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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1902

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and governul Catholic papers in this country. I heartful bless those who encourage this excellent work.

"†PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

## NOTES OF

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Decidedly the age is one of progress, and there is "nothing too hot or heavy" for the speculators of our day. We all know how persistent the insurance agent is, and how enterprising insurance companies have become; possibly the number ever increasing of these institutions, and the competition demanded may account for the extremes to which the business is carried. There is scarcely anything imaginable that may not be made the object of an urance policy. But it seems to have been reserved for Germany to cap the climax. When Prince Henry of Prussia was about to visit the United States, a policy of \$900,000 was taken out upon the life of the Prince. This was no ordinary accident policy, for it was payable only in the event of the Prince's death at the hands of an assassin. It is decidedly a novel kind of insurance. From the insurance business standjudge of the value of such a policy; but according to an American exchange, an insurance expert has given his opinion concerning it, which amounts to the following:-

"Assassination insurance is abso lutely new to American underwriting, and I doubt whether even the experts at Lloyds, London, have heard very much of the proposition before. It is another indication of the expansion of the insurance idea to hazards never thought of in the old days, when a fire or life policy comprised about the only form of insurance that the public knew much of anything about. Although novel, the actual risk involved in an assassination policy is very little when one thinks of how few people are Russia and some other countries, the rates might be high for such insurance, although each application has to be judged on its merits, apart from considerations of caution obvious to every one. In other words, a man generally beloved, and who is known to have few enemies, would be insured for a third or half the premium asked for protecting the life of an applicant that was mixed up in entanglements, political or other-

Whether known, or unknown in the morality of such a risk. In our of some person in the assassination is taken, and that alone is sufficient that our own is one of the best and most perfect in the world to-day.

NOAH'S ARK .- "Some of the Indians of Alaska say that they have discovered on the lower Yukon a huge petrified ship, and those of them who are familiar with the Bible are convinced that it is North And the state of their are convinced that it is North And the state of their are convinced that it is North And the state of their are convinced that it is North And the state of their are convinced that it is North And the state of their areas of the state of the s convinced that it is Noah's Ark! faith.

"ASSASSINATION POLICY." - This paragraph has gone the rounds of the American press. This ship may "lie on a high hill," but it seems to us more likely that the Indians, or else the inventor of the story, lie on a high scale. Suppose a petrified ship were found on the Yukon, what connection could it have with the Ark that rested on Arrarat, and that certainly went to pieces there? Some time ago we read of a petrified whale that was found by some Indians in South America; "those of them who were familiar with the Bible" might have declared it to be their conviction that it was the whale which once swallowed Jonas. There is no limit to the queer and wonderful things that may be conceived by both Indians and whitemen who are familiar with the Bible. It is just like the interpretations sacred volume; a clever fellow could twist almost any text into whatever meaning he desired, and justify from the pages of Holy Writ almost any point we are not very competent to crime. "A little learning," in Biblical lore, "is a dangerous thing."

> THE ENGLISH BIBLE.-The National Educational Association that recently met at Minneapolis adopted the following resolution:-

"It is apparent that familiarity with the English Bible as a masterpiece of literature is rapidly decreasing among the pupils in our schools. This is the direct result of a conception which regards the Bible as a theological book merely, and thereby leads to its exclusion from schools of some States as a subject of reading and study. We hope and ask for such a change of public sentiment in this regard as will permit rdered in the course of a year. In and encourage the English Bible, now honored by name, in many school laws and state constitutions to be read and studied as a literary work of the highest and purest type, side by side with the poetry and prose which it has inspired and in large part formed.'

Here we have a clear evidence of the unsoudness of that system of religion which is entirely based upon the written Word of God, unaided and uninterpreted by competent auwise. In that respect, at least, thority. The Bible, be it in Eng-something approaching what is lish, French, German, Latin, Greek, While this insurance is unknown in Bible just as a work of literature, this country, it is only because conditions here are different from those become accustomed to disregard its lines without taking stock in its essential merit-its inspiration. Moreobtaining abroad that we are devel over, as a mere piece of literature loring the business along familiar the English version of the Bible the English version of the Bible would soon cease to have a hold up-Whether known, or unknown in on the minds of students. For generalized, we have our doubts as to ations the world has been accustomthe morality of such a risk. In our ed to hear Protestantism preach the country, and under our system of Bible as the sole foundation, the onlaw, the writing out of such a policy ly source of Christianity or of Chriswould at once create a suspicion as tian teaching; the literary merits of to the intentions of the one apply- that Holy Book were entirely disreng for the same. Decidedly it gives garded, and it held its sway as a rise to a deep interest, on the part book of principles, of religious ensome person in the assassination doctrinization, and not as one of the one upon whose life the risk beauties and flowers of rhetoric. Now that Protestantism appeals to to render it an illegal transaction. The more we learn concerning the legal systems of other lands the more tonfirmed are we in the assurance that our own is created to the literary work of its English version in order to awaken a fresh interest in the Bible, it is evident that the tour own is created to the systems of the assurance that our own is created to the systems of the dying out. At least, to our mind, this sounds like a frantic effort to save the fundamental principle of Protestantism from the abyss into which its own ministerial hands are dragging it. The decline of Protest-

den to be read by our Church, would be listened to with the slightest degree of patience. The encyclicals of Leo XIII.; the works of such eminent churchmen as Cardinal Gibbons and the universal preaching from the Catholic pulpits of the world, have sufficed to crush forever that great calumny, that monstrous and posterous lie. Henceforth Protestantism can no longer claim a monopoly of the Bible; consequently, it begins to reject the Bible as a basis of religion and turns to it as a work of literature. The religion is going out of Protestantism, and it is gradually assuming the mantle of literary refinement and pagan culture - such as marked the golden era of Roman civilization. The Forum and the Pantheon are to replace the temple of faith: the classic beauties of the Scriptures are to overshadow the religious truths contained therein. In a word, we have in the above-quoted resolution, the evidence of the secularization of the Bible, or rather the return of Protestantism to its real principle and the casting off, for the future, of the mask of religious persuasion that so well served its puroses in the days of its first impulsive rebellion against constituted au-

CATHOLIC BOYS' BRIGADE .- In lmost all our Catholic colleges and our larger schools, we have what are known as Cadets-members of a boys' brigade. As we now approach the close of the summer vacation, and students, professors, and parents will soon be devoting their attention to the important period of school openings, we may be timely in giving our readers an idea of what is thought of and what is being done by these Cadet Corps, or Boys' Brigades elsewhere. We have before us a very interesting paper, read at the annual conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, 1902, in Lonclusively shows that where clubs and hating sectaries. On all sides authority with which and the expe-

says:-"For the past sixteen years I have taken part in work amongst Catholic boys. I have been the Prefect of a boys' confraternity, I have been the manager of a boys' club, and have been an officer of the Catholic Boys' Brigade. Moreover, since the formation of the South London Battalion, two years ago, I have been a mamber of its committee. which meets regularly once a month, and as such I have been brought in close of the Brigade that exist in London with the Brigade are enthusiastic as to the good which the Brigade has accomplished, and as to its possibilities for the future."

We will not attempt to follow this gentleman in his account of how the brigades are organized, nor through all the details of rules and weekly practices. Of a necessity these vary with the different conditions and circumstances in each institution. But the scheme itself is intended for the purpose of attracting and retaining Catholic boys when they leave school. Recently, on the occasion of a general drill of 10,000 boys, at Effingham, the London "Times" selected one brigade, composed of 600 Catholic hovs as the subject of scecial note and praise in the report. In speaking of the numberless benefits derived by the members of the Brigade, Mr. Gilbert says:-

"The physical improvement in the boys after taking part in the drill and gymnastics, and the excursions and the camp, are most noteworthy. By improving Catholic boys physically the Brigade obviously gives them a better opportunity of bat-tling for themselves in life in this The mental and moral bene-It is said to lie on a high-hill thou-ands of feet above the sea-level." The day has gone when the Cath-olic Church was looked upon as the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE enemy of the Scriptures; no preacher, at present, who would attempt to prove that the Bible was forbid, year there were 300 boys who took still possess qualities that they may, part in the annual summer camp at be said to enjoy to the exclusion of effingham, 250 of whom stayed dur-Effingham, 250 of whom stayed during the whole week. Yet, during that time, not a single complaint was made against the boys by anybody residing in the district. Furthermore, the Brigade, through its uniform, has the effect of smartening the boys as far as their personal appearance is concerned, and of bringing home to them the value of personal tidiness and cleanliness. The difference in these respects between the recruit and the Brigade boy of some months' standing is very mark-

We could easily go on furnishing a continued list of the benefits to be derived from the drill system; but, for our present purpose, the foregoing will suffice. We all know with what pride we have marked the progress and success of such organizations as the St. Ann's, the Mount St. Louis, or the St. Mary's (Jesuit College) Cadets. We know how magnetic is the influence of military display upon the young mind, and we see with delight the happy results of these different bodies of trained and drilled and disciplined boys. It is, therefore, encouraging to learn that the experience elsewhere has been in accord and harmony our own. And, high above all other considerations, is that of the protecting, keeping and safe-guarding of

the youth of our country. It needs not the eyes of a sage to perceive that the great aim of the anti-Catholic world is to get possession of the youth of a country Fletcher of Saltoun is credited with having said: "Give me the making of a nation's ballads, and I care not who makes the laws;" we could well alter that wise saying, by substitut-ing, "give us the education of the youth of the country and we care not who legislates for it." In France to-dir, the closing of the schools, the secularization of education, the banishing of God from the homes of don, by Mr. J. W. Gilbert, B.A. The instruction, the wiping out of reliauthor of this paper discusses at gious influence upon the minds and length and in a very detailed man- in the hearts of the young, is the ner all the merits of the drill organ- real aim of the Infidel Governmentizations for young boys. He con- a tool of the unbelieving and Godthe confraternities have failed, the brig- most persistent efforts are made to ade has succeeded. We admit that get hold of the boys, of the rising Mr. Gilbert is quite an enthusiast on generation. It, therefore, becomes a the subject, but none can deny the paramount duty of all Catholic educationalists to devise the best means from which he speaks. He of retaining the Catholic youth, of banding them together, of keeping them under the influence of the Church. As far as we can see there is actually no more effective way of attaining this desired result than by encouraging such organizations as for the past two years and a half I the Boys' Brigades. The subject is one that will permit of endless development, and we hope to have occasion to return to it again in the near future.

INFLUENCE OF THE PRIEST .contact with the different companies It is proverbial that the influence of the priest is all powerful over the mut. something approaching what is lish, French, German, Latin, Greek, and in the country, and have consequently been able to ascertain the views of the priests and officers in ating the cost of carrying such risks.

Ish, French, German, Latin, Greek, and in the country, and have consequently been able to ascertain the views of the priests and officers in charge. Every priest and every officially approaching what is lish, French, German, Latin, Greek, and in the country, and have consequently been able to ascertain the views of the priests, a word, or even a sign from him may suffice to quell the storms of passion and to restore Recently one of the readers of the poultry rearing—for the development of skill and intelligence in the manuobtained. On the steamship Celtic of the Catholic position. which reached New York last week there might have been a most serious riot, had it not been for the presence and action of Rev. Father M. Meagher, of Ridgewood, Pa.

> Among the third-class passengers were a party of Salvation Army people, who held services frequently, a Welsh choir, and a large number o Irish Catholics. When in mid-ocean the Catholics arranged to hold services at 3 o'clock in the afternoon The Salvation Army people and Welsh held services in the morning Rev. Father Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, officiated during the afternoon vice, and just as it was over the Welsh choir appeared and tried take possession of the deck to hold another service. The Irish outnumbered the Welshmen, trouble was imminent, when Father Meagher's tention was directed to the disturb-He went down to the steerage deck and raised one of his hands Immediately the Irish bared their heads and stopped the quarrel.

IRISH ATHLETES VICTORIOUS. - The Irish and the Scotch have in common both have the Cel-

that the Irish generally outstrip the Scotch in athletic games. Not that the Irish are more hardy, or more powerful; rather does the superiority lie in that special activity, or liveliness peculiar to the Sons of Erin. On the 19th July last the representatives of both these countries met for the eighth annual international contest on track and field, at Bales bridge, Dublin. The programme consisted of eleven events; and each country was allowed to start two men, but only the winner counted, and his score was one point. In the half-mife run J. E. Finnegan, Irish champion, won easily in the cracking time of 2 minutes, and J. J. Daly placed the mile to the credit of the "Green Sod" in the good time of 4 minutes 27 4-5 seconds. As the track is a grass one, both these races were exceptionally meritorious. The brothers Leahy monopolized the high jump for Ireland, tying for first place with 5 feet 11 inches, and the veteran hammer thrower, F. F. Kiely, Ireland, had almost a walk-over in his pet event and turned out as terward for the hurdles which he won in 17 seconds. Daly also accounted for the four miles in rattling time of 20 minutes 42 1-5 seconds. Ireland finally won by a score of 9 points to 2 for Scotland.

MORGAN'S WIT .- Despite the serious cares that must necessarily occupy the mind of J. Pierpont Morgan, he appears to have a ready wit. Two weeks ago he paid a visit to the House of Commons, in London, to meet Premier Balfour and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Wyndham. During the course of conversation Mr. Wyndham jokingly asked Mr. Morgan if he could not form "a trust" to take over the Irish question. Half seriously Mr. Morgan replied that "a trust would do it right enough—that is, trust in the people." While we may fairly set down this reply as being witty, we cannot overlook the fact that it contains a great amount of political wisdom, of statesmanlike sagacity.

In fact, we can go further and say that it outlines, in a few words, the entire Irish policy that the Government must adopt if it wishes for suc cess, or for a satisfactory settlement of the Irish question. It is the lack of trust in the people of the country that engenders in their breasts the fatal distrust of the government. If the people cannot be trusted to conduct their own domes tic legislacive affairs how can they be governed otherwise than as if they were slaves? All over the earth Irishmen have proven themselves preeminently worthy of the trust placed in them, and why should it be wise in their own land? Mr. Morgan has struck the key-note; it remains for Mr. Wyndham to run up the ga-

cer whom I have met in connection tranquility when it is least to be ex- New York "Sun" took except on to pected that such a result could be that organ's apparent bias in favor ing the reader asked whether the newspaper was Catholic, anti-Protestant, or what its belief was-as reflected in its editorials. The "Sun" did not hesitate to make a clever and direct reply, from which we

quote the following paragraph:-"The criticisms of the 'Sun' are not of any doctrine, Protestant or Catholic, but only of attempts of churches or individual theologians to escape from creedy officially confessed by them, or to turn their into ambiguous declarations, artfully fashioned with a wew to making ple, and these are the men who them agreeable to both religious would be reaping the "harvest of the faith or religious infidefity. Of course, such criticism cannot, in any justice, be directed against the Roman Catholic Church; for that them will yet, no doubt, be called Church stands by its creed uncompromisingly and invariably makes a square fight with the mod- while, in the responsible office they ern science which rejects all supernaturalism as undemonstrable. You timable value to their countrymen. always know exactly where to find Whatever happens, our County Counit, whether friend or enemy.

question, or rather the situation in has so little occasion to criticise the Catholic position has never changed; it

is to-day what it was yesterday, and what it has been from the very comment. It is otherwise with an up-to-date journal that attempts to follow through all its contradictions, innovations, mutations and vagaries, the will-'o-the-wisp of Protestantism. What it finds fault with at one moment, it may have to commend the next; what seems rational under some circumstances may appear folly, under others; there is no stability, no union, no reliability. In the case of the Catholic Church, even the most sincere and bitter opponent, cannot but admit that its attitude

## LOCAL NOTES.

is immutable.

MR. P. J. GORDON, the wellknown artist photographer of St. Catherine street, has just completed a picture in ink of the late Father Scanlan, C.SS.R., of St. Ann's Church. Its execution gives evidence of true artistic instinct, and it is exceedingly lifelike. The portrait is on exhibition in his studio

THE ANNUAL outing of the children of St. Patrick's orphanage and the old inmates of St. Bridget's Home took place on Wednesday, under the direction of Mr. B. Tansey. After been driven through the western suburbs of the city and around the mountain, the party were taken to the Shamrock grounds. After luncheon in the club-house the "freedom" of the grounds was accorded to them, all, both young and old, enjoyed themselves, the weather being very fine. Supper having been served by the genial Mr. and Mrs. B. Dunphy, the party returned to the city delighted with the trip.

THE FIRST RETREAT of the pastors of the various parishes of the archdiocese of Montreal opened on Monday at the Grand Seminary, and lasted all this week. The Rev. Father Lecoq, one of the foremost preachers of the archdiocese, conducted the retreat. The second retreat begins on Monday next.

## Local Government In Ireland.

The Leinster "Leader" says:-

Ireland is proud of its local bodies. Their record is an unanswerable argument for Home Rule—a hard rock of fact against which Unionism will dash in vain. The Agricultural and Technical Committees, whose work in particular sheds lustre on the new administration, are giving effective play to the practical capacity of our people. In a few years their labors will yield tangible advantages for all classes. Schemes of skill and intelligence in the manual worker-are but a few of the enterprises that are now successfully in swing throughout the country. These undertakings require for their motive power popular interest and effort. and if this is forthcoming the results in hard cash to the farmer, the laborer, and the artisan will be considerable.

Could anything be more admirable, on the administrative and economic side, than the records and achievements of the County Chairmen Queen's County, Kildare, Meath and Carlow? These are the real exponents of the capacity of the Irish peo-Statute book" in the British House of Commons to-day if a heelthion spirit animated Ireland. bome are so eminently qualified; but, meanfill they can continue work of inescils and our "nation-building" Agri-It would be difficult to place the cultural and Technical Con should be kept steadil; on the paths

#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(By a Regular Contributor.) \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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MOCK CHRISTIANITY. - It is painful to note how many eminent by two further considerations. writers and professors, of different Protestant persuasions, exhaust their talents and erudition in attempts to improve upon the pure doctrines of They do not seem to notice that they are actually carrying on an anti-Christian propaganda, far more dangerous than the open attacks of professed infidelity. The one great aim of these writers appears to be the effacing of the idea of Christ's Divinity. They depend entirely on the Bible, and they use of it to prove, after their fashion, the mere humanity of the Founof Christianity. Of recent works of this class not a few have eminat ed from Germany. Pro.essor Har-nack has published a very deep and work entitled the "Essence of Christianity," and if his conclusions are to be taken, in logical manner, they simply lead us to understand that Christ was not God. He might be more than a pro-He might be a Messiah, He might be most intimately associated with God in the work of redemption, but He is not presented as being Divine, in the sense that He is as well as man.

In the "Christliche Welt," of Leipsic, Professor Kaftan, a colleague of Harnack's in the University of Berlin, reviews the work in a few pages, and the review is even a more bare-faced attack upon the Divinity of Christ than is the long-winded and frequently ponderous and confused original work.

In a few words the contention may be thus summarized: Whence did Jesus derive the doctrine and proclamation that the Gospel is the declaration of the Kingdam of God, the eternal Kingdom of the future, inaugurated in the present, without ceasing to be one of the future? He gave out this proclamation, because 'He was conscious of the fact that He was the Messiah.' 'But,' he says, "we must go behind this preliminary answer and determine whence that consciousness came. How Christ come to the conclusion that He was the Messiah?"

Without going any further; is not this the mere placing of Christ's Divinity in doubt? If Christ be God, co-eternal with the Father, there is impertience in such a question. He had not to "come to the conclusion that He was the Messiah," for He knew that He was such, even from all eternity. To be obliged to argue out the nature of His own mission with Himself, and to come to final conclusions regarding His own personality, presupposes a merely human spirit in His human body, and precludes the idea of Divinity. Dangerous and unchristian as this line of reasoning concerning Christ may be, it leads up to something far worse. The writer says:-

"Only one conclusion is possible, namely, that the Messianic claims of of Nazareth were the outgrowth of a deep inner consciousness and that in his most unique personality he was not a child of his

That Christ was not a child of His times goes without saying; but what follows is evidence that this is said of Him, as it might be said of any of Him, as it might be said of who renowned and original genius who happened to be in advance of his and atheism.

"This conviction is strengthened first and more important one is this, that Jesus was able to connect in a deep inner harmony his own Messianic call with the certainty that this would also compel his death. Just how soon in his career Christ became convinced that he must die in order to establish his kingdom is uncertain. This is a matter over which Gospel records throw a the But the fact remains, that he knew the way to life for him led through death. and by this conviction he placed himself in the boldest opposition to the popular Messianic views the times. Such a conviction could have come only from within Secondly, it must be remembered that in this break between himself and the Judaism of his day is to be found the real beginning of Christian world-religion."

The writer has already told us that

Christ wished to make the events of His life fit in with the prophetic an nouncements made from time to time throughout the previous This would simply mean that Christ was an exceptionally clever imposter or, in other words, a most resourceful agitator and one who built His future work upon human calcuations. According to the foregoing passage we see that Christ anticipated being put to death; and that He was firmly convinced that by playing the part of a Messiah, would have to undergo that ultimate penalty for His success in carrying out the prophecies. "Just how soon in His career Christ became convinced that He must die in order to es tablish His Kingdom is uncertain.' We need not go beyond this assertion. No man believing Christ to be knowing Him to be Divine, could possibly make such a state-Christ is Divine, is ment. Son of God, is true God and true Man, then it follows that from the very beginning He knew that He must die in order to redeem man kind. There could be no question of a conviceion on His part; for a convic onviction on His part; for a conviction presupposes a possible doubt either past or present; and He must have had a perfect knowledge, which is far different from a conviction. Otherwise we might go into details as we would in the life of a potentate, or philosopher, and spe-culate as to whether Christ was twelve, or twenty, or thirty years old before it dawned on Him His undertaking would end in death. We might question whether He ever became convinced of the magnitude and dangers of His enterprise until He found Himself fully launched into the maelstrom of His public life of three years. But no such speculation and no such questioning could flash upon the Christian th? Catholic-mind. Knowing, as we do, that Christ is God, All-wise, Allpowerful, All-sustaining, Omni-pre-

place. Hence we conclude that such work is based upon the very denial of Christ's Divinity, and while the writer may be called a Christian,

sent, and Omniscient, we also know

prencipio......apud Deum''-He knew

all that was to and that did take

that from the very beginning

The Feast of

(By a Regular Contributor.)

THE ASSUMPTION .- After the death of Our Saviour the Blessed Virgin remained in Jerusarem, in company of the Apostles, and esrecially of St. John, the beloved disciple, to whom she was entrusted by her Divine Son. Even during her Fifetime on earth she was an object of veneration, and countless numbers of angelic music. of the faithful came from all coun tries to Jerusalem to visit her and receive lessons of wisdom from her

scension of Our Lord. At last, the hour came when she was to be re-united to Him. Her death was the result of the intense fires of love for God that burned within her breast. scene of her death was the room in which Our Lord had instituted the Sagrament of the Last Supper. A short time previous the Spirit of the Lord led all the Apostles, except Thomas, to the city of Jerusalem. When she was about breathing her last, Our Lord came, accompanied by angels, and handed her-soul to the keeping of St. Michael, the great archangel. Then the Apostles, with a throng of the believers, carried her precious remains to a newly-made tomb in Gethsem For three days the Apostles re mained on the spot praying and singing psalms, and mingling with their voices were heard sweet strains

On the third day St. Thomas arrived, and wishing to look once more lessons of wisdom from her on the sacred body of the Blessed So say the German authors Mother, the lid of the tomb was liftof "The Means of Grace."

ed, but there was nobody there. Then all understood that as the sacred that we their papers upon its tell us that Mary lived upon earth body which had enclosed the body ignal and good: "A droll story, some twelve or fifteen jears after the life of the color of the color was little much as it invited editors, in or do, but there was nobody there. Then all understood that as the sacred thange list, to furnish something body which had enclosed the body ignal and good: "A droll story, wonderful accident, a tale of the color was little much as it invited editors, in or do, but there was nobody there. Then all understood that as the sacred thange list, to furnish something body which had enclosed the body ignal and good: "A droll story, and the color of t

eived immaculate, could not be left to undergo corruption, it must ave been carried to heaven. Thus to Mary would be applied the words of David "Thou wilt not give Thy holy one to see corruption.'

memoration of this glorifica tion of Mary the Church now celebrates every year, on the 15th Aug., the festival of her reception into heaven and her coronation. known as the festival of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and s one of the most ancient established to honor our Blessed Mother, as on this day, in some lands, especialin Ireland, it is customary to bless fresh flowers and sweet and other autumn fruits, it is often called Lady Day in Harvest. In Canda, as the day is not a feast of obligation, the solemnity is transerred to the following Sunday: thus to-morrow, the 17th August, will be he day upon which yesterdey's festival will be solemnized. To-daythe eve of that grand feast, is a day of abstinence and fast.

In the Old Country the devotion o the people to Mary, the Mother of God, has been proverbial; and the east of the Assumption, or Lady Day,—mid-summer—has ever been Day,-mid-summer-has one of unusual rejoicing. In chronicle and song is that day commemorat As far back as pagan times long prior to the advent of Patrick, there was a mid-summer estival in honor of Bael, when fires were lighted ny the Druids on the hill-tops, and the people were summoned to especial rejoicings. well known that St. Patrick disturbed as few as possible of these olden customs, but rather adapted them to the requirements of Christianity, facilitating his conversion of the Irish nation. Of these ancient customs that of lighting the Baelfires or Bell-fires as they were later called, was made use of celebrate the Assumption of Our Blessed Lady. Hence the meaning of the introduc tion to one of the most beautiful ballads of ancient Ireland, rendered

mid-summer's eve when the Bell-fires were lighted,

And the bag-piper's tunes called the maidens delighted, joined a gay groop by the Araglen water,

danced till the dawn with And O'Donovan's daughter.

In the midst of the harvesting a truce to labor was called, and the orkers left the field, bearing with them the choicest samples of earth's fruits, to decorate the altar of Our Lady. It was this chivalrous devotion to the Mother of God that proved the talisman which guarded the Faith of Our fathers through the gloom of long centuries, and it is this same devotion, if kept alive and ntense, that will guarantee to their descendants in this new land the perpetuation in their hearts of that same golden gift of Faith.

## What Is Yellow Journalism?

(By an Occasional Contributor.)

In the "Star," one evening last eek, appeared a very timely yet amusing editorial, in which that organ makes an exhibition of the The subject selected for comment was the conflicting and dime novel style of reports that appeared in the New York "World" concern ing the suicide of the notorious Tracey, the outlaw. We are not exactly certain at what degree of shading the line, beyond which journalism be-

comes yellow, is to be drawn.

What we understand by the yellow journal is an organ that seeks to gain circulation and popularity means of the most extravagant sensationalism. Possibly there may be some other technical standard we do not know of; but we think species of journal as exactly as cir-

cumstances demand. In the "Criterion" for July, a well known New York journafist, Samuel E. Moffett, undertakes to de-fend yellow journalism: His principal argument in favor of this dies of daily literature is that yellow dates back half a century or more He claims that in 1835 the New York "Herald" was "yellow," in as much as it invited editors, in order to have their papers upon its ex-

nountains or rivers. a growth, a horrible murder, a curious marriage, or such like tit-bits."

This seems to us more like a desire on the "Herald's" part to have other organs grow "yellow," than special degree of yellowishnes in its own make up. However, the fact of the "Herald" being so tinged with sensationalism in 1835, by no means justifies the extravagance into which the daily press of the cities at present permits itself dip. The sin of disobedience is old as the human race, parents having been guilty thereof; but that is no excuse for the preval ence of the same sin in the world today. Time does not consecrate that which is wrong, nor does it alter the nature of that which is morally dan-

As long as Mr. Moffett argues in favor of flash headlines and extensive illustration we have nothing to say against his contention. think that the form of the paper, or the character of the type, or the artistic value of the cuts has anything to do with ranking an organ ongst the yellow journals. He dwells' very insistingly upon this phase of subject, possibly in order cover up the weakness of his argument when he comes down to the real index of color in these sensational journals. The essence of lowness" in journalism, Mr. Moffett says, "is the vulgarity of the rich packer whose family displays its diamonds at the breakfast table. Tdis vulgarity, however, is not because taste and refinement are lacking in those who make these newspapers: it is deliberate, done to suit a heterogeneous constituency.

This is exactly the point. The vulgarity is not introduced because the managers and editors are vulgar, but because they want to please the depraved taste of the vulgar in their constituency. Herein lies the sin. the wrong, the injustice to society, the crime against the rising genera tion. Instead of educating the readin English by Edward Walsh. It began thus:— ers up to higher standards, the yellow journalist deliberately lowers and vitiates his own standard in or der to pander to the craving of the asses for that which is false and injurious. And even were vulgarity the only blemish we might over, and ascribe it to the folly of an unreflecting age; but there is the immorality of the yellow journal; and we suppose that Mr. Moffett will here make use of the same argument. It is not that the newspaper men are immoral, nor that they devoid of abhorrence for immorality, but because they are obliged to sa tisfy the morbid and the immoral tendencies and sentiments of a hete rogeneous constituency. When we use the word immoral we do not necessarily mean the immodest, or unchaste; we refer to that which is demoralizing and antagonistic to the principles and inculcation of all Christian virtues. And no serious Christian parent will deny the poisonous effects upon the younger gener ation of the wild, the unbridled sensationalism of yellow journalism. We do not object to a newspaper making as elaborate a display as its means will permit, and thereby augmenting its circulation to any possible de gree; but let that display not sow the seeds of vulgarity, nor inculcate the principles of immorality. It is this danger that looms up along the journalistic horizon of the immediate future. It is the multiplication of crimes in consequence of this glorification of criminals, the ruin of souls through this tinsel of notoriety bestowed upon the sinning, the corruption of society by means of this perpetuation of all unsavory odors an ongst the impressionable youth of the country, that we condemn, that we claim to be the special mission-"the deliberate work"-of the

> An enlightened mind is a sanctuary where no tyrant may enter.

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Society Directory.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery, M.P., President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin, Rec.-Secretary, 1528F Ontario street, L. Brophy. Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donnell, Marshal.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street: M. J. Ryan, treasurer. 18 St. Aurustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottaws streets, at 3.80 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Division No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meeting are held on 1st Sunday of every month, at 4 p.m.; and 3rd Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Annie Donovan, president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Miss Nora Kavanaugh, recording-secre-tary, 155 Inspector street; Miss Emma Doyle, financial-secretary; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer, Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Estab-lished March 6th, 1856, incorpor-ated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wed-nesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green, Corresponin Secretary, John Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at first Sunday of each month, at 2.80 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, Casey; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connel; Secretary, W. Whitty.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F. meets on the second and fourth Friday of every month in their hall, corner Seigneurs and Notre Dame streets. A. T. O'Connell, C. R., T. W. Kane, secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-CIETY.—Meets on the second Sun-day of every month in St. Pat-rick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St.. rick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets is same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 pm. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; W. P. Doyle, 1st Vice-President; P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. Antoine street, St, Henri.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH
26.—(Organized, 13th November,
1873.—Branch 26 meets at St.
Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander
St., on every Monday of each
mon?h. The regular meetings for
the transaction of business are
held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays
of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual
Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chaneellor, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; President, Fred. J. Sears; RecordingSecretary, J. J. Coetigan; Financial-Secretary, Robt. Warren;
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AST month,

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sion to hear passed by a awakened my suggested painful the as convictions to my versation turned upor finally led to the con importance of Catho gentleman present, a one who would feel in insinuate that I practical Catholic, sa liked the Catholic pa His reason for this ment towards our ov that he had purposely time back, made it a out all the errors, ty otherwise to be foun papers, and that he merous mistakes came under his eye.

What a dlightful sa

Catholic. Without th

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tion in his voice, t

frankly admitted that time hunting for slip in the columns of the pers that he read, an pleasure in making k who might wish to h story of his discove your intimate and tru one in whom you hav tire confidence, amusi your expense in such estimate would you friendship? Suppose s friend were to spend h sociation with you in tect your every shorte and noting dow ities you may have, a ing another set of acq the recital of all yo ishes or faults; wha think of his profess ship? Yet that is exa gentleman was doing the organs that defe faith which he claims this were a solitary instance I might recor osity, a freak; but I say that, in the cours vations. I have found treating our own inst rule than an exc pleasure a person can doing the work of th more than I can eve Suppose, even, that it

With the Scie

MECHANICAL POW

the total horse power gines in the United Sta 200,000; in 1900 it was an increase of 10,000 total motive power, e draulic motors, increas enty years from 1,900 000,000 horses power. of population in this 493 per cent. In 1 power per inhabitant 0.7 horse power in 190 the horse power of lo lone has increased 12 while the population in 52 per cent. e country in this int creased prodigiously, t being 900. In 1830 th inhabitant was about 1900 \$1,200. It mu however, that the weal itant, which increased from 1850 to 1870, inc per cent. from 1880 to 1853 the urban wealth bly to exceed the rural day the former constitu cent. In 1860 wages o per cent. of the total v they make 7½ per cent. average wages of works creased from \$300 per

WEIGHT OF THE Marchand has invest brains of 1,173 persons after death. The weigh is influenced by the dis ria, for example, in weight. The brains of i weigh, on the average,

to \$675 in 1900.

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ets on the second Sunerry month, in St. Ann's
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CK'S SOCIETY -Estab rch 6th. 1856. revised 1864. Meets in k's Hall, 92 St. Alexant, first Monday of the mmittee meets last Wed-Officers: Rev. Director. allaghan, P.P. President, Justice C. J. Doherty; F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Curran, B.C.L.; Treasnk J. Green, Correspon ry, John Kahala; retary, T. P. Tansey.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-zed 1885.—Meets in its Ottawa street, on the ay of each month, at Spiritual Adviser, Rev. be, C.SS.R.; President, Treasurer, Thomas Secretary, W. Whitty.

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y 2 St. Alexander St.,
w after Vespers. ComManagement meets in
he first Tuesday of every
3 p m. Rev. Father Mov. President; W. P.
t Vice-President; Juo,
x Secretary, 716 St. An-Secretary, 716 St. Ant, St, Henri.

of CANADA, BRANCH nized, 13th November. nch 26 meets at St. nch 26 meets a Hall, 92 St. Ale Monday of each gular meetings for e regular meetings for action of business are e 2nd and 4th Mondays nth, at 8 p.m. Spiritual ev. M. Callaghan; Changley of the control of the ary, Robt. Warren; J. H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-s, Drs. H. J. Harrison, and G. H. Merrill.

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<del>Material de la comprese de la compr</del> OUR CURBSTONE ON DISSATISFIED NATURES OBSERVER.

AST month, while travelling our press is marked with more in a steamboat, I had occasion to hear certain remarks passed by a tourist which awakened my attention and suggested painful thoughts, as well as convictions to my mind. The conversation turned upon the press, and finally led to the consideration of the tleman, for the good reason that he importance of Catholic papers. One gentleman present, a Catholic, and one who would feel insulted if I were to insinuate that he was not a week. I concluded that he would alpractical Catholic, said that he dissoread this short article liked the Catholic papers as a rule. His reason for this strange sentiment towards our own press, was that he had purposely, and for some time back, made it a point to seek out all the errors, typographical and otherwise to be found in Catholic papers, and that he discovered that merous mistakes and misprints As a matter of fact, I have, since came under his eye.

What a dlightful sample of a true Catholic. Without the shadow of a blush,, without the faintest hesitation in his voice, this gentleman frankly admitted that he spent his time hunting for slips and mistakes in the columns of the Catholic papers that he read, and then took story of his discoveries. Imagine. e in whom you have the most entire confidence, amusing himself at your expense in such a fashion; what estimate would you form of his friendship? Suppose such a so-called friend were to spend his hours of association with you in trying to detect your every shortcoming, picking ities you may have, and then amusthe recital of all your little blemishes or faults; what would you think of his professions of friendship? Yet that is exactly what this gentleman was doing in regard to the organs that defend the very instance I might record it as a curitreating our own institutions rather more than I can ever understand. an opportunity of verifying his own Suppose, even, that it were true that inaccuracy.

With the

Scientists.

MECHANICAL POWER. -In 1830

the total horse power of steam engines in the United States was about

200,000; in 1900 it was 20,000,000,

an increase of 10,000 per cent. The total motive power, exclusive of hy-

draulic motors, increased in the seventy years from 1,900,000 to 33,-

000,000 horses nower. The increase

493 per cent. In 1830 the horse

power per inhabitant was 0.15 and

0.7 horse power in 1900. Since 1880

the horse power of locomotives a-

lone has increased 128 per cent.,

while the population increased only

52 per cent. The total wealth of

creased prodigiously, the percentage

being 900. In 1830 the wealth per

1900 \$1,200. It must be noted,

however, that the wealth per inhab-

itant, which increased 100 per cent.

from 1850 to 1870, increased but 31 per cent. from 1880 to 1900. Since

1853 the urban wealth began nota

bly to exceed the rural wealth. To-

cent. In 1860 wages constituted 21

per cent. of the total wealth, while

they make 7½ per cent. to-day. The average wages of workmen have in-

WEIGHT OF THE BRAIN. - M

Marchand has investigated the brains of 1,178 persons immediately

is influenced by the disease; diphtheria, for example, increases the weight. The brains of new-born boys weigh, on the average, 371 grams; of

ed from \$300 per year ip 1860

The weight of the brain

day the former constitutes 75

to \$675 in 1900.

the country in this interval has

inhabitant was about \$365, and

population in this interval was

faults, of the minor class, than the secular press, there still is to be considered the meanness of the spirit that takes delight in proclaiming and in previously and intentionally tecting the same. I did not take the trouble to contradict that genmade mention of my own contribu tions to this Catholic organ, and stated that he read them every hope he will learn the lesson, that there is nothing to be gained- even in the estimation of the most anti-Catholic - by belittling, running down, criticizing, and even belying all that is Catholic.

I heard the above-mentioned remarks, taken the special trouble to institute a comparison between the Catholic and the secular papers that in the minds of the foresters that re come into my possession. Taking four good Catholic organs and four of the leading secular, papers of this country, I have discovered that the percentage of errors of every class is greater in the case of the latter group. Taking 100 as a basis, I pleasure in making known to all find 40 per cent. of the typographic-who might wish to hear him, the al errors in the Catholic organs and 60 per cent. of them in secular oryour intimate and trusted friend, the gans; I find 22 per cent. of the general mistakes, such as the wrong spelling of proper names, the ged graphical and like errors, in the Catholic organs, and 78 per cent. of these same mistakes in the secular organs; I find 7 per cent. of the historical errors in the Catholic organs and 93 per cent. of them in the secuout and noting down any peculiar- lar organs. I, finally, find 2 per cent. of the dogmatic mistakes ing another set of acquaintances with the Catholic organs and 98 per cent. of them in the secular organs-and I may qualify this by saying that the two errors, theologically speaking. to which I refer might pass muster any place else than in the Catholic press; one was a mere slip, and the faith which he claims to profess. If other was in regard to a question this were a solitary and accidental not entirely undisputed. To calculate the above, and to find the 100 osity, a freak; but I am sorry to mistakes, in each category, I was say that, in the course of my obser- obliged to take three months of isvations, I have found this method of sues. So accurate have I been that would have no hesitation in suba rule than an exception. What mitting to the gentleman in quespleasure a person can take in thus tion the names and the dates of the work of the slanderer is eight newspapers, that he might have

> new-born girls, 361. At the end of the first year, the figures are boys, 967; girls, 893. By the end of the third year the weight of the brain has tripled and from this epoch it increases very slowly, especially with girls. It attains its greatest weight at about 191 years for men, at about 17 for women. The average weight of the brain of an adult male is 1,400 grams; of an adult female, 1,275 grams. The reduction of weight due to senile atrophy commences with men, about the eightieth year: with women, about the seven-We may recall for comparison the following facts: The heaviest brain on record is that of the novelof the lightest is that of Gambetta (1,160 grams). The weight of the brain is, thus, one factor, and only one, in the comparison of different men and of different sexes.

FOREST LANDS.-In his report to the United States Department of Agriculture on a working plan for forest lands, near Pine Bluff, Ark., Frederick E. Olmsted of the Bureau of Forestry pays a good deal of attention to the question of forest fires, saying that conservative lumbering can never be successfully carried on in the region unless precautions are taken against fires. During the valuation surveys, notes were of fire damage, and it was found that only 5 per cent. of 1,900 acres had escaped more or less serious fire during the last ten years. The fires in the region are seldom more than ground fires, consuming leaf mold, grass, and other ground cover, seedlings, and young growth of all kinds, but very rarely burning a tree that has passed the sapling stage. Where the flames rise to a height of ten feet, the fire is considered severe. Only a small part of the mature pine has been damaged by these fires, since the bark of the pines possesses excellent resisting

areas, the young growth, to a height of twenty feet, has been destroyed, while the mature pine was frequently very severely scorched and charred up to a height of forty feet in sominstances, and the trees were apparently sound and healthy, and thei growth had not been appreciably checked.

One of the reasons for the destruction of large pines had been the cuts made in them, about three feet from the ground, to determine whether the wood was fit for shingles. A notch about a foot square and six inches deep is chopped out, and if the wood is unsuitable the tree is left standing. From this wound the pitch flows freely, hardening in irregular masses on the trunk, and thus offering the best kind ol fuel for the next fire. In the case of young growth fire is very disastrous. When fire reaches the top of a young pine, the tree is, with rare exceptions, killed. An ordinary ground fire, therefore, is pretty sure to kill all pines under six feet in height and five or six years old. Seedling growth is consumed to the roots. Up to the age of fifteen or twenty years, the pines have power to send up shoots from the roots after a fire, so one fire is by no means the end of the reproduction. If the fires occur, however, at intervals of three or four years, the old trees are the only ones left standing, and reproduction is checked. If the fires should be checked as soon as they start, there is no doubt production would go on, and, with judicious cutting, the forests would yield timber for all time to come.

The fires, according to Mr. Olm sted, are due to those started intentionally by people owning farms or small bodies of timber which are set to burn away the underbrush and open the woods for hog-ranging and hunting, and by the carelessness of loggers and campers. The effect of hese fires is to seriously damage or totally destroy the young growth; to damage to some extent the middle-aged and mature trees, and to impoverish the soil through the destruction of the leaf litter. If the forest is to be managed with a view future crops, it is necessary to obtain young growth which will develop into a first-class stand of timber. This is impossible unless fire is kept out. A partial protecyears, and then burned over, the fire feeds on the accumulated litter, and the damage is much greater than if light fires occurred each year. Therefore, if protection is attempted, it should be thorough.

Catholic interests should not be sacrificed to promote any man's ambition.

What harm can happen to him who knows that God does everything, and who loves beforehand everything that God does?

You might as well go to the catacombs of Egypt, and scrape up the dust of the mummies, and knead it into forms, and bake them in your oven, and call such things men, and present them, as citizens and teachers, for our regard, as to bring old, time worn institutions to serve the growth and the living wants of today.

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## Census Statistics Of Ireland

From the completed Irish census returns of 1901, which has just been published, we take the following details, which will be found as instructive as they are interesting:-

The population in 1901, including the navy and military service serving in the country, was 4,458,775 — 2,200,400 males, and 2,258,735 males; in 1891 it was 4,704,750--2,-218,953 males, and 2,885,797 females. There was, therefore, in the ten years a decrease of 245,975 per-

sons, or 5.23 per cent.

There is a marked diminution, amcenting to 12.2 per cent., in the number of children and young sons under 20 years of age in 1901, as compared with 1891. There is also a decrease in the number of persons in the age periods from 40 to 55 and 70 upwards amounting to 8.6 and 11.7 respectively.

1901 was-Males, 578,491; females,

The number of families in 1901 was 910,250, as against 932,113 in 1891, showing a decrease of 2.3 per cent.

The inhabited houses decreased from 870.578 in 1891 to 858,158 in

1901, or 4 per cent. 1,052,729 births were registered during the decade, against 1,147,321 in the previous decade.

The marriages in the decade numpered 221,582, as against 212,256 in the previous decade.

The deaths were 834,552 in the last, and 879,412 in the previous decade.

The emigrants from Ireland numbered during the last decade 430, 993-200,125 males and 230,863 females; in the previous decade the emigrants amounted to 768,105. The total for the past fifty years is 3,-846.395, and 71.5 per cent, were between the ages of 20 and 45; 89 per cent. of the total go to America. and 6 per cent. to Great Britain.

The following statement shows the counties arranged according to the highest average annual rate of emi-gration per 1,000 during twenty years ending 31st March, 1901: Kertion is worse than none, for, if the ry, 24; Galway, 20; Clair, 20; Leiforest be guarded for five or six trim, 19; Sligo, 19; Mayo, 18; Cork, 18; Roscommon, 17; Longford, 15 Cavan, 14: Limerick, 14: Waterford, 14; Tipperary, 14; Queen's Co., 13; Carlow, 12; King's Co., 12; Tyrone, 12; Donegal, 11; Monaghan, 10; Fermanagh, 10; Kilkenny, 10; London-derry, 10; Westmeath, 10; Armagh, 9; Antrim, 9; Meath, 9; Kildare, 7; Wexford, 7; Down, 7; Louth, 6; Wicklow, 6; Dublin, 4.

Catholics form the great majority in every province, except Ulster, and even there they largely exceed in number the members of any other denomination, the population of that province, reduced to a basis of 1,000 being composed as follows: 442 Catholics, 227 Protestant Episcopalians, 269 Presbyterians, 30 Methodists, and 32 members of "all other deno-minations." Comparing the figures with those of 1891, the greatest riation is in the proportion of Catholics in Ulster, which has declined from 46 per cent. in 1891 to 44.2 per cent. in 1901. The census separates the county boroughs from the rural portions of the counties, the counties being thus divided into 38 districts. In 28 of these Catholics formed more than 75 per cent. of the population, including 11 in when it passed 90 per cent. In five remaining districts the Catholics formed over 50 per cent., and in the five districts-Armagh, Co. Derry, Co. Down, Co. Belfast, Co. Bor ough, and Antrim County-the Catholic percentages were respectively 45.18. 41.41. 31.31. 24.34. and 20. 59. Catholics formed 77.69 per cent. of the population of the whole country in 1861, 76.69 in 1871, 76.54 in 1881, 75.40 in 1891, and 74.21 in 1901.

Catholics decreased from 3.547.307 in 1891 to 3,308,661 in 1901, or 6.7 per cent. Protestant Episcopalians
(practically "The Church of Ireland") decreased from 600,103 to 581,089, or 3.2 per cent. Presbyterians decreased from 444,974 to 443,276, or 4 per cent. Methodists showed an increase from 55,500 62,006, or 11.7 per cent. All other persuasions increased from 56,866 to 63,743, or 12.1 per cent.

The number of persons returned as speaking Irish only in 1901 was 20,-953, or 47 per cent, the number in 1891 being 38,192, or 81 per cent. The persons speaking both English and Irish numbered last year 620, or 18.9 per cent., as against 642,053, or 13.6 per cent. in 1891 The decreases for Irish only extended to all the provinces. This in Munster the number fell from 9.080 to 4,387, in Ulster from 7.053 to 4,-456 in Connaught, from 22,071 to 12,103, and in Leinster from 8 to 7. With respect to those able to speak

ooth languages the number fell in Munster from 298,573 to 271,881, and in Connaught from 282,712 to 233,477; but in Leinster the number rose from 13,669 to 26,429, and in Ulster from 77,099 to 88,402. The counties which contained the largest percentage of Irish-speaking residents are as follows, and in the arder shown:-Galway, Mayo, Waterford, Kerry, Clare, Donegal, and Sligo, the percentages decreasing from 56 per cent. in Galway to 20 per cent. in Sligo. The highest county percentage of persons in the Province of Leinster who can speak Irish is in Co. Io th, 4.9 per cent. and there are four counties in that province-Carlow, Kings, Longford, and Queen's-where not one per cent. can speak Irish, the only other counties in Ireland in the same position being Antilim and Down. Eleven per cent. in Co. Limerick and six per cent. in Co. Tipperary can Irish, but in all the other Munster counties the proportion is over twenty per cent. In Leitrim the propor tion is under six per cent., and Roscommon over 15, but in all the other counties in Connaught it is over 20 per cent. Over 34 per cent in Donegal speak Irish, the percent ages in Monaghan, Cavan, Tyrone and Armagh being respectively 7.1 5.6, 4.3, and 3.6. In the county boroughs the percentages were as follows:-Cork, 10.2; Waterford, 8; Limerick, 4.5; Dublin, 3.3; Derry,

## Agricultural Exhibitions.

3.2: and Belfast, 1 per cent.

Following are the dates of leading fall exhibitions, with the secretary's name:-

QUEBEC. - Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, at Sher-brooke, August 30th to September 6th; W. M. Tomlinson, Sherbrooke. Provincial Exhibition at St. Johns 8th to 13th September; A. N. Deland, St. Johns.

Iberville County Agricultural Society at St. Alexandre, September 1; J. E. Boivin, N.P. sec .- treas.

Huntingdon Agricultural Society Division B., at Howick, September 17; R. Eilerton, Hemmingford.

Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, Division A., at Huntingdon, September 11th and 12th; W. S. Maclaren.

Chateauguay County Agricultural Society, at Ste. Martine, September 9; Nap. Mallette.

Missisquoi County Agricultural So eiety, at Bedford, August 27th and 28th; Geo. Sulley.

Missisquoi Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association, Dunham, September 17th and 18th; D. Westover, Frelighsburg.

Brome County Agricultural Society, Brome Corners, September 9th and 10th; G. F. Hall, Brome.

Stanstead County Agricultural So ciety, at Ayers' Flatts, August 27th and 28th: George Robinson.

Shefford Fruit Growers' Associa tion, at Granby, September 11th and 12th; John Lincoln.

Shefford County Agricultural Sc ciety, at Waterloo, September 16th and 17th; N. O. Rockwell.

Danville Union Agricultural Socie ty, at Danville, September 27; C. C.

Argenteuil County Agricultural Society, at Lachute; G. J. Walker.

OTHER PROVINCES. - Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, August 22 to 30, E, McMahon, Ottawa

Dundas County Fair, Morrisburg August 27 to 29; G. H. Broafield, Morrisburg, Ont. Kingston District Fair, Kingston

August 25 to 29, J. P. Oram, King Canads Industrial, Toronto,

tember 1 to 13; H. J. Hill, Toronto Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax, September 10 to 18; J. E. Wood, Halifax. Ontario Western, London, Septem

per 12 -0 20; J. A. Nelles, London,

Peterborough Central, Peterbor ough, September 9 to 11; W. Freen, Peterborough.

Ontario Northern, Collingwood September 23 to 26; T. W. Archer, Collingwood.

Prince Edward Island Agricultur al. Charlottetown, September 23 to 26; C. R. Smallwood, Charlotte-

Lindsay Central, Lindsay, September 25 to 27; James Keith, Lind-

## The Heart and The Will.

Father Donnelly, S.J., preached in St. Ann's Church, London, England, recently, taking as his text "Learn of Me, for I am meek and humble of heart"-said that Our Lord set Himself before us as our Model, there was one portion of His Sacred Humanity which He chose in an especial way for us to imitate. He said "Learn of Me, for I am meek and humble of heart"-He did not say "Learn of Me, for I am learned," I am high-minded," but it was His Heart we were to take as our This was a curious world to-The intellect was adored, and day. heart was put in the second place. Man would not be judged by his intellect, according to his brains, but by his will and his heart; by his will he would be saved damned. It depended upon a man's will, joined to God's grace, whether he was saved or not, and not upon his intellect. It was by pride that man fell; it was by meekness and humility that he was to rise. The virtue of humlity was not in a front position in this land today; the virtue of obedience was not much practised. There was scarcely a period in the world's history which could be compared with that of today in its pride and love of independence, and, living in a non-Catholic atmosphere, the Catholic was hatse to be infected by this spirit, watch seemed to make of humility a craven and hated thing. To bend before the storm, and when one cheek was struck to present the other, were not in fashion amongst men, and especially amongst Englishmen. To give way or to yield was the last thing they thought a-

Gospel truths were as little palatable now as when Our Lord spoke them. They were all very well when the truth hit some one else, when some one else was asked to put the cap on his head. When that was so. we were rather inclined to be amused than otherwise; but when the cap was meant for us, and fitted our own heads, there was a different story to be told. It was not by the intellect, but by the heart, that man should be judged. Even in this world a man was judged by his heart. A noble-hearted man was loved, while a man who had the most gigantic intellect but who had a bad nearl was turned from with disgust. Perhaps the greatest general this land had ever seen was the Duke of Marlborough, yet everybody turned away from his deeds with a certain amount of loathing. Men themselves valued a man not by the grandeur of his intellect, but by the magnificence of his heart, and it was by his heart man would be judged hereafter. They must, therefore, cultivate the heart and will as well as the intellect, and for that reason they must maintain their schools at all costs. A heavy burden was upon that mission in connection with the schools. The "Nonconformist Conscience" was always ,n arms against them and Catholics knew full well the danger threatening them at the present moment. Unless we educated hearts of the children as well as their intellects they would be lost to God and the Church. It was because we realized this truth, because grasped the importance of educating our children in the True Faith, that had not given up our schools throughout the land. But unless we could support our schools they must go; and they could not be supported without the help of the Faithful. We were being taxed beyond our means. and we only submitted because we were anxious that the little ones of the Catholic Church should be brought up in the principles of the Catholic Faith.

#### OBITUARY.

FATHER GLEESON .- The death took place recently of Rev. Hugh J. Gleeson, P.P., Kilmacduane, Co. Clare, at the age of 72. Deceased was the youngest son of the late Michael Gleeson, of Curragh, Portroe, Co. Tipperary. He was educated at the Diocesan College, Ennis, and in All Hallows, Drumcondra, Dublin, and the Grand Seminary, Quebec, and was ordained in the latter city in the year 1858. He for four years assistant priest in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. In 1862, on his return to Ireland to see his aged parents, the vessel in which he sailed, when within 24 hours of landing, struck against an iceberg, and sank in 30 minutes. He and most of the passengers and crew were saved, being picked up by an outward bound vessel, which returned wit them to Queenstown.

HENR ? R. McGEE .- The death of curred of Mr. Henry R. McGee, of this city, on Wednesday, at the age of 48 years. The remains were takto Lacolle for interment .- R.I P

VOCATE ...

Chambers, 180 St. James ree, tMontreal.

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ing account of a n

## The Gaelic Revival.

and dissimilar as individuals. Their impress has moulded and shaped the individual. We vnow full well ehe force of environment. We know its elevating or subjugating effect. We realize it's power for the development of the nobler or baser qualities, and we know by centuries of traditional teaching its tremendous influence on human memory. It is simply an irresistible force, not to be gainsaid, ridiculed or dismissed with levity a living, animate, yet invisible a cy, controlling humanity throughout the entire universe. This mys terious influence, though different in results, on a comparison is always the same-being an attribute of nature divined by our Creator to give effect to the theory of universal compensation. Thus we find the Spartan, born centuries after the Pantheon had crumbled into dust, after the Athenian Assembly had beer hushed in death, after Pericles had almost ceased to inspire, would not if he could change his nationality or foreswear his country, although the were a diadem. No; the memory and the sentiment attaching to the glory and grandeur of his nation's achievements, however remote, were more to him than any ot's boast is ever of home and fatherland. His birthplace is sacredly and be it ever so lowly 'tis first to him. The native of sunny, smiling It-

aly, the toiler of the seas of Norway's rocky coast, the Hindoo traversing the impenetrable jungle and Russian peasant all experience the same thought, the same beliefthe courtry of each is to him paramount. When a different conception arises patriotism is strangled and nationality dies. This all-powerful belief is the cardinal principle and corner-stone of the fabric of statehood-the heart, the pulse, the brain of national existence. In its action it binds together the men of a namakes them familiarize tion and themselves with the deeds of their progenitors and proclaim to the world the same. It makes them proud of the race from whom they sprang, and keenly inspires them to similar or greater deeds. It invigintensifies and enlivens their with a national essence and fires spirit of determined and enthusiastic pulation their patriotic ardor, thus bringing into unison in a holy hallowed communion the men of one Thus united on the broad platform of their country's greatness, each vieing with the other the narration of everything sublime, patriotic and holy in their nation's life, singing her songs, recounting her achievements, telling anew stories, the folk-lore, the traditions of centuries, celebrating the anniversaries of her heroes of past ages, the spark of national existence is rekindled and a future of promise and

To-day the Gaelic League in Jreland is thus engaged. To unite the Gaels, not alone in Erin, but wherever found, is the mission of To revive the tongue, the music, the poetry of ancient Erin, to herald her work in the Christian civilization of the world, to sing her matchless songs, to tell of her bards and her heroes, of her works of art and specimens of precious n tal working and illuminations, her early literary activity and great ing beyond question the superior eleduring the infancy of the universe, and paramount to all-to de-Saxonize and revitalize the Irish nation.

The active possibilities of such cannot be estimated or measured with any degree of accu-The underlying strength of nationalmust be proud of his country's greatness; he must reverence the good she have accomplished in the arena of Christian civilization, and must take for his ideals the stalwarts of his race. Everything illustrious or ennobling, whether the result of humble effort or exalted and extolled action, in the national life of the land that bore him must be imperishably and lovingly preserved.

If the records of antiquity and the music of a tongue not at present in general use are necessary to be investigated, the same must and will language new to him in words if not

Nations are as distinct, positive be ransacked and manuscripts with the mildew and stamps of oblivion, perhaps of centuries, will be expose to gaze and their hidden beauties laid bare. The barefooted boy, trudging wearily over the stony road to the distant village school, will go blithely on his way to learn the story of Ireland in her own dulcet, liquid tones. The scholar at reading for the medal, will find in the realms of Gaelic lore an asylum of calm and repose both uplifting and gforifying.

The stories of Greece and the fa bles of Rome will be surpassed by the romance of native Gaelic. The busy clerk will lay aside the pen to learn its mysteries; the armorer will leave the forge and having become intoxicated with its delightful usal will dream of fashioning pikeheads as did his ancestors in The mother will croon soft lullabies to the infant, and the prattling babe will raise its voice to God in the tones of His greatest, earliest work ers; the press will turn to it as the richest and purest language of antiquity, and the poems of the future will be written in Gaelic as the tongue best adapted for exact literary expression. A nation's greatness depends upon the education earthly gift or wealth. And as of its people. Its education in what? Greece, so of any land. The patri- In its own or a foreign tongue? What would the world think if France tomorrow abandoned its own language, with all its associations and literature, for the adoption and cultivation of that of its encient foe. Germany? Astounding and transfixing as such a change would prove it is not too extreme a hypothesis for practically that is what Ireland has done in part voluntarily and then forced involuntarily to continue. Gaelic was stamped out by the Saxon invader, yet it never

completely obliterated. A nation without a distinct literature and language is dead and soulless. On the other hand, the higher the native literary development of a people the greater is their refinement and prominence. It follows that to teach the Gaels anything but native Gaelic undermines their national be ing, deprives them of the glory of centuries, robs them of their tory, archaeologically and philologically considered, of their brighttemperament, feeling- in word, ostracises them from all that constitutes a nation's greatness and drives them into new, uncongenial and unnatural realms.

The establishment of a Parliament at College Green alone will not make Ireland a nation. No! "Ireland a nathe tion"-the prayer, the dream, fondest conception of all true Gae's, native or sea-divided, will on ly set her people free and greet the rising sun by reflecting on her emerald banner his blaze of golden glory when that people once more speak and write her ancient language and sing her glories in the tones of their forefathers

In Ireland are thirty-two counties, and in these are now instituted one hundred and fifty branches of the Gaelic League. In the western southern portions of Ireland Gaelic is spoken by thousands of natives, and when fifteen thousand branches of the Gaelic League shall have been established in as many towns and cities the resurrection and salvation of the old language will follow. The day schools are now teaching it and Irish history and literature play an important part in their curriculum. It is not a visionary dream to prognosticate results on such a basis a generation hence.

The essence of national life is a mother tongue teeming with national achievement and tales of glory and romance. Something distinct, indigenous, native born and inspiring. English is not and never become the tongue of the Gael. He may have risen to fame in English literature, but to his own quick native intuitive genius, not to the intringic value of English, must such

The Weish nation, although an integral part of Great Britain, govern ed in English by an English Parliament meeting at Westminster and transacting its business in English, is nevertheless distinct, separate and dissimilar, possessing a language, a history and a literature that is Welsh in every fibre and English in nothing. It, too, had to be resurrected, and to-day results repay the

pains taken in its restoration. What has been accomplished for Wales can be duplicated for Ireland. has to be acquired, the la- The people can be educated in their bor will be a pleasure. Libraries will own language and thus preserve

practically remaining bilingual. Engmmercial purish may be used for co poses, but Gaelic and Gaelic only for history, poetry, literature and national achievements, and, if properly supported, the Gaelic League will accomplish this almost superhuman undertaking. Home Ruler and Revolutionist, Catholic and Protestant, can all stand united on its platform and within its folds, and if this union be sleeps the sleep of the just; and over effected a generation hence will see his Ireland entirely nationalized.

This leads me to remark that that ackneyed and much abused phrase, 'Ireland a nation," is to thinking minds a senseless expression. Ireiano never can be a nation if the creatize force be an act of the British Parliament. Forces that constitute nation's growth are almost infinite and beyond human compresension. The roots of a civilization older than anything kindred in Europe, capeble if properly tended, of bringing out what is best in us, stimulating our national pride, encouraging our seifrespect and self-reliance and inspiring us with love and enthusiasia, car alone make us a nation. A revival of our ancient language and tredi and self-respect, and with such incentives we will reconstruct our na tion anew and await with hope and fortitude the return of that glory of former centuries when "Ireland a ration" accomplished so much for mankind.—By P. C. S. O'tonovan, M.A. LL.B., in the Catholic Stand-

## DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

REV. FATHER CHARAUX, S.J.-The simple and impressive services held at the Gesu, last Tuesday, on the occasion of the obsequies of the late Rev. Father Theophile Charaux, of the Society of Jesus, marked the humble and fitting close of an humble and yet exalted priestly and religious career. On Sunday, the 10th instant, death came to the aged priest, at St. Mary's College, Bleury street, where for the past three years the venerable and beloved Fa ther resided in retirement preparatory to his final journey to the re of his reward. Fifty years ago last May, Father Charaux pronounce ed his final vows as a member of the Order of St. Ignatius, and during that half century of unceasing labor and of gigantic efforts, he had be come one of the greatest of the spiritual directors that the Order pos essed in America.

The late lamented priest was a na tive of Pont-a-Mousson, Lorraine he was born on the 19th April, 1830. Although only in his eventy-second year when his life closed, he had done the work of several lives and had won for himself merits far surpassing in greatness and glory those that ordinary men can claim, even though their be a decade more than his. In 1852 he joined the Order of the Jesuits, and in 1854 he was sent to study theology at St. John's College, Fordham, New York. For ten years, as student and professor, he remained In 1864 he was sent at Fordham. to St. Francis Xavier College New York city. There he taught until 1866, when he returned to his native land, and made his third year of novitiate at the Jesuit house Notre Dame de Liesse, near Laon. In 1867 we find him teaching rhetoric in Quebec; in 1868 we see him back, once more, amongst the scenes of his earlier labors at Fordham. It was and a year later was appointed mas ter of novices at Sault-au-Recollet. In 1874 he was made Superior-Gen eral of the combined provinces Canada and New York. This was of Mr. Peter Brady occurred at Trout the most responsible and exalted of River Lines, at the residence of his fice held by him in the Order. When the two provinces separated, Father Charaux came to Montreal, and in 1881 he took up, at the Sault the of novices, the spiritual directions of Fathers making their third year of novitiate, and the general spiritual director of all members of the Order who found need of or sought his guidance. It is only the one who nas known Father Charaux in his capacity as a spiritual guide that grandeur of his mind the loftiness of is ideas, the depth of his sentiments the fervor of his faith and the self acrificing character of his every with others. No wonder that he was as beloved and as re ered as he has been. In any other sphere—outside the bonds of religious life-he was calculated to atthe most exalted positions Even had he been a secular, instead of a regular, there is no telling to what high place in the hierarchy of elevated. But his was the humble edience, self-devotion, selfeffacement: his was the career of pov-

erty, of chastity, and of religious

discipline; his was the chosen part

so fully in accord with the ings, the recommendations, and the desires of the Sacred Heart; and the consequence is, that his is the ward to-day, proportionate to sacrifices made and the labors per formed. At the Sault, in an humble grave, beside the brethren whose director he had been, within sight of the home that had known him for so many long years, Father Charaux cross-marked grave—as simple as all the others around him- we can repeat the closing lines of a poem on the "graves at the Sault," by Dr. J. K. Foran.

But read the lesson they have taught, How life and worldly gain naught, Christ's battle only have fought,

Dona eis Requiem!

'To live like them in virtue's glow Merry 'twere unto the grave to go, If we were sure to be buried so, Dona eis Requiem!

REV. MICHAEL T. REILLY .- In our recent exchanges we notice the death of the Rev. Michael T. Reilly, of the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, Savannah, Georgia. The sad event took place on the 26th of July, on board the steamer City of Memphis, while she was lying off Barnegat. He was on his way Bostan, to visit his sister, who is a member of a religious order He was sixty years of age. Those of nected with St. Patrick's parish will, no doubt, recall the name the talented Irish-American priest. who filled with so much credit to himself, and so much satisfaction to the parishioners, the office of vicar during a period of several years Father Reilly was beloved by all the parishioners of St. Patrick's during his stay in our midst; and he made a marked impression as a pulpit or etor His zeal and devotedness in performing every work appertaining to his holy office was recognized and appreciated by them. The news of death, we are sure, will be received with profound regret by those who remember the time when he was connected with St. Patrick's parish. May his soul rest in peace.

MR. JAMES O'BRIEN.-It seems out a few days since a representative of the "True Witness" met Mr. James O'Brien, son-in-law of late M. C. Mullarkey in the street, apparently in the enjoyment of the best of health. Now he is dead. He suddenly passed away on Tuesday at his residence on Cherrier street The suddenness with which a number of our leading Catholic business me have been removed by death during the past year or two conveys a salutary lesson on the uncertainty and the inevitableness of death, and the supreme importance of keeping ourselves in a state of spiritual preparedness for the dread summons Mr. O'Brien was a prominent figure in the business circles of Montreal during the past twenty-five years. In the earlier portion of his life he en gaged in the boot and shoe business, and more recently he was the lumber trade. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him, irrespective of their creed or their race. He took an active part in religious works, particularly in connection with our church choirs. For nearly a quarter of a century he was associated with St. Patrick's choir, and he was very enthusiastic in thing that concerned it. He leaves a family to mourn his sad and un timely end. The funeral took place on Thursday, and was largely at

MR. PETER BRADY.-The death mother, after an illness of about three weeks. With absolute confidence in God's mercy he bore his suf ferings without the slighest murmur passing away quietly on the morn was probably the best known man in Huntingdon County, and esteemed by all who knew him. Beside managing his farm of over 300 acres, he an extensive business in pianos and

organs, and made a success of it. The funeral was held in St. Bridget Church, Trout River Lines, and was the most largely attended een in the parish. The pall-bearers were his three brothers, John, William and Charles Brady, his cousin two E. J. Massam, and his thers-in-law, Michael Mahoney and Dr Dalphin. The Church was beau tifully draped. The solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father Nep-veu, of Huntingdon. The singing by Mrs. Matt. McDonald Lanctot, Colorado, and Mr. Tobin, of Malone, was said to be the finest ever heard in the Church. Mr. Brady leaves a wife (daughter of the late John Mas sam, Kensington), and three small dy has the heartfelt sympathy of the munity.-R.I.P.

## Catholic Sailors' Club.



CAPTAIN KELLY.

The concert last Wednesday evening, at the Catholic Sailors' under the auspices of St. Mary's Court Catholic Order of Foresters was a gratifying success in ever Standing room could hardy be obtained. Among those preent were: Rev. Father Gagnier, S. J., and the Rev. Father Gorman

Captain Kelly, whose photo publish, was Chairman. He has had long military career, having serv ed for years in the West Indies and West Africa, and having been decorated by her late Majesty Queen Victoria for bravery in the field.

Capt. Kelly said that it gave him much pleasure to take the chair at such a large audience as that which had assembled. He thanked all the performers. Especially the members of St. Mary's Court, Catholic Order of Foresters, for their excellent programme, which was of a high class order. He also thanked the ladies and gentlemen who assisted at the concert, and the seamen in particular. He strongly advised the sailors not to leave their ships without permission. If they did they would be treated as deserters and punished accordingly. He also advised then to avoid the many snares set for them when they were ashore, and to frequently visit their excellent Sailors' Club. In conclusion, the Chairman, on behalf of the sailors thanked the ladies and gentlemen, who had done so much for the institution. On resuming his seat he was

loudly applauded. A programme which reflects great credit on St. Mary's Court was then gone through. The following taking Mrs. Leslie, steamer part: tian; Miss Gertie O'Brien, beautifully rendered "Killarney," and was several times; Mrs. encored Smith, Mrs. E. Baker, Miss Millie Allen, Miss A. Rowan, the Misses L. and B. Rowan, Messrs. F. Butler, G. Morgan, A. Jones, Hector Tessier, seaman, T. Brady and Wm. Patterson. The concert was brought to a close by the choir singing "God Save Ireland."

The concert next Wednesday will be given by St. Patrick's choir, under the direction of Prot. J. A. Fow-

## A Millionaire's Tomb.

The John W. Mackay mausoleum, which crowns Ocean hill in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, is in the form of a Greek cruciform, treated in the renaissance school of architecture of the fifteenth century.

granite, surmounted by a massive cross of Calvary and adorned with four groups of statuary bronze, heroic size, symbolizing religion consoling grief; faith pointing to heaven, hope and peace. These groups were modeled and cast in Europe.

The entrance doors are of statuary bronze, leading to the vestibule, at the opening of which are two sive and richly-wrought and chased by John Williams. The vestibule opens into an exquisitely decorated and appointed chapel, the principal ed of rare marbles and onyx, reredos in which is inset a Madonna and Child in white marble. The work of art is several centuries old and was procured in Italy by Mrs. Mac-

the chapel is based on the eight-pointed cross of Malta, which symbolizes the eight beatitudes. This symbolism has been carried by inetting in the chapel walls eight stained glass windows, portraying the beatitudes. These works of art were made in Munich by the most

est obtainable treatment in

The ceiling is a dome decorated with Venetian glass mosaics of several shades of gold, ending in the apex of the dome in a cardinal cross entwined with palm branches. Concealed in the marble moulding sur-rounding the base of the dome are sixty incandescent electric light which produce exquisite effects of light and shade upon the gold, green and cardinal shades of the white expanse of mosaics, sparkling like jew-

Beneath the altar is a crypt designed for two bodies, and north and south wings are crypts for twenty bodies. The crypts are of Tennessee marble, closed with a tablet of the same material, fitted with bronze screw sockets, into which detachable handles may be inserted for removing the tablets when interments are made.

## Bishop McDonnell On Pope Leo.

Bishop McDonnell, of Brooklyn, who returned recently from Rome, made a statement in reference to the audience with the Pope, in which he said:-

"Our Holy Father is a wonderfully preserved old man. His eyes at times light up with a strange spiritual lustre that impresses every one. All his mental faculties are alert and vigorous and his present physical condition is such that his physicians and those who are very close to him express the opinion that the august Pontiff will yet round out the entury mark.

"He especially likes Americans. He was extremely gracious to us when we were admitted to pay our homage to him, and stated it was always a great pleasure for him to welcome Americans to his palace. When we were leaving, after our final audience with His Holiness, he blessed us and sent his blessing to America. "To all Americans,' he said. He was very affectionate. He showed no signs of fatigue at any time through any of the audiences we had with him, and he expressed the hope that we would come again on another pilgrimage."

## A Convent on Mission Work.

remarkable instance of the

thankfulness of converts is when they get in out of the storm and of shifting opinions outside of the Catholic Church may be found in letter just received from a bright literary man of New York city. He had been received into the Church last spring after some years of harassing doubts and trying anxieties in the pursuit of the truth. He writes: "It is very difficult for me to find expression for the peace, the joy, and the hope enkindled in my heart by my entrance into the Catholic Church. During the past winter and before I was tossed on a sea of doubt without rudder or compass. As I look back and study my heart during those months I wonder saved from shipwrecv, my belief in a loving and watchful God. But now I am at home in peace and absolutely content in mind and heart. How my heart bleeds for the thousands of others who are out in the night on of white Maine the sea buffeted by every doctrine or wild vagary. foundest catastrophe of history was the cataclysm that separated English-speaking world Catholic Church."

The greatest need in the non-Catholic missionary field is missionaries. It is simply impossible for the present refigious missionary corps the demand for missions. supply Every missionary at work now has more than he can do, and the effort

is to refuse work.

The Redemptorists of the Saratoga Mission House last year gave 127 missions. The Paulists are so pressed with work that last year some of the missionaries could not get back home during the entire year. There must be more missionaries and it is this demand that the Apostolic Mission House is intended to

The proper equipment of the Church supply. is an efficient missionary band in every diocese of three or more missionaries. This band will stitute a corps of light infantry at the service of the bishops, that can be sent here and there to do all kinds of choice work in the dioce and then on extraordinary occasions the religious Orders may be called

of the divine favor of the great pilgri Kingston for Ste. in the latter end of name is Miss Minn she belongs to Brey rio. Our correspon as follows:-

> down for a long vi 24th of July. I he munion and had Masses, and was ju Church when, as I door, I met an s was staying at the myself. He asked n of the miracle which place. When I told he turn?d with me, to the High Altar.

very large crowd kn statue of Ste. Anne, also a crowd surrou lady who was walking the door of the Chu and spoke to her, a she told me:-Her name is Miss and she lives at Brev She had come up wi age which had arrive fore, numbering 1,20 ton and vicinity. Th said that four years been seized with seve right leg. Medical sought, and her doct was suffering from d hip-joint. In four we leg shortened one in weeks she lay in bed ment with a fifteen pe tached to and hangi limb. That was four in spite of the treatm phy said she had neve walk or kneel since t

use of crutches and a

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ance to move about. having heard of the w by the good Ste. Ann year a trip to the shi pre, but until now ha relief. Her faith was however, but on the co ed greater each year. 1902. after having made again her prayer cession of the Mother Lady and received Holy

## Statistics of Catholic Pr

ST. BONIFACE DIC has made great progress past half dozen years. "Les Cloches de Sair forty-three churches and which twelve are either stone, have been built short period. Twenty-ti have been founded of wil resident priests; twelve for French-Canadians, t lish-speaking, two for G for Poles and Gallicans Indians. A materni an orphanage for boys, pital for contagious dis-Ninetee schools have been organ new orders-the Redemp Salette missionaries and tentian Fathers, have be ed into the archdiocese; terhoods-the Sisters of Montreal; the Sisters of from St. Hyacinthe; the the Five Wounds of our Sisters of Our Lady of M the Franciscan Missionar Mary. The progress mad ingly gratifying.

UNITED STATES.-Fr olic American Directory, just been published, the t of the faithful in the Uni

## ing is a dome decorated etian glass mosaics of sevess of gold, ending in the deed dome in a cardinal cross

nable treatment in art

with palm branches. Conthe marble moulding sur-the base of the dome are candescent electric light duce exquisite effects shade upon the gold, green nal shades of the white exmosaics, sparkling like jew-

the altar is a crypt detwo bodies, and in the south wings are crypts bodies. The crypts are of marble, closed with a tabsame material, fitted with ew sockets, into which deandles may be inserted for the tablets when inter-

## McDonnell On Pope Leo.

McDonnell, of Brooklyn, and recently from Rome, attement in reference to the ith the Pope, in which he

y Father is a wonderfully old man. His eyes at up with a strange spirithat impresses every one ntal faculties are alert us and his present phytion is such that his phythose who are very close ress the opinion that the tiff will yet round out the

cially likes Americans, He ely gracious to us when mitted to pay our homage i stated it was always a ure for him to welcome to his palace. When we g, after our final audi-His Holiness, he blessed his blessing to America. ericans,' he said. He was onate. He showed no igue at any time through audiences we had with expressed the hope that me again on another pil-

## ent on Mission Work.

table instance of the of converts is when out of the storm and fting opinions outside of Church may be found in received from a bright of New York city. He ceived into the after some years of hars and trying anxieties rsuit of the truth. He is very difficult for me ession for the peace, the hope enkindled entrance into the Cath-During the past winre I was tossed on a sea

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ANOTHER MIRACLE AT BEAUPRE.

Miraculous cures, wrought by the mercy and goodness of God, through the intercession of Ste. Anne Beaupre, continue to be recorded. A trustworthy correspondent furnishes the "True Witness" with the following account of a miracle which took place a few weeks ago, the recipient of the divine favor being a member of the great pilgrimage which left Kingston for Ste. Anne de Beaupre in the latter end of last month. Her name is Miss Minnie Murphy, and she belongs to Brewer's Mills, Onta-Our correspondent writes to us

I was staying in Ste. Anne de Beaupre on my vacation. I had been there before, but this time I went down for a long visit. It was the 24th of July. I had been to com-munion and had heard several Masses, and was just leaving the Church when, as I was near the door, I met an acquaintance who was staying at the same hotel as He asked me if I had heard of the miracle which had just taken place. When I told him I had not, he turn?d with me, and we went up to the High Altar. There was a very large crowd kneeling round the statue of Ste. Anne, and I noticed also a crowd surrounding a young lady who was walking down towards the door of the Church. I went up and spoke to her, and this is what

Her name is Miss Minnie Murphy, and she lives at Brewer's Mills, Ont. She had come up with the pilorimage which had arrived the day before, numbering 1,200, from Kingston and vicinity. The young lady said that four years ago she had been seized with severe pains in her Medical advice sought, and her doctor told her she was suffering from disease of the hip-joint. In four weeks' time her shortened one inch. For five weeks she lay in bed under treatment with a fifteen pound weight attached to and hanging from the limb. That was four years ago, but in spite of the treatment, Miss Murphy said she had never been able to having a sole three inches thick, (to ed to the injured limb at the ankle, knee and thigh, and with belts round the waist, she was able with assistance to move about. The young lady having heard of the wonders worked by the good Ste. Anne, made each year a trip to the shrine at Beaupre, but until now had obtained no relief. Her faith was not shaken, however, but on the contrary, seem ed greater each year. On July 24th, 1902, after having confessed made again her prayer for the intercession of the Mother of our Blessed Lady and received Holy Communion.

A few moments after receiving the Blessed Sacrament, she felt herself cured. A curious sensation was noticed in the useless limb, and without the aid of her crutches she walked a few steps. She then went aside and removed the surgical appliance she had worn so long, and walking to the statue of Ste. Anne she laid it at the foot of the onyx column on which the statue stands. She then with her friends and her father knelt down and returned thanks, and it was as she was walking down the

aisle after this that the writer her. She was walking without any support, but I noticed that there was the slightest possible limp in her walk. And this was the girl who, though

seventeen years old, had never put the right leg to the ground or walked or knelt since her thirteenth year I can never describe the impression her story made on me. Nor could I make your readers understand the wonderful look on her face. countenance seemed almost to shine with the light of faith. Truly hers was the faith that could move mountains. She was a sweet, modest-looking girl, and I saw her two or three times during that day, but the look of holiness that was on her face that July morning at seven o'clock will never fade from my mem-

As was natural, the miracle created intense excitement. All day hundreds of people knelt round the statue of Ste. Anne and examined the surgical boot that was left at its eet. I myse f made a careful examination of it. I measured the thickness of the sole, and noticed how the iron plate on it had been worn away by the dragging of the helpless leg as it zwung when she moved about. The iron bar was about 3-4 of an inch thick, and reached from the boot to the waist. Here was evidence of the entire uselessness of the limb.

A very large number of the pilgrims who accompanied Miss Murphy, confirmed her story in every particular. Her doctor was Dr. walk or kneel since then. With the use of crutches and a surgical boot testant. During that day the miracle was mentioned in two sermons make up the difference in length be- that I heard, and Father Connolly, the parish priest of Brewer's Mills, tached an iron bar which was by knows the truth of all that Miss means of straps, etc., firmly attach. Murphy has told me.

I had a letter from the young lady dated Aug. 5th, in which she me permission to publish her story, and says he is now quite well.

The writer can only say in conclusion that he made every effort to confirm each statement made above, and for himself has not the shadow of a coubt of their truth, and is very happy to bear witness to the another wonderful miracle performed through the powerful intercession of the good Ste, Anne at her shrine at Beaupre.

## Statistics of Catholic Progress.

ST. BONIFACE DIOCESE .- The archchdiocese of St. Boniface, Man., has made great progress during the past half dozen years. According to "Les Cloches de Saint Boniface," forty-three churches and chapels, of which twelve are either in brick or stone, have been built during that short period. Twenty-three missions have been founded of which there are esident priests; twelve of them are for French-Canadians, two for Engspeaking, two for Germans, one for Poles and Gallicans, and five for Indians. A maternity hospital, an orphanage for boys, and an hospital for contagious diseases, have been founded. Nineteen convent schools have been organized. Three new orders—the Redemptorists, the Salette missionaries and Premonstatentian Fathers, have been introduced into the archdiocese; and five sisterhoods—the Sisters of Mercy, from Montreal; the Sisters of St. Joseph, from St. Hyacinthe; the Sisters of the Five Wounds of our Saviour; the Sisters of Our Lady of Missions, and the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary. The progress made is exceedingly gratifying.

UNITED STATES.—From a Cath-olic American Directory, which has just been published, the total number of the faithful in the United States

is put down as being 10,970,953. This, however, is only an estimate, most of the dioceses qualifying their figures by the word "about" or "estimated." Archbishop Ireland said the other day that 15,000,000 is the Catholic population of the Unite States.

The great archdiocese of New Yor has about 1,200,000, Brooklyn re turns 500,000, and Newark, N. J. 290,000. Here, in a comparative small space, is massed nearly fifth of the total estimated Cathol population of the country.

The next greatest Catholic centris the archdiocese of Chicago, wit 800,000 and a total of 245,000 its three suffragan sees of Belleville and Peoria, making a million of Catholics in the sing State of Illinois.

The archdiocese of Boston come next, with an estimated 650,000, an the aggregate population of its six suffragan sees, 952,000, gives New England a total Catholic population

of 1,602,000. The archdiocese of Philadelphia has about 460,000, but the great dio of Pittsburg, in the same State, has 250,000, even with the new see of Altoona, with its 44,000, cut off The old and long settled archdio ceses of Baltimore, St. Louis and New Orleans show slighter change in their figures, as they no longer attract much immigration and graw

from natural increase The figures of Catholic school at population, of which we take some specimens, are significant. Baltimore's are 28,239 to 246,000. Boston's, 54,700 to 650,000; Chicago 3, 80,000 to 800,000; Cincinnati's, 29,-

277 to 200,000; Dubuque's, 19,635 to 150,000; Milwaukee's, 31,957 to 245,000; New Orleans', 22,463 to 350,000; New York's, 71,620 to 1,-200,000; Oregon's, nearly 4,000 to 40,000; Philadelphia's, about 50, 500 to 460,000; St. Louis', 28,069 to 220,080; St. Paul's, 24,000 to 220,000; San Francisco's, 20,000 to 225,000; Santa Fe's, 2,-660 to 133,000. But the conditions in New Mexico are different from those in other parts of the country. In most of the country missions the population is entirely Catholic so are the teachers of the district

The diocese of Brooklyn has over 40,000 young people under Catholic care; Buffalo, 27,115 to a total Catholic population of 171,000; about 35,000 to 275,000; Hartford, 35,522 to 270,000; Newark, 37,450 to 290,000; Rochester, 16,833 to 105,000; Manchester, 12,-630 to 100,000.

Of 261 Catholic journals and magazines 85 are in foreign languages-German, French, Polish, Spanish, Italian, Slavonic, Bohemian, Dutch New York has one and Chicago two Catholic dailies in the Polish language; Fall River, New Bedford, Worcester and Woonsocket French Catholic dailies; New York, Pittsburg and St. Louis German Catholic dailies and Toledo a Bohe-

mian Catholic daily.

The acquisition of the Philippines adds 6,505,998 to the Catholic population of the United States

## The Case of . The Coal Miner.

The average coal miner obtains with his hands little more than food, clothes and shelter. If the cost of fiving rises, it does not mean to him merely less money laid aside for old It means a poorer roof overhead, less clothing on the back and less food in the stomach.

In the last year the cost of living, in the country as a whole, has increased from 30 to 40 per cent. The fact is indisputable. Every family knows it. Some accurate household accounts at hand show that with exactly the same income and objects of expenditure the cost of living in Chicago is now 42 per cent. higher than one year ago

In the light of these facts, it is evidently absurd for the hard coal trust, whose employees earn less than \$300 a year on the average, to declare that they ought to have been satisfied with their 10 per cent. ncrease in wages some time ago.

That the coal miners, in the face of circumstances so trying, should have displayed the moderation referred to by Senator Hanna is as renarkable as it is praiseworthy.

They have kept their engagements and preserved their honor. They deserve the moral and material support of the general public. They have kept their faith so far. Let the Am erican people encourage and aid them to continue to keep it.-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## Population by Ages.

he	Ottawa, August 14.—Acco	rding
ed	the last census bulletin the	
	tion of Canada by ages is as	follow
rle	0-1	131,5
·e-	1-2	123,5
١.,	2-3	
ķ	,3-4	128.9
e-	4-5	129.4
ic	5-9	615.89
	10-14	580,3
re	15-19	552,50
h	20-24	508.80
n	25-29	123,38
١,	30-34	863,06
r	35-59	331,22
C		203,96
	45-49	289.85
S		239.18
d		160.67
K		140,69
V		105,67
1	70-74	76.38
	75-79	47.79
S	80-84	25.83
9	85-89	9.88
3	90-94	
f	95 over	96
8	Not given	47,07
	Not grow him him him in	
1		

## Join, the Church.

A large number of converts have recently been received into Church by the priests at St. Patrick's in Washington, D.C. Within
the past few weeks more than a writer in the "Libre Parole." redozen have been baptized.

## The Situation In France.

The Paris correspondent of the Dublin "Freeman" gives some striking proof of the revival of manliness among the Catholics of France under the strain of religious persecution.

M. Combes, the sinister ex-Seminarist, who is head of the Cabinet, has proved himself to be a greater enemy of religion than any of his predecessors. But he has succeeded in one thing which was necessary. He has aroused up the French Catholics, real and nominal, to a sense of the situation. Resistance is being organized everywhere. M. Combes is not being allowed to do what he likes. The Cardinals, the Archsishops and nearly all the bishops have protested with the people. Paris has been filled throughout the week with excited crowds of men, women and children shouting "Vivent les Soeurs!" and clamoring for liberty for all.

the present extraordinary agitation caused by the action of the Government many people wonder at the amazing display of anti-clerical animosity on the part of a man like M. Combes, who was an ecclesiastic in his youth. The motives of this strange statesman's severity towards the Church are, perhaps, best interpreted by M. Leon Daudet, who is not by any means noted for religious zeal, but who ably defends the faith of his fathers. Written re-cently in the "Gaulois" M. Daudet said that M. Combes is a "Cabotin," a "M'as tu vu?" These are phrases applied to inordinately vain actors who want to shove themselves to the front, and to be always well seen and heard. M. Combes, in the opinion of M. Daudet, wants to do more than any of his predecessors, so as to get himself well "en devidence." Then there is the peculiar renegade temperament. It is a welldence." known psychological fact that reneg ides, as was amply demonstrated in the cases of Roman and others, are the most uncompromising and the most truculent enemies of the creed which they have abandoned. They are also vixenishly jealous of those who have been able to remain true to their vocation. So writes M. Dau-

There are also many deep political influences at work, many hidden forces of which the public in general know little, such as the international relations of the Vatican, the old recurring friction between France and Germany, and between France and Italy over the Roman question which is still open, combining in or der to bring about the strange spec tacle which the French Cabinet at uresent offers to the world. There is also the fact of the ever-abiding presence in France of a large portion of the population hostile to the Church, and there is still the shadow of the Dreyfus affair, which hangs over the country, to account for much that is now happening. Bût in any case the fury of the phenom ena of the day, and there is thing strangely significant in the circumstance that an ex-ecclesiasts bas been found ready to do dirty work which an agnostic, with a leaning towards Protestantism, like M. Walleck-Rousseau, shirked with pru-

M. Combes has gone so far that he fort, who has not certainty has even disgusted M. Henri Rochefriendly towards Catholics during his agicated political and journalistic career, although he wrote hymns to the Blessed Virgin in his youth and wore medals, one of which saved him from receiving a bullet through his heart in a duel. M. Jules Roche, another non-Catholic, has also pro tested, and the "Temps," generally ready as a semi-official organ to back the Government through thick and thin, thinks that matters have been carried too far. As to the Catholic writers, they are attacking the Neronic Presidency of the Council with all their might. One of them calls on 20,000 Parisians to turn out and to pelt M. Combes with rotten eggs. M. F. Veuillot, writing in the "Univers," describes the minister as "devoid of talent, virtue, honor-a brute unable to conceive generous thought, to realize a great work, to produce anything useful, to show any effort of a patient and beneficial kind. The brute, however, has formidable fists, and 'he strikes out blindly before him. man is without a breath of intelligence, a single sentiment of delicacy. He is but a common-place me diocrity personified, rancid wish ha-tred and puffed up with pride. As he cannot leave anything to make him famous, he will be notorious to posterity for his brutality alone."

a writer in the "Libre Parole," re-ferring to the speech of M. Pelietan, the debts will be less.

Minister of Marine, on the occasion, points out that there was a serious lapsus in the ministerial utterances. M. Pelletan, for instance, forgot to tell his auditors that Hoche wrote in a letter to the Government of the day as follows: "I have told the Directory twenty times over that if religious toleration is not practised, there will be no chance of securing peace in these regions of La Ven-These words are deserving of the notice of M. Combes as well as M. Pelletan. The indiscriminate arrests made by

the police during the demonstrations of the week do great honor to the persons arrested. M. Francois Coppee, the poet, has practically shown his readiness to die for his religion, if necessary. So, too, have several priests, deputies, journalists, clerks, shopmen, and artisans, who protested in the name of liberty. M. Paul Tailliez, a leading Catholic journalist and political writer for the "Ve rite," although by no means a robust man, had the magnificcent audacity to beard the Prefect of Police himself, and to tell him that he was doing a bad work. M. Tailliez was immediately hustled off by two polcemen, who kept him in arrest til he was released through the tervention of M. Cochin, one of the Catholic deputies. The Prefect of Polic accused M. Tailliez of having incited the people to demonstrate on the boulevards, and the journalist. in a very humorous account of the affair, contributed to his own paper says that he was thoroughly satisfied to have passed a few hours in pen ance, by M. Lepine's order, for hav-ing cried: "Vivent les Soeurs" and "Vive la Liberte." If the Government continues its campaign it will find itself confronted with more formidable opponents than M. Tailliez. The "Libre Parole," for instance, calls on all the tradesmen, shopkeepers and others who have lost heavily by the closing of the convent schools to form leagues against Combes all

## Wore His Hat in Church.

An interesting incident related by recent convert appears in the story of his conversion in the "Catholic World Magazine" for August. In his own language the writer relates the story as follows:-"Protestant historians and statis-

pretend to put in contrast the illiteracy of Catholic countries and the education and enlightenment of Protestant countries, and I be-lieved that the Catholic Church purposely kept the majority of its mem bership in ignorance, knowing that its unreasonable doctrines would not bear the light of knowledge. As an example of my inexcusable bigotry, I will relate an incident that occurred in the year 1897. I was returning from the Tennessee Centennial at Nashville, in company with my daughter, and stopped over for a few hours in Chattanooga. It was a week-day, and while out walking we came to the Catholic Church; actu ated by curiosity, we entered. 1 did not take my hat off, but went stalking down the aisle with my hat on. A priest was slowly walking up and down one of the aisles reading, and noticing me, he rebuked me for showing disrespect to the house of God in not removing my hat. that time the priest was totally unknown to me, and it was some three years later I learned he was Father Tobin, of Chattanooga, who has since then become to me a spiritual Ib., and the lambs at from \$2.50 to father indeed: and Providence so or- \$4.25 each, or from 41c to 41c per dered it that the same priest who rebuked me some years afterward bap-tized me. I kept my hat on in the church partly through thoughtlessness, but mostly through contempt; for I did not then believe that Catholic Church building was in any sense the house of God."

## BAD PENMANSHIP.

When the instructors at Rugby took a lad to task for his poor pe manship, he replied: "Many men of genius have written worse scrawls than I do; it is not worth while to worry about so trivial a fault." Ter years later this lad was an officer in the English army doing service the Crimean War. An order he cop ied for transmission was so illegible that it was given incorrectly to the troops, and cost many brave fellows their lives .- Saturday Evening Post

Two churches were injured by a severe earthquake that shook the city of Caracas, in Venezuela.

Seek not to store worldly goods. but place acts of kindness and good

## Live Stock Market

A despatch from London, date Aug. 11, says:-The trade cattle was firmer and prices show an advance of to per lb. since this day week. Choice Americans som at 14%c, and choice Canadians at 14%c. The tone of the market for sheep has been much stronger, and prices are quoted 1c higher than a week ago, at 12c.

Liverpool, August 11.-There was also a firmer undertone to this market, and choice Canadian cattle sold at 14c and sheep at 12c.

A private cable from London quot-

ed choice Canadian cattle 131c to 14c, and sheep at 12c.

A private cable from Liverpool choice Canadian cattle at 13½c to 14c, and sheep at 12c.

A cable from London quoted choice Canadian cattle at 14c, and sheep at 111c, and one from Liverpool quoted cattle at 131c, and sheep at 11½c.

The firmer feeling in the ocean freight market for cattle space, says a local authority, referred to a week ago, has since developed into strength and rates to Liverpool and Manchester for September shipment have advanced 2s 6d per head. has been fairly good and the bulk of the space to the above wo ports for September has been engaged at 37s 6d per head, Glasgow ates are unchanged at 35s. London, for August, has been let at 25s to 27s 6d per head. Although cable advices to-day were a trifle firmer, and noted a slight advance in prices over a week, yet they are discouraging to exporters, and particularly so to Americans, as they claim present figures are much too low to permit consignments to pay out. This seems odd, in view of the fact that British supplies are small and the Australian shipments cut 50 to 75 per cent., on account of the drought and the only explanation offered for the lower prices recently is that the consumption has been cut down in proportion to the supply.

A cablegram from London says that the Argentine Government has intimated its willingness to enforce the regulations which the British Government deems necessary to prevent the shipping to Great Britain from Argentina of diseased cattle. In consequence of this arrangement it is expected that the present prohibition upon the importation of Argentine cattle will shortly be removed.

At the East End Abattoir market. on Monday the offerings of live stock w?re 700 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, and 100 calves. The butchers were out in large numbers, and as cattle in good condition were much more numerous than they have been for a long time, the butchers bought freely at rather lower prices than they have been paying recently for equally good stock. These consisted of fat cows, coarse, but fat steers, and small cattle in prime condition, which sold at 41c to 5c per

lb. There were only prime beeves on the market, and they were sold at 5½c per 1b. The prime beeves on the market. common kinds of pretty good cattle sold at from 3½c to 4½c, and the ordinary stock at from 21c to 31c per 1b., while the lean and small bulls were bought by canners at 11c to 21c per lb. Calves were in good de mand, and sold at from \$2 to \$10 each. Sheep sold at 3c to 31c per th. Fat hogs sold at 61c to 71c per 1b., weighed off the cars.

The shipments of live stock for the week ending August 9th from the port of Montreal were:-

Cat. S	Sheep.	Hor.
To Liverpool-		
Roman 701	678	1
ake Ontario 430		
To London-		
ervona 512	89	
omeranian 287		
To Glasgow-		
ntarian 306	00.00	18
akonia 803	.,	•••
To Manchester-		
an. City 830		
To Bristol-		
emnon 300		
Total 3,669	767	19

AN ARCHBISHOP'S WORK.

In two decades the late Archbishop Feehan confirmed about 200,000 persons, ordained 250 priests, laid the corner-stones of eighty churches and dedicated over hundred churches.

## The Week in Ireland.

Directory United Irish League.

Dublin, Aug. 2, 1902.

LAID TO REST .- On 26th July all that was mortal of the great Arch bishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, were laid to rest in the quiet spot which he had marked our for his last meeting place in the Mor-tuary Chapel, Thurles Cathedral. The obsequies showed to the fullest degree the commanding position which Archbishop Croke held in the life of the country, and testified the love and veneration in which he was regarded by Irishmen all the world over. The Red-robed Cardinal moved side by side with the humble curate, the leaders of Irish thought in the National movement walked with the sorrow-stricken peasant, mourning the loss of a valiant champion, and a loving sympathiser And as the funeral chant dominated the silently-moving cortege, there was borne in upon the soul the full significance of the lamented event which had brought such a throng to gether.

A great concourse of bishops, clergy, and representative people assembled from all parts of the country to take part in the solemn ceremon ies. Special trains were run from Dublin and Waterford, bringing large numbers, while the ordinary trains arriving from Limerick and Cork were also crowded, and by the time the ceremonies started at 11 o'clock the spacious Cathedral was thronged with people. Cardinal Logue arrived on Friday afternoon, accompanies by his chaplain, the Very Rev. Canon Quinn, P.P., and so also did the Most Rev. Dr. Coffey, Bishop of Kerthe Most Rev. Dr. Brownrigg Bishop of Ossory. Hir Eminence Cardinal Moran and His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, travelled by the special train from Dublin, and large numbers of bishops and clergy also arrived by the various train from Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Nenagh, reaching Thurles at half ten o'clock. Cardinal Moran was accompanied by his secretary, Dean O'Haran, of Sydney, and the Archbishop of Dublin was attended by the Rev. James Stafford, C.C. SS. Michael and John's, acting as His Grace chaplain. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Michael Davitt, and the representatives of the Irish Party travelled to Thurfes by the same train.

At the conclusion of the ceremonie a public funeral through the town took place. All through the night rain fell heavily, and this forenoon the weather also was threatening. procession through the town was favored happily by a glorious burst of sunshine. The laity formed up in processional order in the avenue in the College grounds. of the Christian Brothers' School took the first place, marshalled by the local members of the Or-Then came the members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, the members of the Irish Parliamen-Mr. William O'Brien, Mr. Michael Davitt, and Mr. C. G. Doran, of Queenstown, walking to-After the laity and a large body of members of the Order Christian Brothers, of whom the dead Archbishop was a devoted coffin was borne from the catafalque to the funeral car by twenty stalwart members of the Confraternity of the Holy Family, while of Queenstown, a nephew of Dr. Croke, and his only living near relative in this country. A brother and sister are still alive in Australia.

The procession made a circuit of the greater part of the town. was completely suspended for time, and all the shops were Returning to the Cathedral, the "Dead March in Saul" was played by Canon Arthur Ryan on the orvacation of Herr Scherer, the Cathe dral organist) as the coffin was borne up the aisle and taken to its last resting place in the Mortuary Chapel. The Cardinals, archbishops, and bishops stood around the grave, while the clergy ranged themselves in the chancel. The last prayers over re recited by Archbishop Fennelly, and the ceremonies, which the most impressive pomp and solhalf-past two o'clock. Immediately afterwards, the mortal remains of tuary Chapel, at that very spot in

the old Ursuline Burial Ground, now enclosed in the Cathedral, which he had for years marked out for him-

The outer coffin is of solid oak. beautifully carved and ornamented with sollid brass mountings. At the head of the outer oaken lid is a crucifix cut in solid brass. On the brass plate the Papal Arms, and the Arms of the dead Archbishop are

IRISH PARTY AND LANDLORD. -The following writ has been sued:-

Writ of summons-Form 1-App. A Part 1, 1902. No. 9,677

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUS-TICE IN IRELAND - KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

Between-JOHN E. REDMOND, M. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M. P.; JOHN DILLON, M.P.: and MI-CHAEL DAVITT,

Plaintiffs. And

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF AB-ERCORN, K.G.; THE MARQUIS WATERFORD, K.P.; LORD ASHTOWN, LORD CLONBROCK, K.P.; THE RIGHT HON. A. H. SMITH-BARRY, otherwise known BARON BARRYMORE, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY BRUEN, COLONEL CHARLES G. TOT-TENHAM, and COLONEL ED-WARD JAMES SAUNDERSON, Defendants.

The defendants, who are member of the Landlords' Trust, are charged with conspiring to commit the ence known to the law as "mainby assisting Lord De Frevne in his legal proceedings against the plaintiffs and others. The defendants are also charged with conspiring to prevent the rom aiding the tenants of Ireland in lawful efforts and legal agitation to effect a reform of the Land Laws. and to promote legislation to enable them to purchase their holdings.

THE AMERICAN ENVOYS .- The

complimentary banquet to Messrs.

Redmond and Joseph Devlin, given by their colleagues in the Irish Party, in recognition of their splendid services to the Irish cause during their recent mission to America, was held on the 26th inst. at the Holborn restaurant, London. It was in every respect an exceedingly successful and enjoyable function, testified to a degree perhaps which no other incident has yet done the spirit of solidarity and good comradeship which once more character ized the representatives of Ireland in the House of Commons. The chairman of the party presided, and every member of the party who was in London was present round the board, as well as several distinguished Irishmen from America and the colonies who happened to be in London. Several of the Southern men bers, including Mr. W. O'Brien, had been obliged to leave on Friday evening to attend the funeral of Arch-bishop Croke, but they, as well as friend and supporter, came the clergy, bishops, archbishops, and Cardiunanimity of the tribute to Messrs. Redmond and Devlin from their colleagues of the party was complete, behind the coffin walked Mr. Carber and the enthusiasm and cordiality of the proceedings themselves testified in a very striking manner to the gratitude which the party as a whole feel towards the ambassadors who have achieved such magnificent results during their stay in United States. The speeches during the evening reached an exceptionally high level of oratory, and while Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. Dillon, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. William Redmond gan (in the absence in Germany on were each in his best form, there were no utterances which more lighted the company than those of Father Cronin, of Buffalo, and Mr Devlin. In concluding his speech, Mr Devlin referred to the festive gatherings that were held by party under the chairmanship of Mr. Parnell, and expressed the hope that that of Saturday evening would prove the forerunner of many lar functions—a suggestion which appeared to be warmly approved by

THE LEAGUE WINS .- Following the glorious patriotic prelate were the purchase by the Congested Dis-Prime Minister of Canada, and the laid at rest in a grave in the Mortricts Board of three great sections Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton of Lord Lucan's estate, the same

those present.

tions with the same landlord for the purchase of a large tract of land, comprising several hundred acres, si-tuated at Ballinabul, a few miles from Castlebar, adjoining the Pheasant Hill property, which has already purchased by the Board from James Faulkner, J.P. The Board, it is stated, has also purchased from Lord Lucan a large farm at Annagh, which is at present held by Mr. Michael Quinn as a year-

RELEASE OF MR. SHEEHY. -Mr. David Sheehy, ex-M.P., was released from Mountjoy Prison, Dub lin, on 27th July, at 7 o'clock, after undergoing a period of five weeks imprisonment under the Coercion Act. Mr. Sheehy was welcomed back to liberty by several friends who were much pleased to learn that he is in excellent health, and that the imprisonment has had little ef fect upon him physically. It need scarcely be added that otherwise the operation of the Coercion sentence has in no way affected him.

THE LAND WAR IN THE WEST

-This morning at five o'clock the occupants of Mr. Freeman's house Kilbrudane, were early aroused by raid of bailiffs. A daughter Thomas Freeman's was up this morning, and shortly after four she espied M'Niff, o'clock Freyne's bailiff, and his escort of some thirty police. The police sur rounded the house on every side, and Mrs. Freeman, whose family lived in the humble house, and whose husband and son are away in England to earn rent and food, was na turally much upset. Her husband has lived in England for years, and has only visited his home about two or three months in winter. Three of the girls are in America. Thomas Freeman holds some 7 Irish acres of bogland, with an acre of heavy clay land. This small holding is divided between himself and his sister, Mrs Moran, so that the actual acreage is some 4 acres each. Upon this land some little potatues are raised, and a little potatoes are rand, a little oats. The holding is only sufficient to graze a cow. bit o' hay ever on it," is the description of this marsh, which half-flooded eight months of Even at the best season this year. poor family has been hardly able to walk on the land. The holding is rented at £5 4s 6d for the miserable swamp. There are five years' rears due for the last eighteen years, and each year a year's rent has been paid since that time. The last two years Thomas Freeman and Mrs. Moran have paid three years' rent and

The agent on the estate, Woulfe Flanagan, has put costs on the last years in collecting this rent and the people have never been able to pay more than they have paid, and only this by the English earn-The arrears, which were un ings. heeded for the last eighteen years were totted up, and a writ served last January. The land, with other farms, was put up for sale in Roscommon and the usual proceedings of the other notorious cases adopted So that this holding of a few acres is now taxed with almost forty pounds costs and the five years' old arrears-some £26 2s 6d- a total cost and rent of some £66.

Recently Mrs. Freeman's two cows were taken away by Bailiff M'Neiff his drover. No demand was made on Mrs. Freeman before seizure, and the neighbors, who were, naturally, in bed at four o'clock in the morning, had not time to come and see after her. The cows were driven to Frenchpark, and Mrs. Free The outhouse, in which the were, was securely locked, and the lock was broken by the bailiff and the cattle taken away. This story of truth tells the ways and adopted by Lord De Freyne to ex-

tract the arrears of his bogs. On this holding, like many others on the De Freyne estate, no fair rent has been ever fixed. The same rent of £6 4s 6d has been paid by the Freemans since, Mrs. members, some thirty years ago. So that actually, although land value down by one-half since 1870, the De Freyne have extracte the rent paid in 1870 every year There is no word of when the two cows will be sold, mentime, the little children, had milk each day for their scanty meal, will have to do without it.

HOME RULE PREMIERS .- Mr. the Inish Party, had a very interesting dinner party at the House Commons on July 31st, according to a report from London, to mes the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier Minister of the Australian

other guests included:— Right Hon.
John Morley, M.P.; Lord Justice Mathew, Mr. T. Shaw, M.P., ex-So licitor-General for Scotland; John Dillon, M.P.; Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P.; Father Cronin, of Buffalo; Mr. Barry O'Brien, Mr. J. O'Kelly, M.P.; Mr. W. T. Stead, Mr. Massingham, Mr. Flannery, H. W. Private Secretary to Sir Edmund Barton; Mr. Darcy Scott, tawa; the Hon Charles Russell, Mr. Devlin, M.P.; Mr. W. Redmond, M.P. and Mr. M. Dalton. The gathering as will be seen, was a remarkably representative and notable one, and excited very great interest in Parlia-mentary circles, affording as it did a striking evidence of the sympathy with the Home Rule cause most powerful quarters in England's greatest colonies. The dinner entirely private, there being toasts or speeches of any kind. is, however, probable that before they leave England the Colonial Prewill find an opportunity of making a definite pronouncement their views on Home Rule. Mr. Edward Blake, M.P., to his great regret, was unfortunately prevented from being present, as he has not yet quite recovered from the effect of his recent accident.

CONGRATULATES THE POPE .-At a meeting of the Irish Party held London, July 31, Mr. J. mond chairman presiding, the following resolution was proposed by the Chairman on pehalf of Mr. William O'Brien, seconded by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and supported by Captain Donelan on behalf of the Protestant members of the Party:

"That the Irish Parliamentary Par ty, representing a Nation the overwhelming majority of whose membound in affectionate allegiance to the Chair of Peter by an unmemories, and by an unbounded reverence and admiration for its present illustrious occupant, cannot allow the year to pass which marks the prolongation of the auspicious reign of His Holiness Pope Leo days of Peter, without dutifully tendering to His Holiness, in the name of 20,000,000 of Irish Catholics who are the mainstay of Catholicity throughout the English-speaking world, the expression of their and our own joyful congratulations upon the unparalleled length of days and honors with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless his reign; sympathy with His Hofiness manifold anxieties which still surround him; and our fervent prayer that it may please Providence prolong to the utmost human limit a life and reign which have been so fruitful in blessings to religion, poverty, to human sufferings and to liberty—and that Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., the Chief Whip of the Irish Parliamentary Party, be requested to lay this unanimous resolution of the representatives of Ireland at His Holiness' feet.

# IN SCOTLAND

SCHOOL EXERCISES .- The annual distribution of prizes to pupils of the boarding school for ing ladies, conducted by the perioress and community of the Benefunction, which was largely attendroom of the handsome new building, which is now nearing completion. In an adjoining classroom were exhibited specimens of the scholars' work. The needlework was particularly noticeable for its decided advance previous years. It included beautiful hand-done lace. On the walls of the classroom were also shown the work of the art students, which, as whole, was extremely creditable. studies included some remarkably good oils and water colors, hesides a few black and white pieces. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Turner presided at the which precaded the prize distribution, and was supported by Douglas, Rev. Father O'Brien, Rev. Father Hayes, Brother James (St. Joseph's College), Mr. C. S. Phys, and Mr. M'Lellan Arnott. Rev. Father O'Brien read the reports by various examiners. Mr. F. R. Jamie E. Redmond, M.P., Chairman of said: "I find that the skill and assuidity which have in recent years been conspicuous in the teaching have undergone no abatement. Few schools can provide so large a staff for the same number of scholars, and scholars can retain the services of ladies with so many accomplishments. Still more seldom is it pos-

have no interests beyond the welfare of their pupils. All things thus

BISHOP HOWLEY'S SERMON. Considerable interest was imparted Cathedral, Edinburgh, last Sunday by the presence of the Right Dr. Howley, the Bishop of St. John's, Newfoundland, who occupied the pulpit, and delivered a trenchant and able sermon on the Gospel the day. The Archbishop of St. An drews and Edinburgh attended the Church in an unofficial capacity, and quietly took a seat amongst the congregation to listen to the distin guished preacher.

A PRESENTATION.-The Rev. Faher Ahern, of St. Mirin's, Paisley, the indefatigable and zealous chap lain of the local League Cross, has been 'presented by the nembers with a valuable and hand some chalice as a token of their es-teem and gratitude for services rendered to the cause of total abstinence in the district.

PROFESSIONAL RANKS-Dr. J A. Hagerty, of Rutherglen, a Catholic and an Irishman, is the latest acquisition to the medical profession of Glasgow from the rapidly rising ranks of the Catholic community along the banks of the Clyde. The successful student, who last week received the degree of M.B., Ch.B., at the Glasgow University, got his early training at St. Mungo's Academy,

PUBLIC SERVICE.—The proposal has been made and received with general favor that a testimoniaf be, organized in favor of Mr. F. J. Doran, who for almost a quarter of a con tury has been prominently identified with Catholic and Irish interests on the South side of Glasgow. For some time past Mr. Doran has been laid aside from business by a serious illness and is only now recovering from painful operation successfully undergone in St. Elizabeth's Home for sick and nursing.

CATHOLIC EXCURSIONS .- More Catholic excursion have to be ported throughout the country this week. From Glasgow alone twenty thousand persons took part

## How to Curb the Trusts.

The large "combines" of capitalists, or, as they are erroneously called, the "trusts," which have of late been formed in the United States have assumed a character renders them dangerous to the public weal. That the peril is a grave one is proved by the note of warning sounded by the New York "Journal of Commerce," no unfriendly critic of the capitalists, and by remedies which it suggests for the state of things which these capitalistic combinations have created

"While both parties," it says, without, however, proving the as-"have maintained an attiertion, tude of imbecility in regard to these trusts, the great body of public opinion has pattently waited for action; amazed and disappointed Congressional incapacity, and thoroughly determined to find some lief from the burdens imposed by dominant combinations of capital labor, which are a menace peace and stability when governed by men using their power without regard to public interests. sion of our incapacity to deal with tion leaning toward public ownerthese conditions is of course impossible. It is well, therefore, to recognize a few hard facts: ch'ef among them that sooner or later these in dustrial combinations must submit to such restraint and regulation an intelligent, self-governing people may see fit to impose. Opposition to such control will only stimulate nore radical intervention. New legislation will have to be introduced to suit the emergency, and the discussion preparatory thereto should be free from passion or class prejudice A deaf ear must be turned to those whose judgment has been warred by mere envy or dislike of wealth, and who by destroying the trusts wou'd thoughtlerly bring down upon transelves worse hardships than now endure

Congress with greater potentialities for wide preed derangement than the trust problem, and no question ever made greater demands upon our ne tional intelligence, ability and selfrestraint. Unquestionably the modern industrial combination, properly the larger departments of production thods; further, it has come to stay;

and its use for the benefit of the people is simply a matter of judicious regulation adapted to the new conditions. Thus far the trust system has fallen far short of the pectations of its promoters; it has only partially succeeded in suppresscompetition, and through defect or another it shows symptoms of weakness which a pe of financial depression might only too rapidly develop into breaknot a few of the trust evils being self-corrective.

"No more opportune time could beselected for regulatory legislation than now, when the country is prosperous and favorable to rational agitation. While there may be no need for radical legislation, there is nevertheless a class of abuses connected with the trust system call for prompt and thorough rection. They are especially those of the class resulting from legislation in the form of tariffs, patents, public franchises and reckless corporation laws, which haveproved particularly injurious the standpoint of public policy. These have fostered monopolies and afforded undue power and opportunity to wealth, the real basis verywhere rising public jealousy.

"Reduced to the simplest terms of expression, the trust evil is largely due to special legislation and the enforcement of existing inefficient laws. If this be true, the course is clear and straight. Legislation must be readjusted to the new conditions; special favors must be withdrawn: natural economic forces must freer play, and such restraints as may be necessary must be imposed upon personal or corporate ambition and power. Public supervision and regulation are to be infinitely preferred to either a policy of destruction or the other extreme, public ownership. The latter thinkable, unless we wish to invite universal confusion and turn our backs upon the ideal which have made America what it is. With such a policy, the trust movement may be safely left to work out its own Withhold these correcsolution. tions and we may drift into a sea of Socialistic fantasies where all our boasted freedom and order will Below we append suggestions looking to a policy calculated to avert these impending dangers.

"New legislation should be expressly and directly devoted to these

"I. Protect competition as the most effective prevention of monopoly.

"II. Reduce the tariff to a moderate revenue basis, especially on products dominated by large corporations

"III. Reform State corporation laws which now permit one State to openly defeat the laws of another State, doing elsewhere acts unlawful within its own borders

"IV. Reform legislation permitting monopolies based upon patents and public franchises.

"V. Secure reasonable publicity in the affairs of large corporations

"VI. Secure national laws against tions

vision of real or national monopol-"VIII. Enact such laws as may be

necessary to protect small rivals rom unjust competition. "IX. Compel public officers to a

stricter enforcement of existing lawsagainst restraint of trade.

"X. Oppose vigorously all legisiavision as safer and more efficient than Socialistic control.'

## Jail Cut Out of a Rock

What is probably one of the most unique prisons in the world is locat. ed at Santa Rosalia, Lower California. It is cut out of the solid rock, the gates being made of thick

The prisoners never know how ong they will be detained in this terrible place, as they are not allowed to be present at their trialan interesting custom which practically insures their conviction, unless they are in a position to oil the machinery of justice. Their frie if they have any, bring them fond, as the state does not undertake to fe d them, and they get their water for drinking and bathing out cask set outside the door. ther, the ordinary convict prison of America seems like a haven of lux-

SATURDAY,

PARISH S

FIRST SUNDAY Holy Scapular Sociand investment in atcly after Vespers General Commun Heart League at 8

SECOND SUNDA

iving of temperan Vespers in Church. General Commu Name Saciety at 8 citation of office of

THIRD SUNDAY Society after Vesper Church, after which attended to in large FOURTH SUNDA Mary, general Con clock Mass, meetir Patrick's (girls') sc Promoters of Sacre

hold meeting in le 2.45 p.m., distribu etc., in library, 92 A on 4th Sunday, 3 to ter evening service, day, after evening s FIRST FRIDAY I The Blessed Sacrame

every first Friday, s pm., followed by sh LADIES OF CHAR Tuesday at 2 p.m., a make garments

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There are some sixty of whom attend week to join in this able and meritorious \*\*\*\* **\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*** 

THE

CATHEDR

LEEDS.

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The Catholics of Leed the first step in connec erection of a cathedral said, will cost \$375,00 of laying of the performed last week b Rev. Dr. Brindle, Bisho Among those pre Lord Mayor, aldermen lors, and representativ magistrates the S the Board of Guardians olic Times' in referring mony, says:-The pre many Protestants of pr tion cannot fail to exe of genuine gratitude in of the Catholics not or but of all England. It course, be understood any approval of distinc doctrines, but it will be what it was-a proof o

> PROTESTA TACTICS IN AUSTRALIA

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\*\*\*\* The Melbourne corres the London "Daily Chro that owing to "the real tive ability of the Co and the solidarity with support causes dear to heart" the Protestants

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### OUR

## WEEKLY PARISH CALENDAR.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST REACH US BE-FORE 6 O'CLOCK P- M-, ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK.

AN ACCURATE CHRONICLE - BRIGHT NEWS NOTES.

OPEN TO ALL OUR PARISHES

#### ST. PATRICK'S.

PARISH SOCIETIES.

SATURDAY, AUG. 16, 1902.

FIRST SUNDAY OF MONTH. -Holy Scapular Society, instruction and investment in scapular, immediatcly after Vespers in the Church. General Communion of Sacred Heart League at 8 o'clock Mass.

SECOND SUNDAY .- Meeting of Temperance Society, instruction giving of temperance pledge, after Vespers in Church.

Communion of Hol General Name Saciety at 8 o'clock Mass, re citation of office of Holy Name at 7.30 p.m.

THIRD SUNDAY .- Holy Rosary Society after Vespers, instruction in Church, after which society business attended to in large sacristy.

FOURTH SUNDAY .- Children of Mary, general Communion at 7 o'clock Mass, meeting in hall of St. Patrick's (girls') school after Ves-

Promoters of Sacred Heart Lagrue hold meeting in large sacristy at 2.45 p.m., distribution of leaflets, stc., in library, 92 Alexander street. en 4th Sunday, 3 to 6 p.m., and after evening service, and on 1st Friday, after evening service.

FIRST FRIDAY DEVOTIONS. -The Blessed Sacrament is solemnly every first Friday, solemn Benediction and Act of Reparation at 7.30 .p m., followed by short instruction.

LADIES OF CHARITY meet every Tuesday at 2 p.m., again at 8 p.m., to make garments for the poor. There are some sixty members, many of whom attend regularly every week to join in this highly charitable and meritorious work.

CATHEDRAL

OF

LEEDS.

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The Catholics of Leeds, Eng., took

the first step in connection with the

tion cannot fail to excite a feeling

of genuine gratitude in the breasts

of the Catholics not only of Leeds, but of all England. It will not, of

any approval of distinctive Catholic

doctrines, but it will be accepted for

TACTICS

PARISH REGULATIONS.

BAPTISMS are attended to each Sunday and week day (except Saturdays) from 2 to 5 p.m. in the sacris ty. Baptisms should not be brought on Saturday afternoons, on accounof confessional work, except in case of urgent necessity.

MARRIACES.—Parties intending marriage should see the priest in charge before deciding on the day and hour for the ceremony. In this way many inconveniences can be

Your marriage may not be the only one to be arranged for. Many matters in connection with a marriage are likely to be known only by the priest, and it is your inter- . Mass sung over their remains. est as well as your convenience to allow him reasonable time to attend

Fanns are received any day from 4 to 5.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and eves of holydays. Outside of these hours they are received only by appointment arranged beforehand.

Each contracting party should oring a reliable witness, and when available, parents are preferred. According to the civil law, the consent of parents is necessary for the marriage of minors or those unde 21 years of age.

Those who are to be married should go to confession some days at least beforehand, and tell their confessor of their intended marriage, so that he may give them advice and direction suitable to the occasion. They should also ask him for a certificate of confession, which they have to present to the priest

CONFESSIONS are heard on Sat- in what high esteem the pastor and urdays and eves of feasts, from 3.30 to 6 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m. On ordinary days, except Tuesday afternoons in summer, and Thursday afternoons in winter, confessions are heard from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

During the last two weeks of Lent, especially, and at other times when confessions are numerous, persons having leisure to come in the afternaon should do so, in order to leave the evening for those who are working dring the day and can come only after nightfall.

FUNERAL SERVICES. - It is the universal practice of the Church, and the expressed wish of the Archbishop that those who can afford it should have a burial Mass chanted over the remains of their deceased relatives. The Archbishop has pronounced against afternoon funerals, in which for the sake of a numerously attended funeral the deceased are deprived of the benefit of a

CATECHISM CLASSES are held at St. Patrick's every Sunday, from September till the summer helidays. They begin at 2 p.m. sharp, and are by two of the Fathers. assisted by the school teachers and a staff of some 65 catechism teachers.

Cider of Exercises-2 o'clock. opening prayer, recitation; 2.20, discirlinary remarks or short exortation on the feast of the day, hymn; 2.30, instruction followed by Hymn; 3.00, dismissal.

#### Notes of the Week.

LANORAIE PILGRIMAGE. - Beow we publish a list of those who kindly contributed, either in cash or provisions, fruit, sweet cakes, oraie. A glance over the names in the list, a large number of them being those of non-Catholics, will show

parishioners of the parent Irish par-ish of Montreal are held by their fellow-citizens, not merely of their own faith and nationality, but of all other creeds and races. That the pilgrimage was so strikingly successful is due to the able management of Rev. Father McShane, and the fervent piety, on the hand, and the practical businesslike tact in temporal affairs, on the other hand, of the enthusiastic ladies of the parish who assisted on the committee in charge of the arrangements. The contributors deserve the Markley, Mrs. Menzies, Mrs. Mahar, thanks and prayers of the pilgrims.

CASH DONATIONS. - Chas. M. Alexander, American Tobacco Co., Atwater, Duclos & Chauvin, Mrs. Armour, J. F. Alexander.

A. Booth & Co., T. Berthiaume, Benning & Barsalou, R. Bickerdike, Bovril Ltd., J. L. Bittinger, Bagley & Wright, J. C. B., Blouin, Desforges & Latourelle, Mr. Boyd, Bell-house, Dillon & Co., F. A. C. Bickerdike, G. Beaudry, Miss Byrne, Mrs. John Barry, Mrs. Burns, P. Brault, Mr. Brown, Miss Brown.

C., The John L. Cassidy Co., Ltd., Canada Sugar Refining Co., C. Coughlin, Cash, Jas. Crathern, Jno. Crowe, Cash, H. Chard, Jas. Coristine Co., Ltd., Cash, C. P. C., Corticelli Silk Co., E. S. Clouston, Lt.-Col. John Carson, Cash, Mrs. T. C. Collins. Delorme Bros. P. D. Dodds & Co.

R. Dougall, Drummond, McCall & Co., John Date, Mr. Dangerfield. E. Eadie.

Finley, Smith & Co., O. Faucher. Consul, L. J. Forget, A Friend, G. A. F., Fraser Bros., Friend, Miss F. Flynn, A Friend, Mrs. Flynn.

Mrs. Greene, M. Grant, Mrs. Griffin, Miss Gleason, Mr. Giroux, Chas Gurd & Co., Graham & Co., H. Grenville, E. L. Gnaedinger.

J. Hodgson, Chas. D. Hanson, Hudon, Hebert & Co., Hudon & Orsali, etc., to the great pilgrimage to Lan- H. A. Hodgson, Haycock & Dudgeon, Mrs. Hart, B. Harkin. Imperial Oil Co., H. R. Ives & C. R. G. Johnston.

Miss Kearney, Catherine Kennedy, W. J. Kafferty.

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Plamondon. Mr. Quintal, Miss A. Quinn, Mrs. Quinn.

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Walsh, Miss Watte, Miss Walsh, Mrs. Robt. Warren, J. C. Wilson & Co., Mr. Welsh, Mrs. J. P. Whelan, Miss Waite, Mrs. Walsh

## Christian Brothers.

Referring to the Catholic Institute, Liverpool, which is under the direction of the Christian Brothers, the 'Catholic Times' of that city pays the following well deserved tribute to the Brothers:-

The Brothers, who have the patthe diocese, intend to give a sound, Church, the learned professions, commercial life, or the civil service. bers of the Church do not represent in the civil service, and for the ensent a spirit as cosmopolitan as is ers. That the education at the way the peculiarities of a certain adopted their calling from pure love presented, one of whom obtained a class of individuals. But the of their work. Teaching with them object is not a trade, but a profession, or the furthering of whatever will te of rather a vocation. And it follows of the scholarship students were preadvantage to the moral, social, and that men who work in this spirit religious interest of men, is neces- will invent, or adopt when invented sarily unconfined or limited by pure- the right methods." Testimonies from almost every English-speaking tained 86 per cent. of the maximum land bear witness to the fact that the Christian Brothers pursue tures of the teaching of the Christian Brothers are." observed Times" in 1884, "its practicability and adaptibility to circumstances While the character of the education is mainly such as we call elementary not surpassed by that of the most advanced 'Real-schulen' in Germany, and certainly not equalled all round

cation to the special circumstances of the pupils are unsurpassed."

Already the Brothers have given Catholic Notes.

in Liverpool an earnest of what may

he expected from them. They con

duct the classes at the Liverpool

Catholic Male Pupil Teachers' Centre, and the students are prepared for the examinations required by the Board of Education, for the diocesan religious examinations, and for examinations in advanced mathematics, Latin, French, physiography, and freehand and model drawing. At the religious examination held in March 27 pupil teachers and 5 probationers were presented. Of the 27 ronage of the Bishop and clergy of pupil teachers one (the only one in Liverpool) obtained honors, five obiiberal education, well adapted to tained first classes, and the remainstudents who desire to enter the der second classes, and of the five probationers three were placed in the second class and two in the third There is one peculiarity about the Right Dr. Brindle, Bishop of Notting-Among those present were the Mayor, aldermen and council- and representatives of the ligious organizations. For the memdidates were presented. Of the six a single nationality, but they repre- trance examinations of pupil teach- presented in the third year three obtained first classes and three second the Church itself. It is to this pe- school wifl be the best of its kind classes. Of the nine presented in the culiarity of the Church that we wish now in a special way to call attention. The majority of religious societies are as a rule distinctive, that is, they represent in a distinctive of the distinctive of the results, said: "The Brothers, passed. At the December scholarity, they represent in a distinctive of the results, said: "The Brothers, passed. At the December scholarity, they represent in a distinctive of the results, said: "The Brothers, passed. At the December scholarity, they represent in a distinctive of the results, said: "The Brothers, passed. At the December scholarity, they represent in a distinctive of the results, said: "The Brothers, passed. At the December scholarity, and the remaining four second year five obtained first classes and the remaining four second year five obtained first classes and the remaining four second year five obtained first classes. The union now the remaining four second year five obtained first classes and the remaining four second year five obtained first classes. The union now the remaining four second year five obtained first classes. The union now the remaining four second year five obtained first classes. The union now the remaining four second year five obtained first classes. The union now the remaining four second year five obtained first classes. The union now the present in the present first class; three obtained second classes, and two third classes. Five sented for the examination in connection with the University exten sion lectures (geography); one obnumber of marks (the highest num ber of marks obtained).

> God gives us always strength enough and sense enough for everything He wants us to do.

A lie always needs a truth for a handle to it, else the hand would cut in England. The ancient Priory has

Jane Barrier Bridge Committee Commit

JOINED THE CHURCH. - The Hon. Violet Gibson, daughter of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has oined the Catholic Church.

TEMPERANCE CAUSE, - Rev Alexander P. Doyle, C.S.P., General Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America says that the evil of drink has shown a re-markable decline in the large number who have lately joined the organization. "It has been a great year for temperance," said Father Doyle, the other day. "The ord nary, natural growth of our organizship was 9,958, but the past year which in summer time is we have pledged and organized into ed by Irish harvesters. societies and affiliated with the national union 10,436 new recruits. The union now numbers nearly 100,

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN. -- The nnual conference of the Cathoic Young Men's Societies of Great Bitain was held in Carlisic, ir the north of England, last week. The city of Carlisle has a special interfor English-speaking Catholics. Its Cathedral dates backs to the eleventh century, having been commenced in 1092 by Walter, a Norman, and founded by William Rufus. Twothirds of the Norman nave were de-stroyed by Cromwell. The portion left has long been used as an Anglican parish church. The choir of the restored Cathedral is one of the no-blest in the country, being 138 feet long and 72 feet high. The east win-scription, please settle up. dow, consisting of nine lights, is considered the finest decorated window

there are and have been for many years abundant signs of Catholic energy and progress in the city.

A NEW CHURCH.-The foundation stone has been laid of a new church to be dedicated to St. Patrick, in Irlam, Eng. The estimated cost, without furnishing, gas fittings, or heating apparatus, is \$12,000. Under the will of the late Miss Belinda de Trafford, \$12,500 was left towards the cost, but this will have to te supplemented by subscriptions, as

not less than \$15,000 will be required. The new church will be Gothic in style of architecture, 103 feet' long by 30 feet wide, with seating accommodation for over 300. It will be built of grey headers and terracotta, with a tower and belfry. Ir-lam, which is a little over eight miles from Manchester, and situated on the banks of the Ship Canal a Catholic population of about 220, which in summer time is supplement-

A GIFT TO THE POPE. - The Pope has just received as a present from a Spanish lady, the Duchess of Villa Hermosa, a beautiful model of the Duchess' historic Castle of Xavier, in Navarre. This castle was the birth-place of St. Francis Xavier, in memory of whom the Du-chess determined to transform the castle into a cathedral. The Pope readily gave the necessary sion, and the transformation is now finished. The Duchess then determined to present Leo XIII. model of the new castle cathedral in silver, and a reproduction exact to the minutest pinnaret has now arrived at the Vatican.

If you are in arrears for your sub-

Humility is, to say the least, altive ability of the Colonial Irish, and we are the actual realization of it, and we and certainly not equaled all round by the most advanced middle-class and the solidarity with which they and the solidarity with which they appeal, on account appeal, on account support causes dear to the Celtic of its concreteness to the American beart." The worst itself which sought to drive it home already to the work of renewing Catholic but whose blade is false, but whose blade is false, but whose handle is true.

Humility of the actual realization of it, and w? and certainly not equaled all round in England. The ancient Priory has itself which sought to drive it home allowed to it, ese the nam would cut in England. The ancient Priory has itself which sought to drive it hanks to the self-sacrifice with world stooping." Sald Ben ancient Priory has almost to it, ese the nam would cut in England. The ancient Priory has itself which sought to drive it home allowed to it, ese the nam would cut in England. The ancient Priory has itself which sought to drive it home allowed to it. In England. The ancient Priory has itself which sought to drive it home allowed to it. In England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equaled all round in England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equal to it. In England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equal to it. In England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equal to it. In England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equal to it. In England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equal to it. In England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equal to it. In England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equal to it. In England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equal to it. In England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equal to it. In England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equal to it. In England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equal to it. In England. The ancient Priory has and certainly not equal to it. In England. The an

#### erection of a cathedral which, it is said, will cost \$375,000. The cere competition. mony of laying of the corner-stone pel public officers to a performed last week by the Right orcement of existing laws-Rev. Dr. Brindle, Bishop of Nottingse vigorously all legilors, and representatives of the toward public ownerring Government supermagistrates, the School Board, and the Board of Guardians. The "Cathsafer and more efficient olic Times" in referring to the ceresays:—The presence of so many Protestants of prominent posi-

what it was-a proof of real fratere'ng made of thick iron \*\*\*\*\*\* oners never know hov PROTESTANT

> AUSTRALIA. \*\*\*\*\* tive ability

are engaging in a new movement. A Tribute to Non-conformists and three Anglican bishops, has been issued stating that There are many circumstances which, in our opinion, render it desirable that a league shou,d be formed for the purpose of meeting and counteracting the organized Roman Catholic influence on the legislation and administration of this State without in any way combating or interfering with the Roman Catholic religious position."

### Nationalities in The Church.

There is one peculiarity about the course, be understood as conveying Church, since it has for its ly national or individual feelings, prejudices, and opinions. Another point to be commented on in this connection is the mdubitable fact right methods." that no other religious denomination stand forth as the common link binding such a cosmopolitan membership. The Church is, indeed universal; but while we are from childhood acquainted with this truth yet it is only from some great event and middle class, at its best it is The Melbourne correspondent of or other that we are able to realize the London "Daily Chronicle," says the fact. During the week we had a wear to be a support to the control of the contr that owing to "the real administra- the actual realization of it, and w

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEART.

FTER many others I venture to fathom the beauties vonders enshrined into this pious invocation. Workman of the last hour, if not able reap an abundant harvest, J should like, at least, to glean some ears and make up my little sheaf in praise of Our Blessed Lady.

Mary is "Our Lady of the Sacred These words are what I would term Mary's titles of nobility. In our times, many families heard boasting of illustrious names, although it does not appear at all outwardly that they are issued from noble ancestors-revolutions, misfortunes, and, let it be said also to their praise, signal services rendered unto death to a noble cause have exhausted in its spring itself the generous blood of their forefathers. It is not so with Mary. She is issued from a too high lineage to forfeit her nobility, since the blood which flows in her veins is the very blood of Jesus' Sacred Heart. Thus in the very moment of the Incarnation, when becoming the Mother of God, she became truly "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart."

We find in the writings of several saints, and chiefly in the pious works of Saint Alphonsus de Liguori, ' the exposition of the following doctrine, that God grants us all His graces through Mary. At first sight, such an assertion seems to be inconsistent with these words of St. Paul: "There is one God, and one Mediator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus" (I Tim. ii, 5). And, in fact, no one can be a mediator between the offender and the offended unless he be partaking of both the dignity of the latter and the nature of the former. Now, Yesus Christ is both God and man. By His Divine Nature He may claim as His own all the attributes of the Divinity, and by His human nature He has inherited our miseries and sufferings. He is therefore a true man could not by himself alone obtain this result, it was necessary that a assume human nature, to make His own each of the acts of this latter, and give them an infinite value. Christ alone by His being a Godman, has merited divine grace for us in an infinite measure; He is the sole reservoir thereof. Whenever the Father from whom "every best gift, and every perfect gift cometh down" (James i, 17) intends to grant us a grace, this grace is given in a substantial manner, to our Saviour's to our own.

Such being the case, what part has Mary in the distribution of graces" How can it be said without exaggeration that God grants us His grace through her? seem to mean merely that Mary has ment in the hands of God, and an given us Jesus, by Whose merits we instrument has no question to ask meaning, but needs explanation. It ciate of God in His great enterprise must be noticed, therefore, that and as such she must understand there is a two-fold mediation, the mediation of justice and the media- She will not act lightly, but in full tion of grace. The former lies in the consciousness of her doing. The wise boundless merits of Christ, whilst Virgin, being entrusted with a diffithe latter lies in prayers. And it cult and hard mission, wishes to stands to right reason to think know its conditions and means, and Jesus, wishing to give His therefore she asks the Heavenly Am-Blessed Mother greater glory, has bassador: "How shall this be' resolved not to grant His graces ex- (Luke i. 34)? And it is only after cept through her intercession. lie the explanation of the mystery that ever remains the source thereof; He she gives her consent: "Behold the it is who grants them Himself to us; handmaid of the Lord; be it but our Blessed Lady becomes the unto me according to thy word" channel through which the divine (Luke i, 38). favors flow from His Heart into our

ent two circumstances in channel of the spiritual and tempor-al graces granted to men by Jesus, wise, through her whole I fe was for These are the mystery of the value of Cana. allowed her Son to die for us, and thereby she co-operated with Him in

out with a loud voice, and said Blessed art Thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb And whence is this to me, that the mother of my Lord should come to me? For, behold as soon as the voice of thy salutation sounded in my ears, the infant in my womb leaped with joy'" (Luke i. 41). has been the constant tradition the Church that, when Elizabeth heard the salutation of Mary, and the infant leaped in her womb, the same moment, John the Baptist was cleansed from original sin And it is worthy of remark that this spiritual grace was granted to the Baptist at the voice

Later on we find Jesus and Mary at Cana. "And the mother of Jesus was also invited with His disciples the marriage. And the wine failing, the mother of Jesus to Him: "They have no wine." And Jesus saith to her: "Woman, what is it to Me and to thee? My hour is not yet come" (John ii, I). These latter words, according to the Syro chaldaic language and to the toms of Oriental nations, mean liter ally: "Woman, what difference is there between Me and thee?" That "We have one thought, one heart in the matter. So, although My hour is not yet come, I will, for thy sake, work My first miracle. Thus on this occasion it was also at the voice of Mary that a material grace was granted to the bride and oridegroom, and the water was made wine. And now, when God chose the Blessed Virgin to make her the Mother of Christ, He did not intend that Jesus should be her Son only during His mortal life, but for ever. Therefore, if it is true that Jesus Christ is the same yesterday and to-day and for ever' (Heb. xiii 8), it is no less true that Mary still preserves near Him the privileges of a mother. And, as Jesus at Nazareth was subject to her. likewise we can rightly conclude that He is still singularly deferential towards her. Lastly, if we look for the reason why Our Lord has granted His Mo-

ther so great a power over His Sacred Heart, we are answered by theologians that it is on account of Mary's Divine Maternity. edly this answer is true: as a mother, Mary has indeed upon her Son undeniable rights. But Mary is not only the Mother of Christ. She is, besides, His associate in the work of our Redemption; which title is derived from her divine motherhood, Bros. and is properly the reason of her ing the ambassy of the Angel, Our Lady, enlightened by the Holy like every one of us. Besides, to Ghost, was perfectly able to pergive his mediation its full efficacy, a ceive how much the Messias had to mediator must equal by his merits suffer for men's redemption, and the sum of the offences committed a- what share His mother was to have gainst the Divinity. And as a man in it. She had the science of the law and knew by daily meditation all predictions of the prophets relating Divine Person should come down and to the future Messias. However, in order to contribute as far as fit was in her power to the rescue of fallen man, she readily accepted to be the is evident therefore, that Jesus Mother of the Redeemer, so that she actively co-operated in our salva-In fact, Mary is not a mere tion. physical instrument of the coming of the Word on earth; she is an active, deserving element selected God for this purpose. All this is evidenced by the Holy Gospel. read, in fact, that for not having believed the words of Gabriel, Zachessed soul, and thence it flows in- arias was stricken dumb and unable to speak until the birth of his son. But when Mary asked the angel how was to become the mother of God, the angel did not rebuke her, but explained to her the mystery Such a difference is due to the fact Does it not that Zacharias was a mere instru-Whereas Mary is more above assertion bears its full than an instrument, she is the asso

Now the work of Jesus Christ was to rescue us from the bondage of sin This doctrine, far from going a-gainst the Holy Gospel, is rather in-He did by a whole life of sufferings cluded therein. We find in the New and sorrows ending with His death on the cross; at that very moment which Mary is shown to us as the we became truly the children of God se are the mystery of the Visita- our sake the Mother of Sorrows; she tion of Mary, the infant leaped in our salvation, thus deserving to be called "our Mother." Now, since with the Holy Ghist, and she cried Christ is the same for ever, He is al-

so for ever our Redeemer; and Mar greet influence over her beloved Son; ption. She thereby enloys a sociate of Christ in the work of our herself is, in a like manner, the as-Heart, and, by her intercession and prayers, she can open, at her will, this everflowing spring and shower upon us the treasures of graces on these words of the Gospel: which it contains.

An illustrious bishop, commenting comes strength. Prayer equals and things whatsoever ye shall ask prayer, believing, ye shall receive ' (Matt. xxi, 22), said, "God, throwing us into the depths of this valley of misery, willed to accord to our feebleness, to our crimes, even the power of prayer against Himself and His Justice. When a man makes up his mind to pray, and when he prays well, his weakness itself be-on these words of the Gospel: "All overcomes sometimes the power It triumphs over His will, His wrath, even over His justice." suet, two centuries before, had said upon the same subject: "Behold here the prodigy of prodigies-man clothed with the omnipotence of God." If the prayer of any man is so powerful, how much more so must be the prayer of our Blessed Mother! How great, too, how deep and boundless ought to be our trust Let us, then, repeat with all our heart, and in all our needs, this efficacious invocation: "Our Lady

## Lanoraie Pilgrimage.

of the Sacred Heart, pray for us!

Lady of the Sacred Heart.

L. K., M.S.C., in the Annals of Our

In another column we publish list of contributors to the pilgrimage to Lanoraie. The following list was received as we were going to press:-Miss Menzies, Miss rell, Miss Sparks, Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Loye, Mrs. Duffy, Miss Peart, McMorrow, Miss McGrath, Miss Robinson, Miss Larkin, Miss Irwin, Miss Christy, Mrs. Cherry, Mrs. Burns. Miss Finn, Miss McCurroch, St Patrick's School, Miss Mahar, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Butler, Miss Scullion Miss McGarvey, St. Bridget's Home. St. Patrick's Asylum, Mrs. Crory, F. Gallagher, P. Milloy, P. A. Duffy, Miss Brure, M. McBride, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. O'Brien, Rowan

The A. O. H. in the Province of Ontario held its biennial convention in Ottawa this week. The reports submitted were most satisfactory. The officers elected were: Provincia president, M. J. O'Farrell, Ottawa; provincial vice-president, John Lee, Gananoque; secretary and treasurer of insurance department, M. O'Connor, Ottawa: provincial secre tary, Thos. O'Dowd, Hamilton, reelected); provincial treasurer, R. J. Slattery, Arnprior.

The next biennial convention will be held at St. Thomas in 1904.

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### SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 2455. Dame Marie Antoinette Proulx, of the Town of St. Louis, in the District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Joseph D. de Lamirande, of the same place, plaintiff, and the said Joseph D. de Lamirande, defendant. The plaintiff has, this day, sued her husband for separation of property.

Montreal, 27th May, 1902. Beaudin,
Cardinal, Loranger and St. Germain,
attorneys for plaintiff.

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splendid lot of very nice pieces best English Oilcloth at exactly HALF PRICE, that means Oilcloth worth \$1.00, now ...... A large variety of Oilcloth Remnants, regular value 50c, now.....

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5 only Hall Backs, fitted with 4 hat and coat hooks, bevelled mirrors, umbrella racks and pans, some in oak, others in elm, our regular prices have been \$7.50 and \$8.00 each. Reduced 

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19 Verandah and Lawn Chairs, Ratan Racks and Seats, some large Arm Rockers, others large Arm Chairs; our regular prices are \$3.25 and \$3.50 ea.; o close them out all go at.....\$1.75.

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Library Lamps for country houses, strong brass fittings, weight or spring extension, 14 inch dome, self feeder fount, large burner, complete with chimney and wick. Price.....\$1.95.

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CASH

SATURDAY, A

HE recent de

nent Irish programment Irish p

and religious devotion

appeared in the secon "True Witness," to my mind the idea readers a brief accoun ous See of Cashel and great archbishops. I ount, for the conden history of any place, lapse of one thousar necessarily be brief, r nany columns it ma therefore, the manage sion on my part, I wil sion to occupy a space for the next couple of shall have given th Cashel of the Kings days of the first Archb Mac-cullinan, in the y to the last of the unb late Archbishop Croke the story of the eccles Cashel will demand th the city, of the church dral, the famous Rock, ferent monuments, I fe loss how to commence. material before me a condensation, or even being, to-day, the only ehly) on this side of who possesses the infor have on my desk, I' will be adding a page olic history, in present of a study of these bo ments, to my fellow-co-co-religionists of this ing personally unknown ers there is little indiv be gained, but I will ward satisfaction of ha tice to many others w and whose works have I must also preface my the statement that not most precious details c Catholic history of C will here mention two The first is the late White, an eminent solic el, and one time Librar Cashel Diocesan Libra ant), as well as editor el Gazette;" the other, ry Cotton, D.C.L., of " In 1876 John Davis V ed a work entitled "Ca Kimgs," and the Very I tion to the same; or ra icle on Cashel, written ton, in 1848, was, with used as an intro dealing with the histor, I will have to treat jus buildings in Cashel, and ations; then of the Cat finally the Crozier during sand years. It may her that the crozier of Cas the only existing portion zier that St. Patrick ca the last decade of his li undertake this work, I w "Dedication" of Mr. Wh able work, both as an ev importance of the subject erudition and reliability Colton's writings. The

"To the Venerable Hen D.C.L "Venerable and Dear S

"Years ago I had prep cation of this work to ye of all living men, I believ the most worthy of any connection with Cashel tory; having regard to th you were the first in mod to attempt to restore the Cashel from the waste, ru solation in which you for years ago, to compar having with your own he ed to remove disfigurement were also active in repai the hand of time (too rea ed by ignorant and tas

renerable pile completely believe it is only just that

in THE HISTORY OF T OF CASHEL, should be k ever this little work is r services to our Church and to Literature, do not be named here, as they known and appreciated.

Tying kindness and sincered to me and mine, during

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## DAY, AUG. 16, 1902. Sale.

large savings in the the home. There's HE BIG STORE is MPORTERS AND s-more than they ese, in every case HLY UP-TO-DATE is to turn them over p.ices.

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Regular \$2.50. \$2.15 pair t Colorings and

\$3.25. Special **\$2.40 \$2.35** cood colors and ..... \$5.70

#### JRE SALE

re, the values appeal or Furniture, you're Home renewing time such things as these.

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Wire Camp Cots on strong s, folding legs and head \$1.60. Special \$1 30 each ARY LAMPS.

amps for country houses, fittings, weight or spring 4 inch dome, self feeder burner, complete with wick. Price.....\$1.95.

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Dublin Whisky

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the highest price tets of the World.

ble, owing to fine and mellowness.

CASHEL OF THE KINGS.

acceptates the states of the s

By "CRUX."

ACTION CONTROL CONTROL CONTROL MATERIAL CONTROL CONTRO

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* nent Irish prelate, the late Archbishop Croke of Cashel, of whose life and wonderful career of patriotic zealous and religious devotion, an account ppeared in the second last issue of the "True Witness," has suggested to my mind the idea of giving to the iers a brief account of the famous See of Cashel and of its many great archbishops. I say a brief ac-count, for the condensation of the history of any place, covering the lapse of one thousand years, must necessarily be brief, no matter how many columns it may occupy. If, therefore, the management of the paper will not consider it an intrusion on my part, I will ask permission to occupy a space in each issue, for the next couple of months, until I shall have given the story of "Cashel of the Kings," from the days of the first Archbishop, Cormac Mac-cullinan, in the year 401, down to the last of the unbroken line, the late Archbishop Croke, in 1902. As the story of the ecclesiastical See of Cashel will demand the histocy the city, of the churches, the Cathedral, the famous Rock, and the different monuments, I feel almost at a loss how to commence. The mass of material before me almost defies ondensation, or even selection; but being, to-day, the only person (probably) on this side of the Atlantic who possesses the information that I have on my desk, I feel that I will be adding a page to Irish Catholic history, in presenting the results of a study of these books and documents, to my fellow-countrymen and co-religionists of this Dominion. Being personally unknown to the read-ers there is little individual glory to be gained, but I will have the inward satisfaction of having done justice to many others whose labors and whose works have been ignored. must also preface my sketches with the statement that not a few of the most precious details concerning the Catholic history of Cashel are obtained from Protestant sources. I will here mention two in particular: The first is the late John Davis White, an eminent solicitor of Cashel, and one time Librarian of the Cashel Diocesan Library (Protestant), as well as editor of the "Cashel Gazette;" the other, the Ven. Henry Cotton, D.C.L., of Thurles.

In 1876 John Davis White published a work entitled "Cashel of Kings," and the Very Rev. Dr. Colton wrote a most erudite introduction to the same; or rather the article on Cashel, written by Dr. 'Colton, in 1848, was, with his permission, used as an introduction. In dealing with the history before me, I will have to treat justly of the it to pious uses." buildings in Cashel, and their foundfinally the Crozier during one thouthat the crozier of Cashel contains the only existing portion of the cro-'Dedication' of Mr. White's admirimportance of the subject, and of the erudition and reliability of Rev. Dr. "Dedication" Colton's writings. The

"To the Venerable Henry Cotton. D.C.L.

"Venerable and Dear Sir:-

"Years ago I had prepared a dedication of this work to you, because of all living men, I believe you to be the most worthy of any honor in connection with Cashel or its histo attempt to restore the Rock of olation in which you found it fifty ears ago, to comparative order; having with your own hands assisted to remove disfigurements. You were also active in repairing what the hand of time (too readily assistby ignorant and tasteless meny had done towards rendering that venerable pile completely ruinous. I believe it is only just that your part in THE HISTORY OF THE ROCK OF CASHEL, should be known wherever this little work is read. Your vices to our Church (Anglican), and to Literature, do not require to

HE recent death of the emi- ries of years, would prompt, even if no other consideration compelled me to beg your acceptance of this small tribute of deep gratitude and respect to one, I so truly regard and

"Your very sincerely,

"JOHN DAVIS WHITE."

Cashel, May, 1876.

From the work, of which the foregoing is the "Dedication," I will have frequent occasion to quote, and equally from documents and books which Mr. White has deemed well to take extracts and selections. But I will find it necessary to make selections of my own from portions of such documents and works which he did not apparently consider of sufficient moment to quote. Before turning to the pages of "Cashel of the Kings," and the musty and timeworn documents upon which it is based, I will deal with Rev. Dr. Cotton's contributions to the general history of Cashel. Be it rem that Dr. Cotton was more noted for the material restorations of the sacred monuments of Cashel which he performed personally, than for his writings on the subject; but, still what he has written is of great value especially his masterly work entitled "The Fasti Ecclesiae Hiberniae."

Writing from St. Daminick's Abbey, Cashel, Mr. White tells us that the occasion of Rev. Dr. Cotton's article, or letter, in 1848, was an appeal to the public to obtain funds for repairing the damage done by the fall of the Castle on the Rock in that year.

THE ROCK OF CASHEL. - "The 'Rock' of Cashel is an elevated, de-tached mass of stratified limestone, conspicuous for many miles around, more especially in the directions of north and west. the neighborhood reports that it was deposited in its present bed by Satan, who had bitten it out of the

mountain-range called Sleive Bloom. Dr. Cotten is wrong here; for Sleive Bloom is in the Queen's Courty, and not at all connected with the Devil's Bit, in the northern part of the County Tipperary, at a spot where a large gap is still to be seen in the outline of the ridge, which is universally known as 'The Devil's Bit.' St. Patrick, the titular saint of Cashel, observing the fiend flying over with this heavy mouthful, compelled him to drop it where it now remains, and forthwith consecrated

It might be thought unfortunate ations; then of the Cathedral; and for the credit of this story, that the mountain from which the "bite" was sand years. It may here be stated fliched is not composed of limestone But that is a matter too significant to detain us in our present excurzier that St. Patrick carried during sion. It will be more to our purthe last decade of his life. Before I pose, and bring us the sooner to our undertake this work, I will quote the story, to learn what is to be found on the Rock of Cashel. It must be land, together, on one hand; and able work, both as an evidence of the remembered, all along, that Cashel Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Balkan was not only an Ecclesiastical See, peninsula, Austria-Hungary, Rouma-but also a regal residence and important military position. Hence the many-fold reason for all the of the immigrants into the United

at different periods: 1st, A Round Tower, which is still entire; 2nd, a but beautiful stone-roofed chapel, of what is usually called the ter of the immigration cannot be Norman style of architecture, built in the early part of the 12th century, by Cormac McCarthy, King of Desmond, or South Munster, and tory; having regard to the fact, that still familiarly known as 'Cormac's Chapel;' 3rd, occupying the whole space between those two buildings. and, as it were embracing the stands the larger Church, or 'Cathedral,' which was erected about the year 1169, by Donald O'Brien, King The Round Tower and of Limerick. Cormac's Chapel are built of brown gritstone, which must have been brought from a distance of six even miles; the Cathedral, of pointed architecture, is composed of the

limestone of the neighborhood." There are on the Rock a few other minor buildings judged co-eval with Cormac's Chapel. astical establishment of Cashel sharastical establishment of Cashe Santa astical establishment of Cashe Santa and Alpare and Alpare and Sincere friendship as and mine, during a long 7seof war. Churches and monasteries were generally considered to be the Notes for Farmers. depositories of valuable property, and, therefore, became special obof pillage to the contending. parties."

"It is recorded that Cashel underwent one of those frequent visitations from a very singular notive. An Earl of Kildare, in the year 1495, set fire to the Cathedral; and coolly gave as his reason and justification, that he 'thought the Archbishop was in it at the time.'

This much will have to serve me as an introduction to what I may call "The Story of Cashel of the Kings." If the readers will kindly make up their minds to wade through a few columns of archaeological matter, I can promise them to lead their steps eventually into one of the most 1 beautiful, fruitful, and sequestered fields of Irish history—especially Irish Catholic history.

## Immigration Into The United States.

In the year 1886-87, 623,000 immigrants arrived in the United States from Europe. The growth of immigration is given in the following

table.—				
Year.		Men.	Women.	Total.
1893-94	16	39,274	116,357	285,63
1894-95	14	19,016	109,520	258,536
1895-96	2	12,466	130,801	343,267
1896-97	18	35,107	95,725	230,832
1897-98	18	35,775	93,524	229,299
1898-99	19	2,277	116,438	311,715
1899-00	30	04,148	144,424	448,572
1900-01	38	31,055	156,863	487,918
1901-02				522,000

The total immigration in 1886-87 s not greatly different from that of 1902, but the elements of the inflow have completely changed. The immigrants now come from the east and from the south of Europe in greatly increasing proportion, in-stead of from the north. They are Latins and Slavs not Teutonic

The inflow of immigrants to the United States in 1886 and in 1901 is exhibited in the following table, which gives the country of origin:

	Country. 1	886-87.	1900-01
	England and Wales	74,675	12,91
	Scotland	18,699	2,07
	Ireland		30,56
	Germany 1	06,865	21,65
	Scandinavia	67,629	39,23
	Holland	4,506	2,349
	Belgium	2,553	1,57
	Switzerland	5,218	2,20
	France	51034	3,150
	Italy	47,673	135,996
	Spain and Portugal	558	4,75
	Austria-Hungary	40,265	113,390
1	Roumania	2,045	7,155
	Turkey and Greece.	579	6,954
	Russia and Finland	36,894	85,257
١	Other countries	1,376	18

Total for Europe.4	469,2	
Antilles	4.876	3.1
Oth(r American lands		1,34
China	10	2,4
Other Asiatic lands	605	11,13
Oceania	1,282	41
Africa	40	17
Other countries	73	

Grand total ... ...490,109 487,918

If we take Great Britain and Ireland, Scandinavia, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France and Switzerpears that in 1886-87, 73 per cent. States came from the first group, "Upon this Rock has been erected while in 1900-01, this group furnished only 27 per cent. sion will be a surprise to most readers. The change in the characwithout a distinct influence on the character of our country.

> Raphael did well, and Phidias did well, but it is not painter or sculp-tor who is making himself most nobly immortal. It is he who making true impressions
> n the mind of man, frescoes true impressions for eternity, that will not shine out till the light of Heaven reveals them; scultures, not wrought in outward things, but in the inward nature and character of the soul.

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GOFFEE ESSENCE makes delicious coffee in a moment. No trouble noffwacte. In small and large boteles, from al grocers.

GUARANTEED PURE.

ABOUT FAIRS. -With the proach of the season of annual fairs the management who will conduct them throughout the country are na turally at work on schemes that will tend to produce the best results, says the Ottawa "Free Press."

Two things are taken into consideration when we pass judgment on a fair. They are attendance and exhibits. If both are good the undertaking is a pronounced success and the fair is not a failure if either feature is well to the front.

Of the two accompaniments to a successful fair the one most sought after is the attendance as this makes it a financial success. When the means adopted to draw patronage is the procuring of attractive exhibits of farm products and stock which is the most substantial oneboth objects are accomplished together and the genuine purpose of a fair is attained. Unfortunately it has been found ne-

cessary to resort to other means of bringing people to the fairs. Performances such as races, daring acrobatic feats, clowns and so on have had to be imported to attract even farmers once a year to their own local exhibition. These are not injurious beyond the fact that it is an admission that no interest is taken in stock raising and agriculture of the best style, which is a condition sure to indicate the lack of prosperity on the farm. If every farmer went to his county fair, looked at the stock and learned from the judge what was required to turn out those of first rank, went through the grain and root departments in the same way and was entertained by the "attractions merely as a side issue it would be a different thing.

There are some who visit the fair in the proper spirit. And they are man has a heifer he will examine all sure to go to the fair. If he has vegetables he will see all the rest and so on. Large attendance is thus brought about by inducing farmers to enter competitions. Even if a neighbor has a specimen it is likely to bring one to the grounds. There is no better impetus to patronage than the extension of competition and then it is the right kind of pat-

ronage. The question that agricultural societies have had before them is to induce more to go into the competition. Farmers are slow about making entries. Many an exhibitor drives a herd to the fair and along the road passes in the fields numerous better specimens than his own, but nevertheless he goes and captures the prize money. It is not the entrance fee, but the want of awakening to the value of competition and to the reward the small enterprise is sure to return. Few farmers have so inferior a class of stock or field pro- breeding purposes, which has more ducts that they could not win prizes in some lines. To is found at even large fairs that sometimes the en tries are to few to allow competi-

What is lost sight of is the splendid advertising opportunity of a fair Buyers will always watch the prize lists after the fair then they want goods. So that those who do not goods. make a showing are much handicap- fore the institutes by Prof. H. H.

In recent years there, has been a wonderful development along the right lines in the fairs. The employment of skilled judges who are able to give useful instructions to exhibitors and tell them how to improve the stock who fail to prizes is one excellent departure from the old methods. Last year at fairs in the Ottawa Valley farmers heard addresses at the ring side that were educative to a degree not possible under any other circumstances. When is aroused in an exhibit notes will be taken of everything said pertaining to the subjects he borne in mind and readily put ,n

From year to year accommodation is improving. This is necessary to induce the owners of the best live stock and poultry to send their stock. Oftentimes it has been desired that some of the bese specimens have suffered injury from poor protection at fair grounds. Poultry is especially subject to ailments from cold and wet when proper buildings are not erected for them.

THE FARMER'S INSTITUTE .- F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner, writes:—In view of the great success of the Farmers' Institute as a means of education in Ontario, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has endeavored to co-operate with like to have both gentlemen the various local departments in esand improving similar

assist in the work in other provinces and the best available men in these provinces have been pressed into service, not only in their own province, but in others as well. By sending able and observant men from one province to another in this way we hope to get together a thoroughly capable corps of institute workers familiar with the agricultural situation, and requirements in all parts

of Canada.
Prof. E. J. McMillan of Charlottetown, P.E.I., supt. of Farmers' Institutes, etc., has prepared a sketch of the work already accomplished in Prince Edwa\*d Island, which may be of interest and benefit to those interested in agricultural education other provinces. According to Prof. McMillan:-

"The organization of Farmers' Institutes in Prince Edward Island was first undertaken in June, 1901. At that time the Hon. Benjamin Rogers, commissioner of agriculture, assisted by the writer and two experienced Institute workers supplied by the department of agriculture at Ottawa held meetings of farmers in the different sections of the province, for the purpose of discussing the advantage of the Institute system. As a esult of these meetings the organization of twenty Institutes was completed before the end of the year. The Farmers' Institute system of

Prince Edward Island is two fold in its alims. It seeks to combine the educational features of the Ontario system with facilities for dealing in live stock afforded by the old agricu, tural societies plan. Each organization is a Farmers' Institute and Agricultural Society combined. Government grant of \$50 is paid annually to each society, which has at least 50 members enrolled, and collects \$40 per year in membership fees. A sum amounting to \$1,000 was expended in this way last year. A total membership up to December 31st, last year was 1,624, and the amount subscribed in fees was \$911 -50. The receipts of the institutes nearly always those who have some-thing in the ring competition. If a \$2,000. This money was expended in the purchase of pure bred stock others of that class and he will be and in defraying of expenses of the lecturers. Thirty-three meetings, chiefly for purposes of organization were held during the first year. At the beginning of the present year a regular series of Institute meetings was arranged and carried out successfully. Several speakers were employed and various agricultural topics were brought up for discussion, chief among which were, dairying, hog-raising and chicken fattening. As all of these are live industries at present, the interest manifested in the meetings was great. The attendance throughout was good, fully 2,-000 people being brought in contact with the lecturers, who were not slow to take advantage of every opportunity to impart lessons of practical value. Already the influence of this public discussion of agricultural questions is shown in an increased interest in everything which makes for the advancement of the calling. The demand for pure beed stock for than doubled during the past year, may be cited as one instance of enefit already derived from the institutes. It may also be shown that an advancement has taken place along other lines. The people realize this and are anxious that more educational meetings should be held. During the month of July a series

of midsummer lectures were given be-Dean and Mr. D. Drummond, repretions where the advertising failed, they were a grand success The farmers turned out well and

manifested a deep interest in the

meetings. Twenty-seven institutes were visited, and an afternoon and evening meeting held at each. average attendance at the afternoon meetings was between 50 and 60, while in some instances they over 100 people present. The illustrated lectures on dairy cattle which formed the chief feature of these meetings were entirely new to our farmers and were very well received. The average attendance at the evening meetings was fully 100. In thes too, a marked interest was taken and free discussion indulged in, un-til in many instances it was 11 o'clock before the meeting could be brought to a close. Prof. Dean as was expected, has done excellent work. It seems to me that we were very fortunate in securing his vices just at this time, as the dairy ing business has not been growing much of late, and I feel sure that we may have a revival of the industry wherever he has gone. Mr. Drur mond, too, has given excellent satisfaction. The people were very favorably impressed with his work in live stock, and in other lines. We should like to have both gentlemen again. tablishing and improving similar system, in their respective provinces. I am confident that the institutes here have been much strengthened as

a result. That the close of the present year will witness a considerable growth in the Institute system is aleady assured. Six new organizations have been completed thus far this year, and it is probable that more will be added before it closes. an increasing membership and a lively interest manifested in the by its members, the Farmers' Institute system should soon factor in the progress of agriculture in this province.

AN

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## HISTORIC BOOK.

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HE case of Sergeant Sheridan, the Irish constable who committed a number of committed a number of of Dublin Castle, to which spirited references were made by Irish members in the House of Commons, has only been briefly touched upon by the secular press of Montreal. In consequence interest in the subject has been aroused, and the following article from the "Daily News" of London, will prove good reading:—

•••••••

The case becomes worse with time. Unless cleared up by a public inquiry, it is one that will leave charges of the gravest character over the whole of the Irish constabulary. Already it has filled the Irish people with the conviction that they can never count on justice under the present police system, and must even expect to be accused of crimes which the constables themselves invent.

As Sir Robert Reid told the House of Commons on Thursday, there is not a blacker instance in the most despotic Courts of Europe of the frightful danger incurred when policemen are free from all popular control. Even the Chief Secretary for Ireland, while refusing to prosecute Sheridan, admits that "his conduct has been dastardly and outrageous." Mr. T. W. Russell told the House that this was one of the most deplorable and saddest cases he remembers in connection with Irish politics.

So far only a few of the facts, and those of the barest have reached the public. Some of the fuller details can now be disclosed. The first finite case against Sheridan as to his inventing crimes and then accusing other people of them, occurred at Hospital, in Limerick, was stationed as a constable. A man mamed Bray, of that place, was be on unfriendly terms with a Mrs. Quinlan, who kept a small farm half a mile off. This man was discovered by Sheridan and another constable lying drunk in the lane one night. The young Irishman had been to a neighboring town to settle some business, and had evidently collapsed on his way home the worse for liquor. Sheridan took the man's cap and carried it to a near Mrs. Quinlan's hayrick, and then set fire to the hay, returning in a few minutes to rouse drunken Bray. With the aid of the other constable, he led him to the barracks, where the stupefied man was charged with setting fire to the

No opportunity was given to the prisoner to secure bail, but within six days he was put on trial — not in his own county, but in Cork — before a packed jury. He was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. After serving two years and three months Bray was discharged, with his health so shattered that he died three months later.

Not long after Sheridan secured the conviction of another man for a crime he had himself committed This time he was on patrol duty with a colleague and he arrested a laborer named Murphy, who was resting on a fence the village. Murphy asked what he was charged with, but could get no answer, either there or in the barracks. The man was afterwards charged with killing a donkey owned by a villager called Cragan. It is admitted by the Governmen that they have evidence that Sher dan was himself the criminal, but others go further, and say that had seen Murphy safely locked in the All the people in the locality say he arrested Murphy first, and did not commit the crime until later the ame night. Murphy was so terrified at the sentence inflicted upon Bray that, to avoid a protracted trial, and in the hope that he would be ceated leniently, he pleaded guift, the first time he was brought into court. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

All this time Sheridan was rising in favor in the constabulary, receiving rewards for these convictions, and fast making for promotion. He was removed from Limerick to Leivim. There he cut off the tails of several cows with a razor, and be and Constable Reid charged a man mamed MacGoohan with the offence. The victim was hauled before a packed jury in Sligo, where he was tried by Judge Andrews, MacGoohan see

licitor advised him to plead guilty, but he declared he would sconer go to his grave than admit he had committed so dastardly an outrage upon a neighbor's cattle.

the first day of the trial two Catholics were allowed on the jury because the panel was exhausted, the judge declaring that absent jurors would be fined if they did not turn up in the morning. On the day following, when the jury was being empanelled, sixty Catholics were ordered to stand aside, and a packed jury settled the case. When MacGoohan in the dock heard Sheridan's evidence he turned to Reid, and said, 'Now you tell the truth, and let ar nnocent man go free." The appeal disconcerted Reid, who broke completely in his evidence. The judge then disparaged Reid to the jury, and said, "If you acquit the prisoner it can only be by blackening the character of Sergeant Sheridan.

MacGoohan was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and Sheridan got £5 reward. A young farmer who knew the prisoner went about the fairs declaring openly that he believed the constable had committed the outrage himself. Sheridan then invited a friend of his own to organize a moonlight expedition against the young farmer. When MacGoohan's time was up he went before a magistrate and swore as to his in-

That was the beginning of the discovery of Sergeant Sheridan's guilt. MacGoohan was compensated by the totally inadequate sum of £100. The aged mother of the man Bray is receiving 10s. a week from the trovernment, and Murphy was asked whether he would be satisfied with £25, and took that paitry sume, against the advice of his friends.

The truth in these cases was only established after the constables called as witnesses at a private mquiry were given an indemnity. The affair, nowever, was found to be so that the Chief Secretary was forced to go back upon his word, that the witnesses should not suffer. In his own words, he had the position put to the four constables thus: "You have given this information under promise of indemnity. You can have that indemnity; but it must be clear to you that you can be employed in no position of trust in the Royal Irish Constabulary in the future. you care to lounge about in the depot doing nothing, drawing your regulation pay, you can do so, but my advice to you is to get out of the Royal Irish Constabulary and seek elsewhere to make good the grave offences of which you have been guil-Reid and Anderson thereupon elected to go.

Sheridan had been dismissed pre viously over a totally different case, and he has openly declared that the Government dare not prosecute him. He is known at present to be in America. But there is a growing feeling that the man ought to be placed on trial. Until he is the belief will grow that the Government is afraid that revelations of an equally black character would follow were the man to be arrested. It is stated emphatically that Sheridan's case is by no means an isolated one in the Irish constabulary. Mr. Power told the House of Commons that his experience as a magistrate convinced him that the case was a typical one. there could be no promotion for a policeman unless he identified himself with the persecution of the people.

The Irish members are therefore pressing for a public inquiry, and the public is likely to agree hem that the time has arrived when the whole system of administering justice in Ireland needs the fullest revision.

CATHOLICITY
IN
NEW
ENGLAND.

HE Catholic Year-Book New England." which en admirably compiled and edited by Mr. John Francis Martin, contains a large am ount of interesting matter subject indicated by the title. From we learn that the ecclesiastica Province of Boston, which comprise England States. one Archbishop, seven bishops, and 1,578 priests, both secular and regular: 679 churches with resider priests. 213 missions with churches total, 931, to which should be added 140 chapels. There are four seminar es, 12 colleges for boys, 40 acaden ies for girls, 269 parochial schools 136.460 boys in attendance; fiftee orphan asylums, with 1,877 in-mates; 47 charitable institutions; and a total Catholic population o 1,740,000. The suffragon bishoprics the Province of Boston are th of Burlington, Portland, Providence The price of this Catholic Year book is 25 cents, and it is published by the J. K. Waters Co., Boston.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION

IN
UNITED
STATES.

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HREE hundred delegates at tended the annual meeting of the American Federation of Catholic Societies which opened in Chicago last week, Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at Holy Name Cathedral by Rt. Rev. P. J. Muldoon. Bishop McSamer preached, and Bishop McFaul was

At the opening meeting in Association Hall, the delegates were welcomed by Dr. Howard S. Taylor in behalf of Mayor Harrison, and by a representative of Governor Yates. President T. B. Munahan then took the chair, and detailed the progress of the organization. Among the afternoon speakers were Bishops McFaul and Messmer, Nicholas Gonner, of Dubuque, and M. P. Mooney, of Cleveland.

A great open meeting was held in the evening at Studebaker Hall. Bishop Muldoon presided. In the course of a brief address he said:

"We must educate our people not only to know their rights, but to exact them. Too long have we been asking for favors when we should have demanded our rights. We should demand of the United States Government our pro rata for the education of our children in our parochial schools."

The meeting was the occasion for some important utterances. The Federation expressed itself strongly and unmistakably through the speakers.

Bishop McFaul made the most telling address of the evening. He launched into the friar problem and school affairs of the Philippines in no uncertain manner. He cond the public school system inaugurated in the islands and maintained it was the evident policy of the administration to choose the teaching for from among Protestants. He took occasion to slap at the army for "drunkenness." "immorality," 'abuse' and "outrages." In preluding his remarks on the Philippine question, he said:-

"It is some encouragement to know many are convinced that if this organization had been ready for action at the outbreak of hostilities between Spain and America the religious difficulties incident to the occupation of our new possessions might have received the immediate attention which would have allayed, not prevented, the unfortunate friction now so deeply deplored, and the selection of commissioners to adjust the relations of religion to the state might have been such as to prevent the enkindling of religious animosity.

"With the news arrived that the Catholic churches in the Philippines vere desecrated and looted, officers of high rank in the army attempted to refute the charges, yet the dese cration and looting of these sacred difices are now so certain that claims for damages to ecclesiastical property will be accepted by the government. Reports, too, of the frightful spread of drunkenness and morality, after the occupation of Manila by the American army, were vigorously assailed. Is there any one who has the audacity to question their truth? Since then we have all heard of the 'water cure and the murderous orders issued by an American general. The introduc tion alone of the public school system was just cause for alarm."

In declaring that "injustice was being done the church by non-Catholics," Bishop McFaul asserted that if the Filipinos were Protestants and Catholics had attempted to establish a system of schools as the administration is now doing there would be such an uprising as would shake the foundation of the republic.

In answer to the warning of Archbishop Ireland not to discuss the Philippine affairs the speaker said:

"It has been said that as the friar question was in the hands of the Vatican. Catholics should allow it to rest there. However this may be, the Federation proposes to keep up the agitation and invites the assist-

nce of the Catholic press."

The fact that of the 967 American eachers in the islands but nineteen are Catholic called forth this re-

"In obtaining American teachers only about a half dozen Catholic institutions were asked to propose candidates, whereas over one hundred non-Catholic colleges, teachers' ageneies, etc., furnished the balance at ' the request of the authorities. Here discrimination against Catholics is evident.

"One of the letters received by the Federation from the War Department declares that "it is the purpose of the Philippine Government to main tain in the archipelago the Bame kind of free non-sectarian instruc-tion which exists in the United States and which has proved to be for the interest of all religions.' is an astounding assertion, since everyone knows that the Amone of the chief factors in leaving millions of Americans without the boundaries of any religious organization; in fact, that it, has contribut ed largely to the dechristianizing of America."

With regard to the criticism of Archbishop Ireland, the spirit of the convention seemed to be to air rather than to suppress the Philippine grievance. Bishop Messmer, of Green Bay, Wis., voiced the prevailing sentiment when he said after the meeting that the Federation would brook no dictation from anyone regarding its rights to discuss the Philippine question.

AST week the "True Witness" briefly stated that a new Home for the Aged Poor had been started in San Francisco, owing to the munificence of a Catholic citizen. Additional particulars have come to hand. Archbishop Ireland laid and blessed the corner-stone of the new building, which is to be dedicated "to the honor of God," and is under the patronage of St. Ann, ther of the Blessed Virgin. Within Order of the Little Sisters of the Order of the Little Sist?rs of the Poor, the history of their going to California, the gift of the site and all that led up to the memorial building, a photograph of Archbish op Riordan, one of Edward J. Le Breton, who has not only given the five acres of ground which will surround the institution, but who build it in stone and brick and equip and furnish it for the accommode tion of 250 old people; the names of the Sisters belonging to the house the usual articles placed in a corner tohe, having historic value, and many objects of religious devotion. After the stone was set and sealed

the Archbishop made a short address, in which he said the building was a manifestation of one of the noblest possible charities—the relief and protection of the old and poor. It was not limited to creed for tionality, but all who needed its shelter would find its doors open. was a charity for all classes, as all humanity embraced the children the Eternal Father, he said, and continued: "God is ever ready pour His blessings on all, so the home to be erected will bring a blessing and rest to the homeless and Their declining years within it will be made peaceful, and their souls aided with the spiritual comforts of religion they pass forth to the tribunal of their just and merciful God."

After the ceremonies on the site the proposed home there was an informal gathering of the priests present at the services, and at the quest of Archbishop Riordan a vote of thanks was unanimously offered to Mr. LeBreton for his munificent gift to the cause of charity. In resp "The works of charity ing he said: performed by the Little Sisters the Poor appeal strongly to those who realize the sufferings of human ity to which age and poverty are added. It is sixty-three years since they commenced their mission France, and since that time ninetythree homes for aged poor have been established. The sisters depend en tirely on the providence of God sustain them, and their depend has never been in vain. When establish a home it is never loned. Their work has never failed Every home they have founded ourishing to-day. Almighty G akes care of them from day to d in a particular manner, and they be

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HIS, the fifth week of this of the Summer School, is known as Alumnae Week, being especially devoted to the propagation of work of the Alumnae Auxiliary Association. This organization, which is composed of women interested in the advancement, of school, has for its particular object the endowment of a chair in litera-Already, a lecture course in this department is supported, and large sum of money laid aside as the nucleus of a permanent endowment fund.

Cliff Haven, N.Y., Aug. 9th.

Plans for the coming year's work were made, the constitution revised in regard to a few minor matters, and officers and a third of the board of directors at the general meeting held this week.

One of the announcements of the present week which aroused great interest concerned the donation of money to erect a building which will provide class rooms for those pursuing work in the special courses. The names of the donors are for the present withheld. By means of this generous gift a serious inconvenience in the matter of arrangement of classes will be removed. The gift is also significant in that it shows that people of philanthropic ideas now realize the amount of good accomplished at Cliff Haven, and are desirous of helping it along.

of the special courses no two have been more fruitful than those in Pedagogy and Psychology. The persistence and enthusiasm of the members of these classes is due in large measure to the strong work of the lecturers, Joseph S. Taylor, Ph. D., district superintendent of New York city, and Prof. W. T. O'Callaghan, also of New York

also of New York. Dr. Taylor, who is giving course in Principles and Methods of reaching, devoted the past week to a consideration of the various theories of Co-ordination, Correlation Concentration and Inter-relation of studies and the relation of these the ories to class teaching and school management. He presented first Dr. embodied in Harris's views as famous report of the committee of fifteen, then the late Col. Parker's brilliant scheme of concentration : next the Herbartian scheme as applied by Dr. Frank McMurray, and finally DeGarmos' radical method of a three-fold co-ordination. The discussion was concluded by practical illustrations of correlated school work, selected from Dr. Taylor's own

Prof. O'Callaghan devoted most of his time to Descriptive Psychylogy. The superiority of association by similarity to the association by contiguity was explained and illustrated.

The extension of the meaning the term association so as to include association of sensations, percepts and ideas summarized the work association. The phenomenon of retention and the different doctrines thereof were explained; and the fact of retention was shown to be a cessary antecedent condition or all mental development. Dr. Harris's theory of the nature or sense perce tion was discussed and applied. Then followed a treatment of the develop ment of percepts of size, weight and other attributes of matter from the tactile muscular and movement sensations

sations.

In the course in Metaphysics, Rev. James J. Fox, S. T. D., directed his attention to causation, a subject of profound interest and wide application. The concept of cause was carefully elucidated and defined, and the various classes pointed out and discussed. Next week, the director of this course, Rev. F. P. Siegfried, of Overbrook, Pa., will lecture.

A man who has not been heard at Cliff Haven in some time, but who has always been a prime favorite, is this week's lecturer in the Alumnae course in literature, Rev. Hugh T. Henry, of St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook. Father Henry is well known as a critic and as a translator. His name frequently appears in some of the best magazines. His translation of the Latin poems of Pope Leo XIII. which was published recently wan instant success.

recently won instant success.

He took up the work at the point left off by Dr. Pallen, the first lecturer in this course. The work of Dryden was the subject of discussion. Father Henry largely used the historical method of treatment, giving in detail the influences which first

led Dryden to write which afterward made him the founler of the English classical school. The morning lecturer this week was an old friend, Alexis I. du Pont Coleman, a professor in the College of the city of New York, and a well known authority on literary subjects Mr. Coleman is the fourth lecturer in the course on the medieval his subject being Literary Types Period the Middle Ages. He discussed in scholarly fashion the Troubadours, the Trouvires, the Arthurian Rom ances, the Niebelungen Lied and the Beginnings of Drama.

Few new lecturers at Cliff Haven have ever given a better first impres sion than did the evening lecturer of this week, Jean F. P. Des Garenne of Washington, a graduate of George. town and a leading lawyer of the Capitol city. He gave in interesting and Shakespearian tragedy. close comparative study of French and Chakespearian tragedy. From the common foundation of dramatic theory to a widely different application of these laws in the work each dramatist, the lecturer led the attention of his interested audience. A recital of note was given or

Wednesday evening by Madame Julia Rudge, instructor in vocal music at the school. Her selections were operatic for the most part, but were somewhat varied by the addition of a few German lieder. Her voice is a pure contralto that gives evidence of skilled training, being held well in control and being voluminous and yet sympathetic in tone.

Solemn High Mass was sung on Sunday, Rev. Emil Gefell, D.D. Rochester, being celebrant; Rev. Thos. F. Duffy, of St. Agnes' Church, New York, deacon, and Rev. Walter Slattery, of Dunwoodie, sub-deacon. A masterly and forcible sermon was preached by Rev. Wm. O'Brien Pardow, S.J., one of the foremost men in the Society of Jesus. He took for his subject "The DeChristianizing of the Race." Intense interest was aroused by his remarks, particularly referring to the Philippines, when he declared that the American spirit of fair play must win in the present discussion about the friars

"What a stain," he said, "would there have been upon our escutcheon if we had condemned 500 men to transportatian from the very homes they had created, from the very civilization they had built up, without allowing one of them to have a lawyer to plead his case before an impartial jury."

impartial jury."

The usual weekly entertainment at the Auditorium was a great success. It was a vaudeville performance, consisting of music, readings and tableaux. Gibson pictures, arranged by Mr. G. Prahl, of New York, formed the larger and more interesting part of the evening's entertainment. Another notable feature of the programme was the clever singing and acting of Guy H. Bartlett, of the De Wolf Hopper Co.

Wolf Hopper Co. A reception at the New York Cottage to the dignitaries-visiting Cliff Haven was an important social event. Addresses were made by Dr. Charles Nammack and Rev. O'Brien Pardow, S.J., on the work and influence of the school. A "musical melange" at the Healy served to sharpen the wits of the guests, and a concert at the Albany gave an opportunity for the display of talent of no mean order. Two hops, one given by the members of the Champlain Club and another by the guests at the Rochester, greatly added the festivities of the week.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

CONFERENCE. HE Sunday School Conference, which will be held at the Summer School at Cliff GHaven, on August 27th and 28th, promises to be most interest in the state of th interesting. Many of the dicreses will send representatives with will make reports on the Studey School work, Priests are coming many places who are most anxious to take part in the first discussion on Wednesday morning, Aug. 27th. This discussion will be on the nature of the matter, and the exact number of questions from the Baltimore Catechism which should be taught to children prior to first confession On Wednesday evening reports from the different dioceses will There will be no attempt at rhetor ical effect; only plain facts stated. On Thursday morning the question of aids and devices in the The dis chool will be considered. ussions are open to all. No pap will be read except the reports from the different dioceses, and in some

ases these reports will be oral.

A large attendance is expected and, indeed, guaranteed, but there ught to be an extra large attendance; for not only should the priests and Sisters be there and take part the discussions, but the parents the children should also be in attendance.

AN HISTORIC RONANCE - OF THE-Times of Que Clizabet

SATURDAY

CHAPTER XXX "Slightly indis he replied, ach: "Such tre laugh: received from our emphasized the wo ter all the victims her altar, is enou blood to gall! Ye lay by awhile, unl the pains, by sene in ordinary with a is quite capable of it, if she thought wash away the sta of her rival has le tion for sanctity! I should not wonde lost his head!" scarcely knew "You are r make.

sowed," I though "and you deserve ment." But he wa had done a great had really been fon saw him sitting th wretched and broke sion stirred in my sought to comfort I that the Queen wo gain into favor. But he motioned lent, and continued She is only right. ance with the princ I acted. If politi

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in the annals of thi in duplicity and hy Queen Bess' outdoe cessors. At the outs pressed us to pass t death, and meanwhi the Queen of Scots s that her innocence, she and I were fir would made clearly when the accused we it was by Her that Parliament pet execution of the sent less she replied how comply with such asked for the prayers that in this moment might act in accord Spirit of God. At he more than once to Paulet and Drury to intimat wish, that they sh means privately to of their prisoner. I and unfeeling bigot, cause she was a Catl fused in emphatic ter blood without a wa was well that he did would Elizabeth have titude! Thereupon si sad, and bewailed her friends and servants would carry out Then she signed the and delivered it to he tary Davison to appe Seal, and to trouble That was And yet, when offici from Fotherin head of England's g had fallen, and for 2 were public rejoicings made as if she did n cause, and gave way grief that conster tendants. She declare deceived by her minist never intended the wa executed, caused Davis rested and cast into

My uncle sat for a the fire in silence; then a camer tone. Let us on that subject, for I hither to complain of a whom nothing better pected. My purpose you, a passport to leave England, while I to grant it. You must of the career than this other career than this at, since for that you

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SATURDAY, AUG. 16, 1902. other

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### AN HISTORICAL Tooogooooooooooooooooooooo The Wonderful Flower of Woxindon

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By Rev. Joseph Spillman. S.J.

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CHAPTER XXXVII. CONTINUED. not fitted. No doubt you cursed me low? Joy and pleasure, or the cross "Slightly indisposed, not exactly in your heart last summer for shut- and suffering? And the nearer His ill," he replied, adding with a bitter "Such treatment as I have received from our most gracious (he emphasized the words) Sovereign, after all the victims I have laid upon her altar, is enough to turn one's blood to gall! Yes, I shall have to lay by awhile, unless she spares me the pains, by sending her physician in ordinary with axe and block, or with rope and knife to cure me. She is quite capable of it, and would do if she thought my blood would wash away the stain which the death of her rival has left on her reputation for sanctity! As for Davison I should not wonder if the poor devil

lost his head!' I scarcely knew what answer to make. "You are reaping what you sowed," I thought within myself, "and you deserve a worse punishment." But he was my uncle, who had done a great deal for me, had really been fond of me; and as I saw him sitting there looking so wretched and broken down, compassion stirred in my heart, and T sought to comfort him with the hope that the Queen would take him again into favor.

But he motioned to me to be si-"She is quite lent, and continued: right. She is only acting in accordance with the principles upon which If political interests re quire my head to fall, she will send me to the block as ruthlessly as sent Mary Stuart. If for reasons of state policy it is advisable that I should rot in the Tower, as many others have been made to do, I shall vanish into one of these vaults. Or if it is preferable that I should perish by the hand of the assassin, was the case with Northumberland, the dagger or poison will end my days. That would be nothing new Queen Bess' outdoes all her predecessors. At the outset she urged and pressed us to pass the sentence of leath, and meanwhile she wrote to the Queen of Scots saying she hoped that her innocence, of which both she and I were firmly convinced, would made clearly apparent. when the accused was declared guil-ty, it was by Her Majesty's wish that Parliament petitioned for athe execution of the sentence. Nevertheless she replied how loath she was to comply with such a demand, and asked for the prayers of both houses that in this momentous matter she might act in accordance with Spirit of God. At the same time he more than once made us to Paulet and Drury (the additional to intimate to them her wish, that they should find some means privately to cut off the life of their prisoner Paulet, an stern and unfeeling bigot, hated Mary because she was a Catholic, yet he refused in emphatic terms to shed her the narrative. would Elizabeth have shown her graand delivered it to her private secretary Davison to append the Great Seal, and to trouble her no more ahead of England's greatest enemy had fallen, and for 24 hours there

My uncle sat for a short time by the fire in silence; then he resumed in a calmer tone: Let us say no more on that subject, for I did not come on that subject, for I did not come hither to complain of a woman, from whom nothing better could be expected. My purpose was to bring you a passport to enable you to leave England, while I am still able to grant it. You must choose some other career than that of a diplomat, since for that you are certainly

of grief that consternated her at-

violating his duty, and drove Burgh-

her services and without whom

e would never have won the crown, from her presence with a volley of lieve me, I did so in kindness rather than in wrath, for otherwise you would infallibly have been executed for treason. I say this because I do not wish you to misjudge me."

I began to assure him of my gratitude and affection, but he cut me short, saying: "Another thing, Francis. I wanted to see you a wealthy man, but I have not grown rich in the service of the state; on the contrary, I have lessened my own estate to provide the funds required. As long as I am in office, my creditors will not dare to touch me, and after my death there will not be much for them to seize. I counted upon your marriage with Miss Cecil, and then upon Babington's property; now Miss Cecil is gone, and when I asked the Queen to give you Babington's estate, she had already becan therefore only give you this"he pushed a purse filled with gold cross, is salvation." towards me-"for the expenses of can travel in his suite. Only one excuse for my immediate departure. condition I must impose: if I restore I did not go forth alone; the old you to liberty, you must give me your word of honor that you will had expired, accompanied me,

the letter to Babington." I promised him this; he shook watched the old man as he passed aby Sir Owen Hopton, whom he had acquainted with the fact of my being set at liberty. On reaching stairs he turned and looked back at in the annals of this country. But me; it was a last look, for I never in duplicity and hypocrisy "Good saw him again. He died not long after in comparative obscurity, having brought himself to circumstances of such great poverty that he was buried privately by night, without any funeral solemnity. Catholics saw in this the judgment of God; but it is not for me, his nephew, to say a harsh word of him now that he dead. I will rather commend his soul to the divine mercy, and conclude my story with the ungarnished statement, that after many years of diligent and important services to the Crown, he died in destitution, a fact greatly to his credit.

> CHAPTER XXXVIII.—They say a word, and therefore, my husband subjected to such torture much long tells me, it is for me, who began this that he resumes the part of narrator when he is principally concerned in was steering straight for the house.

blood without a warrant. And it, St. Barbe has already mentioned with them at the last, thanks to the up at the house, I saw it was St. And yet, when official intelligence before her death, begged our forgivefrom Fotheringhay that the ness in a touching manner for the doubted, to my astonishment I saw woes she considered herself to have him politely offer his arm to the been mainly instrumental in bringing young woman by his side, an ordinwere public rejoicings in the city, she upon us, and accepted her early ary maidservant, to judge made as if she did not know the death with pious resignation. Just dress. But when she looked up, and cause, and gave way to an outburst at the right time Father Crichton | I saw her dear face and met her brought her the Viaticum. Soon aflants. She declared she had been ter her mind wandered again, and deceived by her ministers, that she she rambled on about the wonderful intended the warrant to be flower at Woxindon, saying the last executed, clused Davison to be arbranch but one was broken off, and rested and east into the Tower for the turn of the other would come violation. soon. Then she pressed our hands, ley and others, who had grown gray drew a few deep breaths, and all was hugging one another, laughing and over How peaceful she looked as crying for joy. she lay on that wretched pallet! The setting sun cast a warm glow over her marble features, and the shadow the transport of my delight. All was of the iron bars before the window explained in a few words.

ting you up in the Tower, but be- friends are to Him, the more bitter is their portion. To the Apostles He said: You shall drink of my chalice; and he ordained that sword of sorrow should pierce the heart of His beloved Mother, and she should be crowned Queen of Martyrs. The measure of the sufferings He assigns to us is the measure of the love He bears us. But the suffering will not last long. Now the world rejoices, 'you indeed have sorrow; but I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice; and your joy no man shall take from you. Let us thank Him therefore for all our afdictions!"

Then she uttered aloud her gratitude and love to God, in words which rose up to Heaven as a sweet canticle of praise and triumph. From that day forth she visibly declined, her life died out like a taper tha stowed it on Sir Walter Raleigh. I had been burnt before the altar of God. Her last words were: "In the

It need scarcely be said that I reyour journey. You shall have a let- solved to leave the Tower as soon ter of recommendation to the extra- as I had closed her eyes, and preordinary ambassador Bellievre, who pared her mortal remains for burial came over in view of preventing the A scene in which my mistress behavexecution of the Queen of Scots, and ed with unseemly violence, on diswho is now returning to Paris. You covering that I was a Papist, gave never during my lifetime, divulge a well as St. Barbe, whom his uncle word regarding the falsification of had, on the preceding day, set free, and provided with clothes. And whither, when we reached the Thames nands with me, and we parted. I and stepped into a boat, did we direct our course, if not to the rickety ong the narrow corridor, followed old house at St. Catharine's wharf where my dear husband lay in hid-

> I will leave it to him to give ar account of our arrival there -On the next day but one after St. Valentine's Day, I was sitting at my attic window, looking down upon the Thames, whose turbid waters, rushing and eddying below, almost sembled the horrible river of the infernal regions.

Turbi his coeno vastaque voragine gurges Aestuat atque omnem Cocyto eruc

tat arenam! I sat moody and sorrowful, for to

sory inaction was added the continual dread of detection, which would have been not only death to me, but to the brave lad who had rescued me. This daily apprehension preyed upon my health, and it might have roman must always have the last had serious consequences, had I been But as I gazed upon the story, to bring it to a conclusion. I last in gloomy meditation, the pale will accordingly do so, on condition rays of a wintry sun broke through the fog and fell upon a boat that I instantly recognized the white bearded man at the helm for my old was well that he did so, for how that both my poor sister and my friend Bill Bell, and was heartily dear grandmother died in the spring glad to see that he had regained his enough to God. I was able to be stood up and turned round to look connivance of my fellow-servant. Barbe! What could he want? Ought bout it. That was plain enough. Anne recovered her reason snortly I to welcome him as a friend or fig from him as an enemy? While I thus bright blue eyes, I should have known her among a thousand! Down her, was her adherence to the Cath I flew, regardless of the shaky ladder and steep, clumsy stairs, into the room below, which she was just entering, and we threw ourselves in-

> Presently I turned to St. Barbe, whose presence I had overlooked in formed a cross on the wall beside told me he had been received into the Church, I embraced him with frater-My tears fell fast; grandmother did not attempt to check them, but when I began to complain of our sorrowful lot, she gently reproved me, saying: "Child, have you forgotten that beautiful 12th Chapter of the 2nd Book of the Imitation of Christ! What does our adorable Satiour promise to His friends here be
> nal affection. I thanked him for sparing my life, but he would not listen to me, saying he had only paid off, an old debt, for he remembered the day when I fished him out of the Trent. Then he spoke of our departure from England, which now offer-ture from England, wh My tears fell fast; grandmother did nal affection. I thanked him for

envoys usually have, and in it mention was expressly made of "domes-tics." In this character my betrothed and I could safely pany him. Yet we thought it wiser to act upon Walsingham's suggestion and travel with the French ambassador. Accordingly St. Barbe went to present himself to M. de Bellievre, taking with him a letter from Mary, in which Mendoza's letter of recommendation was enclosed.

We had much to tell and to hear and the hours passed rapidly. At nightfall St. Barbe returned, to announce that all was arranged; the ambassador started for Paris the next day but one, and would be happy to take us in his suite. St. Barbe also brought a note from Mme. de Bellievre for my betrothed, inviting her to join her at once at her residence. Thus we parted again, but this time in joyous expectation.

The next day was one of busy preparation. Before sunrise on the day after, we were at St. Paul's stairs, where we went, in the ambassador's suite, on board the vessel that was to transport him and us to France. Still a few anxious moments were in reserve for us. We were about to weigh anchor, when a party of singham's agents, Pooley, I believe, among them-came on board to inspect our papers. They appeared satisfied, however, and after that we had nothing more to fear. Our bark moved slowly down the Thames; once more we saw Bill Bell's old house standing over the water, the turrets and walls of the gloomy Tower, and then London was left behind in the morning mist, while we cautiously made our way between the ships at anchor and the flat banks, till the wind rose, the fog lifted, and with canvas fortunes our own had, to a great extent, been bound up. But when the subdued, sweet notes of the organ echoed through the lofty aisles and the choir of the Chapel Royal began to chant the touching strains of the "Libera," I wept like a child. boatman, whose term of detention It seemed to me however, that, on this occasion, this lament and appeal for mercy might be well replaced by the song of joy and triumph which the Church appoints for the commemoration of her martyrs. The same opinion was expressed by

the Bishop of Bourges, Mgr. Renaud de Beaume, who pronounced the panegyric. He declared the victim shamefully put to death to be in every sense a martyr. Scarcely a dry eye was to be seen in the assembly when he depicted her death, and described how with majestic compo sure she ascended th? scaffold erected in the great hall at Fotheringhay and declared in unfaltering tones: "I am by birth a Princess and an ar ointed Queen, and not amenable to the laws of this country. I am near relative of the Queen and her rightful heir. It is unjustly that I suffer, but I thank God, that I am permitted to die for my religion. am wholly innocent of having plotted the death of the Queen, or of having by wird or dee, sanctionaed any attempt against her person." Then the Bishop went on to tell how the Protestant Dean of Peterborough persistently exhorted her at this supreme moment abandon her religion, and she again and again informed him that she was resolved to die in the faith in which she had lived, answering when counselled to lay aside the crucifix which she carried in her hand. is not easy to carry the image one's hand without bearing it one's heart, and nothing befits Christian on his way to death than to keep before him the image of the Saviour." The audience were filled titude! Thereupon she became quite of the year A. D. 1587. Anne on liberty. But who were the two lersad, and bewailed her lack of trusty Candlemas Eve, grandmother on the sons seated in the middle of the preacher continued: "She then in the friends and servants, since none would carry out her injunctions.

Then she signed the death-warrant, for which I cannot be thankful liar one; and right enough, when he and of the Church and o Son, for Queen Elizabeth and for all her enemies. When her ladies in vain attempted to restrain their sobsi she comforted them, saying :- "Weep not, but rather rejoice. I am willing to depart out of this world, to die for so good a cause." And with words of prayer upon her lips, she laid her head upon the block, and received the deathstroke. O happy death, O glorious victory! The only crime that could be proved against olic Faith.

This, and much else that the Bishop of Bourges said, moved all who heard him to tears. Much more did it affect us who had had personal intercourse with the royal lady of to each other's arms kissing and spoke. As we left the Cathedral, St. Barbe said to me When Elizabeth's turn comes to die, she will not lay her head down with the same tranquil composure wherewith Mary Stuart laid hers upon the block. I believe her end will be one

EPILOGUE.-And now the somewhat lengthy story of the events of our past lives, commenced last May by Your Imperial Manual Property of the events of the story of the events of the event of the events of the events of the event of by Your Imperial Highness' com mand, and continued by us conjointly during the summer, is at last completed, and neatly written out in the book which Your Imperial Highness ordered from Brussels for the purpose, I may quote the words of Marus at the close of the second book of the Georgics, and say:

Sed nos immensum spatiis confecimus aequor,

Et iam tempus equum fumantia sol-

Truly, a wide tract has been traversed, and it is time to loose roke from the necks of the steaming horses! And as the traveller, when he reaches his destination, pauses awhile, and looks back at the road he has covered, so we too may look back and thank God for His merciful guidance. Clouds came up, the temest burst with terrific violence, threatening general destruction, but e were unhurt, and a still eventing followed, with a bright rainbow while light clouds tinged with gold flitted across the sky.

How it has since fared with my dear wife and myself Your Imperial Highness knows full well; for our life had been like that of a little bark in a tranquil harbor, from the we entered your service, and have enjoyed a far larger share of your favor than our poor merits deserve.

Anselm, sees in all that has befaller him the gradious hand of Providence, although he has been led by rougher paths than we have: for God in His wisdom, assigns the heavier cross to the stronger shoulders, and He knows best what each one of us can bear.

Quid valeant humeri, quid ferre recu sent.

Land Halle State After a few years of happy married life his beloved Judith and his only child were taken from him. Her death was most edifying; with last breath she exhorted her husband not to murmur at her loss, but rather to thank Heaven for the happi ness they had enjoyed, and above all for the grace of having both been brought into the Church, for whose aithful children death has few ter-Shortly after St. Barbe took rors. the habit of a humble Capuchin, and found in the Order of the seraphic Saint of Assisi the peace which

world failed to give him. Frith is equally happy as a mem ber of the Society of Jesus. In acordance with his earnest wish, has been sent on the dangerous English mission. He has revisited Woxindon, and prayed beside the grave his parents. The oak beneath which they were laid to rest, is still standing, but the house is in ruins. The property brought no blessing to our Cousin Page, who purchased it by his apostacy. Frith is now boring as a priest at Preston, in Lancashire, in constant peril, ther in constant hope, of following in the steps of his brother in religion, Edmund Campion, and receiving, like him, a martyr's crown.

Here, in Tervueren, my wife and I lead a quiet, peaceful life, a life almost too free from trouble for this world. Our two children Remy and have married happily, and when they come from the neighboring town of Brussels to visit they now bring our little grandchildren with them. The all-merciful God has indeed dealt bounyifully after the storms we experienced in our youth, He has made us find life's ventide sweet, through the gracious favor Your Imperial Highness exends to us. To Him be praise aod thanksgiving forever!

To you, illustrious Princess, our kind Patroness, we, the three narra-tors of this stary, "The Wonderful Flower of Woxindon," venture to offer our book, as an expression of our heartfelt affection, and of the grati tude which, after God, we owe to Your Imperial Highness.

THE END.

ST. ANTHONY'S BREAD.

One of our exchanges remarks :-The noble work of "St. Anthony's Bread' is meeting with wonderful uccess at St. Anthony's Convent the Motherhouse of the whole Sere phic Order. The late lamented Min ister-General, the Most Rev. Aloy sius Lauer, had introduced the cus tom, not only to distribute the Bread of charity for the body, but form of religious instruction, which so beneficial to the poor, who look upon the Fathers as their main support. Thus St. Anthony, himself a great preacher, is doing good through his brethren, and prom the we fare of body and soul.

# In England.

CATHOLIC ZEAL.—The beautiful new Catholic Church at Lowestoft, the munificent gift of an anonymous donor, is now remarkably well attended, and through the untiring efforts of the Rev. Father Scott, sisted by a zealous band of lay-helpers, the sacred offices of the Church are beautifully carried out, and the music exceedingly devotional.

SCHOOL BOARD.—The seat vacant on Board by the resignation of Dr. Burton, the new Bishop of Clifton, has been filled by the election of the Rev. Father Chapman, pastor of St. Bede's, South Shields.

A RELIGIOUS PROFESSION .-- A large gathering assembled recently in the Church of Syon Abbey, Chudleigh, Devonshire, to assist at and witness the religious profession of a member of this community. Miss Kathleen Raleigh, who was now to make her irrevocable vows, is the second daughter of the late Mr. P. Raleigh, of Ballinamona, in County Limerick, and his wife, Mrs. Raleigh, nee Browne, of Castle Magner, in the County of Cork. This branch of the Raleigh family is lineally descended from the renowned Sir Walter Raleigh of Elizabethan fame. Miss Raleigh has passed through the various stages of aspirant, postulant, novice for the habit of St. Bridget's children. At length, after her years of perseverance and probation, she was admitted to consecrate whole life to the service of our diine master Jesus Christ, in the Order of our Most Holy Saviour commonly known as that of St. Bridget. Bishop Graham was the officiating

A NOTABLE GATHERING. - At the invitation of the President, the Earl of Denbigh, between sixty and seventy members of the Catholic Association visited Newnham Paddox, Lutterworth, the seat of the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, last week. On reaching Lutterworth Station conveyances were in waiting to take the visitors to Newnham Paddox, a beautiful drive of about five miles, where they were most kindly received by the Earl and Countess of Denbigh. Under the guidance of His Lordship, the party were conducted over the handsome building, which is an excellent example of the France-Italian school of architecture of the period of Louis XIII. Several paintings-chiefly ancestral portraits -- adorn the walls, many of them by Van Dyck, others by Gainsborough. The chapel, which is deolds, etc. dicated to the Sacred Heart, was then visited, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given by Father Bannin, assisted by Father Swift, the resident priest.

GIFT OF NUNS .- The nuns of the Convent of the Assumption, Sidnouth, sent the King and Queen a coronation card and a very pretty basket containing poultry for the basket containing poultry royal dinner table. They have received a communication from the with us, and as I have already said. Lord steward thanking them for their kind expressions of loyalty, and saying how pretty the King and Queen think the card is which they have received.

> A PRIEST WINS A PRIZE .- The Rev. Father Langtree, of Grange-over-Sands, was one of the exhibitors at the National Rose Show held recently at the Royal Botanical Gardens, Old Traffard, Manchester. The prize for the best rose in the was awarded to him, his exhibit being a Prince Arthur of rich crimson

PRIESTS HONORED BY THE KAISER.

Several priest of Germany have r ently received distinctions from the hand of the Emperor. His Majesty, lately bestowed the Order of the Imperial Eagle of the fourth class Mgr. Ruecker, at Altendorf; Rev. Theodore Chaisten, at Schweinfuitz; and Rev. B. Reining, at Schale.

There are many people in th's world who are like perfumed vases from which the perfume has fled, all the surrounding objects attracting it and so their life is not in themselves, but in their things.



## Household Notes.

ABOUT THE EYES .- A writer in an American daily newspaper says:-The easiest way to tell whether glasses are needed or to find out if they are anything like right is to hold the finest print about sixteen inches off and right in front of the eyes, with a good light falling on the print from behind. Keep both eyes open during the test, and cover first one eye and then the other with a card to see if the print looks exactly alike to each eye. If it does, there is as yet nothing wrong enough to pay any attention to. After the fif-tieth year this test will show the slightest imperfections. If one under thirty finds the print unlike of is unable to read with comfort, something is badly wrong. The compli-cated tests all have their places, but this .test is given to the general practitioner, and is about all that he needs to find out just what is wrong. A man may see the print alike with bad eyes or wrong glasses; he may read with comfort with bad eyes or wrong glasses; but he cannot see the print alike and read with comfort unless the eyes are about right or made so by glasses. The cheap glasses in the stores suit bout half of the people. They do no harm and cannot be improved upon if this test shows nothing wrong.

About one old person in four uses but one eye in reading. This is because of wrong glasses. The best oculists often spend hours in testing the eyes of the young and then fail To get the right glasses. As for the eyes of the aged, they are usually gone over in a perfunctory and ste reotyped way and given a pair of magnifiers, and these suit only about half of them. The other half have astigmatism, together with uneyes. While eye imperfections may not cause as much pain to the aged as to the young, they interfere more with the proper use of the eyes after middle age than before. The eyes of the young are hard enough to fit, but the eyes of the aged are even harder if there is the least astigmatism or difference in the size of the two eyes. Reading is the chief and about the only comfort that most old people get out of life, and no doubt early dotage often comes from not being able to keep mind active by reading. Th routine way of testing the eyes of the aged is a great evil, for most of them can read or see about as well as ever if they only get the right glasses. Man dlers' glasses. Many do this with ped-

In farsightedness the eyeball is too small or too short; in nearsighted ness, too long or too large, and in estigmatism it is imperfectly round ed. Astigmatism causes more trouble and interferes more with reading than all other troubles put have every kind of mysterious eye trouble whe properly examined are usually found to have astigmatism. It causes blurring of the print, pain in the head nervousness, fretfulness, and eyes, etc., and is most apt to give trouble when the focussing muscle gets weak overwork, etc., when the crystalline lens gets hard from age. Astigmatism is such a difficult imperfection to properly es timate that glasses have not as yet benefited astigmatic eyes anything like as much as they should have.

Imperfections, especially nearsightedness and astigmatism, are apt to be more pronounced in one eye than in the other, and, worse still, are ually so badly mixed up that class which fits one eve would injure the other, the eyes being so unlike Many with unlike eyes, united with astigmatism, require a pair of spec-

tacles that would fit nobody else.

A few have eyeballs so imperfect that they are deformed and the focussing mechanism is powerless to ake the sight good even for tance. Such eyes require the thick-est and heavist glasses, and these have to be worn nearly all the time.

ABOUT MARKETING.- The fun-amental rule of marketing, writes

Martha T. Wentworth, in the Chicago "Inter-Ocean," is a knowledge of meats, and this cannot be tho oughly learned from books. Practical knowledge obtained through the enses is the only guide to be trusted, and books can be dispensed with better than the information obtained from a man who knows his business and explains the different cuts of meat as they lie before him.

Beef is the meat standard in all amilies except those where flesh of animals is a luxury to be enjoyed once a week or so. No matter how high the price may soar, beef is chosen in preference to other meat. It does not agree with all people; it should be shunned by those afflicted with rheumatic tendencies, but habit has made it first among flesh foods and first attention it surely deserves. Good beef is recognized by fineness of grain and color. It is bright red.

with white fat, not yellow. Unless there is a good quantity of fat, the meat is sure to be tough and unsatisfactory. There are sever al cuts in beef to be mastered, and, beginning with a roast, the first choice is the rib or sirloin, one. two, three, or four of the middle ribs for the former, according to the size of the family. For a small family a single rib, with the bones remov ed, rolled and stuffed, will make a

If sirloin is the choice, have it cut from the chump end, nearer the hindquarters, for it has a good undercut or fillet, and supplies an extra dinner. There are epicures who will tell you that the rump is the best cut, but they may neglect to add that it is too large to serve whole, and the preference is given to chump end.

nice roast at a small cost.

Economy, which rules in large fam ilies with slender purses, advises the round, or buttock, because it cheaper-has no bones and is usually juicy. But unless it has been hung up for some time it will be found to be rather tough, and that one cannot always know.

Steak has the same grades of qual ity and price that govern roasts. The other parts of the animal are corned or used for soups, stews, and fancy dishes. They are cheap and nutritious, particularly the parts near the neck, which contain more juice.

Mutton and lamb stand next beef in importance. The older the dark color and plenty of fat. All the joints of a sheep may be roasted, but the saddle is the preferred portion. Its name indicates its loca-For boiling the leg and neck are chosen, the loin furnishes chops, and the thick end of the loin, the best end of the neck, or the middle the leg, supplies cutlets. breast is corned, and the cheaper portions are made into toothsome dishes with vegetables.

Lamb should be small, pale red in color and fat. Hind or fore quarters, according to the preference used for roasting. The hindquarters costs more, but furnishes a larger quantity of meat than the forequart er, where the bones are Chops are of two kinds, kidney and rib, and they vary some in price. They are equally popular, however, with people, who never consider cost Boiled leg of lamb is a favorite with some persons who do not like the strong flavor of mutton.

The lean parts of good pork are white and fine the fat firm, and the rind thin and smooth. Reject a piece which will not come up to these requirements, for it is not fit to eat. Spare rib is the choice roast, that is found about the shoulder. quite far toward the front. The legs are smoked, the shoulders smoke and corned; the feet are regarded as delicacies, and the head is into cheese, which is generally relished. Pork is cheaper than beef and lamb, and much harder to digest, by the way.

Less care is taken in the prepara tion of meat than of any other If we stopped to think with what filth it comes in contact before it reaches our homes, we would not for get to wash it, or, at least, wipe it with a dry, clean cloth before the cooking. In some homes meat is bought in quantities and kept some time. Decay is prevented by dusting it with powdered charcoal. There are

uthentic cases of the taint in old meat disappearing entirely by a coating of charcoal. It is wise, in hot weather particularly, to keep a lump of charcoal in the larder, as it purifies the place wonderfully.

Meat grows tender and becomes digestible by hanging, but lamb and veal cannot be kept as long as the stronger meats, beef and mutton. It is better to dispense with meats altogether than eat any morsel which is not sweet and scores of persons have learned to their cost. There is a poison in bad meat which works havoc with the vitals and sometimes causes death. The cooking, too, must be directly by knowledge, for underdone veal and pork have been known to cause serious bodily trouble. Beef and mutton do not need the thorough cooking that other meats must have.

## Pope Leo To-Day.

Bishop Camillus P. Maes, of the diocese of Covington, Ky., who is protector of the Priests' Eucharistic League, writes as follows to the rector-general of the League, in New York, concerning his recent audience with the Pope:

"To-day I had my audience with our Holy Father Leo XIII., and it is under the fresh impressions of the great moment that I send this greeting to the reverend members of the Priests' Eucharistic League.

"For a man ninety-three years of age, the Sovereign Pontiff enjoys wonderful vitality, and his brilliant eyes tell of a physical and moral vigor which men who have attained the Scriptural three score and ten seldom exhibit. His extremely white complexion, enhanced by the white cassock, is well known. Yet there is a subdued glow of health in the moble brow. The withered hands, in constant motion to emphasize the deliberate expression of his vigorous thought, make you forget that the successor of Peter is near the century mark. There is no indication of senility about the Holy Father.

"His interest in the progress and velfare of the Holy Catholic Church in America is unabated, and cannot but admire the up-to-date knowledge of affairs which his numerous questions and his intelligent appreciation of current events betray.

"When, during my audier.ce, rought the conversation upon the subject of the Priests' Eucharistic League and the Eucharistic works which are now-a-days so large a share in the practical life of Church, His Holiness was pleased to say that he followed the movement with great interest and with the most paternal solicitude. He spoke glowing words of praise for the cler gy, who gave proof of personal devotion to the real presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist, as well as of zeal in the growth of this Eucharistic kingdom in the souls of the faith-He emphasized his special affection for the priests who conse crate their lives to the furtherance of the better knowledge of the love

of the Eucharistic Christ for souls "At my request he gave a special Pontifical blessing to all the mem bers of the Priests' Eucharistic League. Whilst he did so, with a solemnity which awes the mind, realizing the spiritual power of the Vicar of Christ, he pressed his hand on my head at the end of each of the three signs of the cross.'

To be happy is no selfish indulture; it is a duty we owe to others and to ourselves, a state of mind the Sister, he said:
which we should all strive to ac"I have heard of the happy day his feathered friends at the'r welquire.

## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

#### AFTER BENEDICTION.

They close the door, they close the

Of all that life holds dear to me; What forms of heaven, the bliss and light, And makes this earth a heaven to

be.

Adieu, my dearest Lord, farewell! Oh! take with Thee, the heart I give, That buried in Thy little cell,

That heart for Thee alone may

Thy cross, and then Thy presenc Thus chequered are our moments

here, in Heaven there reigns a bliss con plete,

And joy unclouded by a tear. O! city of supreme delight.

Thy glorious realms when shall I No doors shall then close from my

Or veils conceal my Lord from me.

-From "The Little Messenger of Mary."

A HOME PICTURE .- Under the aption "Life's Fairest Flower," E. V. P., in the "Young Catholic," furthe following charming picure of home-life:-

"We had such a happy day, dea papa, at the convent. I almost wished it would never end!"

"What! Never, darling? Never is long time, my Ione, and thy faner and mother could ill spare our ittle one for ever; but I expect the Sisters will take you altogether some day, and that is quite soon enough.

"Ah! but I couldst never leave and darling mother-at least, not while thou both want me at ome.

"Thy father and mother will alvays want thee, my little one, but thou must go often to the good Sis-

It was a lovely picture that story-a large drawing-room in one of the stately homes of England, on the South Coast; an evening in June. Sitting in an armchair, drawn to the open French window, was a finelooking man of fifty years, whose hair and beard were as white as snow. Squatting on a rug at was a lovely child of twelve, clad in a white lace frock; down to the pale blue sash at her waist rip pled a wealth of dark, curling hair, which her father was lovingly caress ing as he spoke. This was the Squire of Saxen

holme-Paul Henry Dunottar - and his little daughter, Ione Marie.

'Here comes thy mother, Ione, and thy Sister friend!'

Rising to her feet, the child ran out of the window across the sunny lawn, to meet two ladies who were approaching-her mother, a fragile looking lady, many years her husband's junior-Margarita Dunottar, and Sister M. Agnes, a nursing Sis-

ter, from the village convent.
"Sister is going now, Ione," said Mistress Dunottar. "Go, tell dear fa-

Back to the drawing-room the child returned with her mother's message, and Squire Dunottar crossed the wheat are fixed to poles in that part lawn hand in hand with his little of the grounds overlooked by His daughter, and courteously saluting Holiness's rooms, and he often sits

you have made for my little one, come meal.

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Sister Agnes, and beg you will convey my grateful thanks to thy Superioress. I would fain have our child enjoy always such happy days; she tells me she wished she had remained in the convent for ever. "No, no! Not so, dear father!" spoke the child. "I didst but say I have wished to-day never end; it was such a happy day!" "Thy father does but tease

Ione, and wouldst as soon be deprived of his life as part with thee So talking, the squire and his lady walked to the lodge gates, where the Sister, taking leave of all three, hastened home.

What a strange contrast the child and her parents are to one anotherthe father so fine and stately, albeit his white hair: the mother so young and fair, and fragile; and the little one so very beautiful, with large, luminous dark eyes, from whose depths the grace of God seemed ever to shine. Her hair covered her as with a silken mantel being kept back from her brow by a single string of pearls; on each arm, above the wrist, the child wore a bangle of beaten gold; on one the word was inscribed, and on the other "Father"-tokens of her parents' love!

It had been said that the Squire of Saxenholme was a disappointed nan; as he had no heir to his es tates and his great wealth, truly, it seemed as if he had lavished all the love of his great heart on his wife and child. He was passionately fond of his little one; and his fair young wife was his very idol-his pearl of flowers, as he lovingly called her, and she was as good as she was beautiful. All the villagers for miles a round could speak of Mistress Margarita's bounteous charity and loving kindness.

Life seemed all roses and sunshine within the gates of Saxenholme; ever so peaceful and happy, with its extensive grounds, and its well wooded park beyond, where could be seen the tame deer and their fauns, watching for their tiny mistress and her cake basket. The Squire's venerable mother was often to be seen seated or the lawn under the shade of an oaktree, with her little granddaughter at her feet-the child was devoted to her grandmother, Dame Martha, and would spend many hours with the old ee, in this opening chapter of our lady, talking to her on her fingers, as Dame Martha was deaf; but suffered nothing by her affliction, for the deep affection and sweet tenderness lavished upon her added a charm to the majestic beauty of her

> POPE AND BIRDS .- There is no thing about this great man - who is diplomat, statesman, and theologian, and holds the highest position the world has to give-that is any thing but human. Elevated from the rest of mankind as he is-"the prisoner of the Vatican," as he has been called—the Pope is human to the core, says a writer in "The Week End." One of the nicest things I have ever heard of him is his love for birds. There were once certain bushes in the immense garden of the Vatican in which the birds love to build better than anywhere else; one day the Pope was being wheeled bout in his chair, when he saw two gardeners preparing to prune and re duce these bushes. "The birds homes must not be touched," he directed: "let the garden be untidy if necessary, but do not touch those bushes." In winter huge sheaves of for half an hour at a time watching

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parisons; if a score of run a race-say a mile each of them want to and perfectly ready to the others when the sig A few moments of dela yards are lost, conse changes of winning are minimum. It is the sa class; a number of boy commence together a months for a prize, and enters the lists after th started is necessarily If he, or she, is to get portunity of competing, must stop the class wor advance of the others, a all over again for the s the tardy one an inj entire class. Then the term are those in w pils are graded, their c tested, their classes, a their acquirements, are If there are any that whole work has

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Therefore, the one wh attend the school on th mposes very unnecessar tainly annoying duties teacher; he retards the an entire class; and he own prospects in the con success and for final hor to parents, at this peri-year, than to be punctus their children attend on the opening of the school we have said concerning mencement of the term is plicable throughout the

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