literature and with the great Scots Burns. Hon. Benj. Su of the Royal Society

so added his tribute. Charles Tupper had sp Wilfred Campbell, the Lakes, read an ode eul departed statesman. The memorial stands manding position on th way of the cemetery a

beauty showed to great A bust, pronounced to likeness of Mr. Davin, pedestal in the front

On Saturday last Ho patrick, Minister of Ju tained a number of the the Parliamentary pres his residence on Wurt nue. The dinner was a ant affair. Every pers fectly at home. After thost and his guests adj balcony overlooking the songs were sung by th in the press gallery.

During the year endin June, 1903, 11,192 visi the tower of the House Of these 7,099 came fr 2,073 from Quebec; 64 Scotia; 68 from New E from British Columbia Prince Edward Island Manitoba; 69 from Nor ritories; 1,316 from States, and 278 from E is the greatest number the past nine years. (June, 1895, the registe months elapsed held 10 in 1896, it held 8.349: 347; in 1898, 9,884; i 601; in 1900, 10,672; i 331; in 1902, 8,780. J to this last year, we fi steps to the summit of have been trod, during years, by the feet of 89. Decidedly it is one of th nificent points of obse Canada, and as long a occupied by men like th recently took a fit of

The name of Herbert Vaughan would now. be finally written in the role of great Bishops and leaders of English Catholicism. For their names, whether they came from the divine and glorious past, or whether they illustrated times less wide and spacious, but equally full of conflict and of glory, they rendered thanks to the Giver of All Good Gifts. But / Fifty years.

Premium

Subscribers.

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

This is a splendid opportunity to obtain a most interesting chronicle of the work of Irish Catholica Priests and laymen in its Montreal during the past

Church. A far larger portion, sadly shaken either by pure worldliness or citizens which their principles sh the apparent results of the higher make them-that non-Catholics will criticism, have lost their faith in the be forced to look for the fountain of Bible, and are drifting to rational-ism. Protestants not thus shaken such true spirituality, such pure domestic life, such incorruptible public are aware of the situation as we have outlined it, and are latterly integrity and honor. To help to this end is one of the aims of the making some effort to form a united Federation of American Catholic so-cieties. Will it be achieved within and coherent Protestantism from the union of resembling sects. In the midst of all the religious

Catholic

fifty years? It might come sooner. It has been confusion, the Catholic Church alone truly said that if all the Catholics of this land lived worthy of their profession, even for a week, Amer-ica would be won to the Faith. stands consistent, united and progressive. The perfection of her ganization compels the admiring at-tention of hosts who would never think at first of her spiritual claims

RESULTS OF DIVORCE.

An immense change has already taken place in the general sentiment of the American people to the Church. Fifty years ago their atti-tude to the Church was still hostile. Their attitude of to-day is well ex-More than 500,000 divorces have been granted in the United States during the past 20 years. Think of the homes broken up, the children whose parents are separated, the un-told misery that such a state of afed in an article which the "Pipressed in an article which and lot" quoted three weeks ago from the "Booklovers' Magazine." A few fairs brings about! There are day in the United States, says says an American journal, probably as many as 1,500,000 children who have not entences will bear repetition. "They are attracted, in a word, by its practical business-like efficiency, and are repelled by the opposite qualities in Protestantism. They have not made their submission, and what we call a real home—the home in which father and mother unite to bring up their children as they, should be. mania" on its summit, to the Capital.

The League of the Sau making rapid strides in its membership is augn rapidly. On Sunday nig St. Mary's parish, a nu nembers were admitted. sermon was preached to at the evening service h ther Couett, of the Don der. His text was: "Th Come." The sermon by the enrollment of ne and the formal reception had not previously been this way. Miss Mary J the Act of Consecration. Rev. Father Sloan of both Masses in the mo preached impressive serm nounced the receipt of His Grace Archbishop 1 aid of the fire sufferers. for this purpose previous ed by Rev. Father Sloa from Rev. Father O'Bri real, and \$14 from frien tor will distribute this ong the needy who apply

cepted more fully for his own purl-fication and for the good of his little

when their pastor was not a share

JULY 11, 1903.

be seen whether or not they are favorably disas they are informed with certainty be said that the people of this rally are much better they were at an ear-submit to a Church is obedience. The selft of personal independ-relation of life, has weakened, and promises feebler in our тога zed life, where the indiually counts for less nization for more."

moreover, stands out be church of the plain liend of labor, the proriage and the family, of law and order, the ator of strange f the things which the merican onlooker most he Church are those self ranks secondary. ily the soul-saver; but y which souls are savbroadly speaking, as the temporal well-beman race, as if that ef end.

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it minister in Boston, weeks ago the spirit and sacrifice in the h, said: "If with all ages the Roman Cathahead of us and win ought to have it s have not waited for the this, boldly to en-field of unchurned Amo win it to Catholiarly fifty years ago lecker, himself an Am-, publicly set on foot or the conversion s the chief aim of the titute, the Paulists, ded. Their "Missions cs" have been taken ar feature of church other congregations and by the diocesan ves.

re earnest and devout rotestants a steadily earn of converts is e church.

a whole are advancnumbers, but in eduellectual prestige, and in political influ-, moreover, are adown use those metheffective in religiousnon-Catholics, as colts, reading circles, s, etc. tholics are not alone

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a very large propor-an Catholics are thoral, and nowhere is oyalty to the Centre appreciation of the as embodied in the rs, than in America. true, our weak and ics; and a proportion criminal and de-I, criminal and the ll cling to the name, · loving mother, with im who was styled inners, will never cast

discounts made there tify Dr. Dolan's forebroad-minded, juse of America can see she is, they will see broad is big and broad a, and they will have

hey see this Divine n American Catholics ings, when they to .the



SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908.

OUR

Ottawa, July 6. During the course of last week a ony took place at Beechwood ery. This is the Protestant burial ground of Ottawa that corresonds with the Mount Royal Cemetery in Montreal; it adjoins the Notre Dame, or Catholic cemetery, and is a very beautiful spot. For some time past a committee, with Dr. H. J. Morgan as its secretary, has been preparing a memorial to the late Nicholas Flood Davin, a former member of the Canadian Parliament. Mr. Davin will long be remembered as the Historian of the Irish race in Canada. The ceremony at Beechwood, on the 2nd July, was devoid of all ostentation and sincerity marked its every phase. Sir Charles Tupper was the principal speaker of the afternoon, and he spoke briefly of the political career of Mr. Davin. R. L. Borden, M.P., lead of the Opposition, spoke of him as a comrade in the House of Commons. Prof. Clark, of Trinity

University, Toronto, referred to his place in literature and compared him with the great Scotsman, Robert Burns. Hon. Benj. Sulte, president of the Royal Society of Canada, al-so added his tribute. Just after Sir Charles Tupper had spoken, William Wilfred Campbell, the poet of the Lakes, read an ode eulogistic of the departed statesman. The memorial stands in a com-

manding position on the main driveway of the cemetery and its simple beauty showed to great advantage. A bust, pronounced to be a striking likeness of Mr. Davin, stands on a pedestal in the front of the memo rial.

On Saturday last Hon. Mr. Fitz patrick. Minister of Justice, entertained a number of the members of the Parliamentary press gallery at residence on Wurtemburg Avehis nue. The dinner was a really pleasant affair. Every person felt perfectly at home. After the dinner the host and his guests adjourned to the balcony overlooking the lawn, where songs were sung by the best voices in the press gallery.

During the year ending the 30th June, 1903, 11,192 visitors ascended the tower of the House of Commons Of these 7,099 came from Ontario 2,073 from Quebec; 64 from Nove Scotia; 68 from New Brunswick; 62 from British Columbia; 26 from Prince Edward Island; 137 from Manitoba; 69 from North-West Territories: 1.316 from the United States, and 278 from Europe. This is the greatest number of visitors in the past nine years. On the 30th June, 1895, the register for the 12 months elapsed held 10,721 names; in 1896, it held 8,349; in 1897, 10,-347; in 1898, 9,884; in 1899, 10,-

601; in 1900, 10,672; in 1901, 9,-331; in 1902, 8,780. Adding thereto this last year, we find that the steps to the summit of the tower have been trod, during those nine years, by the feet of 89,897 persons. Decidedly it is one of the most magnificent points of observatiofi in Canada, and as long as it is not occupied by men like the two who recently took a fit of "religious mania" on its summit, it is a boon to the Capital.



The second pilgrimage to Ste

Anne de Beaupre is occupying the attention of the officials at the Arch-

a neat little purse of money. About twenty-five members were present and Miss Hughes, the energetic fireworks, illuminations, music and ganizer of the Bible Class, made the presentation, and in a few words told the Reverend Father how much the members of the class appreciated his labors. of the Sacrament of Confirmation, took place. After the Mass the May-

Rev. Father Van Becelaere leaves soon for New York, where he will be engaged in work for the Dominican Order. The object of the Schiel Le grange Bible Class in presenting a cash token, is to enable Father Van Becelaere to go by the St. Lawrence route, and perhaps study Acadian life in transit.

At the Sacred Heart Church or Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays Masses for the souls in Purgatory are said, and a box is placed at the door for the contributions of all who wish to have such Masses bifered for their intentions. During the holidays no sermons will be preached in St. Joseph's Church. At High Mass the parish priest will simply make the regular announcements.

We desire to draw special attention to a very important point, that seems to have escaped the attention of our contemporaries, in commenting upon the recent reply of Premier Roblin to the delegation of Winnipeg Catholics who presented him with a

petition setting forth the disabilities one whom God has given us as spiriand grievances under which they latual chief." bored. It will be remembered that Mr. Roblin replied that he could do Grace visited the different houses of nothing to aid them, as he had "no education in the village, receiving option" regarding the school ques-tion, because it had been "finally settled in 1896." He stated that he everywhere most affecting evidence of the joy that his presence created in the community. had before him "the recommendation such as these tell more potently than words how deep-rooted is the faith in Council made by the Attorney-General of that day, Hon. Mr. Camin the hearts of the people of our eron, dated 25th November, 1896, as province. It must be a consoling rewell as the memorandum of agreeflection for the chief pastor of the immense diocese to feel that he is ment dated 16th November, 1896, signed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, reprethe real spiritual Father of the chil-

senting the Dominion and on the hand by Clifford Sifton, in the name of the province." "You will notice therein," said Mr. Roblin, "the words 'a final settlement,' which A Catholic leave to the province no option in the matter. I can consequently make no promise."

This would lead one to understand that in both the documents above mentioned, and' which he had before him, and on which he based his answer, the words "final settlement" are to be found. But such is not the case. The only one of these dothat contains the fatal cuments words is the recommendation of Mr. Cameron to the Manitoba Government, dated 26th Navember, 1896 and the words are used gratuitously and without authorization by Mr. Cameron.

In the agreement passed on the 16th November, 1896, between the Federal Government and that of Manitoba, the words "final settlement" do not appear. Take the sessional papers of 1897, volume 31, containing that document (No. 35,) and you cannot find any place in that agreement the words settlement." Nor did Sir Wilfrid Laurier, nor Mr. Sifton ever pretend that their agreement memorandum was a final settlement of the school question. The nearest approach to such an idea is found in Clause 19 thereof, which says: "Legislation should be introduced and passed during the first regular session of the Legislature of Manitoba containing the enclosed definite dispositions, as amendment to the 'Public School Law,' with a view to settling the school question that has been matter of discussion in this prov-ince." But nowhere does it speak of a "final settlement" being reached.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Mgr. Bruchesi

front of the Church. In the evening

all the imaginable expressions of

joy and happiness made the recep-

tion memorable. The following morning the ceremonies in the

Church, including the administration

or of St. Remi read an address of

welcome to His Grace. In the course

of the address, which recited all the

admiration, devotion and love of the

"Permit us, Your Grace, to ex-

press to you the great admiration

that we have for work you have car-

ried out with so much care and

which constitutes your crown, that

venerated predecessor, Mgr. Bourget

of saintly memory. In paying that

tribute to the great prelate, not on-

ly you commemorate the glory of

his achievements, but you present a

blessed gift to the French-Canadian

cepts with gratitude and joy, for in

that bronze it beholds a portion of

his spirit, sees therein the aim of

his pure love, the means of securing

the education of future generations

by inspiring them with admiration

and respect for the great men of the past. * * * Believe us when we af-

firm, Your Grace, that we are very

deeply touched by these evidences of

dren of the Church and as such do

Last month Hon. Charles J. Bon

aparte delivered a most thoughtful and instructive address to the gra-

duates of the Catholic High School

clever way in which he based an ar-

gument on the old school-boy saying

to the direct question of the Cath

olic citizen's duty, his real "busi-

ness," and how he should "mind it."

we come

of "mind your business,"

Citizen's Duties.

they consider and love him.

Scenes and event

a gift which the races ac-

your

is the monument erected to

lowing terms:-

people,

der of the community. All this makes up a good-sized job, but re-cent experience compels us to add an-tent experience compels us to add another other large item. Many good people thought a few years since that our country would never again need soldiers, and could treat foreign affairs with complacent indifference : "nous avons change tout cela;" it will be a part, indeed a large part, of your business as citizens to see that the national defenses are not neglected, to bear witness, by exam-ple not less than by precept, to the duty of every good citizen to shouldei his musket when the country calls for such service, and, most of all, to make sure that public opinion shall tolerate no baseness and no folly in our public men which may endanger the nation's safety or compromise her honor.

"So much for what will be your business; 'let me say a word about something that will not. When you are married (which I hope you will all be just as soon as circumstances permit.) and have homes of your own and little future citizens to send to this school, each one of you will be rightfully boss in his own family; but he will have no right to meddle in the family affairs of another, and, if he does this, he will be pretty sure, sooner or later, to come to grief. "If you would bear worthily your

people of the parish for the chief pastor of the Church, a very appropart in the government of our compriate allusion was made in the fol-

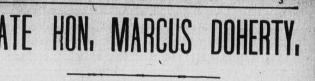
mon country, you must see to it that, as a nation, we look closely to American duties, American rights, American interests, but let outsiders take care of themselves. If they are misgoverned, it is for them to find a remedy; they must work out their own salvation; if they get to fighting among themselves, let them fight it out; we owe each side a fair field and no favor, but we owe neither more. In what I now say I am not preaching selfishness and cowardice. George Washington was not a selfish 'man, nor was he a coward; and yet, when he left his countrymen in his farewell address, the best advice he could give as to public affairs, this advice, so far as it related to our dealings with foreign nations, amounted to a strenuous plea that we let them alone and mind our own business. You will not lose your way if you tread in the footsteps of Washington.

the solicitude that comes from the To merit and to gain respect or confidence as a nation we must speak seldom, but when we speak, In the course of the afternoon His we must always mean just what we say; a threat or a warning from a great power should mean a word and a blow, and if the blow come not before the word it should follow it closely. To make faces and shake your fist and splutter at another fellow out of a third-story window is not a manly way to behave and a people which does the equivalent of this will find itself neither loved nor feared nor yet trusted by others. "I have talked to you longer perhaps than I should have done about these matters, but all I have said may be summed up in a very few-words; a nation, like a man, will be respected only if it deserves respect, will be loved only if it merits affec tion; in guiding, so far as may in you lie (and each one of you can do something to guide it) the course of our country towards other countries, you will be safe if you think. first what would be just, manly and straightforward conduct for one of yourselves, situated as nearly as may be in similar surroundings; and, secondly, how far, fr at all, the rule of action thus laid out for an indiof Philadelphia. Leaving aside all the introductory matter, and the vidual must be changed to suit the differences between a nation's duty and a man's. In short, as to these things, and I may add, as to all others, think before all and, above all what is right, what you ought

Mr.

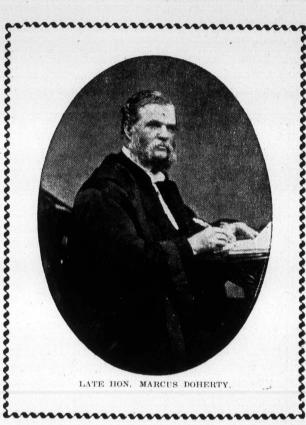
Church.

reaches from cradle to tomb,



The sudden death, on Saturday French, but he was backward in last, of ex-Judge, the Hon. Marcus Doherty, has come as a shock to the vast_number of citizens who knew that learned and universally esteemed gentleman; and, despite the fact that he had reached the advanced age of eighty-eight years, there was nothing of late to indicate that the end of his useful, honorable and most exemplary career was so close ing the summer months, by teaching at hand. He was one of those men. the fees for his winter tuition. Hav-of the older generation, to whom we

This he had to master to a Greek. certain degree, before he could enter the university course. Whilst he taught his class French, he followed the St. Alban's Academy for the study of Greek, and in 1838 obtained entrance to the Vermont University, where he took up the courses for four winters, earning dur-



can point with pride and whom we tention to proceed to the Southern can present to the younger people States. A large percentage of the can present to the younger people of our race as a model in every teaching staff in the South was sense. His life, with its struggles, drawn, in those days, from the eastits successes, and its countless fine ern colleges. He was, however, preachievements stands forth as a beavailed on to accept a vacancy in the con of encouragement for all who Shefford Academy, where he made his debut as a pupil on his first arwould ascend the ladder of success. His virtues were numerous, but one rival in the country. This he acpredominating virtue-that of humilcepted and held the appointment for ity-cast a cloak over the others and four years. During this time he robbed the worldly vision of many spent his leisure hours studying law. a ray of light that, in a less retir In 1843 he married Miss Elizabeth ing and self-sacrificing person, would O'Halloran; sister of Mr. James have shed a lustre calculated to cre-O'Halloran, K.C. In 1848 Mr. Doate fame and to attract honors. herty was admitted to the Bar of The easiest way to appreciate the Lower Canada. He opened an office life and works of such a man as in Montreal, and in a short time acquired a good practice. He won the Justice Doherty is to simply tell the story of his varied career, confidence of his fellow-countrymen, and to mark the gradual ascent of and was elected president of St. Patthe rugged slopes of this brief pilrick's Society for several successive grimage, and the success with which terms, and was up to the time of his he overcame the varied obstacles death a member of the Board of that circumstances flung in his path. Trustees of St. Patrick's Orphan And in following that ever advan-Asylum. At the close of the civil cing march, along the avenue that war in the United States a joint commission was named to settle have to recall the fact that the light claims made by American and Britof a strong Faith ever guided him ish subjects, and Mr. Doherty was to the goal of Christ's eternal proselected by the United States Govmise, the reward of the true Chrise ernment to watch proceedings on betian and the fervent child of the half of their claimants. Later a commission was named by the Cana-The deceased was born at Dungiv- dian Government to investigate the en, County Derry, Ireland, on the working of the crown office in this

19th March, 1815, in the house city, and Mr. Doherty and the late where John Mitchell first saw the Mr. Lafrenaye, K.C., were joint light of day. Leaving Ireland at commissioners. In 1871 he was light of day. Leaving Ireland at made a Q.C., and the same year was the age of 18, he first directed his steps to the Eastern Townships, where he had an uncle who . was elected batonnier of the Montreal section. The Government of Sir principal of the Shefford Academy. John A. Macdonald appointed him There he was enabled to devote hima justice of the Superior Court in 1873. He presided in the district of Arthabaska for some time, when he was transferred to the district St. Francis with headquarters at Sherbrooke. There he remained un til 1882, when he was removed to Before leaving Sherbrooke Montreal. he was the recipient of a complimentary address from the Bar the district. In Montreal he fulfilled his duties in the Superior Court un til 1887, when he was appointed "ad hoc" judge of the Court of Appeals, a position he held until his retirement four years later. On retirement from the Bench he was succeeded by his son, a learned and patriotic fellow-citizen, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty. We need scarcely say how sincere is the sym pathy which we thus attempt, our very inadequate language, to express. We desire to convey to each member of the beareaved family that deep sentiment in all its and to unite with them all, and with the Church, of which deceased was cation was excellent; he was strong in Latin, and fairly well versed in in prayers for the repose of his soul.

the ideal Christian heir principles should t non-Catholics will k for the fountain of uality, such pure doincorruptible public onor. To help to of the aims of the merican Catholic sobe achieved within

sooner. It has been if all the Catholics ed worthy of their for a week, Ameron, to the Faith.

OF DIVORCE.

0,000 divorces have the United States 20 years. Think of en up, the children re separated, the untoout! There are to-ed States, says an l, probably as many ildren who have not real home—the home and mother unite to children as they,

The League of the Secred Heart is making rapid strides in Ottawa and its membership is augmenting very rapidly. On Sunday night last, in St. Mary's parish, a number of new members were admitted. A special sermon was preached to the League at the evening service by Rev. Father Couett, of the Dominican Order. His text was: "Thy Kingdom The sermon was followed Come " by the enrollment of new members and the formal reception of all who had not previously been admitted in this way. Miss Mary Mulloy read this way.

the Act of Consecration. Rev. Father Sloan officiated both Masses in the morning, and preached impressive sermons. He an-nounced the receipt of \$420 from-His Grace Archbishop Duhamel in aid of the fire sufferers. Other sums for this purpose previously announc-ed by Rev. Father Sloan are : \$50 from Rev. Father O'Brien of Mont-real, and \$14 from friends. The pas-tor will distribute this money am-ong the needy who apply for it.

lowing passages, in their entirety for the benefit of our readers. The speaker said:-

"It is, or very soon will be, your business, at least if your duty citizen is discharged in one of our cities, to see that you have the right sort of Mayor and the right sort of councillors at your city hall, the right sort of Governor and the right sort of Legislature at your State capital, the right sort of Pre sident and the right sort of Con gress at Washington; if you mind thus much only of your business thoroughly and effectually, your spare time will not hang heavy or your hands. But this will be only a part of your business; public offi cers, however well chosen, cannot relieve good citizens of concern as to matters of common interest; they are entitled to the help of all such citizens in their work, and unless they get this help experience teaches us that their work will be ill done. Therefore it will be your further business to see that public servants do the work they are paid to do and do it well, your business to take care that public opinion is enlight-ened and active, to assure the enforcement of the laws, the punish-ment of crime, the protection of the health, the morals and the good or-

leve me, your citizens will be so done as to bring gain, the only true gain, to your Church. "The Catholic Church knows, in deed, nothing about tariffs or churches; it is for Caesar to say

of an

to do, what you would esteem and

honor others for doing in the like

self for about six months during the winter to the study of Latin. At the end of that time he had to make whether his tribute shall be heav or light, be paid in gold or paid in provision far himself, and in the silver. If "politics" means thos spring secured a position as teacher matters of public concern regarding of a school in the township of Sheiwhich honest men may honestly dif-fer, then, as I said in 1884, she has ford. This he held for the greater part of two years. Having gather-ed a little money he went to St. no interest in politics. But she is gravely; nay vitally, interested in politics, if "politics" be a cuphem-Hyacinthe College, for the purpose of continuing his Latin studies and learning French. There he remained until 1837, when the country was in sm for systematic rascality. Macaulay claimed that to say of Charle I. "he was a good man but a had the turmoil of rebellion. Not a few King" involved a contradiction of the students were violent patriterms. No man who, in any rela-tion of life, persistently disregarded ots, and amongst others the young Irishman caught the fever. An uncle the dictates of conscience and honwho lived in the stage of Vermont, or, could be, he argued, fairly called came and took him to his home, on a good man." Surely this is no the pretence of securing for him a less true of an American citizen than position as French teacher. The my-Engfish King. Organized thical professorship did, however, materialize, and Mr. Doherty found fraud, open or secret bribery, official perjury and breach of public trust, these things can never be trifling or indifferent to any agency

himself teaching the language had acquired in the halls of St. Hyacinthe. Mr. Doherty next determined to enjoy the advantages of a university course. His English edu-cation was excellent; he was strong that makes for righteousness. "And if the Church of Christ exists among us she exists as such or

"THE TRUE WITNESS."

WANTED-Well preserved copies of the "True Witness" of Wednesday, April 10th, 1895, will be liberally paid for by sending them to Lincoln Avenue, Montreal. 24

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE MEMORIAL TO MGR. BOURGET Hon. Sir William Hingston's Tribute to the Memory of a Great Prelate.

It affords us much pleasure to] the charitable by their recognizing produce the full text of the eloquent in him a charity that was bound address delivered by Sir Wil- less. He conquered every suppliant delivered by Sir Wil-lingston, on the occa-Hingston, liam sion of the unveiling of the monument to the late Mgr. Bourget, one of Montreal's patriotic and saintly prelates, which took place on the 24th June last:

less. He conquered every suppliant for spiritual and moral aid, for he gave most generously, while to those who sought material help, although he sought material help, although was constrained to give, as gave the widow whose two mites, (although

measures.

to all alike.

question

than just, he was charitable.

this mighty organizer-this reformer

hand in every social and religious

many measures of moment, came

great city, a cry of lamentation such

as had never been heard within its limits. It extended across the Is-

land of Montreal, from the shore of

the Ottawa, where he had breathed

his last, to the bank of the St. Law-

rence where he was to find sepul-

But in the concourse of people.

chiefly descendants of old France,

gathered to honor his memory, there

were, besides, those who felt they

had a particular, yea an especial

right to breathe their word of gra-

titude and to give expression unto

their grief. Could the children of

Ireland ever forget one, who, in the

famine of 1847, and in the fever

which followed, was, in an especial

manner, the father of that much af-

flicted section of his people. Their

taking place.

who had carried through

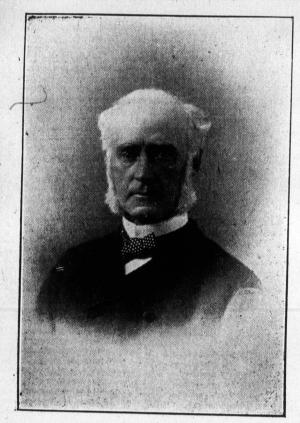
during - many

die, there went up, from this

conqueror-who had had a

years

SC



HON. SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON, M D.

most glorious of Canada's children, would be more at ease did J not feel, as I do now, so hopelessly below my subject.

When His Grace the Archbishop intimated to me that I should have the honor of addressing you, I asked myself: How shall I convey-and essarily in few words- to those who surround this pedestal, a fair. just and unexaggerated appreciation of a great and a good man who, during his career amongst us, like his great Master whom he faithfully 'went around doing good.' served, Indeed I shall not make the attempt.

Our own gifted Canadian artist, Phillip Hebert, has, with the eye of genius, placed the more salient points in a remarkable career in life manner before us, recalls to memory, as well as bronze can possibly recall the features and lineaand expression of the dements

period, and during a portion of that sole occupant of the Episcopal See, time to have been on terms of intimacy with him. What admiration for him was engendered in my breast! What veneration! In him greatnes was not begotten of high office. It was the greatness, and the goodn which preceded office; which coexisted with office and which continued when the Pastoral staff was held by a younger hand. No one, it is said rises to minence but after a struggle. one becomes a conqueror but by diligassiduity, and the possession of rare qualities. Yet the mild, the gentle, the wise and the far-seeing Monseigneur Bourget, was emphatic ally a conqueror. He conquered others by the amenity of his ners as much as by the unselfishness of his purpose. He conquered the arrogant and the haughty by his urbanity and the gracefulne bearing. He conquered the timid by his sympathetic encouragement. H conquered the humble by his own freedom from pride and arrogance and by the possession of humility greater than their own. He conquered the avaricious by being with-out the faintest evidence of cupidity or the desire of gain. He conquered

In venturing to speak of one of the they made together but one far thing), were, in the eyes of the Master, the greatest among the gifts. ter, and of those who could interpret Him, the greatest among the gifts.But there was a conquest greater than all these-a conquest difficult to obtain and difficult to maintain by those who are content to conquer others. It was the conquest over self. The many and serious difficulties over which Monseigneur Bourget successfully triumphed were ren dered possible because he had learned to conquer himself.

The first year of his Episcopat was the first-year of Her late Majesty's reign. The year 37 was one of intense anxiety to both, but to Her beloved Majesty Canada was but outlying-almost untenanted an country; to the young Bishop, this portion of it was of the supremest interest to the whole people over which he was destined to preside History tells us how wise were the counsels of the young coadjutor in It was my privilege to have vnown Monseigneur Bourget during a long afterwards, in 1840, when he became

voices are now silent, but by the kind and courteous invitation of the St. Jean Baptiste Association many their descendants take part today in the procession to this spot and in the interesting ceremony now What a terrible scourge was that of '47, my friends! How many thousands were dumped from the side of the fever ship in traversing the deep. er it." But they were not all cast into the sea. Six thousand reached Grosse Isle with the seeds of disease in

their poor bodies-and were buried there. Ship load after ship load with its diminished freight left many at Quebec and along the shores of the St. Lawrence. Ship load after ship load, with freight further diminished, reached this haven of rest. The authorities here did all that was possible; they erected sheds at Point St. Charles; engaged physicians, nurses, students, coffin-makers and gravediggers!

Some idea of the severity of the epidemic may be gathered from the circumstance that, within a few weeks, a large number of citizens had fallen victims to the disease, embracing among others the Chief Magistrate, ten priests and fifteen nuns besides several physicians and medical students.

But whether from the immunity afforded by their tender years, or perhaps a tenderer care, the mortality among the children was not so great as among adults. When the atmosphere was cleared of its scourge it was found that six hundred and fifty ones were without parents those whom divine charity Some Special little ones were without parents could move to pity. Heart-moving appeals were made by the Bishop to receive the little waifs, and met with a ready response.

The St. Jerome Asylum was hastily constructed and private houses

without wounding susceptibilities of the Bishop in behalf of the wakening alarm; and exciting oppophan,-and how often many of you sition. But in all the measures gave, from your own breasts, which he undertook, it occurred to no one who knew Mgr. Bourget to wherewithal to sustain life. The already large number of 650 was soon suspect the purity of his intentions increased by 99 more, but that number was reduced nearly one-half or/the disinterestedness of his mo-tives. Every one knew he had no by the fever which had consumed the thought of self; that if he asked for parents.

money he himself remained poor; if he asked for some sacrifice he him-As in this so was it in all matter requiring his guidance. Earnestness self led the way; if he insisted on and untiring watchfulness charactersome measure for the spiritual adized this daily wotk. While laboring to ward off danger to his people vantage of his people it was because he was convinced that such was the from evil literature, socialism, pseuwish of his Master, whose will was the rule of his life. Time has aldo-science, false, philosophy, corrup tion in the electorate intemperance ready proved the wisdom of those usury, etc., etc. 5Even Need I add: what renwas of material interest re dered possible the accomplishment of so many of his reforms was the ceived his care; agriculture had his constant watchfulness; long con Bishop's personal attraction; he was tinued drought, when the dry earth so sweetly amiable. He was just in gapes upon the gathered clouds for all his dealings, but he was far more rain; excessive rain; untimely frosts; the invasion of the grasshopper, etc. His charity in all things was manifest were not without stimulating him to prayer in the efficacy of which he And when, in the fulness of time, had a child-like faith.

But not alone the spiritual wants of his own people, of his diocese ex cited his interests. His missionary work extended to Chicago in the west, and to the Red River of the north-to the township in the East, and in an especial manner to the shanty men along the tributaries of the upper Ottawa. Social questions which affected the

community generally had their interest for him. The habits of the people; the frugality of the table; moderation in eating; temperance in drinking; modesty in apparel-espe-

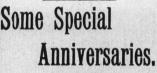
cially of the women whom he counselled not to enter church but in plainest and least conspicuous garments and of modest proportions. During his whole Episcopate His Grace never sounded an uncertain note as to loyal respect for, and adhesion to the Crown. This was markedly exhibited in 1849. When many in that year lost their heads and signed a manifesto in favor of annexation, his voice went forth to his people to remain true to their country and to their Sovereign as their ancestors had done in 1775 and 1812. He was listened to, and the effervescence quickly subsided.

For himself, poverty the most ab ject was his normal condition. "For what relates to our person," he said in one of his pastorals. "we are con tent provided we have food to sustain the body and a garment to cov-

Those who had the honor of dining at his table well knew the frugality he practised towards himself His wardrobe rarely contained a sec ond garment. The gifts he received were at once expended for the poor. He became poorer as his years ad vanced, and it was found necessary to look to it that the necessary articles of underclothing, were not secretly conveyed to the last mendicant.

In dealing with the life of so great and good a man I feel it is almost a sacrilege to lift even a corner of the veil which hides so much retiring modesty, such rare virtues such boundless charity. I shall close with borrowing from the pen of the gifted Abbe Colin-so lately amongst usthe tribute of his own genius:

'Cette force surhumaine elevant no tre Pontife a une hauteur ou le regard ne peut plus l'atteindre, sans que l'admiration vienne s'ajouter a la veneration, rehausse par la tout ce qu'il est, et tout ce qu'il a fait, et imprime la grandeur a sa per comme a ses actes."



Monday last, the 6th July, was the one hundred and first enniver sary of the death of General Daniel Morgan. It was also on the 6th July (1868) that the renowned Irish writer, Samuel Lover, died. And a way back in the sixteenth century we find that the 6th July (1535) was made remarkable by the beheading of Sir Thomas More, the great and saintly Chancellor of England. The 7th July, 1816, the world lost one of its most brilliant men in the death of the great orator, poet and dramatist, Richard Brinsley Sheri dan. John Lanigan, the Irish writer, also died on the 7th July-1838. -and on the same date in 1883 the famous Irish sculptor. William Mulready laid down his mighty chisel at the foot of Death's Angel. It was on the 7th July, 1792, that Washington city was selected as the capital of the United States. Just let the mind range over the few events recorded above and you will soon see how every day of the year brings with it anniversaries of the greatest historical and literary importance. We do not reflect on them for the reason that we are too hur-ried in life's battle to pause; but if we did pause and reflect more the world would be the better for it.

Canada And Catholic Guardians **Of England**

The annual Catholic Guardians' Conference was held at Bishop's Southwark, recently, says House, the London "Universe." The chair was taken by His Lordship the Bishop of Southwark, and there were also present the Very Rev. there Canon St. John, Father S. Smith S.J., the Rev. E. F. Green (Mile End), the Rev. F. H. Higley, Hon Mrs. Frazer, Mr. T. G. King (hon sec. of the Catholic Guardians' As sociation, Councillor D. McCarthy Mrs. Despard (Lambeth), Mr. E. Newdigate (Warwick), A. Gertrude Earp (Southwark), Sarah Lemay (Southwark), E. J. Du Bosc (South wark), J. Beckett Collings (Wimbledon), M. J. Finucane (St. George's) J. W. Gilbert (Southwark), W. C Maude (Bournemouth), R. H. Wedgwood (Slindon), Miss Pollen, Sur. geon-Major McSheehy, Mrs. H. Pollen, and Mrs. V. M. Crawford.

His Lordship the Bishop briefly opened the meeting. He was very glad indeed, he said, to have an opportunity of welcoming the Guar dians to the annual meeting of the Catholic Guardians Association, and he trusted the gathering would be a success.

A paper on "Canadian Emigration" was read by Mrs. Despard Lambeth, who thought the question was one of the greatest possible im portance. The writer first dealt with child emigration in its present stage, and then devoted a portion of the paper to the work done by Catholics in the emigration of children, and finally proposed a certain writer of the pape scheme. The considered that England was not by any means congested. There was land in this country crying out for cultivation. The Poor Law might with little alteration form home colonies, and attach to them experimenta farms, and with them agricultural colleges. Surely, said Mrs. Despard, such a scheme would be much hetter than sending our children across the seas. She also made several valuable suggestions with regard to the emigration of young girls, but she admitted that the whole question of child emigration bristled with difficulties.

Mrs. Crawford spoke of a visit which she had paid to Canada. Whilst agreeing generally with the views set forth by the paper, the speaker said she was favorably impressed with Dr. Barnardo's organization in Canada. The officials whom she saw and interviewed appeared to take very considerable interest in the children who passed through their hands. She thought that children should be sent to more settled parts of Canada, Mrs. Crawford did not appear to agree gether with the suggestion of Mrs. Despard with regard to the cstab lishment of home colonies, although she admitted it would be deplorable to "dump" down boys in Canada. There was no reason why the emigrated boys should not at an early age have a home and land of their own, and become more or less inde-pendent. Could this possibly he accomplished in England amongst the average working classes? She thought not. In fact the children in this country were surrounded with over the age of 16 years, and he of-difficulties. Mrs. Crawford approved fered this suggestion respectfully to difficulties. Mrs. Crawford approved fered this suggestion respectfully to of the suggestion of Mrs. Despard His Lordship the Bishop of South-

SATURDAY, JULY England And the

Holy See.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903.

Mr. D. McCarthy considered the

paper was a most important contri-bution to the meeting, and he agreed

with it in every department. It was

true that the land in England was

not by any means congested. Indeed he had spoken of the matter at a

previous meeting, but he was at

once met with the statement that the moral surroundings were exceed-

ingly bad, and the project was un-workable. But, added the speaker,

we shall see whether that was true

later on. The treatment of the agri-

cultural question in the United Kingdom was one that was rapidly

coming to the front, and the agri-

culturists would be helped financial-

Mr. Wedgwood (Slindon), speaking

as a rural Guardian, was convinced

it would be a good thing to get the

children as far away as possible

from the bad influences to be found in the rural districts. Let the chil-

dren be sent to Canada, where their

speaker

faith was well looked after and their

was convinced that to send children

to English homes and farms would

Dr. Finucane (St. George's, Han-

over Square), after mentioning that

philanthropy and sentiment should not in the abstract enter into their

duties as Guardians, strongly favor-

Mr. Newdigate said that the

Board of Guardians at Warwick, of

which he was a member, objected to

emigration, and he gave the reasons.

particulars with regard to the sug-

Surgeon-Major McSheehy (King-

ston), briefly reviewed the previous

speeches, and said his Board thought

there was a great danger in sending

out very young children to Canada.

Reference had been made to home colonies, and although there was

considerable difficulty in developing

the scheme he thought it could be

carried out. The speaker thought

the meeting should do something to

induce the Guardians to fully un-

derstand this question of emigra-

Mr. Maude thought some of the

country Boards knew absolutely no-

thing of the emigration question.

and suggested that a report of the

discussion should be sent to the

Mrs, Despard replied to the vari-

ous speeches and suggestions offered,

His Lordship the Bishop again

presided at the afternoon sitting. A

paper on "Classification" was read

by the Rev. J. Sprankling, of the

Lewisham Board of Guardians. In

Sprankling expressed conviction that

to allow any children to enter the

workhouse, unless some particular

greatest evil that could be inflicted

upon them. Once they came under

the stigma of the workhouse taint

it rarely if ever left them again,

This fact had been fully realized by

the Wandsworth and Clapham Union

in building and opening a much-

er next spoke of the necessity of

helping young girls and young men

and in this emigration should take

Father Higley, in the discussion

which followed, said a hopeful thing

about Poor Law administration was

the work being done for the little

children of the poor, and it should

bring down the blessing of Heaven

on this country. Catholics should always be at the front in any under-

taking for the benefit of the work-

house children. The rev. speaker

by the Stepney Board of Guardians.

What was needed, said the rev.

speaker, was a home for epileptics

referred to the classification

Father

was

The rev. speak-

work

various Boards of Guardians.

and the meeting adjourned.

the course of the paper

circumstance intervened,

needed rescue home.

an important part.

Mr. J. W. Gilbert, B.A., asked for

morals safeguarded. The

bring ruin upon them.

ed emigration.

tion.

gested home colonies.

ly.

placing out children

the wo Considering proachment, within th years, between England See, we are inclin tion whether really at tain is not, or has not long, attached to Rome days of Manning, and es ing the lifetime of the 1 Vaughan, the change th over England, in her a wards the Holy See, is markable. Then we have refuge for the exiled or Church in the heart of G and the course pursued day by a British King, toot of Leo's throne. A thoughts suggested by of an article in the Lor let" by the Most Rev. 1 in which he asks his transplant themselves w the sixteenth century to s that then transpired. The article is too fine toric, and too beautiful being divided or reduced fore, feel justified in giv. entirety. Mgr. Mayes wr Our first scene is in the of the Papal Consistory

It is in the forenoon of October 2, 1521. On a the "dais iii.steppys ground," and "underneth of Majestie" is seated th Pontifi Leo X. Around form of a quadrant" are ty bishops and cardinals 'consistorial habits." The "master of the c appears at the end of th

conducts through the Co to the presence, the Engl John Clerk, Dea Chapel Royal at Windsor Ambassador has arrived al moment. Luther has vealed himself, and all E sounding with news of his the threatened defection of The English King has c hour of danger and crisi tendom to send aloyal n the Pope. It is to say th will take her stand at t the Papacy, and that she it with all her strength " nations and against whatsoever they may be.' bassador amidst "an ou joy" from all present, pu hands of the Pontiff the l his royal master Henry written in defence of the craments. "My lord and Henry, King of England a the eighth of the name, th voted Son of your Holin the Most Holy Roman Ch written a book for this has dedicated it to Your and has charged me to p deliver the same." He foot and the hand of the

him "to kiss first the one then the other." Then kneeling in front throne, and in the midst dinals, he, as England's dor, delivers his message.

the Pope embraces him a

to its words. "Of other nationalities speak. But assuredly my my England, as in later has been called-situate a the farther corners of the severed from the mainland sea, has never yielded never to France, never to never to Italy, never to

nation: no not even to Ro

in the service of God and

Christian Faith, and in

nce due to the Most Hol

The pledge which accom

testimony was equally, exp "And this he (the Ki

charged me to declare ope

name in the presence of th

Assembly that he, true to

tion of his ancestors, hold more venerable, nothing m than the authority and d

this, the place of the Ron

and that the said authorit

Church.



he gave an earnest of all his futur actions when he wrote to his clergy 'If one soul is lost by our negligence we must give soul for soul, and life for life. We know that we are responsible to all: to the rich as to the poor; that we must consume ourselves with the care of others immolate ourselves, sacrifice our selves for their welfare. We canno

dissimilate; there are deep wounds to be healed; inveterate abuses be corrected; deplorable scandals to be suppressed." Such was the end ing of his first charge to his clergy, and such was the course he pursued during his whole Episcopate with what energy he threw And

himself into his work. Parish after parish was erected, till 75 formed the quota in his lifetime.

His crusade against /intemperance was steady and unabating; his forts in behalf of education were constant and sustained; colonization refrom him every encourage ceived ment, and the spiritual newly created colonies had his especial, his unceasing care.

cial, his unceasing care. It could not be expected that changes, such as he had indicated in his inaugur pould be carried out fully you responded to the su

Of the 230 Pastorals from the Bishop's pen, many of them of the highest order of excellence, none was more elequent than that in which the appeal was made for aid for the orphan. He wrote, among other things: "Receive them with joy as precious gifts from God; treat them with that tenderness which you would wish your children to receive were they in the house of a strangwithout parents and friends; raise them and train them with care; correct them, if needs be with gentleness; love them with love and pity. They will interest you deeply those little one when they perceive the good- an and they will perceive it too-they will have received at your hands."

On a given day, the 11th July the Bishop, heading an army of six hundred , and fifty children, from Pt. St. Charles and left them at the various resting places which his foresight had provided. In a short time no child wept for the tender solicitude of a foster parent and did

not find it. The women had come to assistance. Noble women of Can-ada! here and at Quebec! How cheer-

that the various boards of Quardians should federate on the emigration question.

Mr. T. G. King (secretary) wave an interesting description of school life in Canada, dealing especially with school age.

Mr. D. McCarthy (Bermondsey) suggested that Mr. King should give his experiences of his recent visit to Canada.

Mr. King spoke of the emigration of fifty Catholic children, starting from London and finishing with the arrival in their new homes. He spoke of the interest taken in the work by Mr. Doyle, the Catholic agent at Quebec, and mentioned that throughout the journey every -care was taken of the young emigrants. Mr. King said there was not a single fault to find with the homes in which the children were placed. It was perfectly wonderful to see the freedom of life which existed am-ongst those children; who in London had a very cramped idea of things. The emigrated children in the midst of their new surroundings were very free and hanny. Wr King emplay

free and happy. Mr. King empha-sized the fact that the Province of Ontario was the ideal province for

4

wark, who was about to establish such an institution. He also thought that much good would be done through labor colonies for the ablebodied young men in the work-houses. This work, he thought,

might well be undertaken by a community of Brothers connected with the Church.

A PORTRAIT OF. FATHER VALENTINE.

Mr. P. J. Gordon, the well known photo-artist, of St. Catherine street, has just finished by order a portrait in ink, of Rev. Father Valentine, C. P. It is an excellent likeness, and will be on view for a few days at Mr. Gordon's studio.

In response to an official message from Cardinal Rampolla, summon-ing him to Rome, Cardinal Gibbons has sailed for that city.

nity, and all the most pl and ceremonies belonging service, handed down to u hands of the most holy themselves, he will defend a nations and peoples, whose may be, with the whole, av sources of himself and of Herein we have, for w worth, a public and officia-tion of the mind of Engla

the of the mind of Englisher that the following the formation of the following the formation. The may doubt if such the could have been made

JULY 11, 1903.

children acCarthy considered the

most important contrie meeting, and he agreed very department. It was a land in England was means congested. Indeed een of the matter at a ceeting, but he was at th the statement that irroundings were exceednd the project was unut, added the speaker, whether that was true e treatment of the agriestion in the United s one that was rapidly he front, and the agri-

ood (Slindon), speaking uardian, was convin a good thing to get the far away as possible influences to be found districts. Let the chilto Canada, where their, l looked after and their guarded. The speaker i that to send children omes and farms would oon them. e (St. George's, Han-

uld be helped financial-

and sentiment should stract enter into their rdians, strongly favorgate said that the rdians at Warwick, of a member, objected to ad he gave the reasons. ilbert, B.A., asked for th regard to the sug-

after mentioning that

colonies. or McSheehy (Kingreviewed the previous said his Board thought reat danger in sending g children to Canada. I been made to home although there was difficulty in developing thought it could be The speaker thought ould do something to ardians to fully question of emigra-

hought some of the knew absolutely noemigration question, that a report of the ild be sent to the of Guardians. replied to the varid suggestions offered. g adjourned.

the Bishop again afternoon sitting. A sification" was read Sprankling, of the d of Guardians. In the paper Father ressed conviction that hildren to enter the less some particular tervened, was the at could be inflicted nce they came under he workhouse taint ver left them again, een fully realized by and Clapham Union d opening a muchome. The rev. speak-of the necessity of irls and young men, gration should take art.

y, in the discussion said a hopeful thing administration was done for the little poor, and it should blessing of Heaven Catholics should front in any underbenefit of the work-The rev. speaker classification work Board of Guardians. ded, said the rev.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908. England And the Holy See.

Considering the wonderful ap-proachment, within the past few years, between England and the Holy See, we are inclined to ques tion whether really at heart, Bri-

tain is not, or has not been all a-long, attached to Rome. Since the days of Manning, and especially ing the lifetime of the late Cardinal Vaughan, the change that has come over England, in her attitude to wards the Holy See, is most re markable. Then we have noted the refuge for the exiled orders of the Church in the heart of Great Britain, and the course pursued the other by a British King, even to the day foot of Leo's throne. All these are thoughts suggested by the reading of an article in the London "Tabby the Most Rev. Mgr. Moyes, let' in which he asks his readers to transplant themselves with him to the sixteenth century to study events

that then transpired. The article is too fine, too historic, and too beautiful to admit of being divided or reduced; we, there fore, feel justified in giving it in its entirety. Mgr. Mayes writes:-Our first scene is in the great Hall

the Papal Consistory at Rome It is in the forenoon of Wednesday, October 2, 1521. On a throne, the "dais iii.steppys above the ground," and "underneth the cloth of Majestie" is seated the Sovereign Pontifi Leo X. Around him "in the form of a quadrant" are some twenty bishops and cardinals in their "consistorial habits."

The "master of the ceremonies ' appears at the end of the Hall and conducts through the Consistory into the presence, the English Ambassador, John Clerk, Dean of the Chapel Royal at Windsor. England's Ambassador has arrived at a critical moment. Luther has at last revealed himself, and all Europe is reounding with news of his revolt and the threatened defection of Germany The English King has chosen this hour of danger and crisis in Christion. endom to send aloyal message to the Pope. It is to say that England will take her stand at the side of the Papacy, and that she will defend it with all her strength "against all nations and against all peoples whatsoever they may be." The Ambassador amidst "an outburst of from all present, puts into the

hands of the Pontiff the book which his royal master Henry VIII. has written in defence of the seven Sa-"My lord and Sovereign craments. Henry, King of England and France, the eighth of the name, the most de voted Son of your Holiness and of the Most Holy Roman Church, has written a book for this object, and has dedicated it to Your Holiness, and has charged me to present and deliver the same." He kisses the foot and the hand of the Pope, and the Pope embraces him and causes

him "to kiss first the one cheke and then the other." Then kneeling in front of the throne and in the midst of the carhe, as England's Ambassadinals. dor, delivers his message. We listen to its words.

"Of other nationalities let others speak. But assuredly my Britain my England, as in later times she has been called-situate as she is in

Church."

"And

testin

a time and in such terms, if it had substantially not represented feeling of the King, the Church, and the nation. This would seem to confirm the the effect that the anti-clerical movement which set in some years later was of recent growth. At the same

time, it would be probably taking a narrow and superficial view to imagine that at this, or indeed at any former, period such a feeling was altogether absent Hostility in some degree to the Church and to the Pope

is to be never completely wanting in any na tion or in any period of Christian history.

Hence, the fact that England in 1521 was normally and 1521 was normally and soundly Catholic need not preclude the fact that there may have existed a leaven of anti-clerical or anti-Roman feeling in her population.

Two points may be noted

The first is that this feeling, in whatever measure it existed, does not seem to have directed itself merely against Rome, but to have been simply part of that general opposition of which Peckham plains in his day of the temporalty against the spiritualty of England, and therein against Rome which stood behind it. Anti-clericalism of that kind was nothing new. It had existed in the days of Aldfrid of Northumbria and Edwy of Wessex, in the days of Rufus and Henry II. and of King John, and of Edward I. Nor was it confined to England.

A comparative study of the tions of the Christian powers to Rome in the earlier decades of the 16th century reveal the fact that the same feeling existed in France, in Germany, in Italy, and even in Spain, and that in most of these countries it assumed a form much more acute than it seems to have taken in England. The opposition of the Parliament and the University of Paris to the modification the Pragmatic Sanction, the grievances of Germany against the Holy See in 1510, the troubles in Florence and Venice, the impounding of Papal Bulls in Spain, even under Isabella the Catholic, mark a tone of feeling in comparison with which that of England was one of loyalty above the average. The boast of the English Ambassador in 1521 was therefore not without justifica-

In the second place, a study of England's relations with Rome from the Conquest onwards does not show any gradual alienation, or drifting apart or growing antipathy of the one to the other. On the contrary the evidence of the historic records is rather in the opposite direction Amid the usual vicissitudes of diplo macy, and the amantium irae of the domestic life of a Catholic nation, the relations of both the Crown and the Church in Engiand with the Apostolic See present, if anything, a crescendo of good understanding and become in many ways more close and cordial as the centuries advance. They were certainly fuller and more frequent under the Norman Settlement than they had been under the Anglo-Saxon. Nor would anyone deny that they were more smooth and amiable under Henry III .- even in 1245-than they had been under Rufus or John. A King like Edward I. and an Archbishop like Peckham were, as far as their own testimony

goes, not less devoted to the Apostolic See than had been William I. or Archbishop Lanfranc. Edward III., with all his legislation of Provisors and Praemunire, holds it to be "heresy to dispute the judgment"

Archbishops

like

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

solemnities, the Papal Ambassadors the bearing the gifts of the Golden Rose and the Cap of Maintenance, the con clusion which arises from the face of This would seem to confirm the the records would seem to be that statement of Sir Thomas More to the union between England and Rome had waxed and not waned with the conclusion which arises from the was perhaps never so strong or so close as when Leo X. made Henry VIII. Defender of the Faith some dozen years before the Reformation.

found in every sufficiently large mass of population, and is, therefore, Notes for Farmers.

The use of steam for the purpose of cleansing dairy utensils is not only efficient as a dirt destroyer, but as a germ eradicator. It penetrates to the bottom of the seams and heats the metal to such a degree as to kill most of the dangerous germs.

Under average conditions the farmer may combine various methods of insuring himself against a shortage in fodder. He may plant corn; he may keep a lookout for bargains in grass and buy early if needed and he may watch his herd carefully and sell off the poorest as soon as he gets a chance. These measures, too, are likely to prove pretty good policy for a dairy farmer during any kind of a season

Why is the sulky or riding ploy not used more freely in the East This is the question asked by an American journal, to which a correspondent gives the following reply: Last season I used one on my hard and somewhat rocky soil with perfect success. It will do as much work as any plow, needs only a good average team and is almost as easy for the plowman as a mowing machine. My plow is of the doubleshare or right-and-left-hand type adapted for side hills or going wark and forth at one side of a field, making no dead furrows through the middle. It costs as much as a mow er, which is the main thing preventing its common use. No repairs have been needed yet.

I think bran is necessary in feeding with clear cornmeal or concentrated feed; but corn ground with the cob is the thing for any animal -cows for milk or work horses and oxen.

The pure-bred stock breeders of the country are a decided benefit to all their neighbors, and deserve protec tion Every good sire that these breeders send out helps to improve the general average of the country. I know men who have lost in breeding fine stock fortunes through no fault in their preeding either; but the whole community in which they lived has been benefited more than dollars and cents can tell

A German agriculturist advocates steeping and fermenting oats for horses as a means of giving the greatest nutritive power. His method is to have three troughs, each holding enough for a day's ration. The oats being put in the first one, hot water is poured over them and the whole is well stirred. After standing about six hours the water is drawn off and the oats left to swell and the farther corners of the earth, and severed from the mainland by the sea, has never yielded to Spain, yond Peckham and Anselm in his de-another on the third day, when the first troughful, having stood for 48 hours, is ready to be fed out and the trough refilled. He claims that gives the most nutritive value.

FREE LIBRARIES

The rage to-day is for "free libraries." Mr. Carnegie, with all the best and most generous intentions in the world, has given a wonderful impetus to this craze. Not long ago some severe comments were passed, by sections of the press, upon the very thoughtful, prudent, and essentially pastoral letter that Mgr. Bruchesi wrote concerning the library that Montreal was to have about which so much trouble was created. We need not repeat our comments upon that letter, nor is it necessary to reproduce it at this moment. But we desire to seize the present opportunity to prove how sage and how logical is the at-

and especially are we concerned in showing how wise and exact was the Archbishop. Men of superficial vision do not see what the chief and responsible pastor of a vast diocese

a powerful article on "Free Libraries" from the pen of the eminent writer says: "No one can doubt that the tors as it is of power to further and confirm them." He thus ' ex plains his views:-

"Many of the libraries-I speak o the smaller ones-are so completely under the thraldom of those who seek only such recreation as 'shilling shockers,' newspapers, and the dinary comic rags afford that they can not be regarded as unmixed evils. Even where things are not so bad as this, there can be no doubt that there is more than one great evil common to all these institutions. They encourage habits reading for the mere purpose of kiliing time; they form and confirm the practise of intellectual dissipation they introduce boys and girls, and half-educated young men and women, to poems and fictions which, though not actually immoral and warranting inclusion in the Index Expurgatorius, inflame their passions and imaginations, and have most disturbing and unwholesome effect; and they place in their way, often with the most disastrous results, works on religious and moral subjects for the perusal of which they are not ripe. No one who keeps an eye on the casualties recorded in the daily papers can have failed to notice, not only with what increas ing frequency the suicides of young men and even mere boys are occur ring, but how often, in the letters and messages justifying with flippant sophistry their crime, we have ample testimony of the demoralization caused by the perusal of works never intended for youth, and which but for these libraries would not have come into their hands.

"I can not speak from statistics but I should probably not be exaggerating if I said that more than two-thirds of the money expended on these institutions is expended in catering for the tastes of those loungers whose reading is entirely confined to light novels, magazines and such. The simple truth is that our boasted progress among the masses-I am not speaking of the minority of the better class, but genmore than in exchanging one form of dissipation for another, intellectual dram-drinking for physical, the sensational novel or racy skit free library for the tankard or guar tern at the public-house bar. And th one is as bad as the other. Nothing so unfits a man for the duties life, for concentration, and for dulging in this sort of anodyne and healthy activity, as . habitually instimulant-for it serves both purposes, and both purposes to the same demoralizing effect. In the last procession of the 'unemployed' it is at least significant that a large number of them emerged from the free libraries to fall into the ranks, and, the procession over, extinguish ed their cigarettes to resume their novels and magazines in the free libraries again.' Having read this carefully we can only conclude that this learned writer and thinker expresses the same views as those that His Grace set forth in his comments regarding the Free Library. That is to say, both had in view the Free Library that

clines. There are some questions the decision of which may with safety be left to e, he general body of the people, certain subjects in which it

is both an intelligent and a competent guide; but education is not one of them. If he had added to the importance

politically and socially, the importance religiously, his argument would be left to the general body of the demonstrated how from a religious standpoint the free library, not under the proper direction of those qualified becomes a danger; Mr. Collins shows the same thing from the political and social points of constderation. Combine the two and we have a complete statement of a most sane and wise attitude towards this system which carries in itself all the advantages and dangers that have been thus pointed out.

Religious Feasts Of the Month.

While the month of July is espealso has its many commemorative days. According the intention of our immortal Pontiff, Leo XIII., the prayers of this month should have for special object the improvement in and advancement of social works Commencing with the week that we now are closing, we find a number of anniversaries of great importance in the religious world. The 7th July is dedicated to the memory of the Blessed Benedict XI., Pope and Confessor; the 8th July, to Blessed Eugenius III., Pope and Confessor; the 9th, to Saint Zene, martyr; the 10th, to the Seven Brothers Martyrs; the 11th, to Saint Pius I., Pope and martyr; the 12th, to St. John Gualbert, Abbot; the 13th, to St. Anacletus, Pope and martyr; the 14th, to St. Bonaventure, Bishop ; the 15th, to St. Henry, Confessor ; the 16th, to Our Lady of Mount the 17th, to St. Leo IV., Carmel; Pope and Confessor; the 18th, to St. Camillus of Lellis, Confessor; the 19th, to St. Symmachus, Pope, and Confessor; the 20th, to St. Jerome Aemilian, Confessor; the 21st, to St. Alexius, Confessor; the 22nd, to St. Mary Magdalen; the 23rd, to St Apollinaris, Bishop and martyr; the 24th, to St. Vincent de Paul; the 25th, to St. James the Greater, Apostle; the 26th, to St. Ann, Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary; the 27th, to St. Weronica of Juilani; the 28th, to Saints Nazarius and Companions, martyrs; the 29th, to St. Felix; the 30th, to St. Martha, Virgin; and the 31st, to St. Ignatius of Loyola. A good way to keep up de-votions to the different saints is for each one to select the day of the month on which he or she clebrates any personal anniversary and to then devote that day to the honor of the special saint mentioned in connection therewith. In the course of each month there is always some day that recalls some special event in one's life. It is, therefore, well to have such a list as this ready un- spend at night with "the boys."der the eye.

now constituted there can be little Notes for Our Youth.

5

ACCURACY .- Next to a fund of native energy there is nothing so much needed in the equipment of the man or woman who is seeking success as accuracy. The whole world hates a bungler, and gives its rewards only to those who work on the principle of thoroughness. In modern business life inaccuracy fatal, and has been proved so to hundreds of careless or ill-trained young men. The leaders in the bustness life of any town or city will be the ones who will most warmly second any attempts put forth to secure better habits of diligence and carefulness. In this lies one of the duties of modern education.

A college president, who knows whereof he writes, gives this testimony in a recent article: "Thoroughness implies accuracy. Glittering generalities may have their place, but it is not in the classroom. Dean Briggs thinks it next to impossible to find a youth who can copy a list of printed names without misspelling. There is no While the month of July is espe-more valuable result of training cially that of the Holy Rosary, it than the habit of absolute exactness, and no greater menace to life in any phase than its lack. The world has a right to demand that our schools and colleges shall train their students to be accurate, if nothing else."-National Monthly.

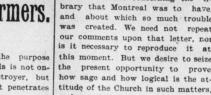
> PROMPTNESS .- Many a young nan cheats himself with the notion that he has no time to do a certain thing. "Do it now" is a motto worth remembering. Many minutes and hours are spent in talk and plans to attend to matters and as time goes by, other necessary duties are constantly arising until the mind becomes confused, and as a result very little is accomplished. If the young man who always complains that he has no time, would make it a rule to do one thing at a time and "do it now" and not delay until to-morrow or next day, he will find that he is able to accomplish nearly twice as much work if he will but concentrate his efforts and apply himself regularly to his work.

We often hear of some man who can do twice as much work others do, and yet he is cool and steady and does not make half as much "fuss" about it as the man who contracts the habit of saying, "I haven't got time." and still accomplishes very little.

Look at the successful men of business; do you hear them constantly complaining about lack of time? It is invariably a rule that the young man who makes excuses for his shortcomings, is usually unwilling to give his employer a little extra time by coming early in the morning and by giving a few extra hours in the evening. Perhaps this indifference is due to having too much time to Young Men's Journal.

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perceives.

We take up the June "Nineteenth Century," and in its pages we find English essayist and lecturer, Mr. J. Churton Collins. This establishment and rapid multiplication of free libraries is, from a social point of view, the most important single event of our time: that the influence exercised by these institutions is of as much power to thwart and defeat the efforts of educational philanthropists and legisla-

16 years, and he oftion respectfully to Bishop of Southabout to establish on. He also thought would be done lonies for the ableen in the work-rk, he thought, dertaken by a com ers connected with

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on, the well known t. Catherine street, by order a portrait by order A portial ther Valentine, C. lent likeness, and or a few days at lio.

n official message ampolla, summon-Cardinal Gibbons t city.

never to France, never to Germany, fence of Papal jurisdiction. Under Henry IV. and ever to Italy, never to any neare Courtenay and Arundel, we find that nation; no not even to Rome Itself, in the service of God and of the England, half a century after the agitation of Provisors and Praemu Christian Faith, and in the obedinire, is more pronounced in her loyence due to the Most Holy Roman alty to the Holy See than she had

The pledge which accompanied the been before it. Witness the joint letony was equally, explicit. this he (the King) has ter of the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury addressed to the Pope in charged me to declare openly in his 1412, than which there is nothing more intensely Papal in tone and name in the presence of this August Assembly that he, true to the traditeaching to be found in all the writings of Anselm or St. Thomas tion of his ancestors, holds nothing more venerable, nothing more sacred Becket. No one would say that the than the authority and dignity devout King Henry VI. was less this, the place of the Roman friendly to Rome than any of his and that the said authority and digpredecessors. Under the Tudor Sovnity, and all the most plous rites and ceremonies belonging to God's service, handed down to us by the ereigns, the volume of administra tive dealings with the Roman Court became, in many ways, even larger than it had been under the Plantahands of the most holy Apostles themselves, he will defend against all genets Under Henry VII. there is perhaps less friction, and more cor-dial co-operation than at any pre-vious period. nations and peoples. whosever they may be, with the whole available resources of himself and of his king-

dom." Herein we have, for what it is worth, a public and official declara-tion of the mind of England and of her relations to the Holy See in the year 1521-less than thirteen years before the Reformation. One may doubt if such a declara-tion could have been made at such When, therefore, the Ambassador When, therefore, the Ambassador in 1521 is able to assure the Pope, in the name of his day yields to no one -not even to Rome itself— in the obedience due to the Holy Roman Church, and when a shert time af-tierwands London welcomes, amid public rejeicings and extraordinary

What is needed is to bring our pure breeds up to the highest type of hardiness, utility and beauty and then for the poultry farmer to use only fowls that are strictly pure in ofood. Until then poultry raising will be more or less an uncertainty When good blood is used, we see success in all branches of live stock Blood is the foundation of success. In all the established business best is what must be secured for foundation. Mongrel hens may anbut the best is swer some owners, the cheapest in the long run and those who would prosper in the future poultry business must produce the best for breeding. As a rule, you cannot buy a breeder's best birds unless he raises them in large numbers and has more good birds than he needs.

had in view the Free Library that is under no control, and at the will of the general public. Now Mr. Col-lins thus concludes: "It is important socially, it is important socially. On a truly col-ossal scale they are powers for good or powers for evil; and as they are

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The Irreligion Of. The Age.

6

Recently, the parishioners of St. Ignatius, Stamford Hill, London Eng., opened their new church. In was an occasion of much rejoicing. Rev. James Nicholson, S.J., preached an eloquent sermon.

Basing his sermon on the words, "Sing, praise, and rejoice, O Daughter of Sion, for behold I come and dwell in the midst of thee," the rev preacher said: There are in the lives of all of us times of sorrow times of rejoicing, and what is common to us as individuals is also common to communities, whether the community be the State or community which we know as the Church. Now, I think you will agree with me when I say that for us here in North London-for you, congregation of St. Ignatius's-this most certainly is a day of great rejoicing. It is not so very long ago the priest who is celebrating the Holy Mass now came here, and the first little chapel was opened and the first Mass was said, and Jesus Christ found a resting place amongst you. And then from the small room to what had once been a stable, our Saviour, Jesus Christ, was carried, and then at last, through the energy-God bless him-of your parish priest, through your own and others' generosity, our Saviour today, thank God, has found a house less unworthy of His dwelling. Then I say-and say rightly-it is a day of rejoicing for us all. God grant that the work begun to-day may grow, and that these beginnings, and fitly so, of what shall be a great church-that the beginnings may prosper, and the day may not be far distant when the genius and energy and love of him who contrived the building in which we are met may have full scope.

Continuing, the rev. preacher said, not wishing to detain them too long, there were only two thoughts he wished to place before them, and the first was that that day they had a centre for Catholic teaching new Now it was very apparent to every casual thinker that a centre such a was a Catholic church was a great need at the present day, for though England might have-and they were proud of it-many virtues, though there was goodness on the part of many of the men and women of this land, there was, alas! a great want of spiritual instinct, and the idea of the supernatural was by degrees becoming in their country less and less. That, however, was not matter of wonder. It always had been in the life of an individual, as well as in the life of a nation, that great prosperity meant modern turpitude, and success, whether of the individual or the State, always meant neglect of God. He was sorry -and he did not think any one who knew him would say he was a pessimist-to say that the outlook for

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

velty and excitement, and not, un fortunately, always in accordance with the law of God. Let him try and explain his meaning. • Take the newspapers. Day after day there was flooded on England a great mass of printed matter upon which no Christian eye should fall. Reports of trials that ought to be held in camera appeared in the papers, reports of the doings of those who lived in high positions and who were leading lives of scandal, reports of divorce cases, all of which were doing a great deal of harm. Yet if there was no demand there would be no supply. Again, take the style of play that was represented in their theatres. The interest centred

on the future fate of the hero or heroine, but it centred on the woman with a past. Yet again, take the style of the present day novel- eiwhat was called the problem ther novel or the realistic novel. Thos murky productions of men and wo men who disdained not their pens with filth were read in thousands by the young of this country. There was one fact that (the always seemed to him preacher) to tell of the degradation of Christian England. In Christian England there had been one writer. whose works were widely read, who did not hesitate to bring in as an ordinary character in her novel the personality of Jesus Christ. Had they fallen so low in England-Had they Christian England-as to forget the respect due to the dignity of Jesus Christ? He had no more time, nor did he think he need spend more time, to convince them of what he was sure they knew before -- to convince them of the dangerous atmos phere in which their lives and the lives of their children must be spent, nor need he try to prove to them that the modern atmosphere had a great influence on the growth of life, as the atmosphere had an influence on the plant or animal life. Now taking for granted or proved that there was in England what he might call a great immoral atmosphere, they must remember there was to them the flag of the Catholic faith, and their duty as fathers and mothers was to hand down to their children what had been entrusted to them-the faith of Jesus Christ, the faith that was preached mostly by example of life, the faith the preaching of which rested upon their shoul-

though they be not priests. ders, Yes, the faith was spread mostly by the example of the Christian life. No wonder, then, he said, they

ought to rejoice that day when a new centre for the spreading of the Catholic faith was set up in irreligious London, that from that place they and their children might learn that God's truth changed not, that no matter what lives others might lead it was necessary for Catholics to remember that life was a serious thing, that life was a time of probation, and that they would be judged by the standard of the cross of Jesus Christ. No wonder then they rejoiced that there was a new place where the cross might be preached to them and to their children. The second thought he (the rev. preacher) would put before them was that there was built a new home for Je sus Christ-a home that represented in many ways His earthly home in the far distant past. Hidden behind the veil of the Blessed Sacrament, born at the word of the priest,

wine and that He changed them into His own body and blood. Catholics believed that Jesus Christ was present on the altars of their churches and he prayed that the hidden Je sus Christ might speak to the hearts of any non-Catholics present, and that God might give them what Catholics looked upon as the greatest gift God had given themthei hidden Jesus Christ in the adorable Sacrament of the Altar. Might God grant that that new home of the Blessed Sacrament might be to the Catholics of that district a means enabling them to lead the Christ expected them to lead.

The Dangers in Middle Life.

Dr. Floyd M. Crandall in How to Keep Well-an explanation of modern methods of preventing diseasesummarized in popuular form what everyone should know in regard to modern medicine and surgery, bacteria, the management and control of infectious and contagious diseases, antitoxins, the regulations of daily life with a view to health and years. Dr. Crandall states in his preface that his object was to give in language that all could understand and profit by the knowledge accumulated during long years of patient toil by medical workers in the laboratory, the post-mortem room, and the hospital. Our reading is from one of the chapters dealiing with the regimen of adult life.

Every man ought to understand, that when he has reached the age of forty-five he has entered upon a period of life in which certain acci-dents are common. They are not inevitable, and he will be unwise to allow himself to become morbid upon the subject, and be worried by a dread of what may never come. He ought, however, to recognize the fact that this period, like every other stage of life, has its particular dangers, and not run blindly into them. Although he feels and looks young, he should not forget that he is a 'middle-aged man."

Certain retrograde changes begin about that time of life, and the fact should not be ignored. The time at which these changes begin varies greatly in different individuals and in different families. It depends much upon the earlier life and inherited tendency. In most men of fifty, who have lived an intense life with its cares and responsibilities, in some of the organs there is what Dr. Holmes would call a "general flavor of mild decay:'

General nervous breakdown, like the organic diseases, usually shows its danger signals some time in advance. Persistent insomnia in one who has been a good sleeper, wonted irritability, worry over details of business, loss of power of concentration, prolonged lack of energy, and a dread of grappling with business problems, are warning signals. Occurring for limited periods, they mean little or nothing, and may depend upon some temporary ailment. Any one or two alone may indicate little. Their importance may be easily exaggerated and cause WITU TUE COIFNTICTC It is safe to say that he could go on

cian to see business men go on with out apparent difficulty until a pe riod of panic and financial depres sion comes, and then break down at the time it is most important for them to be on duty with clear heads A well known New York physician used to say that he could year's work in eleven months, but could not do it in twelve. nual vacation is one of the most efficient defensive weapons breakdown for those who live the in-tense modern life. If it be a sedentary one, the necessity of the vaca-tion is the greater. It is greater still if it be like that of the busy doctor, which knows neither even ings nor nights. Sundays nor holidays, but is an unremitting grind, month after month. The vacation is one of the most potent aids in helping to keep out of the rut into which the daily routine of life tends

do

to force one. One or two days a week during the summer do not ford sufficient rest for the hardworking business man. They are very beneficial, but do not permit him to really step from beneath his burdens and feel that he is free from care. I appreciate fully that it very difficult for many men, and absolutely impossible for others, to escape from their responsibilities for more than a day or two at a time. It could often be done, however, if its impartance were appreciated. Many a man has learned a lessor from an illness. After years of closest application to business he has been forced by disease to remain away from business, and has been surprised and a little annoyed to find that affairs moved on pretty well without him. It is the duty of every man to attempt to arrange his affairs so that he may leave them to others if it is necessary. Accident or illness may come to any man without warning, and they are rendered far more serious by worry over business.

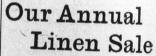
There is another important class of workers whose members and va cations but seldom get them. They are the wives of well-to-do business and professional men, and women of the wealthier classes, who do not belong to the ultra society set. They live in private houses or expensive apartments, and have most of the things they wish for in life except rest. The routine of their lives cor sists in supervising their households, managing the servants, planning the meals, caring for the children, keeping their wardrobes up to date, and performing more or less exacting social duties. In the summer the household is transferred bodily to a "cottage" or "camp." It must be supervised as in the city, the servants must be managed; the endless routine of meals can never be forgotten; the children cannot be' neglected; the social duties, though different, are always present, for a series of guests must be entertained. And so this woman, fortunate in most things, is a prisoner to routine summer and winter alike. One of these women recently told me that in nine years of married life she had had but a month's freedom from this routine. And yet people wonboth his brawny arms. He made a cut in the steel at least a sixteenth der that these women have nervous prostration or some other form

breakdown.



There are three of these degrees of hardness, of which he judges by the color of the heated metal. For this purpose a good light is needed, order that he may judge accurately of color.'





Once a year Our Annual Linen Sale affords housekeepers, old and new, a rate opportunity to plenish or resplenish the blanks of the Linen Closet at Bargain Prices. The excellence of our stock requires no telling All shoppers know it. The following price values offering in this Department snak for themselves: Delars of the Linen Closet at) Prices. The excellence of our stock r no telling All shoppers know it following price values offering i Department, speak for themselves : 1.000 Bleached Double

Satin Damask Table Cloths

Direct from one of the best Irish manufactur-ers. Some slightly imperfect. All the best quality and the latest patterns.

	the growing young English man or Christ lived there. That of the priest, unnecessary alarm. But several of	WITH THE CULNINGS	It is sale to say that he could go on	LUT No. I.	from Trajan's Roman col
	The slick man but several of		chopping that steel bar with that	22 only, Bleached Clocks	the Macedonian to recall
	and the sendition of the sendition of their		axe until it was cut through, and	Size 6 x 4, \$1 50 for 75e	Alexander. In both cou
	best mend. Might God grant they		the axe would still split wood better	53 Fine Bleached Damask Cloths in this lot. 8x10,	mass of the population
	would treat min as a friend. It was	0	than any axe that was ever made.	10 Cloths. \$4.00. for	and Servia does not clain
	a nome where Christ received His maintain a higher tension of	TEMPERING STEEL It is re-	Having seen these things, the re-	10 Cloths, \$4,00, for. \$2.00 8 Cloths, \$5,50, for. \$2.75 3 Cloths, \$4,75, for. \$2.87	else. The Slav is the las
	on account of over-crowding, on ac- mests where He ententained it. life then is necessary much it.	ported from Oregon that a tool mak-	porter's incredulity was disarmed	82.37 8 x 12-4 Cloths only : 2 Cloths, \$8 00, for	the Indo-Germanic stock,
	count of the busy race that men with His own body and His and Istyle of doing business is	er of Portland has been able to	when he was told that Mr. Caster-	2 Cloths. \$8 00, for	was the first, to come un
	must of necessity run if they wanted blood The Blogged Same	temper steel to the point reached	line had made a coldchisel with	1 Cloth, \$5.75. for	fluence of civilization;
	to make headway, at the present wished to put before them may this effect. Man often have the	centuries ago in Damascus, and even	which he could cut a saw to pieces.	8 x 14-9 only in this lot :	Christianization was still
	day there was a great love of mo- They remembered of old how offer a pervous state and de	further. The tale, printed by the	and that he could make a bit which	8 x 14-0 only in this lot : 1 Cloth, 84 #0, for	
	ney-getting. And joined with that long probation and a long immediate ling shout that the	"Oreganian," bears all the ear-	would bore a hole through a saw.	5 Cloths, \$7.00, for	more imperfect.
	great absorption of the mind and of undertaken at great expanse beauing situ for They have the			10 x 4-10 only. Cloths: 6 Cloths. \$6.50, for	and the second
	the heart on getting money they many difficultion the Wire Man and the such a sitely the set	marks of actual investigation of the		4 Cloths. \$9.00, for \$4.50	NAPOLEON'S PREDIC
	must join what came from great in- as they called it from the Flast to be much with form in dat	claims of the inventor of the pro-	nippers which was brought to him	10 x 12-2 only. Cloths : 2 Cloths, \$9.00, for	is less than a century sine
		cess, and is in part as follows: "He	with the edges all chipped and jag-	10 x 14 - 4 only. Clothe :	vic people came to such
		put three razors in an ordinary	ged, but he has put such a fine edge	2 Cloths \$7 f0 for	liberty as enabled them
	Almighty God.	forge, brought them to a red heat,	on them that the same pair can be	10 x 2 ^o -2 only. Clotha ·	out what is in their char
		then opened a box standing beside	used for cutting nails or hoofs. He	\$ Cloths, \$12 00	even under political liber
		him, in which was a small tank full	showed a letter from the Benton	R4 Clothe in this lot in size 8 x 10-2 yards by 2 yards. Prices :	all embarrassed by the re
	compute taken smart indifference and in the second of the state of the second of the s	of liquid. and dashed them into it.	County Flouring Mills of Corvallis,	\$8 75, \$4. \$4 \$5, 84 25, 84 50, 84,75, 85,	primitive communion which
CO North	onget the month indifference to the line the possible that the Magi, suborumates of at fancied insults.	After again heating them, he dipped	testifying to the good work he had	\$5, 57, 88 50.	their family order and the
	and the summer and the summer and the summer and the summer control	them in water, then ground them,	done in tempering sack needles. He	Choice of this lot at 33; per cent. discount. Examples :	trial arrangements. The
	menuine The shall so the	honed them on an oilstone, and	said that at this mill eleven needles	\$3.75 for	ples in the making, and,
	and her of and her of a new set of be continuarly annoyed and I	shaved some hair off his wrist with	had been broken in one week in sew-	\$3.75 for	they are not less than p
	to a compative	them. One blade was so thin at the	ing flour sacks, but one needle which	8 x 12-Only 5 Cloths : 89,75, 94.50, 87, less 33; per cent discount.	
	was covards management as regarded was given much was expected, and state, and are continually looking	edge that the heat curled it up like	he had tempered had been in use for	10 x 10-4 only. Cloths :	the more advanced civili
	rengion. Outside the United of God he was speaking now of being pre- for trouble. They come to live in a		nearly two months and was as good	\$9.00 fcr	their neighborhood. This
	there was very little of what he (the sent at Holy Mass, he was not tremor, and are irritable and unhap-	by holding the edge at right angles	as ever.	\$6 00 for	saw when he predicted th
Street Sta	speaking of receiving Holy Commu- py. All this impairs their judgment.	to the grindstone. An ordinary	"He now undertakes to temper any		would be either Republica
	and randers them capable of making		kind of steel tools, but will not stop	\$14.00 for	sack within a century.
	granted them, a religious conviction, the Magi did-of that one visit to mistakes and incapable of doing good		at that. He will undertake to make	\$8.25 for	Russia justified his ap
	an intellectual assent to this of that Christ. And what a change was work. It is a tremendous drain un-		such springs that they will never	in the second statement of the second	by the part she played as
	article of the Christian religion, and wrought in the lives of the Magi by on the vital power. Many a man		break, and will next apply his dis-	IOHN MHOPHY 2 CO	sor of liberty in Cent
	a man might believe it because his their visit to Christ. Let them look helps to bring on a breakdown by		covery to mor plate. He proposes	John Hommaoo.	from 1815 until 1854. Th
	own intellect inclined him to believe to it that where much was given living a life of unnecessary tanging		to apply it to a small piece of arm-	8348 St. Catherine Street, corner of	result of the Crimean Wa
	it, but that was different to divine much was thereby expected, and he and using up his vital nower through			Motealfe Street.	its many harms, was th
	failing it was different to belief be wondered how many of them had failure to control himself. It is and		or plate and endeavor to render it	Turms Cash	tion of Russian influence
	cause of God's revelation. Now, a- fallen short of the intention of Je- wise for a man to assume so much			A support the second	sian and Austrian politic
	gain, that he might put before them sus Christ. For the sake of any business that he will be oblight to		cessful, and he has no doubt, after .		possible the liberation o
	briefly the need of a Catholic centre who might not be Catholics who labor up to the full extent of his		the success he has had with other		from the yoke the Haps
	of teaching, he thought they were were in the church the rev preach powers There should be set		things, he will try it on a larger	Comonic	placed upon her. Had
	all agreed that there was a great or reminded them that Catholics in lowance made for amazonaica		scale. There is only one secret in	Cowan's	powers gone forward to 1
	love of pleasure at the present day. England, in common with all Chris, the business will widden by	turned in the slightest degree; in	the process, and that is in the chem-		land in that war, as was
	It might come from the style of life tians except a handful believed as creased Anviety and many	fact, it was impossible to tell with		PERFECTION	many at the time, the w
	they led, for living a busy life was did all Christians in England until more exhausting to the should be		bringing it to a red heat. After that		have applauded that act.
	sot the natural state of man. How- three hundred years ago, that at the ers than actual labor. They cause it	had been made. To further prove	is done he again puts the steel in	15000a.	in action of the second
	ever, there was a great love of no- last support our Lord took bread and	that the edge was not affected, he	the fire and draws it to the hardness		
	ever, there was a great love of no- last supper our Lord took bread and rapid anemia, and loss of flesh. It is	took the same knife and, without I	required for different kinds of work.	NOD FOR ALL AGES. GET IT FROM ANY GRACED	SERVIA is the rawest
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SATURDAY, JULY

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THE GOLDEN RULE .-

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having sharpened it, shaved some hair off his arm with the greatest ease. All over his arms and the backs of his hands are bare spots which he has shaved in testing his tools. Then he took a pocketknife having a blade tempered by himself and cut a shaving from the nail with it. He drew it three times across the nail, with the edge at right angles, making a distinct cut each time, and immediately shaved a little bunch of hair from his arm

in all thirteen notches in the nail

but the knife shaved his hand as

"He has an axe which was taken

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to him with the edge chipped all the

way along, so that it would hardly

that it cuts steel and is still a bet-

ter axe than it ever was before he

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axe upon it with all the power of

of an inch deep. The reporter felt the edge of the axe, and it had not

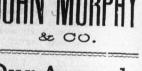
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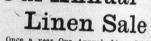
secured it in the vise, and

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cut mud. He has tempered

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SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908. DAY, JULY 11, 1903.

What Corner Mansfield.

DN. " Diagara 210 to the 22 Sea" m D PLEASURE ROUTE

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aree of these degrees of which he judges by the heated metal. For this ood light is needed. in e may judge accurately



Annual nen Sale

Our Annual Linen Sale epers, old and new, a rate plenish or reglenish the Linen Closet at Bargain llence of our stock requires shoppers know it. The values offering in this ak for themselves :

ed Double amask Table Cloths of the best Ivish manufactur-ly imperfect. All the best est patterns. OT No. I. 75e OT No. 2 .84.00 .82.871 .\$2.25 is lot : 82.25 83.25 83.50

in size 8 x 10 84 85, 84 50 at 33} per o •••••••••••••••

s : less 334 per con s : s, 2 each :

JRPHY ne Street. Icalfe Stre ... Telephone

/an ECTION Oa. SET IT FRI The World Coming To? (From New York Freeman's Jour-

nal.) TWENTIETH CENTURY ems not likely to be behind any of THE ssors in deeds of violence.

assassinations, and massacres. And the striking fact is that these, with the other on St. Petersburg exceptions, occur in nations callqueen by an organized body of conthemselves civilized and Chrisspirators is only the last chapter in long and shameful story of Only the unspeakable Turk and the Chinese Boxer have the will trigues, palace revolutions, squaband the power to rival the performbles between the two dynasties and the power to rivar the performquarrels within each of them. partment. One might have expected would need the caustic pen that, after nineteen centuries Carlyle to do justice to the unsav-Christian influence, we would find great communities in which life and ory subject. The best that can be said for the recent murder is that erson would be everywhere safe from things appear to have reached jolence, and all disagreements would lowest depth in the Belgrade palace be referred to the peaceful arbitrabefore it occurred. A foolish king tion of the law. But nowhere has that been attained which was hoped had come under the influence of a wife older and more capable than for and expected by those who first himself, but alleged to have been deembraced the Gospel. They predictstitute of the womanly virtues. The ed that Christian society would be royal pair provoked a revolution by "the City of God," from the coup d'etat of a few months indeed back, when the king proclaimed the which violence and wrong would dispractical abolition of the constitu-

appear and earth would reflect the harmony of heaven.

That the people should rise against THE GOLDEN RULE .- An overthat usurpation was to be expected. But why not rise with the dignity whelming majority of our countrywhich befits such resistance? men profess and call themselves not rise as did the English against Christians. No doubt the type of Charles I.? "The enemy of English liberty," says Macaulay, "was not their Christianity, in many cases, leaves much to be desired. But they stabled in the back by men, who fawned and flattered him to his face. all profess to accept the Golden Rule as a law of life, and to regard the He was defeated on fields of stricklife of the Son of God as the perfect en battle, arraigned, tried, life-the divine life. Yet the love of demned and executed in the face of wealth has so estranged the rich and poor that we almost everywhere see the civilized world." The world cries out for the industrial classes in collision with ishment of the murderers by the new king. But who can tell how far he

each other, and great strikes leading to acts of inexcusable and criminal was an accomplice before the fact in We see vendettas, based their black deed? A suspicion of this on family feuds or political quarrels, seems to be entertained by the govreducing whole communities to a ernments of Europe generally, as is condition of terrorism, which the shown by their orders to their relaw seems unable to correct. We see presentatives to withdraw from the black men, not convicted of any crime, dragged from their prisons capital for a time. And it is whispwhere they awaited the trial ered that the deed had the sanction which of Russia, whose wishes will our fathers assured to every accused more regarded by the new king than person, and put to a painful and those of the Austrian empire. lingering death in the presence of true that Russia has been taking a en and children. very lively interest in Servian mat-ters, but it is well to disbelieve any-

And not only is the authority of law silent, but the public opinion of the country is not roused to protest We and resistance as it should be. made far more ado last winter, when the diminution of the supply of coal threatened our comfort, than at violences and outrages which call down on us the reprobation of mankind, and which may bring upon us the

just indignation of God.

more imperfect.

THE MASSACRE of the Jews in Abroad we have Bessarabia, Mace-Bessarabia, not by Russians, aldonia and now Servia, as centres of though within Russian territory, violence and outrage. All three are continues to agitate the Slavonic soil, although the Bessaraworld. It would be to our credit if bian loves to talk of his descent the Christian world took half so from Trajan's Roman colonists, and much interest in the far more extenthe Macedonian to recall Philip and sive massacres of Macedonians which Alexander. In both countries the have been perpetrated and are still mass of the population is Slavic, happening under Turkish rule every and Servia does not claim anything week. Between the happenings else. The Slav is the last branch o Servia, and the indifference of the the Indo-Germanic stock, as the Celt Christian powers, almost nothing is was the first, to come under the innow said of them. of civilization; and his The attacks of the London Christianization was still later and "Times" on the Russian authorities,

nationality in Europe. It has cour-France, Germany, Belgium and Jialy, are ominous signs. Atheism, tacking Turkey in 1879 when the anarchism and socialism of the renews of the Bulgarian massacres volutionary type are growing forres stirred the blood of its people. But in Europe. The recent German elecit has worn its independence very tions, with the return of probably twenty-seven Socialists to the Reichstag, instead of the four who ungracefully ever since it was lib-Its government has been a scandal for corruption and inefficiency. Its insat there last year, is not prophetic of peace. It means that the party dustrial development has been rawhich regards with a positive hatred ther Asiatic than European, in spite the institutions of our present social of the introduction of all such modorder have become the ruling ele ment in several of the big German ern improvements as locomotives and American reapers. It has disapcities, and are spreading their influence even among the farm laborers and the smaller cultivators. It pointed the hopes of its friends, and that especially in the failure to esand

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tion and the assumption of absolute

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which is telegraphed us from either

London or Vienna. The newsmong-ers of both those cities are very

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government.

tablish the stability of rule. Two means the possibility of a radical dynasties, sprung from the two "liberators" of the country, have revolution before this generation has passed away, in which Robespierre contested the right to reign, each and Marat would be outdone, and the immaculate German army would probably "fraternize" with their bidding for the support of outside powers, one leaning on Vienna and brethren behind the barricades, as in The recent murder of the king and France.

> But God reigns, and our hope for the liberty and the order of the world is in Him. He may permit much to happen that will dismay us at the time, but He will not forsake He has established in the earth, and the family, the nation and the Church are His work, pot man's.

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ROBT. ELLIS THOMPSON.

Spiritual Education.

At the recent conferring of degrees at Harvard, Prof. William James received the honorary LL.D. In reply he delivered a very remarkable address, and Catholics cannot fail to be touched by the remarks that fell from the lips of this Protestant professor. It is well that men of thought and of prominence in the educational world, outside the Catholic Church, should give expressions views that so fully correspond to with the teaching she has ever propagated and for which she has frequently been adversely criticised. In the course of his remarks, Pro fessor James said:-

"The old notion that book learning can be a panacea for the vices of society lies pretty well shattered to-day. I say this in spite of cer tain utterances of the president of this university to the teachers last That sanguine-hearted man year. the seemed then to think that schools would only do their duty better, social vice might cease. But vice will never cease. Every level of culture breeds its own peculiar brand of it as surely as one soil breeds sugar cane and another soil breeds cranberries. If we were asked that disagreeable question, 'What are the bosom-vices of the level of culture which our land and day have preached?' we should be forced, I think to give the still more disagreeable answer that they are swindling and adroitness, and the indulgence of swindling and adroitness, and cant, and sympathy with cant - natural fruits of that extraordinary idealization of 'success' in the mere outward sense of 'getting there,' and getting there on as big a scale as we can, which characterizes our present generations. What was reason given to man for, some satirist has said, except to enable him to invent reasons for what he wants to do. We might say the same of education. We see college graduates on every side of every public question. Some of Tammany's stanchest supporters Harvard men. Harvard men defend our treatment of our Filipino allies as a masterpiece of policy and duty. backed up by reports from Vienna, Harvard men, as journalists, pride man who first taught that the sun

What The Monks Have Done For Science.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

There was once a professor who used to close his lectures with the pathetic words: "Priests and monks are good for nothing; they always hated science, art and progress; their schools are poor and all the books published by Catholics are of no value and when a young man cannot become anything else, he studies for the priesthood.'

One day, after school a student by the name of "Sepp" called on the professor. Sepp was a bright and intelligent young fellow and could not be easily bluffed. He went to the professor's room and said gently : "Professor, I have some difficulties that worry me ever since. I attended your lectures. Will you kindly help me to remove them? "Why not, dear friend, with the

greatest of pleasure. Certainly I will." " Only some questions, professor Who preserved for us the classics " How is it possible that those valuable writings of the Greeks and Romans did not get lost during the

barbarism of the dark ages?' "Monks copied them and thus they have been saved " "What, professor? Monks, you say,

copied them?" "Yes, my friend; and especially the Benedictines."

"So, monks copied the old codes and saved them for us. Indeed, that must have been a very troublesome work. Was it not? And probably many a monk caught consumption from the library dust? Well, I am surprised. Strange times and curious monks to spend their lives in copying letter after letter from Livy, Caesar, Cicero, Virgil, Ovid, Homer, Demosthenes, etc. And how those codes look! Carefully written just like painted and the initials are in fact, a fine piece of art. Oh, these nonks!-Wait, professor, is it true that without the priests we would not have a Columbus and a Vasco de Gama? A monk, Fra Mauro, his tory tells us, made that costly map which gave Columbus the first in pulse to the discovery of the New World?"

"It is true, but somebody else could have drawn such a map, too.' "Of course. Why should the monks and priests alone have those great ideas. Listen, professor. I also read that a Pope introduced the graceful Arabic figures in arithmetic and abolished those clumsy Roman characters.

"Well, my boy Pkpe Sylvester II. introduced them, but somebody else could have done the same thing if the Popes were not always so ambitious.

"Again, history teaches, that monk invented the telescope, and the microscope, but this hardly can be true? The monks want to claim all inventions.

"Well, my boy Pope Sylvester II many authorities that the theory of both the telescope and the microscope was known to the Franciscan Roger Bacon, but remember, he was an exception and what we style. a 'modern'' Franciscan and not one of those bigots and cowlbearers."

"He died in 1292." "He then, was up to date very early. Wasn't he? Besides this, professor not long ago I read of the

Religion by the Catholic priest de la Saile. And the first monk who cared for the deaf-mutes was that not the Spaniard Pedro de Ponce and after him the priest L'Epee?" "Yesi and now stop, you blockhead!"

"Don't get hot, professor. It is not our fault that history is full of these 'Black Devils.' Moreover, read that a monk by the name Schwarz invented gunpowder; the monk Guido d'Arezzo the gamut and laid down the foundation for harmony; a monk from Bavaria the process for glass-painting; the Jesuit Secchi is especially distinguished for his discoveries in spectroscopic analysis and in solar and stellar

physics; the Jesuit-" "Shut up. You are guying me. Do not take me for a lightning rod." "You're right, you're right, profes-The first lighting rod was not sor. made by Franklin, but it was

vented by the Premonstratensian monk Divisch. You can read that in any up to date Cyclopedia." hold you "For heaven's sake

tongue. You are too talkative. "Ah, the greatest polyglot of mod ern times was Cardinal Mezzofanti. He was a talker! He knew only sev enty-eight languages and dialects, and talked fifty-six.' "That'll do, you silly goose. Get

out of here!" " In what direction? The deacon

Flavia Gioja, who improved compass about the 1300, could certainly tell me." "What's the matter? You're get-

ting the brain fever, fellow." "What? If I have the brain fever,

go and get the fire engines which were first introduced by the Cistercian monks, and the Capuchins were down to the seventeenth century the first firemen of Paris."

"If you don't shut up now, you'll fly out the window, you infernal rascal."

"In aerial heights? Oh, truly. The first balloon was made by the monk Berthold Gusmac, sixty years before Montgolfieri, and in 1720 this monk, ascended with his balloon in the presence of all the lords and courtiers of Portugal. What do you clean your eye-glasses for, professor? They are also an invention af the 'Black Devils' and were invented in the thirteenth century by the Dominican Alexander Spina. Are you in hurry, that you look at your watch? You shouldn't do that, because it is an invention of the priests. The first clock is from the ecclesiastical writer Cassiodorus (505), but his invention was improved upon by Sylvester II., whom I mentioned before. The first astronomical clock was made by the abbot Wallingford in 1316. Now I'll go. I see you're hot, professor, and the gaslights down town are turned on. Oh, yes, professor, I almost forgot to you that the Jesuits invented the gaslight, the Jesuits this 'natio lucifuga.' Without any doubt, the Jesuits invented and introduced it in 1794 at Stonyhurst, in England, and the Jesuit Dunn established the first gas company in 1815 in Preston. Now good-bye, professor. Kindly excuse. Oh, I see you bought a new bicycle? By the way, the first bicycle was built by the priest Pianton in 1845 .- Good night, professor. cuse me once more, and don't kick any more against monks and priests Goo-goo eyes may work all right on boys and girls, but they have no effect upon me, nor unhistorical facts. Veritas vincet. The next time we'll

talk about Catholic books. Once more Sepp said "good night," but the professor did not thank him. TELL, thank him. St. Norbert's College, Depere, Wis. June 10, 1903.

IN PASSING CHURCHES.

On A Train.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

- 7

Travelling the other day on a train to the city, we were addressed by a gentleman, who was handing around large sheets of paper, like huge advertisements, to the passengers. He presented us with one, and the heading of it was: "Safety. Certainty-By Geo. C .- which class are you Travelling?"

We had scarcely time to glance at the paper when the aforesaid gentleman sat down in the vacant seat beside us, and opened fire. He began by telling us that we should make certain of the road we were travell-Uncertainty is the ruin of the ingsoul. After we had, for politeness sake, listened to him for a time, we asked him what he was attempting to reach. "I want to know," he said, "if you are sure of the religious road you have taken. Are you certain that it leads to salvation and are you certain that you are saved?" You would have been amused to see his expression when we answered, "As to the road and its ultimate terminus we are perfectly certain; as to being saved, it all depends upon how we follow that road." "So," he said, "you are cer-tain as to the road." "Have not faintest doubt," we answered. the "When did you get religion?" asked. "Have been getting right along from the cradle," we said. "Please explain"-and his wonderment seemed to grow, for he was not accustomed to meet with such certainty as that.

We explained that we began to get religion in the regenerating waters of Baptism, in childhood; continued to get it in the preparation for and reception of the various subsequent sacraments, or sources of grace; and, finally, that we had the infallible word of Christ to assure us of the safety and certainty of the road we are on. "You have no lingering doubt then, as to the Truth possess?" he asked. "Not the shadow of a doubt," we said.

He paused for a moment, mentally digesting this bit of information ; finally, he asked the name of the The church ta which we belonged. answer was simple; the Catholic Church. This fairly upset him. He could not understand how a Catholic could be certain. We explained to him that it was very reasonable, since our Church was "the pillar and ground of Truth." the depositary of a Divine promise that "the Gates of Hell' could never prevail against her, and the only infallible guide in matters of faith and mo-rals. He seemed to be completely dumb-founded. At last a very happy thought struck him. He brightened up and informed us that was "pure presumption to be A moment later he depositive. clared that he was "saved," he was positively certain of his salvation. Having informed him that we were very happy to learn such a good piece of news, we delicately suggested that there might be a little presumption on his part. Not at all. He would not hear of it. Then we said: "Good friend, when the Cathsays that he is certain of the olic road he is on, but not of his own salvation-for that depends upon his past, present, and future conduct -

89.95		where the Jews control and even edit	themselves on producing copy for	is stationary and that the earth re-		it is presumption; then you
83,25	NAPOLEON'S PREDICTION It	the newspapers, have brought out a	any side that may enlist them. There	volves about the sun and even you,	It is a beautiful Catholic custom to bow the head and droop the eyes	you say it is presumption; then you declare that not only you are sure
	is less than a century since any Sia-	donial which deserves to be credited.	is not a public abuse for which some	professor, do not know, whom I	to bow the head and droop the eyes	t the mood but that you are even
	vic people came to such a degree of	It was gravely charged that the	Harvard advocate may not be found.	mean."	when passing by the Church. Rever-	hefore perhaps, the half
	liberty as enabled them to work	whole massacre was planned by the	"In the successful sense, then in	"Copernicus, I suppose."	ence for our Lord Who dwells within	i nous life is over, what guarantee
	out what is in their character; and	Duesian Minister of the Interior, and	the worldiv sense, in the club sense,	"No sir. Copernicus was not the	prompts the act. Faith is a girt of	have you that you will remain unto
2 yards by 2	even under political liberty they are	that when he was importuned by the	to be a college man, even a Harvard	first one. Before him the Bishop of	God, and those who possess that	the and in the state of holiness you
	all embarrassed by the remainder of	local authorities for permission to	man affords no sure guarantee for	Batishon, Regiomontanus was teach-	treasure do well to exhibit it when	He thought a moment
84.75, 85,	primitive communion which clings to	ston the massacre by force he tele-	anything but a more educated clev-	ing that theory of planetary revolu-	occasion calls. We read lately in	and then replied, "none, except the
at. discount.	their family order and their indus-	manhed a refusal. This is palpably	erness in the service of popular idols	tions."	occasion calls. We read lately in the "Sun" of how generally this	word of Christ." At that point we
	trial arrangements. They are peo-	foleo for there could be no reason	and vulgat ends."	"That may be possible."	beautiful custom is practiced in New	atharad up our baggage and said
	ples in the making, and, while such,	for planning a massacre in Bessara-	While this all applies in a special	"Excuse me, professor, why do we	York.	time must part here, we are in mont-
	they are not less than perilous to	his which would not apply equally	to the mon of Harvard, it	call the age in which literature, arts	During the firemen's parade last	"Hold on, friend," said ne,
t discount.	the more advanced civilizations in	to a score of Russian cities, and in	by no means excludes the ordinary	and science nourished the Bollow	Monday two woman, viewing	"this is only Vaudreuil, we have in-
	their neighborhood. This Napoleon	these there have been no disturb-	graduates of other institutions. To	age of Leo X?	procession from the steps of one of	ty minutes yet before we get to
	saw when he predicted that Europe	The minister declares it the	a state and to throw dust	"Why? Because Leo A. was	the vanderbilt residences, donot	Montreal." We insisted to the con-
CALLYN DO BLOCK LUND	would be either Republican or Cos-	t moverse of the truth. He tele-	to be clev-	ardent admirer of classic ficered	"Why do they all take off their hats	trary that we had reached the city.
	sack within a century. Russia justified his apprehensions	manhad an injunction to put down	an in "getting the better" of others	and a magnnimous patron or the	when they reach the induit of the	"There is time for a good many ac-
	by the part she played as the repres-	the magacro hy any use of torte	these seem to be the only aims of	arts and science,	block?"	cidents yet before you reach Mont-
	sor of liberty in Central Europe	that might be necessary, although	- Jugeted man of the hour.	"You don't say! Leo, a Tope,	They re in front of the church,	real." said he. Thereat we resumed
& CO.	from 1815 until 1854. The one good	he was not asked to do so by any-	my is is mo such a thing in these	at the same time took a great	sidewalk; "an' they know the Lord's	our seat with the remark that we
AND A CONTRACT OF AN	result of the Crimean War, amidst	body.	institutions as spiritual training.	terest in the fine arts. Well, 2		has as good reason to say that we
corner of	its many harms, was the oblitera-	and the second	That is reserved for the college, the	clarel	in there." The same act was noticeable in	were in Montreal as he had to say
	tion of Russian influence from Prus-	and the second second second second second second	monastery, the Catholic institution	"It seems to me, fellow you are	the policemen's parade. The con-	he was "saved," for there was time
Up, 2740 .	sian and Austrian politics. It made	BUT WHAT IS THE WORLD com-	in general. But in these great non-	fooling mer	ductors and motormen on the ele-	yet for a number of accidents before
	possible the liberation of Hungary.	ing to? What, especially, is the pro-	Catholic schools and universities	"Not at all! Those are only kick	vated stations between the Battery	the terminus of his life's journey
	from the voke the Hapsburgs had	spect of so much of it as cans meet	there seems to be a systematic ignor-	intolerable doubts. I would kick	and Harlem pass eleven churches on	would be reached.
	placed upon her. Had the three	Christian and Civilized? Ale we	ing of spiritual life, of higher ideals.	against the monks if I had rea-	will will will	Never before was that propagand-
S	powers gone forward to liberate Po-	drifting back into pagan barbarism?	In other words they are educated for	sons, but these doubts do not let	the in heads staven times on that	ist so taken back. He seemed to see
	land in that war, as was hoped by	The violent hatred of religion, which	this life, with an entire abstraction	me rest. Now, professor, is it true	There are at least two Jus-	the force of the argument, and we
ALC: NOT	many at the time, the world would	has taken possession of the French	made of the life to come. But the	that the first free schools were open-	the Supreme Court who	actually felt sorry to have so runery
	have applauded that act.	Republic, and the equally violent	eyes of the wise are being opened	"Yes, and now stop, you block-	Catholic Church with-	disturbed his visions of an actual
		hatred of that social order which	and a change will soon have to be	Solla "	out removing their hats Catholic	salvation. Decidedly ne sought other
A ANY CONTER		has grown up under Christian influ-	effected-or woe betide the society	"I understand, you mean to say		pastures and more docile victims.
A THE CONCEPT	SERVIA is the rawest and crudest	ences among the poorer classes in	of the future.	I understand, you mean to say		

Catholic High School.

1 8

The annual meeting of the Catholic High School was held on Thursday evening, last week. The attendance of Governors and members Corporation was not as it should be considering the importance of the institution to our race. Owing to the meeting having been called for the eve of the First Friday, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P., chain man of the Board of Governors, was unable to attend. Mr. C. F. Smith one of the Governors, presided. The annual report of the Principal, Mr. Sanders, was read as follows:--

REPORT OF PRINCIPAL. Montreal, July 1, 1903.

Rev. Chairman and Gentlemen,-In presenting this my fourth annual report of the Catholic High School. much pleasure in stating I have that we have just completed the most successful year the school has had since its opening. Our numbers as compared with last year have increased fully 33 1-3 per cent., while the standard of efficiency in the several classes has been more than maintained. In comparing, however, the fees received with the preceding session, it must be remembered that while there is only an increase of \$200.00 for this account, we must set against this the reductions that have been in force since last September, as well as the fact, that the Rev. Chairman himself is responsible for allowances aggregating \$297.00.

I think I may say with confidence that the four lower classes are now established on a firm and solid basis. These classes have been well filled and the attendance regular throughout the entire year. As re-gards the two highest forms, although the numbers have not yet been so great as we could wish, yet we are already beginning to feel the advantages of having our own boys, who have been with us from th enter these classes-the results attained being eminently satisfactory to both teachers and parents.

During the year we have received into our midst about sixty boys from St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. They have been placed under an efficient teacher, under whose pains-taking care they are already beginning to blossom forth as intelligent and willing pupils. They bid fair to become in the future important factors of the community. Another change during the past

year was the appointment of Mr. J. P. Stephen as professor of Elocu-tion. This gentleman has based his work more on oratorical than declamatory lines. He has thus, through his process of forcing the boys to reason out their own conclusion from given premises, trained, the lads to think in such a way that

it has been beneficial to them in all their studies. Too much praise cannot be meted out for this kind of work, and I should like to see it more fully established and more time devoted to its study in our schools. In reference to the work done in

involved. Then not a few of the desired to have him, Pope Leo, seen pay three per cent. on the cost should be aware of the vast sums state that I have succeeded in placby Dr. Mazzoni, who since the operduring this week. As your corres Government supporters are against construction. The Government will that their taxes go to make up for ing a number of our boys in impondent is obliged to write early, in the idea of laying out so ation in 1899 has visited the Pontifi guarantee the bonds for the stretch much the one man who governs them with a rod of iron. We do not blame portant and lucrative positions in order to catch the form that money. They cannot see now where occasionally, replacing Dr. Lapponi of line which the company themselves the city, all of whom are doing well goes to press a day before publication, the return is to come from, or during his illness with appendicitis. and proving a credit to their parare to construct. In the case him, that is if he is ashamed of re-"On Sunday, Dr. Mazzoni went to many important events may tranwhen prairie section the guarantee will be ire before the paper is issued. But ents and school. eiving such millions while there are the Vatican and examined the 75 per cent. of the actual cost of J cannot close this report without millions of his subjects starving or for the present I can say that the attack. Had Merci got th with Dr. Lapponi confirming tient paying a tribute of thanks to the construction. But it is not to ex suffering from one cause or another. the latter's diagnosis, viz., an in great question at Ottawa is that of Wealth of Sovereigns, had only to ride on and untiring zeal of our Governor, Mr. ceed \$13,000 a mile The Govern-The day, however, is at hand when the aid to the railways, and espeflammation process in the lung which bridge to Prince Vaudmon have fixed 500 miles as the Justice Curran, whose time and asthe press will be as free in Russia was defined in the medical bulletin cially the Government's policy as to try of 3,000 men move, a length of the mountain section and sistance have always been at the as it is elsewhere. Such is the trend the proposed Trans-Continental Railas pulmonary hepatization. The orside, would have soon end for the distance guaranteed will also disposal of the school ever since its of the times. iginal treatment was continued, conlest way Line. So difficult was the mat be 75 per cent. of the actual cost up nencement, and by whose guidter that the Government held Not far from the same Sometimes the autocratic sisting of supporting the strength to a maximum of \$30,000 a mile rule ance and forethought many of our carries his nsensitiveness to extremes and even exhibits childishness in his caucus on Tueeday of its supporters Po were the quarters of regiments, Dillon (one of the heart, and general condition of The rates to be charged are to be difficulties have been removed. in order to come to an understand-To the patient. Catholic Sailors' Club, Mr. C. F. Smith, Mr. M. Fitzgibbon, subject to the control of the Gov cashel's old brigade) a anxiety to avoid general criticism. "No noticeable change was obing as to how they felt and in how ernor-in-Council or railway commis-Mr. W. McNally, are also due (the Athlone regiment) regiment was, in Colonel far they would support the Govern This is specially so in Russia. served until Monday evening. It was then found that the lowest part of the thanks of all those interested in sion, but on the Government section ment in the great scheme on hand 'liberty of the press'' in western the rates are not to be cut down to the institution since they have by No conclusion could be reached, Europe, Great Britain, and America e, commanded by Majo ALL SAILORS WELCOME. the right of the thorax which previ-80 a figure that will prevent the com beneficience practically institheir is gall and wormwood to the "au-tocrat of all the Russia's." Not He had ordered his regim the caucus, which lasted two hour ously was pervious to respiration pany ftom paying an annual rental. tuted and supported three scholarhad to be adjourned till Thursday **Concert Every Wednesday Evening** semble for exercise at dayhad become impervious, affecting the Not ships ever since its inauguration. The other raflway companies If before you go to press, I I time to send you the results lay down. He was wok are function of the lung. The presence of liquid was suspected. The Ponlong since the "Almanak Hachette." to be granted running rights conclusion, permit me to thank the French work that corresponds noise of the Imperial passing his lodgings. H up, and finding how things ove oi the Winnipeg-Moncton section. the Governors for the consideration Thursday's deliberations, I shall do so; but it is not at all likely it will This with the English "Whitaker,' tiff spent an agitated and sleepless is to be a matter of mutual agree All Local Talent Invited; the finest and kindness with which they have was suppressed at St. Petersburgh bein the City pay us a visit. always treated me, and to hope that night ment and in the event of failure to off to the two corps, at them turning out in their result in anything definite. use it had published a comparative "On Tuesday, many symptoms con-MASS at 9.80 a.m. on Sunday. whatever may now befall the school arrive at a friendly understanding The Government wants to under statement of the amounts that rulers draw from the funds of their rethe Government will prescribe terms, subject, of course, to firmed the presence of liquid. Its in-crease was considered to account for I may rely on their continued sup take the construction, of a line from Sacred Concert on Sunday Evencheck the Imperialists, whe the port and confidence Moncton to Winnipeg, via Quebec, and to lease it to the Grand Trunk the spective countries. The Czar gets round their quarters. the Pope's general growing worse. rights which the Grand Trunk Paci-(Signed) \$42,573,600 per year. The Sultan Open week days from 9 a.m. to 10 He had just got his me After a test puncture, 800 grammes fic possesses as lessees and operators of the line. In view of the Governwhen General D'Arenes can himself at the head of th of Turkey receives \$10,000,000; the Emperor of Germany, \$3,140,000; the King of Italy, \$2,858,000; the A. J. HALES SANDERS. Pacific Company for fifty years. Here of bloody liquid was extracted. The is the scheme in a few words:-For the first five years the com On Sundays, from 1 p.m. to 10 condition of the patient improved ment constructing the eastern sec-tion of the railway the Grand Trunk The financial statements showing ments, who had nothing the revenue and expenditure for year in some persons, and exaggerated in erument. For the second five years immediately, reviving hopes, slight. Pacific Company have reduced their capital from \$75,000,000 to \$45. muskets, who had nothing muskets, shirts, and a about them. He instantly against Merci's force, and sharp struggle, drove them ramparts, killing large num taking many prisoners, Tel. Main 2161. and

A and a second

ending 80th April last, and the as sets and liabilities, were read. The total revenue from fees, donations, and monthly collections of St. Patrick's congregation, was \$6,122.47, and the expenditure for salaries, equipment and interest on debt amounted to \$8,716.05. The assets, including land and building at original cost, supplies of

books, etc., are valued at \$83,856 .-11, and the liabilities are placed at \$55,687.19, leaving a nominal surplus of about \$28,000.

His Holiness Leo XIII Dangerously Ill

The sad announcement that His Holiness the Pope is very dangerously ill and death is imminent at any moment, has caused the most profound sorrow in all Catholic homes, and it may safely be said in those of many non-Catholics. The reports of the daily press during the past week have dealt with many phases of the illness of the venerable and distinguished patient. At the hour of going to press the following bulletins of the condition of His Holiness have been published:-

Rome, July 8.-7.18 p.m.- The Pontiff's heart is not functioning properly, as a result of his great prostration and very great weakness. There was no amelioration in the working of the kidneys, which was contrary to expectation, after

yesterday's operation. Rome, July 8 .- The official bulletin of the Pope's condition was issued at 8.15 this evening, as follows:-

"The remainder of the day has passed without any recurrence of fainting attacks. The pulse is less frequent, but a little more regular The breathing is calm and the general condition improved."

Rome, July 8 .- 8.50 p.m. - Not withstanding the sensational spatches published in London, the day has passed without any attack of fainting, although the Pope has grown steadily weaker and is now greatly prostrated. The pulse is less frequent, but a little more regular. The breathing is calm and the general condition improved.

The following brief account of the illness of His Holiness has been published by Roman newspapers:

"On the morning of Tuesday, June 30, Pope Leo went for a drive in the Vatican gardens. On returning he declared that he had greatly bene fitted by the fresh air, and wished to repeat the drive. The Pope said he felt no need of a medical visit, and informed Dr. Lapponi not to go and see him.

"During the night of Wednesday July 1, Pope Leo complained of intestinal disturbance, which he attributed to constipation. Notwith-standing, he went into the Vatican gardens, and returned to his apartments again feeling benefitted from his drive.

"On Thursday, he declared he felt well, but Dr. Lapponi wishing to know personally the nature of the disturbance complained of, spent the night at the Vatican. During the night the Pope was sleepless and restles

1333

"On Friday, Dr. Lapponi examin roy rode out of the town the elementary classes, there is no captor. The Marquis of ed the Pope and found pulmonary need for any eulogy from me, the attendance of the boys and the uni-General Crenant, and oth shared the same fate, an inflammation and in the right of the St. Catherine and Mountain Sts. 000,000. The company, as an evithorax between the inferior and midversal satisfaction of the parents if the writer had not called special dence of good faith, will deposit attention to the Czar's revenue and dle lobes. He informed (From Our Own Correspondent. assembled the town coun Cardinal an oath of allegiance, a are tributes enough in themselves for \$5,000,000 in the Bank of Montreal Rampolla, and began the treatment calculated it by minutes, hours, days the results attained by the Rev. Sishim with 14,000 rations. which he thought right on Saturin cash or approved securities. they pay the net surplus of receipts and years. ters of the Congregation of Notre This was too clear a The situation is all the more serilost day. During the day the inflamma working expenses. For the restatement for the liking of the Czar. Ottawa, July 7. Dame. Dr. Lapponi worried, ous as such immense interests are tion spread. I am also pleased to be able to maining forty years they agree to He has no desire that his subjects Great political issues are at stake

others. The amelioration in the condition of the patient was not continued during Tuesday. Indeed, de pression gained the upper hand. Another report bearing dat

Thursday, 5.25 a.m., says:-During the night, the Pope has cured but little refreshing sleep, and

with this sleeplessness was depression. The diffimented the culty in breathing had increased and a derangement of the kidneys began to seriously manifest itself.

The physicians' official statement was supplemented in the course personal conversation, in which they showed that they entertained scarcely any hopes of recovery. Yet they always qualified their state-ments, setting forth the Pope's remarkable constitutional strength. They instanced the dying man's

leaving his bed during the morning taking several steps unaided, save by a cane, to an arm-chair. When this became known many were disposed to crit, icise the doctors for permitting such an exhausting ef. fort, but it was explained that the entire absence of fever eliminated the danger of syncope Fortunately all the climatic condi-

tions in Rome for the time being are favorable to the sufferer. Except for the brief time he pass

ed in the arm-chair, the Pope lay in bed throughout the day, shifting his position frequently without assistance, and occasionally taking a small draught of diluted wine with yolks of eggs. The only solid food he has taken is calves' brains and meat broth.

The solemn and impressive ceremony of administering the Last Sacraments took place at the bedside of His Holiness Pope Leo on July 5. The venerable Pontiff's pale and emaciated face, almost as white as the pillows on which it rested, showed little sign of life, except the keen. glittering eyes, always one of his most striking features.

Catholic Sailors' Club, The regular weekly concert of the

Catholic Sailors' Club, held on Wednesday evening, was one of the most successful of the season. Mr. Charles F. Smith, a prominent member of the Club's Executive, occupied the chair, and in opening the proceedings gave an outline of the past history of the organization. He congratulated the seamen upon the spirit of enthusiasm they manifested in its undertakings.

At the close of the chairman's re marks a most interesting and varied programme was gone through, following taking part: Miss McAnnally, Miss Gertie O'Brien, Miss West n, Messrs. M. Power, Al. E. Reid, James Blakes, Seamen H. Small Doyle, Harriet and Armstrong, SS. Manhattan; Mr. Davis and Mr. O'Keefe, SS. Monterey; Mr. Riley, SS. Pretorian; Geo. Grey, SS. Lake Champlain. Miss Orton, accompan-

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway





Best Attention Given to Mail Orders





All was not lost. The was held by 35 Irishmen Merci's charge and shout swered with a fire that f assailant to pass on to t where he seized a batter; expected and almost rash was the very turning po

ST. PETER and COMMON Sts.

SATURDAY, JU

IRISH

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SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903.

Y Co. LIMITED Store. St. James Street PSALE

DAY, JULY 11, 1903

ney to be saved on Wear. and House Furnishings of ery description. Plan to city, or, if not, such visit can be obtained through.

GRENADINE stends beyond one season tures upon fashion's list. ress of our July Cheap BLE CLOTHS ze for use in the kitche

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LE igs, Brass eads and ry Liberal nth, and partment. GET. CATHERINE ST. CUTED.

d not called special e Czar's revenue and minutes, hours, days is was too clear a ne liking of the Czar. re that his subjects e of the vast sums s go to make up for o governs them with We do not blame he is ashamed of reions while there are ubjects starving or ne cause or another. er, is at hand when e as free in Russia e. Such is the trend

All was not lost. The Po gate was held by 35 Irishmen, and to Merci's charge and shout they answered with a fire that forced their assailant to pass on to the rampart

cashel's

round their quarters.



CREMONA.

ET us proceed at once with the story of the Irish Brigade at Cremona, just where we left off last week.

BY "CRUX."

Cremona lies on the left bank o the River Po-looking down stream It was then (1702) five miles round was guarded by a strong castle and by an "enceinte," or continued fortification all round it, pierced by fine gates. One of these gates led almost directly to the bridge over the Po. The bridge was fortified by a redoubt.

Eugene's design was to surprise the town by night. He meant penetrate on two sides, south and north. Prince Charles ol Vaudemont crossed the Po at Firenzola, and marching up the right bank with 2.500 foot and 500 horse, was to assault the bridge and gate to the Po, as soon as Eugene had entered on the north. As this northern attack was more complicated, and as it succeeded, it may be best described in the narrative of events.

On the 31st of January Eugene crossed the Oglio at Ustiano, and approached the north of the town Marshal Villeroy had that night returned from a war council at Milan At three in the morning of the 1st of February, the Allies closed in on the town in the following order: 1,-100 men under Count Kufstein, tered by the aqueduct (described last week) : 300 men were led to the gate of St. Margaret's, which had been walled up, and immediately commenced removing the wall from it; meantime, the other troops under Kufstein, pushed on and secured the

Europe rang with applause. ramparts to some distance, and as soon as the gate was cleared, a van-Forman mentions, in his history what we think a very doubtful say ing of King William about this guard of horse under Count Merci dashed through the town. Eugene, event. There is no question as to Staremberg, and Prince Commerci, King Louis. He sent his public and followed with 7,000 horse and foot. formal thanks to them, and raised their pay forthwith. We would not Patrols of cavalry rode the streets Staremberg seized the great square; like to meet the Irishman who the barracks of four regiments were surrounded and the men cut down knowing these facts, would pass the north of Italy, and not track the as they appeared. Marshal Villeroy hearing the tumsteps of the Irish regiments through streets and gates and ramparts ult, hastily burned his papers and

of Cremona. rode out attended only by a page. He was quickly snapped up by party of Eugene's cavalry commanded by an Irishman named Mac-donnell. Villeroy seeing himself in We now come to the still more re markable career of the Irish Brigade the hands of a soldier of fortune, in the campaigns of 1703, 1707, and hoped to escape by bribery. He made 1712, the great battle of Fontenoy; offer after offer. A thousand pistols and the wars of 1747, 1751, in India and a regiment of horse were refused from 1756 to 1762, and finally in by this poor Irish captain; and Villeroy rode out of the town with his captor. The Marquis of Mongon,

French West India Islands during the American war of Independence General Crenant, and other officers, shared the same fate, and Eugene assembled the town council to take WHAT A MOTHER SAYS. an oath of allegiance, and supply him with 14,000 rations. All seemed

"It gives me great pleasure to say a good word for Baby's Own Tablets. At the age of two months my baby was dreadfully constipated. He digest 1000

others Macdonnell, who returned to Our meantime Estrague's regiment had made a post of a few houses in the great square; Count Revel had given Curbstone the word "French to the ramparts," while M. Praslin made head against the Observer Imperial Cavalry patroles. But when Revel attempted to push further round the ramparts and regain St. Margaret's Gate, he was repulsed with heavy loss, and D'Arenes, who

seems to have been every where, was

It was now ten o'clock in the day,

and Mahony had received orders to

fight his way from the Po to the

Mantua Gate, leaving a detachment to guard the rampart from which

he had driven Merci. He pushed on, driving the enemies' infantry before

head of a regiment of Imperial Cuir-

assiers, burst into Dillon's regiment.

sperate; but almost naked as they

were, they grappled with the foes

-the naked foot-men and the har-

nessed cavaliers met, and the con-

Just at this moment Mahony grasp-

ed the bridle of Freiberg's horse, and

bid him ask quarter. "No quarter to-

spur into his horse; he was instant-

ly shot. The Cuirassiers saw, and

paused; the Irish shouted and slash-

eded at them. The volley came bet-

ter and the sabres wavered. Few of

the Cuirassiers lived to fly; but all

who survived did fly; and there stood

these glorious fellows in the wintry

streets, bloody, triumphant, half-

naked. Bourke lost seven officers and

forty-two soldiers killed, and nine

officers and fifty soldiers wounded

Dillon had one officer and forty-nine

soldiers killed, and twelve officers

But what matter for death and

wounds. Cremona is saved. Eugene

waited long for Vaudemont, but the

French, guarded from Merci's attack

by the Irish picquet of thirty-five.

had ample time to evacuate the re-

doubt and ruin the bridge of boats.

other officers prisoners.

and seventy-nine soldiers wounded.

said Freiberg, dashing

was desperate and doubtful.

The linen shirt and the steel cuirase

de

his

Mr

For a while their case seemed

wounded.

flict

day,

ON GRAVE LEVELLING

HAVE always had a great love for olden customs, not that I am a reactionary, but simply am a reactionary, but simply because I have generally found them more sensible and less calculated to suggest ideas of selfish gain, of money, of cold and unsentimental ambition. It may be true that modern conditions demand the abandonment of former habits, customs, practices and ways; but, as a rule, I am not in sympathy with connoclastic modernism. The sults of my observations during the past week are such that if I express them I may be misunderstood. may be thought that I am finding fault with and adversely criticising certain changes, alterations, innova tions, and (as some may call them) improvements, in affairs that do not concern me or belong to my domain. Well, they concern me very much for they affect those in whom I have ever had any interest and are likely to affect myself in the future, and for a longer period than many times my span of life. But I am not finding fault with the methods that are being adopted, in regard to the sub-ject before me, for they are likely due to exceeding good reasons which I ignore; but there is no harm in registering my preference for the old time methods and customs.

AN EXPERIENCE .- Last week 1

On hearing of Freiberg's death, spent Dominion Day in a large Can-Eugene made an effort to keep the adian city, not very, very far from town by freightening the council. On Montreal. I had a couple of hours hearing of the destruction of the to spare and as some of my near bridge, he despaired, and effected his relatives were interred in the Cathretreat with consummate skill, reolic cemetery, outside the city, taining Villeroy and one hundred made a pilgrimage of devotion to the home of the dead. In all there were six buried there, one of whom especially was very close to my heart. I had no difficulty in finding the lot, although it was the firs time I had ever been in that ceme tery. I discovered that a very cost ly granite monument had been erected in the very centre of the large lot, and on the different faces of it were inscriptions of names, ages and the usual epitaphs. I had found the place, and I felt the desire at once of saying a short prayer over the grave of each; but there was absolutely nothing to tell me where they were buried. The ground was as level as a lawn, not even a railing or coping around it. Four small posts of stone indicated the limits of the lot, at the four corners, and that was all. Where in that large space of ground was the sister buried whose name I read upon 1b shaft in front of me? I knew not. It was suggestively even. There was a very eloquent indication of the equality of the tomb. But, while that, as a lesson, might appeal to the general public, it by no means satisfied the cravings of the individual heart. I felt a something lask-

ing. I had been accustomed fron childhood to the graves of those we loved, to read of and hear of the mounds beneath which they slept. and I missed the grave. Were it not for that block of cold, polished. screamed incessantly. I was almost meaningless stone, which, save for in despair, but since giving him the its inscription and the cross on top Tablets he has been well and is of it, would more forcibly represent growing splendidly." Such is the the weight of oblivion crushing out testimony of Mrs. S. Craig, 329 Bathurst street, Toronto, and thou-sands of other mothers speak in a all thoughts of the departed, were it not for that monument, I might just as well have gone with the neighboring pasture and knelt down Summer is here and mothers to pray. I would, at least, have found wild flowers growing there and she loved wild flowers in those happy days long ago when we tripped hand in hand over the meadows But here there was nothing to tell me the exact spot over which to kneel, nor to indicate which sod cov ered that once warm heart. I was told, by a laboring man hard by, that it was against the rules to erect any railings, to plant the graves, to have mounds; it was the rule to level the ground and to make every indication disappear. Well, I respect the rules, and I sup-pose there are good and sufficient reasons for them: but I am not such a hypocrite as to praise them in reality they shock my inward sense of what is due to the depart-

whom I saw, near the gate of that cemetery, and in the old section thereof, where no innovations had intruded to wipe out the graves of the dead. She was praying near a couple of mounds, one was large the other small; both were sodded the sides and, in the form of a cross, on each were flowers of a delicate hue. I paused and asked her members of her family were there. She replied that under the large mound was her husband, dead two years ago, and under the small one their only child, that had died twenty-five years ago, at the age of four She told me a lot about her husband and his goodness, but far more about the child that had been buried for a quarter of a century, but which the mother's eye could see only as a baby-and the little mound was there, just as it was long years ago when first its sands were heaped up over that tiny coffin and the first flowers of maternal love were planted upon it. I say that I actually envied that woman, for she, at least

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE:

knew where her dear ones slept, but I had only a vague idea that some place or other in a certain vicinity were the ashes of those I held affectionate remembrance. I had a long walk back to the city; it seem ed to me longer than that from our own cemetery to the city here, cause the road was unfamiliar. But I had ample time for reflection as I walked along. Strange visions of the past were conjured up and stranger visions of the future dawned upon me. Looking back, I resurrected those with whom I had so often played in the times that are no more, and I went over scene that had long been forgotten; faces smiled that will never smile again and voices chatted and sang that are for all time to come silent, and looking forward I saw a day when too would be as they are now; but felt a kind of strange exultation in the assurance that, at least, I would have a mound over me and that those who would be left to mourn or to think of me-be they few of many-would know where I reposed. I could not but rejoice, a sombre rejoicing if you will, in that assurance, for it seemed to me that I ex perienced exactly the same sensation that comes to one in life when som its petty success mark a day Well; these were my thoughts and

feelings, born of my observations and who can blame me for them?

Successful Pupils at Miss McDonnell's Academy

At the closing exercises of Miss McDonnell's Academy, the following list of prize winners in the recent examinations was announced:-

1st Class .- Georgina Rowan, Lucy Durcan, Kathleen Halley, Catherin Ryan, Maggie Grangel, Eileen Dodd, Edith Bowden, Agnes Wheaton, Mary Kane, Sadie Coady, Maggie Keiley 2nd Class.-Geneva Micci, Lizzie McBrien, Irene Fox, Lizzie Farrar, Nellie McBrien, Ethel Buller, Nelli Evans, Annie Dussack, Martina Gun ning

3rd Class .- Evelyn Halley, Mary Durcan, Marguerite Valentine, Katie Carney, Alice Liddy, Aloysia Der-ynck, Mary Davis, Tiny O'Brien. Grace Halley, Eileen O'Brien, Mag gie Kelly, Annie Doyle. 4th Class .- Katie Hammill, Ethe

Harrington, Adley Flannery, Phoebe Gregory, Kathleen Spears. Maggi Colohan, Ethel Baker, Mary Burns Mary Caldwell, Teresa Guay, Mary Heller, Agnes Farrar, Marion Fife Mary Spears, Christina' Guey, Edith Harrington, Linda Conway Florri Mahaffy that could be produced Wheeler, Jeanne Villeneuve, Katie Cooney, Maggie Buckley, Mary A. Delavo, Gertie Young, Mary A. ing, more inspiring, more impressive than that of a sunny Sunday morn Spears, May Whitten, Liza Barron. ing among our mountains, when the Fifth Class .- Beatrice McKeough Emma Hamel, Lena Power, Rita Derynck, Annie Durcan, Lily Gallagher, Kathleen Delano, Mary Codey, Mamie Coady, Amy Kirsop, Juliette Valentine, Enie Flynn, Gladys Liddy, Therese Valentine, Agnes Kiely, Marie Caro, and Cecelia Davis Boys' Class .- Henry Derynck, Er. nest Griffin, Robert Dodd, Michael Juinn, Geo: Power, Nicholas Del-ano, Eddie Olson, Albert Ed. Williams, Norman Guey, John Grico, Wilfrid Barron, Alphonse Galardo, Philip Smith, James Costigan, John Hammill, Robert Buckley, Alfred Carney, Andrew Doran, Joseph Cai-ro, Frank Hill, Albert Hill, Paschal Degarle, Herbert Olson, Eddie Kir-sop, Frank Flynn, John Flynn, Freddie Griffin, Frank Tamborini, Anto-nio Tamborini, Willie Dodd, Willie Baker, Peter Smith, Willie Chaffee, Jas. Chaffee, Owen Smith, James Caldwell.



(By An Occasional Contributor.)

We read much, in our day, about the Irish people and their faith, their religious devotions and practices; but all that we read is not of a nature to assure the one who is a stranger to Ireland and the Irish as to the true aspect of the subject. Not long since we had occasion criticise some writings of a Rev. Dr. or General, or Professor Mahaffy, of Trinity College. We have no intention of commenting again upon this gentleman's effusions, but when undertakes to prove that the simple faith and pious customs of the Irish peasantry are no longer in existence we feel that it may be proper to point out that he gleans his know-ledge from the unIrish and anti-Catholic surroundings of Trinity College. He has recently, writing for an English review, made this peculiar statement:---

"The fact is, that with the faith in hell the faith in heaven was more closely bound up than was suspect ed; and when the faith in the one has faded, the faith in the other seems to be fading also. I do not hear, as I used to do, pious old people comforting themselves with the hope that very soon they will find again those of their family whose ss was the bitter trial of their lives. They seldom speak about it they do not disbelieve it, but the faith of the religious world is drifting away from it, to that worst form of despair: When I shall meet him in the court

of heaven I shall not know him; therefore,

never never Shall I behold my pretty Arthur

One of our Catholic exchanges says regarding the above: 'No one who knows anything about Trinity College and 'General Mahaffy will wonder that he does not hear any of those things. The people to be found in that atm phere are not of the pious kind; their religion is the sort that produces the rowdy 'sons of William' student class that make night hideous the section known as Botany Bay and turn 'College Historical' ings at times into something that ought to make even Profess haffy's circle believers in hell.'

We do not always feel that See nas MacManus is to be thanked for some of his pictures of Irish life and manners. Even when they are not to be classed as exaggerations the not unfrequently tend to revive the spirit of ridicule that too long ob tained in regard to Irish characterpictures and stories. But through his compositions there are some ex ceedingly faithful presentations of Irish scenes, and of these one appeared recently in "Donahoe's Magazine." In view of the false state ment of the situation by the Trinity anti-Irish Irishman, we take the fol lowing extracts from that descripby Seunas MacManus, of tion. Sunday in a country parish in Ireland. Just read it carefully, for it is the most complete refutation of

"I know of no scene more cheer

bled already, meet their friends from the opposite end of the parish, whom they have not seen for seven days, swap the news of their. respective districts, learn the state of the markets, the doings of Par-liament, the latest pronouncements of the politicians, discuss wars and rumors of wars, criticise premiers rumors of warsi criticise premiers and poor law guardians, and; foretell the fate of kings and district councillors. One other thing, too, which they never fail to inquire for, and to debate upon, is the recent tidings from Mary and Michael in the statesi the sort of times that are there now, and the prospects of improvement when the new president

9

'If the priest be one of the real old school he has consideration for his people, knowing that, owing to the ong distances they have to come, many of them will be late, and, consequently, for sake of this, he allows a generous margin beyond the states, the sort of times that During this wait before Mass, and while the male portion of the congregation are standing about the yard, and settling the affairs of nations, the women have gone inside, are doing the Stations of the Cross; offering prayers for the dead, and prayers for the living, prayers for the present and prayers for the absent, and an occasional little prayer for themselves. By far the majority of them pray silently, devoutly and earnestly, with manner that is touching and impressive. Always, in our country chapels, however you will find a gathering of beggars, and of professional voteens, who invariably gather around the altar rails, and unmistakably exhibit their belief in the doctrine that the Kingdom of Heaven is to be taken by violence.

"I suppose there is no country in the world whose people show so much true piety, and earnest devotion, as do the congregations of Irish country chapels. They kneel upon a bare hard floor, their minds concentrated upon the solemn sacrifice proceeding, their hearts uplifted to God and their lips moving in earnest prayers. The dilatoriness of the priest-and often, indeed, he is easygoing and dilatory enough-gives them no concern, no thought. They reflect only that the sacrifice of the Mass is still proceeding, and that it is their privilege, as well as their duty, to keep their hearts with God throughout; and this they do in a anner that must surely be pleasing to Him beyond pleasure given Him in greater churches, with more gorgeous surroundings, by more richly dressed people, who though they may possibly be as sincre than these pure-hearted, true-hearted, faithful-souled worshippers among the Irish hills,

"When all the devotional exercises are concluded, and the chapel empties, although many of the members again take up their position for debate in the yard, and without the chapel gate, the congregation in general scatters to the points of the ompass by 'crowd and crowd; happy, puoyant, merry, with chat and with chaff they wend their way onward over, hill and how each crowd breaking and again breaking as its component parts diverge, and bear down each upon his own cabin, where the boiled and drained potatoes, in their jackets, are gaily steaming on the fire just within the door, and the grateful scent of roasting fresh her-rings is wafted to the homing one, while yet his foot is only on the boen and hurries him along.

'When the regular devotional excrcises for the day have finished, the priest's duties are not all done; for, if there be no wedding, or no christ-

ailors' Club, RS WELCOME. Vednesday Evening

t Invited; the finest us a visit. a.m. on Sunday. on Sunday Even-

from 9 a.m. to 10

om 1 p.m. to 10

COMMON Sts.

where he seized a battery. This unexpected and almost rash resistance was the very turning point of the attack. Had Merci got this gate, he had only to ride on and open the bridge to Prince Vaudmont. The entry of 3,000 men move, and on that side, would have soon ended the consimilar strain.

Not far from the same gate of the should take special pains to guard their little ones against illness. At Po were the quarters of two Irish regiments, Dillon (one of Mount-cashel's old brigade) and Burke this season infant mortality is at its greatest; colic, diarrhoea and sum-(the Athlone regiment). Dillon's regiment was, in Colonel Lacy's aber complaints can be guarded against and prevented by the use of sence, commanded by Major Mahony. Baby's Own Tablets. Keep a box He had ordered his regiment to as in the house-they may save your semble for exercise at day-break, and little one's life. Sold by druggists or may be had by mail, at 25 cents lay down. He was woke by the noise of the Imperial Cuirassiers a box by addressing The Dr. Wil-liams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. passing his lodgings. He jumped up, and finding how things were, got

off to the two corps, and found them turning out in their shirts to check the Imperialists, who swarmed NEW YORK CATHOLIC ORPHANS.

He had just got his men together He had just got his men together when General D'Arenes came up, put himself at the head of these regi-ments, who had nothing but their muskets, shirts, and cartouches about them. He instantly led them against Merci's force, and after a sharp struggle, drove them from the rauparts, killing large numbers, and taking many prisoners, amongst The new Catholic Orphan Asylum which was recently opened at Uni-versity Heights, Kingsbridge, N.Y., is considered by all who have visited it the handsomest and most com-plete institution of its kind in the world. The two splendid new build-ings have been srected at a cost of \$1,200,000.

REFLECTIONS.-I need scarcely say that I envied an elderly woman

hind.

people-the boys and the girls, the men and the women, and the children, in their cleanest, in their brightest and best-wind down the hillside and over the moors, stream along the white country roads to chapel. It is a refreshing sight and a joyous one. The sun is in these people's hearts, and in their souls, as well as on their faces. The girls have on their brightest ribbons, the women their bluest cloaks, the men and boys their freshest frieze. or richest broadcloth. Neighbor steps out with neighbor, and friend with friend, and couples gravitate groups, or groups dissolve again in couples as they proceed; the hearts of all going lightly as their fect. Though the distance may be miles, and the road be rough, they never know it; and their journey is indeed all too short for the many, many absorbing topics that they have to ass in review "When they reach the chapel yard, their first thought is tojsay a Pater and Ave, kneeling by the graveside of some departed one, after which, since it is not yet Mass-time, they mingle with the many there assem-

ening, or no burial, a host of vomen, after filling their holy-water bottles at the font, have each with her claim upon him."

Evidently the priest's position is no sinecure; but he has his consolations and they are of a character that no Mahaffy could ever understand.

AMERICA AND EUROPE

The rapid commercial growth of the United States, says a writer in an exchange, has produced feelings of uneasiness in Europe nations. The fact of this growth is seen in the inroads made by American's compe tition into the commerce of all the countries of Europe. And whereas a few years ago it strange to talk of American capital seeking investment in Europe, to-day it appears likely that American cap ital will become an important factor here.

The people of England drink some 800,000 gallons of milk in a year.

Chicago pays her superintendent of schools \$10,000 a year.



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Presbyterians And Revision,

(By a Regular Contributor.)

Sometime ago we told the story of how the Presbyterians of Scotland had revised their creed. It must have been a stirring meeting when the Confession of Faith that ha has done service for so many genera was declared to be "regarded, not as an infallible creed imposed or consciences of men, but as a system of doctrine valid only in se far as it accords with Holy Scripture.' These are the words of the resolution adopted at that assembly. Now the question arises as to how far it accords and in what it accords with Holy Scripture. We might write pages upon the subject. expose the entire system in all contradictions and absurdities, but could add nothing to the words of the"Scotsman"-the leading organ of Presbyterianism in that land. Principal Story it was who proposed the revisional resolution. Commenting upon his speech-a speech that evidently pleased the assembly since it raised no voice in contra-

diction-the "Scotsman" says:-"How many Christians in the Church of Scotland will shudder when they read Principal Story's speech? It will unquestionably shock a great many people who have, without much thought perhaps but with sincerity, cherished a belief in the creed in which they were nurtured and which the Church still teaches-no longer to them publicly from the pulpit, but to their chil dren in Sunday Schools and board schools through the Shorter Catechism. If Dr. Story speaks truth and the Assembly did not separate itself from him-surely the cup of the Church's iniquity is full and overflowing. It is all very well to denounce the Confession as a creed outworn and as a fetter on the liberty of the ministers. Let the min isters take care of themselves. They know very well how to exercise their liberty. They subscribe the Confes sion of Faith with mental reserva tions and qualifications, and believ no more of it than they like. That is their position. Dr. Scott-whose resolution was adopted—is satisfied with it, though he can not under stand-nor can we-how Dr. Story got into the Chair of Church History over the barrier of the Confession. The Rev. James Murray of Kilmalcolm 'maintains strongly that the honesty of their position can be thoroughly defended, but,' he adds 'only by arguments too fine and subtle to appeal to the ordinary intelligence.' The man in the street he says, will go on saying that they profess to believe what they do not believe. That is quite true, and the man in the street, whether his face or his back is to the Church, has his own opinion of them." It is neither for us to criticise the

Principal, nor agree with the Assem-bly, nor to appreciate the "Scotsman;" but we cannot refrain from drawing attention to this array of evidence, all of which goes to prove the utter hollowness of Presbyterian ism and the contradictions on which it is based. The day must eventual ly come when all such systems have to run their respective courses and come to an end; not through external opposition, but in consequence of internal disunion and lack of principle. It is just as certain as that Christ promised it that time will ne da; end, and that all shall be gathered into one fold, and as time

dear Lord utter this warning? The Pharisees avoided open-fac but took good care never to look into the source of sin. To kill a man, was a horrible crime in their eyes, but to hate him, to persecute him with bitterness and to heap curses and blasphemies upon him, this was nothing. For that very reason our Lord tells them, that who-soever is angry with his brother, shall be guilty of judgment, and whosoever shall say. Thou fool, shall be guilty of hell fire In like manner they detested adultery and punished it with death, but impure thoughts and desires, the fruitful source of the shameless letters divorce, were considered nothing at all with them. No wonder then that our Lord takes them to task for this hypocrisy and points out to them the true wickedness of their heart Now it seems strange that men of

such high education should be in true virtue, and that wanting they should even deceive themselves in this respect. But still more must wonder that Christians, wh we know how strict the moral laws of Christianity are binding upon are still so wanting in purity of intention and so lax in keeping the law of God and His Holy Church. We have more grace, we have the experience of so many ages, and hence our sin is greater before God than at the times of the Pharisees.

How many ever see the full wickedness of their heart, because they very seldom go to the source of their sins, they never pay attention to their wicked passions and evil inclinations, always content that they have done nothing wrong, content I say, that they have done no mur der, committed no adultery, never stole from their neighbor! But that they are constantly murdering others with their wicked tongue cheating and defrauding their neighbor when and where they can, rejoicing at his misery and misfortune and envying him for his prosperity, this seems to be no sin to these Christian hypocrites, of which there is any amount in every congrega-

The Pharisees paid too much at tention to the letter of the law and neglected the spirit that giveth life They kept their fasts, they washed their hands most scrupulously before meals, said their prayers, and said them publicly, and still our Lord does not praise them; on the contrary, condemns this outward religion without the inward spirit. Now some Catholics are not a particle better. They cling to the letter of the law; with them religion is not so much a necessity; but a habit; they go to church because they were brought up to do so; they keep fasts, because they must. How many would scruple to miss Holy Mass on Sundays? But to spend the whole day in sinful amusements, in drinking and dancing, is no sin, why should it be, and had they not been to Holy Mass in the morning? Others again will not miss Mass, but they never hear a sermon, they send their children to public schools, care not whether they learn anything of the Catholic religion or not. Pharisees I say, hypecrites under the garb o Catholicity, they are worse than heathens, who at least do not pre tend to have religion and who make no secret of their vices! People who say their prayers regularly, go to Mass on Sundays, make their Easter-duty, are often so content with themselves as though they were the best of Catholics and deserving of the greatest praise, but let us look into their private life and we will find that their Catholicity is but skin deep. There is a great deal o commercial Catholicity-it's business some to take the lead in al societies, to be at the head of everundertaking, and these people tak good care to sound their own trum pet, just as the Pharisces did.

It is good to assist the priest

The Legend Of Paulus.

In all lands there are beautiful and inspiring legends, but under no system of religion are these suggestive and instructive stories more abundant and more fruitful of good, than under that of the Catholic Church There is a spirit of Catholicity that permeates every strata of society in the old French city of New Orleans and there charitable institutions flourish in the shadow of the Church spire. At a recent meeting of the Associated Charities of that city a very beautiful legend was read for the edification of those actively in terested in that holy work; and, as it is a rare and striking one, we reproduce the translation of it, for our readers. It runs thus:-Daniel the Anchoret knelt in pray-

er and grieved over the evil that had fallen upon his time. "Alas!" he cried. "the charity of God has fled from the world and returned to heav-It has folded its white wings near the great throne and purposes never to visit this world again. There is no one to give a mite of relief to the poor of the Lord or even to yield them the tear of sympathy. Alas, there is no charity left upon the earth!" And he rose and trimmed the lit-

tle samp that hung before his shrine in his mountain cave. The hermit. age was illumined with unwonted splendor, and looking up in surprise Daniel saw a beautiful angel in flowing robes, with outstretched wings, standing before him. He would have prostrated himself before the messenger of God, but the angel forbade. saying: "Take thy staff and follow me, and I will show thee one who hath true charity for the poor.

The Anchoret rose and followed the angel on and on till they reached the outskirts of a neighboring town, and there the angel stopped before an humble cottage, saying "Look upon this scene, Daniel, and learn wisdom from what thou see est.

Blocks of marble and slabs rough shapened by the chisel lay scattered around, showing that the occupant of the cottage followed the humble craft of a stone dresser. The crafts man himself sat on a rude seat in front of the door; a number of ragged children and a few aged persons nearly all blind or crippled, were grouped around him. The man's was Paulus. He was instructing his listeners and encouraging them to love God and to be thank ful for His mercies and resigned to the trials and privations that had fallen to their lot, for all through them he could trace some cause for gratitude to God. It became dent from the blessings that these people heaped upon him at parting that they were to see him again or the morrow, and furthermore Paulus was in the habit each day of gathering around him the poor and miserable of the quarry and distributing among them all of his earnings not strictly necessary to supply the simple wants of himself and family.

The Anchoret was charmed and edified by all he had seen and heard. He gave thanks ta God. "Here at ' he meditated, as he returned least, to his cell, "is one true friend of the poor. But, oh, what a pity it is that one so great of heart should be so poor himself and able to do com-

Then God granted the prayer of Anchoret and ordained that, while removing a huge stone from the side of the hill, Paulus displaced a mass of loose fragments and earth beneath his feet, and he fell to the ground terrified. Paulus rose when the noise of the falling stones subsubsided and he saw lying at his feet an immense lump of gold. He was rich beyond measure. He could not believe the evidence of his eyes. He said: "Now I can go and live among the rich and great," and care fully covering his treasure he by night and removed it, and the neighborhood knew him no more After awhile the news came back that he had gone to the court of Justin the Elder and become a great general of the empire.

The years came and went and Daniel the Anchoret still continued trim the little lamp that burned before his shrine in his mountain cell. He was getting old now; his form was bent and his steps tottered he went down the mountain side daily to visit and console the poor whom he loved so much. The old man's thoughts were fixed upon the future, and he would often say he was only a crest upon the wave of time about to break upon the sho of eternity. One night as he knelt longer than usual in prayer it seem ed to him that he beheld the throne of God, suddenly erected for a solemn judgment about to take place. The culprit was summoned before the awful presence, and lo Daniel saw his former friend, the stone dresser. But oh! how changed that face once so calm and beautiful with the charity of God! Daniel likewise, to his infinite sorrow and dismay, saw himself called to pear at the side of the culprit for whose good conduct he had giver himself as a pledge in his fervent welfare of the poor. zeal for the Daniel stood aghast at the dark catalogue of sins that were brought against the unfortunate man for whom he had pleaded so earnestly so long ago. Alas! Paulus, as soon as he became rich, forgot the poor; he longed for position and power He had used the gold put miraculously within his reach to purchase the servants of the aged Emperor Justin and thus gain access to the Emperor's favor. By means of con tinued bribery and corruption he had been made the chief of a great army; he grew more avaricious 8. he grew in power! he had robbed the churches, pillaged the cloisters and, finally, aspiring to the throne joined a conspiracy to take the life of the Emperor Justinian, who had

Daniel could not bear to hear or see more; he burst into bitter tears and, falling prostrate on his face be fore the presence of God, he begged Him in mercy to release him from the pledge that had proved so injurious to Paulus and himself and to bring the latter back to his former humble condition. The faithful angel presented to God the prayer His aged servant whose heart was so filled with grief and remorse. The request was again mercifully granted. The conspiracy in which Paulus was implicated was discovered in time, his accomplices were brought to justice and he himself narrowly escaped with his life. He returned to obscurity and took up again the sim ple craft of stone dresser. He did penance for his sins and in time resumed his practice of almsgiving which he had changed in an evil hour in the mad greed for riches and position.

eded Justin.

Then the good angel of Daniel the Anchoret appeared to him once more and, showing him the humble crafts man, said: "Thou seest, oh! Daniel how the possession of great wealth how the possession of great wealth and power too often beget avarice A Protestant's Tribute. and a thirst for increased power and

Queer Notions of Morality.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

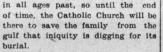
The correspondent, in a regular column, in an American exchange, upon an elaborate article in the "North American Revie wherein the writer advocates the suppression of the family. President sevelt has denounced, in no very measured terms, what he This sophistical and race suicide." anti-Christian contribution to the cause of divorce and immorality ap pears to be an intended reply to the Our con-President's arguments. temporary's correspondent says:-

"Malthus defended his doctrine on the ground that population, checked artificially, would outstrip food production. In this country in our history. Dr. Engleman, after in the time of Benjamin Franklin the average number of children to a family was 8. In 1800 it was 6.1: in 1830, 4.6; in 1860, 3.33; in 1872, 2.45; in 1900, among the upper classes of Boston, 1.8.' So, but for the increase in foreign born citizens and Catholic families, this nation would be a dying one, rich but rotten. If there is one thing a Catholic should admire in President Roose velt it is his defence of the family. This covers a multitude of his faults If he were as eager a champion for constitutional liberty, along the lines of the founders of the Republic, as he is for the sanctity of the marriage tie, what a grand man he would be!'

even remotely, any political bias be introduced into such con siderations. The last sentence that we quote above spoils the entire effect of the very just comment. If, as Catholics, we owe a special debt to Roosevelt for the way in which he has exercised his great influence in

consequences flowing therefrom, should not mar, nor qualify sentiment by dragging in such tem poral and political considerations as flame of appreciation. Apart, then, from that one unfortunate and un timely comment, we have before us. in the above passage, a most significant lesson, and one that redounds to the glory of the Catholic faith and to that of the sole Church that stands as a rampart of protection between the domestic hearth and its would-be destroyers.

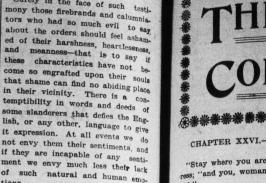
Then the ratio at which the num ber of children, considered on the average in relation to families, gone on sinking during the past century or more, is like a note of terrible warning. There is som thing ahead of the race. When the general morals and customs becom so degenerate that the births will not equal the deaths in a year, the end will not be far to seek. But, as in all ages past, so until the of time, the Catholic Church will be there to save the family from the



unwhile food production is highest, population, among the natives and Protestants, is at the lowest stage a thorough investigation, 'finds that

It is much to be regretted that, if the cause of the family, which means

that of marriage, of order, of virtue and of all the long train of happy serve to place a damper upon ' the



The Holy Childhood.

tions.

The Association of the Holy Childhood for the redemption of the chil-dren of infidels, of Paris, has contributed \$4,000 to the Society of Catholic Indian Missions. The check for this amount has just been turned over by the Rev. John Willms, C.S.Sp., of Pittsburg, the central director of the Holy Childhood Association in the United States. The funds of the Paris association are used only for children in heathen countries, but Father Willms, who has always taken a deep interest in the preservation of the faith among the Indians, succeeded in persuading the French society to contribute to ward this worthy object, and the prospects are that the contribution

will be made annually. The wonderful work done by this society deserves more than a passing notice. It was founded in 1843 by the Right Rev. Charles de Forbinis to rally around the Infant Jesus our little Christian children from their tender years, so that with their increasing years and strength, and in imitation of Jesus their Master, they may practice. true Christian charity, in view of their own perfection, and also, that by the practice of charity and enduring liberality, those same little Christian children may co-operate in saving the thousands and thousands of children that in pagan countries are cast away and neglected by their parents and

die unbaptized. The success of this association can be better estimated by a glance at its work during the fifty years of its existence. Its income in 1843, the year of its institution, was only 22,900 francs, but rose to 3,500,000 francs in 1891. The total receipts from 1843 to 1891 amounted to 88,-000,000 francs.

In one year alone (1891), throughout the 160 missions which the association supports, 145,000 children received instruction, 480,000 were baptized, 661 orphan asylums and 3,418 schools were supported, some new ones constructed; in like manner 297 industrial homes, 108 farms, and 896 drug stores were maintained.

Since 1843, through the exertions of the association, about 12,000,000 children were baptized. Many of these, now grown up, are laboring as missionaries for the salvation of their countrymen.

An Overcrowded Profession.

Dr. Frank Billings in an address delivered before the American Medical Association made the following statistical statement to prove the overcrowding of the medical profes-

In 1867 there were 65 medical ols in the United States. In 1882 this number had increased to 89, and 1901-2 to 156. The enrollment of students and the number of

SATURDAY, JUI ******

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very good terms with the masa their parishioners." Surely in the face of such testi-

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903.

"Stay where you are s; "and you, woman

He was obeyed. The ennobled, returned to 1 the bewildered Nancy 1 ble the materials in d "Danny," said Har out a brimming glass "when the win

raved, and the noble S his gray pate against sun; when the porpois black bulk amid the sp and the shrouds sung the cutting breeze-do stand me?"

"Iss: partly, sir." "In those moments, excitement and of tr that zest which danger joyment; when every darkened on the horizo an additional blast, a peter amongst the Trit our destruction; when was in our own stout ha dearest consolation that ian leader-

Haec olim meminisse Do you understand th

"It's Latin, sir, I'm "Probatum est! When gle grew so close betwe out little vessel and aerial foe, as to appro max of contention, the tact between things irr things immovable. Do

stand? "But in those momen Achates, you often join simple aquatic meal, ar now? This is my conc. not now? Major-We ou together." And following a conclusion so perfect the collegian (who was tic in his maudlin hou swiftly out of sight the

his own lofty glass. Danny timidly imitate ple, at the same time of inside the lining of his ter of the unhappy Eily as he was, the sight o known hand produced a upon her unprincipled h eye-lids quivered, his ha d a black expression his face. He thrust the ed, but still unread, int coat pocket, refilled his alled on Danny for a s "A song, Mr. Hardres may be happy if I'd ra in dis room for all Euro

"Sit in that chair, and

Hardress, clenching his l

tending it towards the

I'll pin you to that doo

returned to the chair v

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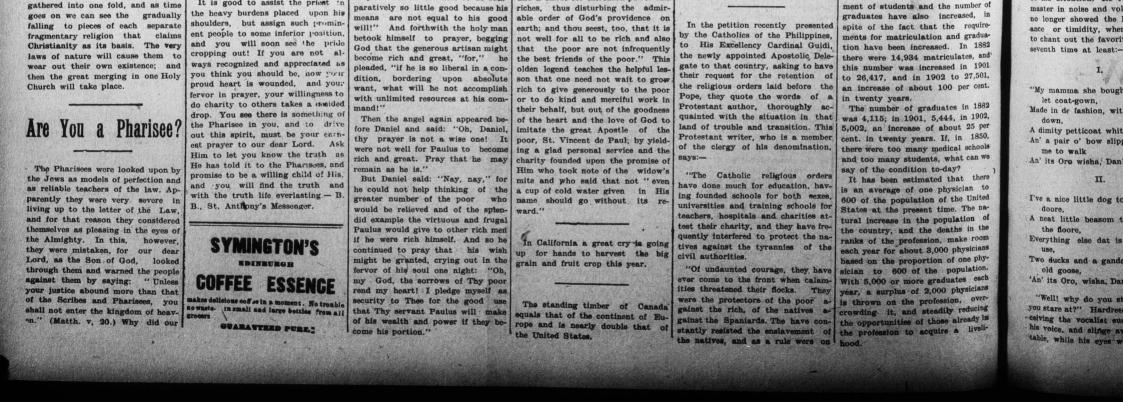
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into the bowl, began to

restraint, and to forget

of his situation. He r

Thus enforced, the r



Y, JULY 11, 1903.

terms with the mass shioners.

n the face of such testise firebrands and calumniahad so much evil to say orders should feel asham r harshness, heartlessness, nness-that is to say if iracteristics have not bengrafted upon their souls e can find no abiding place icinity. There is a cony in words and deeds of erers that defies the Eng of y other, language to give on. At all events we hem their sentiments, and incapable of any Sentinvy much less their lack natural and human emo

oly Childhood.

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list.

story in the morning."

"Iss, plase your honor!" he said.

to your honor, Master Hardress,

have suggested.

"Stay where you are!" said Hardress; "and you, woman! do as you're

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908.

He was obeyed. The lord, in vain ennobled, returned to his seat; and the bewildered Nancy laid on the table the materials in demand. "Danny," said Hardress, filling

out a brimming glass to his depend "when the winds of autumn raved, and the noble Shannon ruffled his gray pate against the morning sun; when the porpoise rolled his black bulk amid the spray and foam, and the shrouds sung sharp against cutting breeze-do you understand me? "Iss; partly, sir."

"In those moments, then, of high excitement and of triumph, with that zest which danger gives to enjoyment; when every cloud that darkened on the horizon sent forth an additional blast, a fresh trum peter amongst the Tritons to herald our destruction; when our best hope was in our own stout hands, and our dearest consolation that of the Trojan leader-"Haec olim meminisse juvabit."

Do you understand that?" "It's Latin, sir, I'm thinking." "Probatum est! When the strug

gle grew so close between our own ny Mann an air of dignified conde at little vessel and her invisible aerial foe, as to approach the cliwhich formed a ludicrous max of contention, the point of conto the convivial freedom of his mantact between things irresistible and things immovable. Do you under stand? "But in those moments, my fidus word. "Go out now, to the kitchen

Achates, you often joined me in a simple aquatic meal, and who not now? This is my conclusion. Why not now? Major-We ought to drink together." And following up in act a conclusion so perfectly rational, the collegian (who was only pedan tic in his maudlin hours) hurried swiftly out of sight the contents of

his own lofty glass. Danny timidly imitated his exambowing repeatedly down to his knees and brushing his hat back until it ple, at the same time drawing from swept the floor. "Long life an' gloinside the lining of his hat, the let гу ter of the unhappy Eily. Intoxicated an' 'tis I dat would be lost if it as he was, the sight of this wellwasn't for your goodness. Oh, mur-der, murder!" he added to himself, known hand produced a strong effect upon her unprincipled husband. His as he scoured out of the room, deeye-lids quivered, his hand trembled, scribing a wide circuit to avoid Miss Chute, "I'll be fairly flayed alive on and a black expression swept across his face. He thrust the letter open de 'count of it.' ed, but still unread, into his waist-

"Well, Anne?" said Hardress, ris coat pocket, refilled his glass, and ing and moving towards her with some unsteadiness of gait. "I-I am called on Danny for a song. "A song, Mr. Hardress! Oh! dat I glad to see you, Anne; we're just may be happy if I'd raise my voice come home; very pleasant night; in dis room for all Europe!' pleasant fellows; very, very pleasan "Sit in that chair, and sing!" said fellows; some cap-capital_songs: -1 Hardress, clenching his hand, and exwas wishing for you, Anne. Had you

tending it towards the recusant, "or a pleasant night where you were I'll pin you to that door!" Who-who did you dance with? Come, Thus enforced, the rueful Danny Anne, we'll dance a minuet - minreturned to the chair which he had minuet de la cour." once more deserted, and after clear-"Excuse me," said Anne, coldly, as ing his throat by a fresh appeal to she turned towards the door, the glass, he sung a little melody

at this hour, certainly." which may yet be heard at evening "A fig for the hour, Anne. Hours Hardres in the western villages. were made for slaves, Anne, oh, was enchanted with the air, the Anne! you look beautiful-beautiful words, and the style of the singer. to-night. Oh, Anne! Time flies, youth fades, and age, with slow made Danny repeat it until he became hoarse and assisted to bear and withering pace, comes on, be-fore we hear his footfall!" Here he the burthen himself with more of noise than good taste or correctness. sang in a loud and broken voice-The little lord, as he dived into the bowl, began to lose his selfrestraint, and to forget the novelty "Then follow, follow,

8. 11

an eye in which the loftiness of ma-ternal rebuke was mingled with an tion, and beheld the figure of a young female, in a ball dress of unexpression of sneering and satirical usual splendor, standing as if fixed reproach. in astonishment. Her black hair "You are a wise young gentlewhich was decorated with one small sprig of pearls, hung loose around head, a necklace of the

contras

man," she said; "you have done well. Fool that you are! you have destroyed yourself." Without bestowsame costly material rested on her bosom ing another word upon him, Mrs. and was, in part, concealed by the Cregan took one of the candles in which her hand, and left the room.

A TALE

was drawn around her shoulders. On Hardress had sufficient recollection one arm she held the fur-trimmed to follow her example. He took the cloak and heavy shawl which she other light, and endeavored, but had just removed from her person, with many errors, to navigate his and which were indicative of a reway towards the door. "Destroyed myself," he said, as he proceeded. cent exposure to the frosty air. In deed, nothing but the uproarious 'Why, where's the harm of taking a of the ill-assorted revellers cheerful glass on a winter's night could have prevented their hearing the wheels of the carriage as they with a friend? A friend, Hardress? Yes. a friend, but what friend? Dan grated along the gravel-plat before the hall door. This venerable vehicle ny Mann, alias Danny the Lord, my boatman. It won't do! (shaking his was sent to set the ladies down by head). It sounds badly. I'm afraid I the positive desire of the hostess, did something to offend Anne Chute and Mrs. Cregan accepted it in pre-"I am sorry for it, because I respect ference to her own open curricle, alher; I respect, you, Anne, in my very though she knew that a more crazy very heart. But I am ill-used, and I mode of conveyance could not be ought to have satisfaction: Creagh found even among the ships marked has pinked my boatman, I'll send with the very last letter on Lloyd's him a message, that's clear; I'll not be hiring boatmen for him to be Recognizing his cousin, Hardress pinking for his amusement. Let him endeavored to assume towards Danpink their master if he can. That's the chat! (snapping his fingers), Danscension, and maudlin majesty, ny Mann costs me twelve pounds year, besides his feeding and clothing, and I'll not have him pinked ner a few moments before. "Very well, my man," he said, by old Hyland Creagh afterwards Pink me, if he can: let him lave liquefying the consonants in every my boatman alone! That's the chat! This floor goes starboard and larand I'll hear the remainder of your board, up and down, like the poop of a ship! up and Hallo! Who ere Danny fell cunningly into the deyou? Oh! it's only the door. I have ception of his master, to whom he broken my nose against it. And if now evinced a profundity of respect, I break my own nose without any reason, at this time o' the day, as if to banish the idea of equality which the foregoing scene might what usage can I expect from Creagh or any body else?'

> Having arrived at this wise conclusion, he sallied out of the room rubbing with one hand the bridge of the afflicted .feature, and elevating in the other the light, which he still held with a most retentive grasp. As the long and narrow hall, which lay between him and his bedchamber, formed a direct railroad way, which it was impossible ever drunken man to miss. h reached the little dormitory without further accident. The other gentle man had been already borne away unresisting from the parlor and transmitted from the arms of Mike to those of Morpheus.

	CHAPTI	ER XXV	IÍ	
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done much for you, if it had been could have left the room last night properly addressed. Go to her." "I will!" said Hardress, setting his teeth and rising with a look of sober without bloodshed. And was it so unpardonable, then? Cato, himself, you know, was once forced resolution. "I know that it drunk." is merely a courting of ruin, a hastening and confirming of my own black destiny, and yet I will go and seek her. I cannot describe to you the sensation that attracts my feet at this moment'in the direction of the drawing-room. There is a demon leading and a demon driving me on, and I know them well and plainly, and yet I will not choose but bring him hither on my saddle; The way is torture, and the end whereas, Cato was unable to keep go. is Hell, and I know it, and I go! his own legs, you know." And there is one sweet spirit, one trembling, pitying angel, that waves morning, and I admit that it alterme back with its pale, fair hands, ed the posture of the transaction very considerably. But did those

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

and strives to frown in its kindness and points that way to the hills Mother! mother! the day may come when you will wish a burning brand had seared those lips athwart before they said-'Go to her!' '

"What do you mean?" said Mrs Cregan, with some indignant surprise.

"Well, well, am I not going? Do I not say, I go? continued Hard ress. "Is it not enough if I comply" May I not talk? May I not rant a little? My heart will burst if I do these things in silence.' "Come, Hardress, you are far too

sensative a lover"-"A what?" cried Hardress, spring-

ing to his feet, and with a flerceness of tone and look that made his mother start.

"Pooh! A cousin, then; a good, kind cousin: but too sensitive.

"Yes, yes!" muttered Hardress; "I am not yet damned. The sentence is above my head, but it is not spok en: the scarlet sin is willed, but not recorded. Mother, have patience with me! I will not, I cannot, I dare not, see Anne Chute this morn-And he again sank into his ing." chair.

Mrs. Cregan, who attributed all those manifestations of reluctance and remorse which her son had evined during their frequent interviews, to the recollection of some broken promise or boyish faith forsaken. was now surprised at their inten

sity "My dear Hardress!" she said, laying her hand affectionately on his shoulder-"my darling child! you afflict yourself too earnestly. Say what you will, there are few natures nursed in an Irish cabin, that ere capable of suffering so keenly the endurance of any disappointment as

you do the inflicting it." "Do you think so, mother?" "Be assured of it. And again

why do you vex your mind about this interview? Is it not a simple matter for a gentleman to apologize politely to a lady for an unintentional affront. If you have hurt your cousin's feelings, what crime can accompany or follow a plain and gentlemanly apology?"

"That's true, that's' very true," said Hardress. "There is a call upon me, and I will obey it. But politely? Politely! If I could stop at that. It s impossible; I shall first become fool, and, by-and-by, a demon. But you are right, and I obey you, mother

So saying, he walked with a kind of desperate calmness out of the room, and Mrs. Cregan heard him continue the same heavy, self-abandoned step along the hall which led

to the drawing-room door. Nothing could have been more pro-pitiatory than the air of mournful tranquillity with which the young collegian entered the room in which his cousin was expecting him. Tt might resemble that of a believing Mussulman, who prepared to encour ter a predestined sorrow. He ob-served, and his pulse quickened at the sight, that his cousin's eyes were marked with a slight circle, of red,

be the token of my happiness." He paused, and Anne Chute, turnhead, and reaching her

are not displeased, say only that

with terror. The apparition of the murdered Banquo at the festival could not have shot a fiercer re-morse into the soul of his slayer than did those simple lines into the heart of Hardress. He held the paper before him at arm's length, his cheek grew white, his forehead grew damp, and the sinews of his limbs grew faint and quivering with fear. His uneasiness was increased by his total ignorance of the manner in which the letter came into his possession.

found

"I heard that circumstance this

gentlemen who drew their swords up-

on you make you promise to con-

tinue drinking after your return, and to bring Danny to the drawing-room

Hardress. "No; there my guilt be-

gins, and unless your mercy steps

into my relief, I must bear the bur-

"To tell you the truth, Hardress,"

said Anne, assuming an air of great

insult, as you term it, of last night

alone that perplexes and afflicts me

Your whole manner, for a long time

past, is one continued enigma- one

distressing series of misconceptions

on my part, and on inconsistencies-

I will say nothing harder - upor

changed since I have met you here

and changed by no means favorably

I cannot understand you. I appear

to give you pain most frequently

when it is farthest from my own in-

tention, and I cannot tell you how

Hardress fixed his eyes upon her

while she spoke, and remained for

some moments wrapped in silent and

had concluded, and while a gentle

anxiety still shadowed her feature

with an additional depth of inter-

est, he approached her and said :-

"And is it possible. Anne, that the

conduct of so worthless a fellow as

I am should in any way effect you

so deeply as you describe? Believe

me, Anne, I do not mouth or rave,

while I declare to you, that I had

rather lie down and die here at your

feet, than give you a moment's

painful thought, or seem to disre-

offended than usual, "I cannot sit to

hear this language again repeated.

You must remember how painfully

those conversations have always ter-

flection now, than he was during the

excesses of the foregoing night.

solution to that long enigma

to thrust itself upon him.

"Oh, sir," said Anne, looking more

gard your feelings."

minated."

intoxicating admiration.

distressed I feel upon the subject."

conduct

When she

Your whole

frankness, "it is not the offence

'And to insult my cousin?'' added

to join you?"

then unassisted.

yours.

IT

"Hardress! what is the matter ? What is it you tremble at?" said Anne, in great uneasiness.

"I do not know, Anne. I think there's witchcraft here. I am doomed, I think, to live a charmed life. I never yet imagined that I was on the threshold of happiness, but some wild hurry, some darkening change. swept across the prospect, and made it all a dream. I think it is my doom. Even now, I thought I had already entered upon its free enjoyment, and behold, yourself, swiftly has it vanished!"

"Vanished!"

"Ay, vanished, and for ever! Were we not now almost one soul and being? Did we not mingle sighs? Did we not mingle tears? Was not your hand in mine, and did I not think I felt our spirits growing together in an inseparable league? And now (be witness for me against my destiny), how suddenly we have been wrenched asunder! how soon a gulf has opened at our feet, to separate our hearts and fortunes from henceforth and for ever!"

"For ever!" echoed Anne, lost in perplexity and astonishment.

"Forgive me!" Hardress continued in a dreary tone. "I did but mock vou. Anne: I cannot-I must not love you! I am called away; I was mad and dreamed a lunatic's dream; but a horrid voice has awoke me up, and warned me to be gone. I can never be the happy one I hoped -Anne Chute's accepted lover.'

(To be continued.)

COULD NOT SLEEP

ON ACCOUNT OF HEADACHES AND PAINS IN THE SIDES.

The Sad Condition of a Bright Little Girl Until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Came to Her Rescue.

The intoxication of passion is not less absorbing and absolute, ithan Many young girls, seemingly in that which arises out of coarser senthe best of health, suddenly grow sual indulgence. Hardress was no listless and lose strength. The color more capable of thought or of releaves their cheeks; they become thin, have little or no appetite, and suffer from headaches and other bod-He yielded himself slowly, but surely ily pain. Such was the case of Besto the growing delirium, and besie, youngest daughter of Mr. Chas. came forgetful of everything but the Cobleigh, Eaton Corner, Que. Speakunspeakable happiness that seemed ing of his daughter's illness and subsequent cure, Mr. Cobleigh says: -'Up to the age of eleven, Bessie had "Anne," he said, with great anxalways enjoyed the best of health, iety of voice and manner, "let that too be made a subject for your forand took great pleasure in out of door play. Suddenly, however, she seemed to lose her energy; her appegiveness. Shall I tell you a secret? Shall I give you the key to all those perplexing inconsistencies- the tite failed her; she grew thin and pale; slept badly at night, and comwhich you have complained I can plained of distressing headaches in no more contain it than I could arthe morning. We thought that rest would be beneficial to her, and so rest a torrent. I love you! Does that explain it? If you are satiskept her from school, but instead of fied, do not conceal your thoughts. regaining her strength, she grew Say it kindly-say it generously! I weaker and weaker. To make inatnot ask you to say anything ters worse, she began to suffer that can even make you blush. If you pains in the side, which were almost past endurance. At this stage we you forgive me, and that word will decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After a couple of weeks, the good effect of this medicine was deledly apparent. Bessie became cheerful, her step quicker, her were brighter and she seemed more like her former self. We continued giving her the pills for several weeks longer, until we felt that had fully recovered her health and strength. I honestly believe h not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, our daughter would not have recov ered her health and strength, and I shall always have a good word to say for this medicine. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure all troubles that arise from poverty of the blood or weak nevers. Among such troubles may be classed anae mia, headache, neuralgia, erysipelas, rheumatism, heart ailments, dyspepsia, partial paralysis. dance, and the ailments that render miserable the lives of so many men. Be sure you get the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," wrapper around every box. Sold all medicine dealers, or sent by mail, post paid, at 50c per box, or for \$2.50, by writing direct. boxes to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

"Yes, once. "I don't think that's deserved," said Hardress, coloring slightly; "I have often trespassed a little in that way, but never, till last night, became as drunk as Cato. Nor even last night; for I was able to ride home at a canter, to rescue my pror hunchback out of a dilemma, and to

2 to 156. The enroll-
its and the number of
also increased, in
ct that the require-
iculation and gradua-
increased. In 1882
934 matriculates, and
as increased in 1901
l in 1902 to 27,501,
about 100 per cent.
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of graduates in 1882 1901, 5,444, in 1902, ease of about 25 per years. If, in 1850, many medical schools students, what can we dition to-day?

estimated that there of one physician of the United ulation present time. The na in the population of nd the deaths in the rofession, make room bout 3,000 physician roportion of one phyof the population. more graduates each of 2,000 physicians the profession, over-and steadily reducing as of those already in livelioverto acquire a liveliof his situation. He rivalled his master in noise and volubility, and no longer showed the least reluctance or timidity, when commande to chant out the favorite lay for the seventh time at least :--

I,

"My mamma she bought me a camlet coat-gown, Made in de fashion, wit de tail of it down, A dimity petticoat whiter dan chalk An' a pair o' bow slippers to help to walk An' its Oro wisha, Dan'el asthore!

п. I've a nice little dog to bark at my

A neat little beasom to sweep up the floore Everything else dat is fit for good

Two ducks and a gander, besides an

Follow, Follow, Follow, follow pleasure! There's no drinking in the grave.

> Oh. Anne! that's as true as if the Stagyrite had penned it. Worms, Anne, worms and silence! Come, one minuet! Lay by your cloak-

'And follow, follow, Follow, follow, Follow, follow pleasure!

There's no dancing in the grave!' "Let me pass, if you please," said

lofty

Miss Chute, still cold and while she endeavored to get to the door "Not awhile, Anne," replied Hard-

ress, catching her hand. "Stand back, sir," exclaimed the

old goose, 'An' its Oro, wisha, Dan'el asthore.

"Well! why do you stop? What do you stare at?" Hardress asked, per-ceiving the vocaliat suddenly lower his voice, and slinge away from the table, while his eyes were fixed on en change in her manner Lifting up his eyes after a paul of some moments, he beheld his mo

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"You have destroyed yourself," Mrs. Creagh repeated on the following morning, as she sat in the akfast parlor in angry communication with our collegian. " If you have any desire to redeem even e portion of her forfeited esteem, nov is your time. She is sitting alone have in the drawing-room, and I prevailed on her to see you for a few moments. She returns in two or three days to Castle Chute, where

she is to spend Christmas; and un-less you are able to make your peace before her departure, I know not how long the war may last."

"Yes." said Hardress, with a look of deep anguish, "I shall go and meet her on the spot where I dared offended girl, drawing up her person into the attitude of a Minerva, while to insult her! Insult Anne Chute! Why, if my brain had turned, if lunforehead glowed, and her eye acy instead of drunkenness had set flashed with indignation. "If you forget yourself, do not suppose that a blind upon my reason at time, I thought my heart at least nclined to commit the same oversight." So saying, she walked out of the room with the air of an Mother, would have directed me. Mother don't ask me to see her there; offended princess, leaving Hardress a little struck and sobered by the sudcould tear my very flesh in anger; I never will forgive myself, and how can I seek forgiveness from

her?" "Go, go! That speech might have

as if she had been v rose as he entered, and lowered her head and her person in rather distant courtesy, a coldness which she repented the moment her eye rested on his pale and anxious counten-

"You see how totally all shame was left me," said Hardress, forcing a smile; "I do not even hide myself. Will any apology, Anne, be admissi ble after last night?" Miss Chute hesitated, and appeared slightly con-She did not, she said, for fused. her own sake, look for any; but i would, indeed, give her pleasure to hear anything that might explain the extraordinary scene on which she had intruded.

"You are astonished," said Hardress, "to find that I could make myself so much a beast? But intoxica tion is not always a voluntary sin with people who sit down after din ner with such men as Creagh, and Connolly, and"-he did not add "my and father.

"But when you were aware "And when I was, and as I was, Anne, I rose and left the table- I and young Geoghegan; but they all got up to a man and shut the door. and swore we should not stir. They went so far as to draw sheir swords. Upon my honor, I do not think we

hand, said in a low, but distinct tone: "Hardress, I am satisfied— I do forgive you."

Hardress sunk at her feet, and bathed with his tears the hand which had been surrendered to him 'One moment, one moment's pa tience, my kindest, my sweetest he said, as a sudden thought Anne! started into his mind: "I wish to send one line to my mother; is it your pleasure? She is in the next room, and I wish to-Ha!"

A sudden alteration took pla his appearance. While he spoke of writing. he had taken from waistcoat pocket a pencil and an open letter, from which he tore away a portion of the back. 'The hand-writing arrested his attention and he looked within. The first words that met his eyes were the follow.

ing: "If Eily has done anything to offend you, come and tell her so; but she is now away from remember every friend in the whole world Even if you are still in the same mind as when you left me, come at all events, for once and let me go

back to my father." Whilst his eyes wandered over this letter, his figure underwent an alter-ation that filled the heart of Anne

The United States has granted 3,-500 patents to wome

Old

low

hack.

are only so-so;

my bright-shining track,

And turning your Pegasus into

Like those skin-and-bone quadrupeds

And instead of attending to Hunter

Attempting to turn yourself into a

And, leaving the region of limestone

and granite, Give the girls a 'set-up' to some

as you

and

in the

yoked to your cars, Give that flirt, Madame 'Jessy,'

jaunt to the stars;

comet or planet)

Well, 'twas funny to see,

they saw you go by;

comical ways

ened to melt:

en his 'belt:'

swept through the sky,

The stars wink at each other

While some were so struck by your

That they stopped in their cause

With laughing poor Mercury threat-

While Orion, the rogue, had to loos

The sun, who turned back in the

He brandished his sword,

And such queer revolutions

stirred up by the 'Pole;

And the 'Archer' exclaimed,

And such curious confusion was

And the 'Bull,' of course, blundered

saw you, 'Ho, ho,

caused on that day,

'Sirius' got gay,

old 'Milky Way,'

frolics as these,

love-burning lyre.

shouted 'Fire!'

visit of Festus,

shoulders for fear

bestos,

٨

That 'Saturn' grew jovial,

and went quite astray,

And was found, like a cow,

Till that wag, 'Capricornus' out, 'That's the cheese.'

'Aquarius' cried 'Water,' and 'Mars

And I. who have worn since that

good useful mantle of cloudy as

Had to draw it around my smooth

threatened to stab

sign of the 'Crab;'

over the whole,

scales,

their tails:

with her beau.'

and grew 'fixed'' in amaze,

and Harvey.

jarney;

(By a Regular Correspondent.)

Letters.

12

Although this is not exactly a letter that I have before me, but it is more important as a souvenir far than many of the letters I have published. It is the manuscript of a very humorous poem by the Denis Florence McCarthy. It never was suspected that McCarthy would scend to write that which is humorous, or aught that did not throb with fervid patriotism and verge on the sublime. A word of explanation will be appropriate. Firstly, it must be remembered that the various writers of the Dublin "Nation," whom we know by their real names, wrote over different noms-de-plume. In the "Nation" of June 26th, 1847, appeared a set of humorous verses signed "Vig," which inquiries were made for a number of the poetic contributors that journal, who for some time had With those creatures, the Muses, who been missing from its columns. Of those verses this was one:-But you must come, forsooth, on

"But where are all our poets? have they leave

To stay away like myrmidons from Troy?

Where is 'Slieveguillon'-where the immortal 'Sleive?'

Has hungry law engulfed the wondrous boy?

Where is 'Astrea,' 'Brutus,' 'Iheta 'Eve, Or 'Eva'-where the devil is 'F'cr.

moy?

Where, too, is 'Beta,' 'Gracchus,' or 'Cuchullin?' Say are they dead, or has the muse grown sullen?'

As might be expected, these inquiries brought out some amusing replies. Williams sent in as the an swer of his friend "Slieveguillion" a parody of that writer's well known beautiful poem "Dear Land;" but if he thus raised a laugh against the poet who had deserted the Temple of the Muses for the Hall of the Four Courts he soon found that a brother hand had been taking some what similar liberties with himself and creating no small degree of amusement at his expense. In the same number of the "Nation" that contained his "Dear Law," appeared a poem, in which some of the peculiarities of his style were very happily imitated, and witty reference was made to some of his former productions, notably his "Dream of the Stars." The writer of this was none other than Denis Florence McCarthy. Perhaps it is the only attempt at wit in verse ever made by the author of "The Bell-Founder," "Waiting for the May," and "The Pillar Towers of Ireland." The point made is that Williams gave up the Muses to study medicine.

Here is the manuscript, just as it was penned fifty-five years ago. Possibly not one in a hundred or a sand in America has ever seen thou it.

T'other night as I sat ('twas the last week of June) In my airy abode tete-a-tete with

the moon, Who when passing the window look

in now and then, Being fond of us, medical single

young men; XAnd the reason she's partial to

young men "of ours. Is their keeping, like her, such irregular hours.)

solemn as Socrates

Lest the breath of your passion, After ogling each other, and smiling approaching too pear, Might reduce my poor self and my and chat-"glancing" on this, and "replanet to cinders. flecting" on thatcompanion, who generally "shines" in discourse "clouded," confused, and was not your folly see, silent, of course Well, at this I confess that I opened With a fiery, ophthalmical look of cies be cured, For this freak of the ruler of Nereus 'insured.' and Thetis Gave my heart a sharp twinge of the pericarditis. At first, like an impudent boy, fresh quiz Aesculapius, from school. I determined to show I was cursedly By requiring the heat of a new-lit a rest.' Havannah And puffing direct in the face of yellow bullion I was just about making some sulphurous scratches On the rough-bottomed box of my ucifer matches; But seeing the funny old maid looking serious, And fearing she might, on the spat, grow delirious. I resolved there and then to look



To which, by a tender young lady, like her,

(Though in a silk gown) it was hard to 'demur;' For the practice is this - so

Nicholas Scratch meant, When he says 'Declaration must follow Attachment. See Dickens' Report, 'Florence Dom

bey and Toots'-Though the very reverse is in 'Dune vs. Coutts'-

If you 'pop the interrogatory' with fire and effront'ry, Respondent joins issue, and goes 'to the country.' "

N.B.-Who says?-is it Shakespear or Sancho?-'See the moonlight there sleeping

(like Burton) 'in banco. Now the morning is breaking, and must away;

But before I depart, I have this much to say, That I think it improper, not right and quite heinous,

To bring all your lasses away up to Venus;

For 'twas there you were bound as I saw you move your eye. With a daring indifference straight up from Mercury;

What also much grieved the whole starry fraternity, Was that line where you spoke of

the end of eternity, As for me (to 'wind up' with a figure sublime),

That 'the Bear,' as I'm told, was Who am one of the weights in the clock-work of time,-The 'Fishes' got foolishly into the When I heard you pronounce,

mood hyperbolical, And Comets (like leaders) deserted An expression (excuse me) not quite

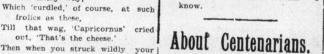
apostolical. I shook my old head, from my lips as he there fled a sigh, Madame Jessy, like me, goes about

When I thought of what once was 'religio medici.' '

Having finished this terrible "lecture," the dame

Glided out of the window the way that she came, And left me alone in my attic "en

haut, The only true "Modern Athens" know.



Montreal, June 16th, 1903.

& ST. GERMAIN.

ttorneye for Disint

While a number of scientific cranks are attempting to prove that human life can be prolonged indefinitely, and one humbug seeks to impress the world with the belief that he has found what he calls a "serum" that will cause men to live until they feel BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER as great a desire for death as we, at present, feel a dread of it, it would seem that in . Deople far beyond the allotted span live and that, in the majority of cases, if life's duration is curtailed it is on account of the abuse of God's gifts by man. If we depend on sta tistics the American continent would eem to be a very life-sustaining and life-prolonging region. According to United States census of 1900 the we find 3,536 persons in the United States who are one hundred or more years of age. It may be possible to question the value of these figures, and it may be best estimated by the fact that 72.8 per cent. of these centenarians are proces, many of whom have no reliable evidence onfy eleven per cent. of the entire population of the United States. It would be very remarkable if Amer-ica had over 3,500 centinarians. when Germany, with a population of 35,000,000, has only 778, and England, with 32,000,000, only 416, and France, with 40,000,000, only 213. Still the fact that these three coun tries combined have 1,407 centinari-ans goes to show that people do live beyond the century line with any aid from "serums" or other inhe ventions. God rules it all.



many places the people position to return to their forefathers. The p ligion is, of course, th but in many parts of N who profess this creed h many of the ancient practice tholicity. One sees in the the people pictures of the mon?h. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondayw of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual' Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan: Chan-cellor, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Pre-sident, Fred. J. Sears; Recording-Secretary, J. J. Costigan; Finan-clal-Secretary, Robt. Warren : Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-cal Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connof and G. H. Marrill. of the Blessed Virgin at ligious souvenirs that I other countries would re reality these simple peop len away from the faith fault of their own and a



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THE TRUE WI IS PRINTED AND PUB

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NOTES

STATE RELIGIONS

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EPIS

All Communications sh "P. & F. Co., Limited, **** " If the English-speakin best interests, they would soo powerful Catholic papers in t work

With its lava-like current more burning than Pindar's; And permit me to add, if you can-It may, after all, be our only true 'policy,' If you cannot of such burning fan-To look after our safety by getting Then I thought it would be better to issue a 'capias' 'Gainst this high-flying son of that As, after such lengthy sky-larking, I You would not at all be opposed to to the date of their birth. They are So dropping a fee ('twas the bright Of my beams), which lit up the long head of 'Slieve Gullion,' I learned from that great 'rising' mountain of prudence (Jurisprudence, I mean) that these medical students From Beck or from Blackburne had learned in the courts To 'decline' all the 'cases' and be deaf. to 'reports:' 'If you issue your writ,' said



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still Catholics in the si The Jesuit missionarie there are many scatter out Norway, have met y Thanks to and liberality of the gov striking contrast with th at present, the mission found their work most tholic missions have been in many parts of the c some of them are in flourishing condition. S have the labors of the been that some of the siastic are dreaming when Norway will be country. While such he course, extreme, they notable progress that made.'

In contrast with the f turn to neighbori will and one in which condit be the same, or nearly so in we find the mark of is the human-oriz tablished religion. 11

"One might suppose above that Catholic mis ed a similar success in S however, is not the fact dish Constitution permit