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OFFICS: 25TSTI.JMESST.


VOL. XLVI. NO. 50.
MONTKEAL. WEDNESDAY. JUNE 30, 1ヶ97.

## 

Appointed Archbishop of Montreal.

The Appointment Receired With Enthusisism Throoghoot all Parts of the Arechiocesse.

ABRIEF SKETCE OR HIS BRILLLANT CABEER.

The Ceremony of Consecration to Take Place on August 5-His Grace the Recipient of Congratulatory Despatches from of the World-An Interesting Parts of the World-An interesting Interview-W
Irish Catholics.
$T \begin{gathered}\text { HE news that Canon Bruchesi had } \\ \text { been raised to the dignity of the }\end{gathered}$ Archiepiscopal Throne of Montreal, reath of Catholic Montreal last week whe the signal of one unanimous ex-
presion of antisfaction. In all parts the great Archdiocese the name of reeted with marks of the moot unmis arable approval, and not only do the but in the ranks of our Protestant fellow citizens there is expronsed on every side and intimate connection with the Palace the new Archbishop had endear.
self to all clastea and all creeds.

## The New Archbishop.

is a native of Montreal. Born Octobe
20th, 1855 , Napoleon Paul Bruchesi re pived bis elementary education in the Christian Brothere' school of St. Joseph's destined for a period to be the vicar. iat Eunday the Cure of St. Joseph's re mon, adding that not only did His Grace was at he aitar rails of St. Jobeph's that are many of the parishioners of thin well known parish who recollect His Grace
as their piritual father and bear in
aren grateful remembrance the unassuming
young priest who soothed their troubles
 here, Chat as secretary to the late Arch-
bibhep Fabre, Cnnon Bruchesi is porsonof the archdiocese. painh There is not
is pulpit he has not spoken from
 nersonal relations with hiis large flock
it ion not to be wondered at hat when
the news of the bonor and dignity conterred on Canon Bruchesi became ben
known the sentiment expressed was one of unfeigned satisfaction.
 ruchesi entered the Montr
 first year in philosophy he
ance, whare he continued his
the grand seminary at udies in the grand seminary at Issy,
eatered After spending a year there
enter the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris. His course there extended over
three years, after. which he went to Rome, being admitted to the saccred
oriler of ihe priesthood in the Eternal
City in 1878 , in the month of December. While in Rome his thorough knowl.
edge of the lame of the Churgh and the
past knowledge he had scquired while
 ing Rome Papal Court, and before leav
honored with the dagive city he was
Divinity and Licentiree of Doctor of honored with the degree of Doctor of
Divinity and Licentiate in Canon Law.
Returning to MMontreal in the vear tol
lowing his ordination, Camniti Beruchesi Wig at once appointed Proofessor of
Dogma in the Laval Univerity, of
Quebec, occupying the chair for fuur yearib. At the expiration of tbis poriod
Arohbisbop Fabre and gave him the charge of the parish
of sie Brigide but turee monthi later
he was transe
 Church until 1886 , when His Grace ap
pointed him as one or his advisera
 in Chicago and held the orbiair of Fair


THB FRTE DIEU.


## 



Was received in the course of despatch week
the Rev. Canon Archambault, Chancellor of the Archdiocese
onseigneur Bruchesi,
Archbisiop.
The capitulary vicir, the canons and present their cordial and respectulf feli-
citations to their dear and venerated onfrare whn
Archbishop."
Le Semaine Religieuse, the official
orian of the Palsce, has the following
arti.le commenting on the appoint
ment:-
Many despatches received from Rome this (Friduy) morning inform us that M.
Louis Joseph Ptul Napolon Brachesi,
titular canon of the cathedrul, has beenn appointed to the See of Montreal, ren
dered vacant hy the deah of the re
gretted Mgr Fsbre, since the $29 \rightarrow \mathrm{~h}$ o Decenber, $183 y$. These, despatches, coning from dif-
"Thing sources, contirm absolutely the Terentese despatches, coming from dif
tenor of a fers contirm abosolitely the
table message recoived on Friday lasi, June 18in, which alrendy
announced the eleation to the episco ancy of our dear and venerated confrere.
pacy This apointment causes us great joy, and we thank God for it.
the We are sure that it will be received
throughout the diocese with joy ously chrough out the diooese with josously
sympathetic plaudits. "At the leet of the holy and illus.
trioun Pontiff, Leo NMII. frather of the
faithful, and of their pasiors, may we be faithful, and of their pastors, may we be
permitted to offer in the name oi the
Cahholics and clergy of Moutreal, the
public tesimony of a profound and re. pubious gratitude.
"T The nominee and to his venerable
mother we send in a common and sismother we send, in a common and sin-
cere expresion, our most lively and
most respeotful congratulations." most respeotiul congratulations.
Dranigg the week Archbishop Brachesi
found time to pay hurried visit to Quebec, but he is once more in the city
and will remain here until after his conseration." His hare unce has signified his
intention of adopting the name "Pal", intention of adopting the name "Payl
so his archiepisc opal signature, dropping
the othera. The Brucheesi family came from St.
Eustache, where the mother of the new Archbishop still reinides. The news of
the honor conferred on her son was conveyed to her on Saturday by Rev. Father brother of Mr. Braclesi the well bnown
lawyer of Moutreal, and throug him connected with the family of Police
Magistrate Desnopers, Mr. Bruchesi having married
the latter.
A. aressage to the mish people. Hia Grace accorded an interview to the
representative of The True Witsess yes. terday afternoon. The writer was met at the door of the long audience cham-
ber of the Palace where, in the old days
 sago come," said he " to agk a mes.

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WEDNESDAY.............JUNVE 30, 1397 closing of the schools. While some of thecity Catholic schools happy to thint, a general condition o progress that is creditable to all our
educationists. During the last twelve months there has been a great deal of
comment on our Catholic schools in most meritorious and devoted class how utterly at fault some of those comments were and how little some of the intions against which they so lightly thing during the long and painful dis os is done, is that men calling themoll ves Catholics have joined the mob of
fant-finders in howling down teachera to hom perhaps they owed il lat they were able to write at all. But fat justitia
rat colum. In the end truth and right rill triumph. Meanwhile, it is sati olic sc
tation.
ation

His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax which he discharged the duties of Presi ing ito meeting at Halifax. Owing to ation of the 400 ch anniversary of the rrival of John Cabot on the shores that the Society ehould meet this yea
at Halifax instead of as usual, at Otta wa nd consequently a good deal of respon ibility fell to the share of the President.
As was to be expected, His Grace ac both as a host earned nociety. The luncter His Grace to the members of the Roya
Society and its delegates and invited guests tool place on the 22ad inst., at
the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Spring Garden Road. His Grace also entt the Society.

## THE MARTYR PRIESTS OF LIVER

On the 10 th inst. a memorial was
orected in front of St. Patrick's Church arected in front of St. Patrick's Church 1847-the occasion being the fiftiet martyrdom of causes
out among Thah emigrants in Liverpool ther apart for devotion to their spiritua needs. In six months the lives of ten months more three others had followed recovered from the ordeal through which they had all to pass was the Rev. Docto
O'Reilly, late Bishop of Liverpool. W of those noble priests in connection wit daty in Mond in the discharge the same sad year. All those priest a memorial should be erected to th give satisfaction to every Irishman Irish hearts to cherish gratitude.

## EDUCATION IN IRELAND

The grant of local self.government to Ireland-which the Munster News call
Home Rule in reality if not in namehas directed the earnest attention of a in Ireland to the best means of solving on the sibject His Eminence Cardina Jan Brothers' Schools of the Christ spoke of the advantages of a good eound education combined with moral training as his chief hope for Ireland's future. His Eminence did not forget to avail himself Christian Brothers'Schools werethoroug Gin both these aspects of the best educe yasiorrought, out very clearly on the in
eilectual fide by the reports of inspect



It aeems that an English professor has Such denial is not a new thing, but the grounds on which we are now asked to
question the reality of our patron saint The very name of the saint is bo this standing. Venerable Beda, in his his
tory of the Cnurch in England hat in the sth year of Theodosius the
younger, Palladius was sent by Pope
Celestinus to the Scots (thatis the Irish) Wisbop. In the 2risd toesr of their same
bonarcl's reign, Beda adds, "Etius, qui
et patriciuafuit" et patricius fuit," discharged forthe third
time the dutiee oithe consulship, baving Symmachus for his colleague. Now, ac
corling to this new critic; the worde
that we bave given in the original were
regarded by a careless copyist as referring to the name of a person, instead of
being a qualifying clause, indicating the is plain from the context that Ftius was
not a churchman at all but a Roman patriclan or noble, who bad been three
times raised to the consulship, and on Symmachus for bis colleague. It is diffi-
cult to see how any one could take this passage as having anything to do with
Ireland's patron saint. Ntius is a well this very chapter of Beda's History be represented as receiving from the
Britone, at that time in because the Romana, being themselver
in conflict with barbarians, had been obliged to withdraw their forces from
Britain, an appeal for aid. The letter had this superscription: "To Etiu and it went on to urge that they were oy the sword they had that to death but death by drowning. It is not to Beds that we must look
or the origin of St. Patrick and his mishere is controversy regarding his auto ordinary than that there is controvers regardiug nundreds of other documents that have come down to us. We know
much more concerning bis parentage,
boghood, his early experiences, his cap. boghood, his early experiences, his cap-
tivity, his vocation and his mission than we know of the lives of many other
saints and many other men who were

## not saints. That there mbould be a de nat many other men we

his career is not surpriiing in view of
the time and circumstances of his life.
Raliher
so ma
great work in Ireland. As his name
implies, he was of good birth. We
should not, indeed, depend wholly on a as indicating a personal characteristic,
or names among the ancients, as among
the moderns, are not always to be the moderns, are not always to be se believe it because St. Patrick telle
so himself. He also informs us that hi
father had a little villa near the town Bonavem Tabernice, south of the wall of Severus, in that part of Scotland which
opposite the county Antrim. It was from ther

| arter his escape, he ret <br> a herdsman in the Ant ains and the town of Downpat ars witness to his , presence. dream some years after his re people in which, like St. fore him, he heard the voic calling him to help them. ll a young man when be ube ine vocation and it . Wras near tae fifth centary before he to his reward, Our readeré portanitics many and great from their clergy all tha did for Ireland. The very, |
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## EXIT, CAPTAIN BOYCOTT.

 The denth of Captain Boycotet not long nce recialis one of the most remarkable atraggiee between landlondiem and tenanter righas that the world has witnessed boycotlis history as a landlord and an came aynonymoos with the retribution that overtook him. It became s.terro
to all Irish landiords or agents who adopted his policy. Although it is no
yet a cocre of years spnce it was frss yot a score of years since it was
used in the pecaliar sense attached to
and for sod for which the English language h found in all the recently published dic tionaries, as a word employed with a
df finite signification, wherever the Eng lieh language is spoken. It is said to
have been first ueed in its long well
known popular sense by Father John known popular sense by Father John
O'Malley, of the County Mayo, and by otherwise of fair enough reputation,
draw upon himself the reproach of being the very impersonation of the doom that
awaited intolerable tyranny-a social awaited intolerable tyranny-a social
excommunication so sweeping that even the boldest might well hesita Boycott was Irish ty birth. In 1863 h settled in the County Mayo, where, be
eides owning a small property in Conagent for several landlords. In this
capacity he adopted a policy of thorough
and exacting enforcement of the claims of his emplosers, and, as the people were distress. The condition of the peasantry
who were aubjected to harsh dealing becoming known, in 1880, to Messra. Par.
nell and Redpath, they devised a p plin
by which eventually the tables would be by which eventually the tables would be
turned npon the oppresosrs. Captann
Boycott was the lirst to feel the effects mosphere of sullen silence. No on
greeted him or any of his family; one answered their greeting. No
mechanic or laborer would enter bis service. No shopkeeper would sell him
goods of any description. His fields lay
neglected, his crops withered, bis grass ground. If he entered the church the ground. If he entered the church th
feople left it. He was as an outcast in his own community. He could not get
fuel for heating or cooking purposes.
At first, he determined to stand his At frot, he determined to stand his to towns and localities beyond his im-
mediate neighborbood. But it was no go. Toe sentence pronounced against
him held good there tou. At last he
sent his famaily to Dublin and obtained arangere to harvest his crope and to ds
other necessary work, soldiers protecting other necessary work, soldiers protecting
them irom the angry peasantry. But ast Captain Boycott had to admit that he was vanquished. so, complete was name could jástly oxpress the reality of
the condition to which he had been reIt is a
It is a atriking proof of the generous
ature of the Irish peasantry of Mayo Ileviation of their lot and Captain Boycott bad ventured to return from
oxile to bis estate, the people not only did not resent his obstinacy, but thes
even admired the courage that had sus. tained him in the unequal fight. In his tock raieing, breeding choice horses and
horse show, at which his figure was long
familiar, he will for some years be re-
familiar, he will for some years be

ELLING COMPARISON
In the , close of a sermon, preached
ther Nicholson, $\mathrm{SI}^{\mathrm{J}}$, And Fhther Nicholson, s.J., we fad so
gures indicating the preyalence
nacy in different countries which it not exaggeration to call extraordinar
Father Nicholson was showing the pra Lical effect of sound religion on the
inds of a community, and urged th even gave to the old an expreasion buoyancy of youth. Where, on th
bther hand, there was no religion, n
belief in God, no hope for the future, oloud overspread the face as well as th
life. He then compared the statistics insanity in Ireland with those of Eng
land and some coutinental nations. I reland it was found that out of ever 100,000 of the population, 1.7 committed entage rose to 69 . In Germany it was 14, and in Denmarir it was 24 . Perbaps
the proportion will bs more intelligible wo say that in Ireland 17, in Englan 9 , in Germany 150 , and in Denmark 24 ut of every million persons commit
uicide during tie year, The point of
he domparison liee in the fact'that en en

atamo....

## dEADLY FANATICISTK.

The extrsordinary evidence of fanatic-
ism, hardly precedented among Hindoos,
Mosems or the heathen believers in gods that have human sacrifice, that has
been collected in Russia by the correspondent of the London Daily News, is
calculated to induce reflections for which it is not easy to tind utterance. The
mere recital of the terrible deeds per-
petrated by those unhappy sectarians, petrated by those unhappy sectarians, that they were doing what was right
and pleasing to God, is enough to ahock as out of our self.complacent belief in
he world
number of willing victime one case a number of willing victims were walled
up alive by some of their own people.
The discovery of their fate was delayed owing to the rigid exclusiveness by
which the sectarians are forbiden to associste with other Cbristians and es-
pecially those of the so-called Orthodo or State church of Russia. One wretched murderer was wholly unconscious of the while all around him were horror strickin at the disclosures. A sort of episode
in the general massacre was the put.
ting to death by a deranged hushand and The of his own wife and children. The young wife had been insanely
afraid that the object of the census
officers was to convert her and children to Orthodoxy against
heir will and she besought her hasband
be their executioner. He hesitated ntil he had consulted a woman named prophetess in this strange community,
and when she approved of the wife's de.
cision, he proceeded to bury cision, he proceeded to bury his wife
and children alive. His only regret was
that he was not permitted to share in that he was not permitted to share in
their selfimmolation.
There are various explanations of this dreadful lype of fanaticism, which seems
almost incredible. Some writers blame almost incredible. Some writers blame
the crael persecution of the Rubsian
suthorities which visits with fine, imprisonment and corporal punishment
those who dissent from the church of
which the CZar is the head. They believe that the hoads of the wretched
people have been turned by the repeated cruelties experienced in the enforcement
of the law of uniformity. But that is
hardly a sufficient explanation. Cathoics in Poland-not to speak of their dergone ordeals that might well unsettle
the mind if such derangement were normal consequence of persecution, and
the history of the suffering s of the early Christian
clusion.
Where
Wherever or whenever the delusion hat to throw away the life that Goo had
iven by any form of self-immolation, nvaded any community of professing Christians, the Church invariably con-
demned it. The utmost fervor of Catholic courage in the ages of pagan perse-
cuition never surpaseed that stage' which the believer was ready to bear all ingenuity of the Roman magistrates in nventing new tortures. That friend
ooild raise his hand against friend and
he head of the family no hear of the ramily rgainst his wife
nd children, seems rather like the pro
duct of some wild epidemic of madidese
añot the

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| thorities is to make sure arderoos fanaticism finds stuated viotims. |  |
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| CATHOLIC CHARITY. | in the sacred cause of charity, alergy and laity who co-operated them. |
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| e admirable sermon preached by |  |
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| As we go to pres |  |
| with an enduring influence. Archbishop us that Rev. Mocher Deachamp, the venCleary, of Kingeton, presided with his erable Head of the Order of Gres Nuns, |  |
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| mitre and crozier. Among the otherhad passed away to her reward. Rer. <br> Mother Deschamp was a remarkable |  |
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| recently purchased by the diocese of bear testimony of her Alexandris and fitled up with all modern the cause of charity. |  |
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| $\mathbf{K i}_{\mathrm{Ki}}$ |  |
| Cleary are to have charge of it. <br> The Rev. Father D. A. Twomey took his text from the second Epistie of St. |  |
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| life and offeringe of the Divine:Redeemer were, said the reverend preacher, |  |
| deemer were, said the reverend preacher,aimed at the establishment of the reign of charity in the hearts of men. He |  |
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| of charity in the hearts of men. He then proceeded to contrast the life of |  |
| Greece and Rome even at the highest stage of development with the standard |  |
|  | ate made |
| Disciples followed through every persecation. The Jews had some kind of |  |
|  | ity in this respect but its growth and |
| cution. The Jews had some kind of charity inculcated by the Mosaic law, but that same law that enjoined the |  |
|  | advance along every line of civic progress. To appreciate the mighty strides |
| but that same law that enjoined the kindly reception of strangers was based on the ruthless principle of retaliation- |  |
|  |  |
| an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. As for the charity of pagan Greece and | of view to compare with that of |
|  |  |
| Rome, notwithstanding the intellectual supremacy of the one and the great jurisprudence of the other, its fruits were | today. Ten eearslees hane ten indago may berecalled |
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| supremacy of the one and the great jurisprudence of the other, its fruits were enough to condemn it. The Greeke looked upon every stranger as an enemy and called other nations barbarians. |  |
|  | out on their en |
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| and called other nations barbarians. The Romans butchered buman beings |  |
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| to make a holiday, senators and fair Ladies gloating over the sight. Was it any wonder that Jesus called it a new |  |
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| any wonder that Jesus called it a new Commandment when He told His | ments of to day is extraordin |
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| selves? The reverend speaker then weat on to give examples of that charity from the lives of true Christians in all ages. The Church had never ceased to be faithful to that divine mission of charity. <br> St. Laurence, when the Roman Prefect | is due to the superintendent, Mr McDunald, whom we are happy to gratulate on his success. |
| ordered him to give up the jewels and ther wealth of the Church committed to his care, brought forth the widows, orphans, poor and helpless, and setting |  |
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| ry century the house of relief, the re- |  |
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| fuge for the poor, the sick, the crippled, ose side by side with the temple in which God was worshipped. |  |
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| Tromey visited overy great division of | may be seasonable. |
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|  | duties require inceesant vigiliace andas a rule, they fulil their part of the |
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|  | bargain. Sometimee, however, it wouldbe well if it were torne in mind that |
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| Barker, wife of the ex-Governor of Victoria, of the charities of the Benedictine | Iadies atae a longer lime to get on or orf |
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| Fathers in that colony. "Any order or creed or any country may," writes Lady | mhere no eerious injury results, a sudden $\begin{aligned} & \text { chack may cuase pain, loss or incor- }\end{aligned}$ |
| Barker, "be proud of such excollent, | venience. Under no circumatanceaought the car be set in motion when |
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| deved men and of the reall of their |  |
| harity was still more pronounced; owing to the deadliness of the climate, it had been called the ". white grave," Father Twomey closed |  |
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| mpréstive sketch of the devotion of |  |
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| French Catholic missonary nartyrs sent y France to Candada in the 17th cenury; of the heroic deathe of Fathers. |  |
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| Brebœuf, Lalemant and Daniel, of the devotion of Mlle. Jean Mance, of Mar- |  |
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| guerite' Bourgecis; of Mere Marie de LIncarnation, and Madame Youville |  |
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| and others who had loved their neighbors with a love that shines like a halo around their memories. Father Twomey | they are doing ijuustice to others-to the conductors and drivers on whom they |
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| rave a vivid picture of the dread leprosy -to come in contaot with the viotims of |  |
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| was the most sublime proof of ian charity. For that proof they not leave their own land. Cultured se brave "es Father Damien", had eered to go lo'Tracadie; well know-- rightful nature of the tagk bohemeln fact, when oono yeari i Wingston appealed to the <br> falle heaviest. <br> Iawyer-" You say the prisoner stole your'watoh What dietinguithing feature wa thereabout tho wath wh Wit ness- Ithad my weethearig inithe case. |  |
|  | Lawyer-" You say the prieoner stole jour watche What distinguithing feature wae there about the "Wath op Wit <br>  inithe case. |
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