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VOL. XII, No. 3

The Catholic Register.

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1904

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Chronicles of An Old-Timer

Now Correspondent, "Reader," Refreshes an Old-Timer's Memory—The "Toronto Mirror" Newspaper and Some of Its Editors—The Struggle for Catholic Separate Schools—Some Reference to Orange Outrages—The Catholic Institute—Irish Catholic Professional Men—Liberal Irish Protestants—How the Writer Discovered James Fahy.

Chicago, Jan. 15, 1904.

Dear Register,—Your correspondent "Reader," in your last issue, brought me to a pleasant surprise in his kind commendation of my chronicles as printed in your paper. I am, however, left in the dark as to who your correspondent is, but I surmise he is a much younger man than myself and possessed of a keener recollection. I am indebted to him for refreshing my memory on several matters I had almost forgotten, and I hope he will keep up his contributions, as I am sure they would be a source of gratification to hundreds of others as well as myself.

In this letter I will take the liberty of enlarging on some of his remarks, as we cannot know too much of what interests us as a race in a new country and where we were confronted by more than one hostile camp of citizens. I am well aware that I have made some errors because the knowledge of them has come to myself after I have had time for reflection, and I am thankful to my friend "Reader," for letting me off so easy. In one letter of mine, for instance, I spoke of Dr. Workman as superintendent of the county hospital instead of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Toronto.

Dr. Workman was one of Toronto's leading physicians in his day, and was a prime favorite with the Irish population. He was an Irish Protestant, a Liberal and a strong supporter of the Baldwin-Lafontaine Reform administration of the late forties and early fifties. For several years he was the editorial writer for the Toronto Mirror, a weekly Irish-Catholic newspaper with which Old-Timer was himself for a time connected as foreman of the printing office. Dr. Workman was a spicy writer and his principal delight was in lacerating the Orange city councils of his day, through the columns of the Mirror.

Charles Clarke, your present notable Clerk of the Ontario Parliament, was a political contributor to the Journal and Express of Hamilton, owned by Solomon Brega, to the marriage of whose granddaughter here in Chicago, I made a lengthy reference in your last issue. Mr. Clarke is not an Irishman nor a Catholic, but he is a true Liberal, and braved the prejudices of a Protestant constituency when he married an Irish-Catholic wife.

Another man of influence who used to be a contributor to the Mirror in the early fifties was Mr. Mathew Ryan, a gentleman who was attached to the office of Sir Francis Hincks when he held the office of Inspector-General in the Baldwin-Lafontaine administration. I remember he used to steal in and out of the Mirror office like a ghost, as if he was afraid to be seen there. He was a ripe scholar, however, and was well up on all provincial, Irish and Catholic questions. He had a remarkable resemblance to Horace Greeley and was frequently mistaken for that distinguished American. He lived for a time in Newfoundland and the Lower Provinces and came to Toronto from Montreal. He resided in Manitoba, too, for a time, after that province was opened up, but it was a mistake to say he returned to Montreal and ended his life there. He was the man whose name used to adorn the Canadian greenbacks when they first came out, or, as they were more properly designated, "Provincial Notes," issued from the office of the Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. Hincks, filling that position as Inspector-General.

Another editor of the Mirror was one Samuel B. McCoy, a young Irishman, who came up from Quebec after the parliament people. He received his education in Nicolet Seminary, Province of Quebec, where he studied for the priesthood, but not finding that his vocation he took to the press. He did his first Toronto newspaper work on the Daily Express, the first daily newspaper started in Toronto in 1852 by four practical printers, of whom Old-Timer was one. McCoy was a prominent member of the Catholic Institute in the early fifties and proved himself one of the most distinguished members and a genuine orator. Some of the members of the Institute used to endeavor to limit the discussions that took place there, but McCoy always advocated the utmost freedom. Dr. Hayes was a prominent member of the Institute, and as he was Bishop Court De Charbonnel's principal adviser, always came loaded with ecclesiastical authority. I remember on one occasion he claimed the Bishop would be opposed to a certain course that was in contemplation and that McCoy was in favor of "I wish," said McCoy, "Dr. Hayes would speak for himself and come over certifying back from behind the Bishop's back. The members of this Institute are not children and know they are not transgressing any law of the Church or of the state."

When Robert Baldwin, in 1854, resigned his position as premier in the Reform Cabinet, McCoy published in the Mirror one of the most feeling articles I ever read. It was so affecting and unusual in style that I took it to Mathew Ryan to look at before I would put it into type. "It is all right," said that gentleman, dropping a tear. That article made a sensation and was largely copied by the Reform press of Canada. McCoy was a man of very logical mind and could out-reason any man he ever faced in debate. I was very much attached to him and he died in my arms in the house of Mrs. Patrick Lee on Frederick street, where we were both then boarding. Unfortunately, the poor fellow was added to a list of names of a native of Adair, County Limerick, Ireland, and was full of the spirit of Gerald Griffin, the poet, who was a native of the same place.

My friend, your correspondent, "Reader," remarks that he has watched in vain for some reference to "Old-Timer" to our early struggles for Separate Schools. That subject is an important one and quite an event in the struggles of the Catholics of Upper Canada for their rights. I am not done yet and that will keep "Old-Timer" remembers it all. General Bruyere's pamphlet included, but it was Bishop Court De Charbonnel that started the agitation and kept it up from beginning to end. It was one of the most acrimonious discussions that ever agitated the province and was kept hot for full ten years. There were only two Catholic members of the Canadian parliament from Canada West at that time and those were Hon. Sandfield Macdonald, representing Cornwall, and the Hon. R. W. Scott, the present Secretary of State, representing the Ontario constituency. I think Sandfield Macdonald was not in favor of Separate Schools, but Mr. Scott was and fathered a bill in his favor in parliament. It was while the Separate School question was occupying the floor that McGee appeared upon the scene and put a new face on the matter. But it was not until the fall of the dead-lock came in 1867 and was made one of the compromises of Confederation in 1877. Of the struggle for Separate Schools by the Catholics of Upper Canada I shall have more to say in a future letter.

The description of Orange outrages on the Catholics of Toronto in former years is by no means overdrawn by your correspondent "Reader." I remember on one occasion when my own residence was assailed with stones and the windows broken. On a certain occasion, I think it was on a St. Patrick's Day, when a street assault on Col. D. K. Feehan of Volunteer Rifle Company No. 3, which was composed wholly of Catholics came near resulting in a bloody riot. The company was assembled at Col. Feehan's place of business on Colborne street, at the time, ready for participating in the annual parade, with their guns and bayonets, but fortunately the news of the assault was kept from them and peace was preserved. Then there was the murder of Matthew Sheehy in Lennon's lane by an Orangeman, on St. Patrick's Day; the attack on D'Arcy McGee while attending a banquet the night of the same day, and dozens of other outrages. Sheehy's funeral, the following Sunday, was the occasion I think, of the strongest physical demonstration ever made by the Catholics of Toronto. The men marched ten wide, and if I am not

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mistaken, all were armed. The men gathered at St. Paul's Church and marched up King street to the Cathedral and thence to the cemetery on Yonge street. Fortunately no interruption took place. In the case of the banquet referred to, it was held in a hotel in Colborne street, the windows of which were all broken with hurled bricks. Some of the viands were permitted to get cold while the banqueters lined up against the walls for protection. Although there were many close shaves, I do not think any one was injured, and McGee managed to get away in a cab unscathed.

This reminds me of a circumstance that occurred during or about 1855, when there was a general parliamentary election, and Ogilvie R. Gowen's "lamb" was wont to exercise their rowdy propensities. At that election the Reformers of Toronto nominated Terence J. O'Neill and F. C. Capreol as their candidates for Toronto. Mr. O'Neill was a well-known auctioneer and could execute a "knock-down" more ways than one. He was driving in a sleigh on Queen street, towards old St. Patrick's Market polling-place, when he was stopped and attacked by a mob of Orangemen from St. John's Ward. Mr. O'Neill seized the driver's whip which had a good thick handle, and standing up in the sleigh, laid about him among the brethren in a style sufficiently vigorous to drive them off and send some of them away howling with pain from their punishment. Mr. O'Neill was a tall, athletic man, with sufficient courage to face even a hostile Orange crowd. He also had a good deal of nerve, and could execute an ordinary array of hostilities with his vigor and readiness. Needless to say, however, that neither O'Neill nor Capreol were elected.

I might go back still further and allude to some of the "scrimmages" that Senator O'Donohue and others told me of as occurring in earlier days, showing that the Catholics of Toronto were always needing to be ready to resist attacks from the followers of King William. Yet, after all, sometimes, when no particular provocation excited them, some of those misled men would get neighbors of Catholics of which statement I had proof in my own person.

I am glad "Reader" has made mention of the name of Dr. Lennon, in connection with his brother George, who was foreman of an engine company. He was one of the bright young Irish Catholics that were brought up in Toronto, and obtained some eminence in his profession. I was well acquainted with him and frequently met him socially. He was, too, one of the active members of the Catholic Institute in his day. There were but few professionals among the Catholics of Toronto when I first knew it. I can now call to mind a long list of names of men who were in the country and made himself well-known by being called out of church nearly every Sunday. Dr. Lennox learned the trade of a cabinetmaker at Jacques & Hay's factory, but took up the study of medicine at Dr. Ralph's School up in Yorkville, which he became one of the most prominent students and a zealous advocate when the two medical schools were at war. He was a very strict, earnest man, but unfortunately was not destined for a long career, having died young.

Speaking of James Hallinan, the attorney, I will bear further evidence of his ability and worth. As well as being an attorney, he was a gentleman of rare literary attainments and could quote the classics. He was also ingenious, a mechanical way and could construct almost anything he had a pattern for, and make a fiddle that would produce sounds to accord with his own taste and of course was a musician, although he seldom exercised the art. His legal acumen was such that he could detect flaws in almost any document and among lawyers got the name of "The By-law Breaker." I had occasion to go to his office one day on some business and instead of himself found a strange young man installed therein as clerk. I waited a while for Mr. Hallinan and entered into conversation with this new clerk and formed a friendship which lasted while I remained in Toronto. He was afterwards well-known as a corporation attorney, but has long been numbered among the silent majority. It was John Blevins. He was a Protestant, but an enthusiastic Irishman. And Toronto had among its most prominent citizens a band of liberal Irish Protestants who were free from the yellow taint, like Mayor John Bowes, Dr. John McCaul, president of the University, Frank and Walter Shanley, the eminent civil engineers, the Hodgins Bros., lawyers and educators, Dr. Skelington Connor, the eminent attorney; Henry Eccles, also eminent in the law, and many others.

Going back to James Fahy, so highly lauded by my friend "Reader," I want to say I was the man who "discovered" him and got him his opportunity. I was well acquainted with James Somerville of Dundas, who published the "Banner" newspaper and I believe was in after years a member of the Dominion Parliament. "Say," he began to me one day in my place of business, "I have a young Irish Catholic, a printer in my office, who can make a good speech and write a good article. Would you try and get him some prominence, as he is really talented and deserving." I kept him in mind until an opportunity came and that was the Catholic convention of 1868, over which the late Sir Frank Smith presided, and where he was given one of the resolutions to speak to. That was his starting point and he made a good impression.

WILLIAM HALLIEY.

PERSONAL.
Mr. T. Harry Trimble, the optician, has removed his offices from Yonge street, near Shuter, to the Dineen Building, where he will be pleased to see his patients. Mr. Trimble's business is growing rapidly.

Charles March of Toronto, has been elected one of the directors of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Mr. James O'Brien, of Loughboro, Frontenac County, is dead, aged 88. He was the father of Mayor O'Brien, of Revelstoke, B.C.

DEATHS.
HYDE—At 22 Selby street, on Friday, Jan. 15th, 1904, Rebecca Frances, relict of the late Charles James Hyde, and daughter of the late Captain Charles McVittie.

"Fine Old-Timer" Passes Away
London, Ont., Jan. 18.—Patrick Kenny, who was probably the oldest man in London, died on Saturday at his late residence, 188 Richmond St., aged 100 years.

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The Late Dr. Kilroy

Funeral Sermon Preached by Rev. J. V. Tobin

Stratford, Ont., Jan. 18.—Rev. J. V. Tobin of St. Joseph's Church preached on Sunday last upon the death of our late beloved parish priest, the Very Rev. Dean Kilroy, for 30 years pastor of St. Joseph's Church, this city. Dean Kilroy was well known in Toronto and throughout Canada. The sermon was as follows:

Text—Weep but a little, for the dead for he is at rest, Ecc. cxxii. 11. The thought that has been uppermost in your minds for the past few days is, I am sure, still uppermost, namely, the sad separation which death has caused between you and him who for thirty years had been your counselor and true friend—Dr. Kilroy. Yes, you all mourn for him to-day and the sombre drapings of this church are but a symbol of the grief and sadness that still fill your hearts and will continue to fill them for many a day. And no wonder, for you have suffered an irreparable loss. A great calamity has befallen you, and not only you, but the whole city as well. Nay, more, the death of Dr. Kilroy is, in a sense, a sorrow to the whole Catholic Diocese of London, and even to the whole Catholic Church of which he was such a distinguished member, such a valiant defender and faithful priest.

I grieve with you to-day, my dear brethren, as I have grieved with you during his illness. He had a special claim on my affection during life, and now that he is dead he has a special claim upon my grief. My connection with him goes back to the days of my infancy, when he was parish priest of St. Mary's, many years ago. I was born within the confines of his parish, and it was he who poured upon my head the regenerating waters of baptism. He was therefore my spiritual father and because he was he always had a special esteem for me. He was glad when I came here to help him to administer the affairs of this parish in his old age, and he has shown me nothing but kindness since I first entered his house. If he did reprove me for anything he could not go to his bed at night without coming to my room to soften the reproaches which he had uttered to my Master. "Let not the sun go down upon thy anger." The only thing, my dear people, which has helped to assuage our grief and apply a soothing unction to our souls during these dark days is the love, the affection and respect which have been paid him in the funeral service in his own children, but by the whole city of which he was such an honored citizen. In fact the citizens have given to him the highest honors it was in their power to bestow. They have come in an almost continuous procession to view his remains, they have attended the funeral service in vast numbers and a great many went to see the remains deposited in the mother earth. Many a tear has been shed around his bier, and especially his devoted sister, and in my own name, I wish to thank you all for the respect and the love which you have shown him. I wish to thank in particular our Catholic societies for their fidelity in watching by his bier night and day, and for the beautiful funeral service in which they did him the honor of attending the funeral in a body. I wish to thank the trustees of the Separate School, who did the same. I wish also to thank the ministers of other denominations, the members of the judiciary and all who helped to make his funeral one of the most solemn and imposing that has ever been held from this church over his long years. But there is, my dear brethren, a sense of gloom about this sacred edifice to-day, a sense of gloom that does not come entirely from the mourning drapery that hangs upon the pillars and its walls. That gloom is caused more because of the absence of him who has gone from you forever. He has been absent before, yet there always seemed a hope of his return. But now we

Death of Miss Mary Kelly, Lockton, Ont.

Readers of The Register are this week requested to pray for the repose of the soul of Mary Kelly, who died at her home at Lockton, Ont., on Jan. 4th, 1904, at the comparatively early age of 26 years and 3 months. In October last deceased, who had previously enjoyed an exceptionally good health, contracted a slight cold which developed into typhoid pneumonia, and this was followed by consumption, the direct cost of death. From the commencement of her illness deceased had the attendance of the very best medical men, both local and from Toronto, as well as the case of Dr. Macdonald, supplemented by all that family affection could do, but all efforts to stay the hand of death were futile because our Divine Lord had called her, let us hope, to enter into life everlasting. Her whole life was a preparation for death and when told of her approaching end she smiled sweetly and replied: "God's will be done." And thus it was that her illness was borne with patience and resignation.

Deceased was a young lady of rare accomplishments, of noble character and kind and loving disposition. She endeared herself to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. Indeed to know her was to love her, and many mourn to-day the loss of a dear friend.

She was a former pupil of the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, and had charge of a school here for two years, where she was deservedly popular with both parents and pupils, but retired to devote her attention to the care of her mother, who was in declining health. Every work of charity received her active support and as instructor of Catechism and President of the League of the Sacred Heart, as well as by her exemplary life, much good was accomplished by her and her early death will be mourned by all. But it is in her own home that hearts are heaviest and sorrow left in its most bitter form for she was there the shining light that made that home happy beyond a degree and as her usefulness was never in greater demand than the close of her young life is particularly sad.

Death of Dr. J. B. Murphy

Superintendent of the Brockville Asylum Dies Returning from Mass.

Brockville, Jan. 17.—Shortly after noon to-day death came suddenly to Dr. J. B. Murphy, medical superintendent of the asylum here. He had attended church and, returning, decided to walk. He had nearly reached home when he grew weary, and rode the balance of the way. On entering the house he sank down on the couch apparently in a faint. Dr. Clare, one of the medical assistants at the asylum, was telephoned for, and rushed to his side, but life was extinct.

He leaves a widow and four sons and two daughters. John Bernard Murphy was born in Asphodel, Peterboro county, March 31st, 1850, and was a son of the late Timothy Murphy, a native of Cork, Ireland, and his wife, Catharine McCarthy. He was educated at Northwood Grammar School and at St. Michael's College, Toronto, and pursued his medical course at Queen's, graduating in 1876. In 1881 he was appointed physician to the deaf and dumb institute and medical superintendent at the insane asylum, Milton, in 1890. On the opening of the Brockville Asylum in 1894 he became medical superintendent, and has since resided here. In July, 1885, he married Anna, third daughter of the late L. G. Bolster of Toronto, at one time literary conferee of the late J. D. McGee, and the late manager of the Toronto Waterworks. Dr. Murphy was a member of St. Francis Xavier Church.

A Notable Book

To the Very Rev. Alexander Macdonald, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Antigonish, the public stand indebted for the most notable contribution given to the current of modern religious discussion from the Catholic side during the past year, in America at least. The work is issued in book form, under the title "The Symbol of the Apostles," is intended to vindicate the apostolic authority of the creed on the lines of Catholic tradition. The call for a lucid review of ancient authorities upon the primitive evidences of our faith has come to the Catholic writers of this day with unmistakable force and clearness. At the hands of a mob of non-Catholic authors, so-called, the early Christians have certainly been receiving some deplorable bad treatment. Old heresies may have appeared new or interesting to the novelists and popular essayists of our generation; and great as is the evil of the multiplication of sects among living Christians, even heavier is the pall of confusion and ignorance cast over the general body of the people of all denominations, by writers who undertake without warrant or qualification to loosen the bonds of orthodox religion upon human society. Dr. Macdonald is a deep student of Christian life and discipline in the early centuries. He has a literary style that is at once crisp and satisfying. Within a small compass he has gathered the fruits of all competent and scholarly research concerning the system by which the persecuted army of Christ preserved the deposit of faith. Dr. Macdonald's book is one either for laymen or priests, and cannot fail to win the warmest approval of every Catholic reader.

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The funeral took place on Thursday morning, Jan. 7th, to the Church of St. John the Evangelist and interment made in the Roman Catholic cemetery. The funeral cortege bore ample testimony to the popularity of deceased and hundreds who had loved her in life and mourned her in death, assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to her memory. At the church Grand High Mass of Requiem was chanted by Rev. Father Kelly, brother of deceased, assisted by Rev. Fr. Kearnan, assistant pastor, and Rev. Fr. Whalen as sub-deacon. At the offertory Mr. J. S. Sullivan sang the sweet hymn, "Saving Host," and at the communion the hymn "Not Lost, But Gone Before" was beautifully sung by Miss Mary Sullivan. The following six young friends of deceased acted as pallbearers: Messrs. J. T. and D. Sullivan, C. J. and W. Wallace, J. and P. Horan. Besides hundreds of loving friends she leaves her mother and three brothers to mourn her demise. The brothers are Rev. W. T. J. Kelly, O.M.I., of Ottawa, Mr. J. J. Kelly who resides at home, and Mr. M. D. Kelly, Ottawa, and the sympathy of the entire community is with them in this hour of affliction. May the soul of their loved one rest in peace.

Brilliant Son of a Brilliant Father

Mr. Arthur Fitzpatrick, son of the Minister of Justice, after passing a brilliant examination, has begun the study of law at Laval University.

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FIRST MONTH—31 DAYS January THE HOLY INFANCY

Table with 4 columns: DAY OF MONTH, DAY OF WEEK, COLOR OF VESTMENTS, and DESCRIPTION. Lists the liturgical calendar for January 1904, including feasts like Circumcision of Our Lord, Epiphany, and the Octave of the Epiphany.

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The HOME CIRCLE

THE PATHWAY OF PAIN.

I have trodden the pathway of pain, where I hoped I might never go; I have felt the pitiless winds that over its barrens blow.

I have seen the crowds press down that narrow and stony path, some led by the Angel of Sorrow and some by the Angel of Wrath.

Their eyes were wild and fearful; their cheeks were sodden gray; and as they stumbled onward, they moaned the living day.

When the Angel of Sorrow calmly bade me to follow him, I shuddered and cried, "I cannot!"

At last my eyes are opened. I see a golden light, which shows me far-off starry worlds, before as black as night.

And I own a million brothers,—a million sisters dear, and I love them all with a pity which brings the farthest near.

For I see that when you have trodden the thorny path of pain, this selfish world is never the same chill place again.

And songs of consolation breathe sweet from pole to pole; and the cheat of the outer vanish like a shell off all earth's roll.

Then fear not, anxious mortal! When you tread the path of pain, God links you with your comrades there, in a new, resplendent chain.

And you stand with your fellow mourners, quivering soul to soul.

THE SELFISH BACHELOR. In a sermon on marriage Father Wyman, the Paulist, took occasion to score those bachelors found in every community, who will not marry because they will not relinquish any of their selfish pleasures.

"When men substitute for the natural and divinely instituted social life of the family the artificial companionship of the club or fraternity, they are giving up the substance for the shadow of joy.

They are not only pursuing a phantom, but are losing and missing the very object which was created to satisfy their wants.

"The root of this evil is simply selfishness—the desire to avoid labor and sacrifice, whereas nature can give no real satisfaction or happiness in anything that is not the fruit of both toil and self-denial.

"This principle, unfortunately, is utterly ignored by many men of the world to-day. The physical comfort of the passing hour is preferred by them to the solid happiness which never diminishes.

"Children, therefore, are man's most precious legacy. They perpetuate not only his name, but his own flesh and blood—his very life.

"Furthermore, marriage was instituted by God not merely for utility and convenience, but for the propagation of the human family.

"To set marriage aside, therefore, is generally speaking, to give free rein to impurity. The chastity of a people is universally denoted by the number of marriages and by the marked multiplicity of the offspring.

"Inasmuch as God is the author of matrimony, He is the only one who has the right to determine its fruitfulness. Men have no right to limit, or regulate the number of their offspring.

Thoughtless people have not the slightest idea of the suffering of wild birds during frosty weather, or when the ground is covered with snow.

FEED THE BIRDS. The little ones of the household should be encouraged to remember the poor birds, so dependent at this time of year upon such assistance.

Remaining of cold boiled potatoes, broken small, will be picked up eagerly; a handful of rolled oats will be a perfect feast and cooked rice, barley, peas, etc., left from a meal, and all much appreciated by them.

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ANNOUNCING A MEAL.

Among the curious by-ways of social history and household custom is that which is concerned with the mode of announcing that dinner, or any other meal, is or shortly will be ready. The dinner bell is, of course, the oldest of these modes.

Children's Corner

STORY OF A KNIFE.

"Look at my new knife, boys! Isn't it handsome?" said Harry proudly displaying a beautiful new-handled cut-throat razor which many an older lad would have been proud to possess.

"I should say it is. Where did you get it? Who gave it to you?" And the boys crowded around to admire.

"That's the funny part of it," laughed Harry; "I don't know who sent it. Last night when I got home from school there was a little package for me which the postman had brought, and this was inside.

"Have you the wrapper which came round it?" inquired a boy who had just joined the group.

"No, I haven't. Mamma threw it in the fire by accident, but the postmark was too dim to show where it was mailed.

"At this moment some one called Harry, and as soon as he was out of hearing the boy who had asked about the wrapper said: 'That's a likely story he tells about the knife's coming by mail. That knife is mine, and I know it. Papa bought it for me in Chicago the last time he was there, and I thought I had lost it. I've been hunting everywhere for the last three weeks to find it, for I didn't want papa to think I was so careless as to lose his gift. I only took it to school a few times, and I suppose he stole it then. The mean sneak!'

"Maybe he did get it by mail, George," suggested one of the boys; "I never knew Harry to do a sneaking thing."

"I supposed you'd take his part, because he always helps you with your lessons," sneered George. "Didn't I say I know it was my knife? The rest of you can think as you please, but I won't have anything to do with a thief."

"No, you're going to ask him for the knife!" inquired another boy.

"I'm not going to ask for it; I'm going to tell him he's got to give it to me, or I'll tell his mother about it."

"Oh, George, I wouldn't do that. His mother is so poor, and it would kill her to hear anything against Harry. She thinks he is the best boy in town; and he is very good to her."

"Well, he needn't steal if he is good to his mother. I'm not going to do without the knife papa gave me just to please her."

But Harry refused to give up the knife, and stuck stoutly to his story that it had come by mail. He wanted to take George home with him, and have his mother vouch for the truth of his account, but the angry boy would not listen to any such plan.

"Of course your mother would say you told the truth," he said, fiercely.

"You can keep the knife, if you want it bad enough to steal it. I will be careful what I bring to school hereafter as long as I sit near you."

Poor Harry had great difficulty in keeping back the tears as he watched George walk away followed by most of his playmates. He almost wished he had given him the knife; but that would have looked as though he had stolen it, so there was nothing to do but wait for time to clear up the mystery. A few boys took Harry's side of the matter, but in most of the games he could only look on, where once he had been the best player in the class.

One day George was walking along the street with his little sister, and he was astonished to see her wave her hand to Harry, who was on the other side of the street. Harry's face brightened as he returned the salute, and the little girl called out: "I haven't seen you for a long time."

"You mustn't speak to that boy, Katie," said her brother, sharply. "How in the world do you happen to know him?"

"He took my dog away from a great big one that was fighting him one day, long ago," explained Katie, "and I've often seen him since. Why can't I talk to him? He's

the nicest boy in town—next to you." "He stole the pretty knife with the pearl handle which papa gave me," said George. "I told him about it, but he won't give it up."

"He didn't steal your knife," said an indignant little voice. "I went him one just like yours. I got papa to buy me one just like yours, and mamma put it in a little package to send to Harry. I didn't tell any one but papa and mamma for fear you'd tease me. It was very naughty," to tell him he stole when he didn't."

"That's what it was, Katie," said George; "I lost my own knife, and they wanted to take Harry's away from him."

The next morning when all the boys were assembled on the playground George called them around him, and led them to where lonely Harry stood looking at the gay games going on, which he could not have a part in.

George was pale, but had made up his mind to do as his mother advised, no matter what it cost.

"Harry," he began, bravely, "I found out yesterday that you didn't steal my knife. My little sister said she sent it to you because you had saved her pet dog from a big one. I don't suppose you can ever forgive me, but I wish you'd try to."

"I'm glad you all know I'm not a thief," said Harry, with tears in his eyes, "and I forgive you. I only wish you had found out about the knife sooner."

"Three cheers for Harry," cried Dick Porter, as the two boys clasped hands. "And three more for George!" called some one else when the first cheering had subsided; and in the midst of the noise Harry was welcomed back into favor with his playmates and his old place in the games.

SUNSHINE AND MUSIC.

A laugh is just a little sunshine. It freshens all the day, it tips the peaks of life with light, and drives the clouds away.

The soul grows glad that hears it, and feels its courage strong—A laugh is just like sunshine For cheering folks along!

A laugh is just like music, it lingers in the heart, and where its melody is heard The hills of life depart; and happy thoughts come crowding its joyful notes to greet—A laugh is just like music For making living sweet!

A FOUR-LEGGED GENIUS.

A Rhode Island dog was in the habit of frequently jumping over the gate of a common picket fence. One day he appeared with a long bone in his mouth. He made several attempts to leap over the gate, but failed every time. He stopped a moment, and was evidently debating another plan. He placed the bone beside the gate, jumped easily over it, and then put his paw under the gate and pulled the bone through. He then wagged his tail complacently over the result of his experiment.

"FORGETTIN'."

The night when I last saw my lad His eyes were bright and wet, He took my two hands in his own, "This well, says he, 'we're met; Asthore machree, the likes of me I bid ye now forget.'"

Ah, sure the same's a triffin' thing; 'Tis more I'd do for him! I mind the night I promised well, Away on Ballindim, An' every little while or so I try forgettin' Jim.

It shouldn't take that long to do, An' him not very tall, 'Tis quare the way I'll hear his voice, The boy that's out o' call. An' whiles I see him stand as plain As e'er a six-foot wall.

Och, never fear, my jewel! I'd forget ye now this minute If I only had a notion O' the way I should begin it, But first let last it isn't known The heap of trouble in it.

Myself began the night ye went, An' hasn't done it yet; I'm nearly fit to give it up, For where's the use of fret? An' the morning's fairly spoilt on me Wid mindin' to forget.

MAINE'S DOG DETECTIVE.

Old Town, Me.—His name is Scrip, and he is one of the most wonderful dogs in Maine. A veritable four-legged detective is Scrip.

Scrip lives in Old Town when at home, and is an undersized cur with bright eyes and sharp ears, of badly mixed lineage—just a common dog as far as breeding goes. He is owned by one of the state game wardens, whose duty it is to examine certain trunks coming down from the game region. Every piece of game must be checked up and suspicious packages examined.

The Maine law positively prohibits the taking out of the state of game birds in any way whatever.

As the people alight from the train few notice a little dog dodging about among them, sniffing at this hand bag and that bundle.

Soon his master hears a little bark. He knows what that means, and dropping everything, finds Scrip dodging and nosing about the heels of a passenger. The warden closes in on the "game" pointed by Scrip, quietly invites the suspect into the baggage room, and questions him about the game which he has concealed about his person or effects. The dog has never been known to fail in a "pointing" game. He may have possibly missed some, but when he has made up his doggrish mind that there is a violation of the law he has always been correct so far.

But inspecting the hand baggage is not all of the little detective's work by any means. After the passengers are all out he hops into the baggage and express car and applies his sharp little nose to everything in sight.

While making his usual inspection of the express car the other day he came across a barrel, to all intents and purposes containing fish. It certainly had fish in it. Scrip sniffed

at it, went on and then came back and sniffed again. Round and round the barrel he went, whining and dancing as if it were full of rats.

With a faith in the little animal born of long experience, the officer investigated the barrel and found in the centre of a liberal lining of fresh shore cod, several dozens of plump prairies.

Fish shipments from a certain Washington County station have suddenly ceased.—Boston Record.

MY LITTLE GRAY KITTY AND I.

When the north wind whistles round the house, Piling snowdrifts high, We nestle down on the warm hearth—

My little gray kitty and I. I tell her about my work and play, And all I mean to do, And she purrs so loud, I surely think That she understands—don't you?

She looks about with her big, round eyes, And softly licks my face, As I tell her 'bout the world I missed— And how I have lost my place. Then let the wind whistle, for what to us Matters a stormy sky? Oh, none have such jolly times as we— My little gray kitty and I. —From Angel of Peace.

A TRUE CAT STORY.

A Wakefield family who reside in Magnolia during the summer, when they removed to Magnolia last June, took with them their pet cat, but pussie did not like the roar and dash of old ocean, but sighed for her home by the placid waters of "Lake Quannapowitt." She disappeared, and was not seen again all summer. The family returned to their Wakefield home about the middle of September. They had been at home about two weeks, when one morning the daughter of the house was in the basement and heard a cat mew, and lo, at the window was her darling pet cat that she has long mourned as dead! It could not be where did she come from? It must be a strange cat closely resembling "Peanuts" (so called because of her fondness for the article).

"Well," said the mother, "there is one sure test. 'Don,' the house dog, will know his old playmate." Don was called and the recognition was mutual; they both seemed delighted to meet again. It was evident the cat had travelled all the way from Magnolia to Wakefield, through the woods of Magnolia, Manchester, Beverly, over Beverly Bridge, Salem streets, Peabody, Lynnfield, found Wakefield—how did he know it to be Wakefield?—and hid up at her old home near the lake. I never saw a creature so delighted to find her young mistress and the other members of the family. What guided her over so many miles? Was it animal instinct?—Dumb Animals, Boston.

A BABY'S SMILE.

A baby's smile is sweeter than a flower; A baby's smile is brighter than the sun. Richer than Wealth, and mightier than Power, Deeper than tears, yet radiant with fun.

A baby's smile takes captive every will; A baby's smile—a happy moment's birth— Is all unknown human good or ill, 'Tis heaven revealed one instant to the earth.

PETER'S ANSWER.

Peter was only eight years old and in the fifth grade in school, while his mamma thought, was doing very well. Then he could do long division "perfectly," as he confided to his best friend (his mother); and all the children knew he could read the loudest and say the longest words in the reading book. To be sure, they weren't always pronounced as his teacher said them; but he never gave up trying.

He had a way of standing very straight and looking right out of his bright grey eyes with a winsomeness that made you want to hug him. But occasionally his active little mind could not grasp a subject in toto. He often wondered why people smiled at his questions and answers. But then grown-up folks often do queer things.

The other day he came home from school with a grave. He said his teacher, Miss Avery, whom he loves dearly, had laughed at him. He looked quite pensive and sad, and even forgot to eat his gingerbread for fully a minute.

"But why did Miss Avery laugh, Peterkin? What far-away answer did you make?" Something in her tone made him feel she was still a friend anyway. So taking his first bite of gingerbread and between the munchings, he explained:

"Well, I don't know 'zactly why you see, it was in geography. She was teaching exports and in-ports, and that's easy 'nuff to understand. You see if you send a thing-out—its exports, of course, but, if you bring it in, it's in-ports, of course; any one can see that. But Miss Avery kept it a-going and a-going till I got tired of it. And I was just a wonderin' if you'd have pudding for dinner when I heard her say, 'Now, Peter, you may give me an 'ustration of it.' I knew she couldn't tell 'zactly where they left off. They'd been talking about 'boots' and 'Lynn,' I just remembered that, so I got up and said 'if a man sends some boots from Lynn to Boston, why it would be—it would be,' and I couldn't think, mamma, what it would be. I couldn't think of nothin' but that old puddin'. Miss Avery looked kind of cross-like at me; and when I said, 'It would be' again, she said, 'Yes, Peter, what would it be a case of?' And I said, as quick as I could, 'a case of boots!'

"She looked at me awful queer and then she laughed right out. 'Oh, Peter, Peter,' she said, 'who is to blame, you or I?' Just a teeny piece more of gingerbread, please. What did she mean, mamma?"—Mabel P. Foster in Christian Register.

The Rheumatic Wonder of the Age BENEDICTINE SALVE

This Salve Cures Rheumatism, Felons or Blood Poisoning. It is a Sure Remedy for Any of These Diseases. A FEW TESTIMONIALS

John O'Connor, Toronto: Dear Sir—I wish to testify to the merits of Benedictine Salve as a cure for rheumatism. I had been a sufferer from rheumatism for some time and after having used Benedictine Salve for a few days was completely cured. S PRICE, 212 King street east.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—I am deeply grateful to the friend that suggested to me, when I was a cripple from Rheumatism, Benedictine Salve. I have at intervals during the last ten years been afflicted with muscular rheumatism, I have experimented with every available remedy and have consulted I might say, every physician of repute, without perceptible benefit. When I was advised to use your Benedictine Salve, I was a helpless cripple. In less than 48 hours I was in a position to resume my work, that of a tinsmith. A work that requires a certain amount of bodily activity. I am thankful to my friend who advised me and I am more than gratified to be able to furnish you with this testimonial as to the efficacy of Benedictine Salve. Yours truly, GEO. FOGG.

John O'Connor, Esq., Toronto: DEAR SIR—It is with pleasure that I write this unsolicited testimonial, and in doing so I can say that your Benedictine Salve has done more for me in one week than anything I have done for the last five years. My ailment was muscular rheumatism. I applied the salve as directed, and I got speedy relief. I can assure you that at the present time I am free of pain. I am, Yours truly, (Signed) S. JOHNSON.

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THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1904.

POPE PIUS X.

Exchanges this week bring long accounts of affairs engaging the attention of Pope Pius X., works that warrant the words of the Irish journalist who says this Pontiff will be remembered as the ruler of a kingdom that is not of this world.

The instructions and recommendations now issued with regard to church music will be eagerly read and followed throughout the world. The moderation when measured by the need so long felt for such a pronouncement will impress the average reader at once.

Therefore we can regard with satisfaction any proceedings, however slowly calculated, to dispel the evil complained of, and promise Mr. Latchford whatever co-operation we are capable of in dissipating the libel imposed upon every honest and loyal Canadian who is not afraid to declare himself a friend of the Irish people and their cause.

TORONTO MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

It surprises no one in a position to observe the lax methods and practices so long characteristic of Toronto municipal elections that a snag has at length been struck and the aid of the police called in. It is to be hoped that the investigation now undertaken will be thorough and the after results salutary and remedial.

Mr. William Burns was not satisfied that the election of Controllers by the new system had been regularly conducted in all respects and had moved for a scrutiny of the ballots when he found his motion challenged by certain of the winners.

THE LATE OTTAWA ELECTION.

Hon. F. R. Latchford is reported in the press to have issued writs against the Free Press, of Ottawa and Mr. D'Arcy Scott, on account of the recent article on the Ottawa majority election published in The Register. The article in question was it appears, copied by the Free Press. Without making any comment upon the legal end of this painful episode, The Register may with propriety follow up its former expressions by saying that it was not and is not concerned about any personal or political motives or interests whatever.

She was also prominent as the most outspoken and insistent champion of the justice and wisdom of conceding to the Irish people their legitimate claim to self-government.

No one has said or can say that Canadian friendship for Ireland has cooled off recently or undergone any change. Nevertheless Mr. Scott was defeated in the majority election because some of his opponents were able to misrepresent him to the electors as a Fenian, on no other ground than his well-known associations with the Home Rule cause and the leader of the Irish parliamentary party.

On the contrary, we confidently looked for Mr. Latchford's instant repudiation of the impression likely to be formed upon published newspaper reports. It was imperative, incumbent, in the general public interest, and especially for the civic and political interests of Irish-Canadians and Home Rule sympathizers, that the Irish Catholics who opposed Mr. Scott, having neglected to repudiate the Fenian cry in the heat of the contest, should not let that duty pass them undischarged when they had time to calmly realize the true causes and lessons of Mr. Scott's defeat.

Therefore we can regard with satisfaction any proceedings, however slowly calculated, to dispel the evil complained of, and promise Mr. Latchford whatever co-operation we are capable of in dissipating the libel imposed upon every honest and loyal Canadian who is not afraid to declare himself a friend of the Irish people and their cause.

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and compared again with the entries made in the poll-books. It is not enough to check over the marked, rejected and spoiled ballots. Account must also be taken of the papers returned unused. Otherwise the system of checking by caret mark may be considered as absolutely worthless.

William Burns should not leave a stone unturned until the whole truth is revealed. His municipal reputation in Toronto is precious to him. He should let no vague charge go unproved to its origin.

HON. L. P. BRODEUR IN THE GOVERNMENT.

The constitution of the Railway Commission, and the selection of Hon. Mr. Bernier for a place thereon, has given Sir Wilfrid Laurier the opportunity of calling Hon. L. P. Brodeur to his Government; and it is a matter of satisfaction not only to Liberals, but to the entire public, that Mr. Brodeur has accepted the portfolio of Minister of Inland Revenue.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The language slinging contest is under way in the Queen's Park. Rev. Father McDonald, pastor of the Church of the Good Thief, Kingston, has celebrated his silver jubilee.

Dr. J. B. Murphy of the Brockville Lunatic Asylum, whose sudden death we record, was one of the representative Catholics of Ontario. We had no better man, no better Irishman, and no better Catholic.

School Drill

The Separate School Trustees of Ottawa last week decided to install songs in all the schools, and introduce fire drill.

State Papers for Ottawa University

Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Mr. Henry Morgan has received from Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., a promise of aid towards securing for Ottawa University a complete set of English State papers.

A Present from the Pope

Mrs. Joseph Drexel of Philadelphia, who is noted as an indefatigable collector of papal fans which were given to her, after much importunity on her part by Pope Leo XIII. The interesting relics of the Vatican will be deposited in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

Papal Letter on Church Music

The Catholic Churches of the World are Directed by Pope Pius to Observe the Sacred Character of Music in Liturgical Functions.

Motu Proprio

Among the cares of the pastoral office, not only of this Supreme Chair, which we, though unworthy, occupy through the inscrutable disposition of Providence, but of every local church, a leading one is without question that of maintaining and promoting the decorum of the House of God in which the august mysteries of religion are celebrated, and where the Christian people assemble to receive the grace of the Sacraments, to assist at the Holy Sacrifice of the altar to adore the most august Sacrament of the Lord's Body and to unite in the common prayer of the Church in the public and solemn liturgical offices. Nothing should have place, therefore, in the temple calculated to disturb or even merely to diminish the piety and devotion of the faithful, nothing that may give reasonable cause for disgust or scandal, nothing above all, which directly offends the decorum and the sanctity of the sacred functions and is thus unworthy of the House of Prayer and of the Majesty of God.

INSTRUCTION ON SACRED MUSIC

I.—General Principles.

1. Sacred music, being a complementary part of the solemn liturgy, participates in the general scope of the liturgy, which is the glory of God and the sanctification and edification of the faithful. It contributes to the decorum and the splendor of the ecclesiastical ceremonies, and since its principal office is to clothe with suitable melody the liturgical text proposed for the understanding of the faithful, its proper aim is to add greater efficacy to the text, in order that through it the faithful may be the more easily moved to devotion and better disposed for the reception of the fruits of grace belonging to the celebration of the most holy mysteries.

II.—The Different Kinds of Sacred Music.

3. These qualities are to be found in the highest degree, in the Gregorian Chant, which is, consequently, the Chant proper to the Roman Church, the only chant she has inherited from the ancient fathers, which she has jealously guarded for centuries in her liturgical codes, which she directly proposes to the faithful as her own which she prescribes exclusively for some parts of the liturgy, and which the most recent studies have so happily restored to their integrity and purity.

III.—The Liturgical Text.

7. The language proper to the Roman Church is Latin. Hence it is forbidden to sing anything whatever in the vernacular in solemn liturgical functions—much more to sing in the vernacular the variable or common parts of the Mass and Office.

IV.—External Form of the Sacred Compositions.

10. The different parts of the Mass and the Office must retain, even musically, that particular concept and form which ecclesiastical tradition has assigned to them, and which is admirably expressed in the Gregorian Chant. Different methods, such as the method of composing an intonation, a gradual, an antiphon, a psalm, a hymn, a Gloria in excelsis, in particular the following rules are to be observed:

V.—The Singers.

12. With the exception of the melodies proper to the celebrant at the altar and to the ministers, which must be always sung only in Gregorian Chant, and without the accompaniment of the organ, all the rest of the liturgical chant belongs to the choir of voices, and, therefore, singers in church, even when they are laymen, are really taking the place of the ecclesiastical choir. Hence the music rendered by them must, at least for the greater part, retain the character of choral music.

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as the conventionalism of this style adapt themselves but badly to the requirements of true liturgical music.

14. Finally, only those are to be admitted to form part of the musical chapel of a church who are men of known piety and probity of life, and these should by their modest and devout bearing during the liturgical functions show that they are worthy of the holy office they execute.

VI.—Organ and Instruments.

15. Although the music proper to the Church is purely vocal music, music with the accompaniment of the organ is also permitted. In some special cases, within due limits and within the proper regards, other instruments may be allowed, but never without the special license of the Ordinary, according to prescriptions of the Catechismal Episcoporum.

VII.—The Length of the Liturgical Chant.

21. In processions outside of the church the Ordinary may give permission for a band, provided no profane pieces are executed. It would be desirable in such cases that the band confine itself to accompanying some spiritual canticle sung in Latin or in the vernacular by the singers and the pious associations which take part in the procession.

VIII.—Principal Means.

24. For the exact execution of what has been herein laid down, the Bishops, if they have not already done so, are to institute in their diocese a special commission composed of persons really competent in sacred music, and to this commission let them intrust in the manner they find most suitable the task of watching over the music executed in their churches. Nor are they to see merely that the music is good in itself, but also that it is adapted to the powers of the singers and be always well executed.

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25. In seminaries of clerics and in
ecclesiastical institutions let the
above-mentioned traditional Grego-
rian Chant be cultivated by all with
diligence and love, according to the
Tridentine prescriptions, and let the
superiors be liberal of encouragement
and praise toward their young sub-
jects. In like manner let a Schola
Cantorum be established, whenever
possible, among the clerics for the
execution of sacred polyphony and
of good liturgical music.

26. In the ordinary lessons of Lit-
urgy, Morals, Canon Law given to
the students of theology, let care
be taken to touch on those points
which regard more directly the prin-
ciples and laws of sacred music, and
let an attempt be made to com-
plete the doctrine with some particu-
lar instruction in the aesthetic side
of the sacred art, so that the clerics
may not leave the seminary ignorant
of all those notions, necessary as
they are for complete ecclesiastical
cult.

27. Let care be taken to restore, at
least in the principal churches, the
ancient Schola Cantorum, as has
been done with excellent fruit in a
great many places. It is not diffi-
cult for a zealous clergy to insti-
tute such Scholae even in the minor
and country churches—nay, in them
they will find a very easy means for
gathering around them both the chil-
dren and the adults, to their own
profit and the edification of the peo-
ple.

28. Let efforts be made to support
and promote in the best way possi-
ble the higher schools of sacred
music where these already exist, and
to help in founding them where they
do not. It is of the utmost im-
portance that the Church herself
provide for the instruction of its
musicians, organists and singers, ac-
cording to the true principles of sac-
red art.

IX.—Conclusion.
29. Finally, it is recommended to
choir-masters, singers, members of
the clergy, superiors of seminaries, eccle-
siastical institutions and religious
communities, parish priests and rec-
tors of churches, canons of collegi-
ate churches and cathedrals, and,
above all, to the diocesan ordinaries,
to favor with all zeal the prudent
reforms, long desired and de-
manded with united voice by all; so
that the authority of the Church,
which herself has repeatedly proposed
them, and now inculcates them, may
not fall into contempt.

Given from our Apostolic Palace at
the Vatican, on the day of the Vig-
il and Feast of St. Cecilia, Novem-
ber 22, 1903, in the first year of our
Pontificate.
PIUS X., POPE.

THE DECREE REVIEWED.

Mr. P. L. Connellan, in The Dublin
Freeman's Journal, summarizes the
Motu Proprio of the Holy Father upon
the restoration of sacred music which
appeared Dec. 30th in the Catho-
lic journals of Rome, and which
occupies no less than five columns in
the "Voce della Verita." It is a docu-
ment of very great importance. It
consists of a letter addressed by the
Pontiff to the Cardinal Vicar of
Rome, in which he notes that his
desire of seeing the propriety and
dignity and sanctity of liturgical
functions restored everywhere has
determined him to make known to
the Cardinal his desire regarding sac-
red music, which is so largely em-
ployed in the service of worship.
The condition of affairs that requires
such reform are plainly put forward
by Pius X. Many things, he says,
should be either removed or correct-
ed in the singing of Masses, of the
Loretto litanies, and of the Eucharis-
tic Hymn; but what needs a com-
plete renovation is the singing of
"verses on the feasts in which they
are celebrated in the various churches
and Basilicas." The liturgical pre-
scriptions, he writes, "of the Cere-
monial Episcoporum and the beauti-
ful musical traditions of the classic
Roman school are not met with any
longer. For the devout psalmody of
the clergy, in which the people also
participated, are substantial musical
compositions on the words of the

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Psalms, all fashioned on the words
of the old theatrical operas, and for
the most part of such insignificant
artistic value that they would not
even be tolerated in profane concert
of minor account."
The Pontiff, continuing in this
strain, says that devotion and Chris-
tian piety are certainly not promot-
ed by this means; the curiosity of
some of the less intelligent is grati-
fied, but the majority are disgusted
and scandalized, and wonder how such
an abuse still endures. "We then
desire," writes the Pontiff, "that
this may be entirely done away with
and that the solemnity of Vespers may
be celebrated wholly in accord-
ance with the liturgical rules indicat-
ed by us."

It is the will of the Pope that this
example shall be given in the Patri-
archal Basilicas, through the work
of the Cardinals appointed to them,
and then in the minor Basilicas, the
Collegiate and parish churches, as
likewise in the churches and chapels
of the Religious Orders. "And, Lord
Cardinal," adds the Pope, "will not
be indulgent nor concede delays. By
deferring it the difficulty is not dimi-
nished. It rather increases, and since
the operation has to be done, let it
be done immediately and with resolu-
tion."

Pius X. desires that sacred music be
cultivated with special care and in
fitting terms in all the ecclesiastical
Seminaries and Colleges in Rome,
where so numerous and so select a
band of young clerics from all parts
of the world are being educated in the
Sacred Sciences and in the true ec-
clesiastical spirit. He knows, and
it is his great comfort to him, that in
several institutions sacred
music is so flourishing that
these may serve as models to others.
But some seminaries and some col-
leges, whether through the heedless-
ness of the superiors, or on account
of the lack of capacity and want of
good taste of the individuals, to whom
instruction in singing and the direc-
tion of sacred music are entrusted,
leave much to be desired.

The Cardinal is called upon to provide
with solicitude also for these
cases, insisting in a special way that
the Gregorian Chant, according to
the prescriptions of the Council of
Trent and of innumerable Councils
Provincial and Diocesan, in all parts
of the world, may be studied with
special diligence, and be preferred as
a rule in the public and private func-
tions of the institution. In times
past, the Gregorian Chant was in-
deed unknown to the many except in
books that were incorrect, altered
and truncated. But the accurate and
daily study given to it by distin-
guished men who have greatly devel-
oped the face of things. The Gregorian
Chant restored to its primitive pur-
ity in so satisfactory a mode, such
as it has been handed down by the
Fathers and as it is found in the
manuscripts of the various churches,
appears sweet, suave, most easy to
learn, and of beauty so new and un-
expected, that wherever it was in-
troduced, it did not delay to excite
a real enthusiasm in the young sing-
ers.

The Pope remarks, then, that when-
ever, in the fulfillment of duty deli-
gates in, all is done with greater
alacrity and with more durable fruit.
He desires, then, that in all the Col-
leges and Seminaries of this holy City
there be introduced anew the most
ancient Roman chant, which previ-
ously resounded in the churches and
basilicas, and formed the delight of
the generations passed away during
the most beautiful times of Chris-
tian piety. "And, as in former
times," continues Pius X., "from the
Church in Rome that Chant was
spread to the other churches of the
West, so we desire that the young
clerics, instructed under our own
eyes, should bear it and spread it
again in their dioceses, when they
return as priests to work for the
glory of God. It is a joy to our
mind to make these dispositions
whilst we are about to celebrate the
13th centenary of the death of the
glorious and incomparable Pontiff,
Saint Gregory the Great, to whom an
ecclesiastical tradition of many cen-
turies has attributed the composi-
tion of these sacred melodies, and
whence they derive their name. Let
our dear young men exercise them-
selves diligently in these, for it will
be dear to us to hear them, if, as we
have been told, they will assemble
together at the proximate centen-
nial feast near to the tomb of that
holy Pontiff in the Vatican Basilica,
with the purpose of executing the
Gregorian melodies during the Sacred
Liturgy, which, please God, will be
celebrated by us on such a happy
occasion."

The Pontiff, after an interesting in-
troduction, briefly lays down those
principles which regulate sacred music
in the functions of worship, and to
gather together the principal pre-
scriptions of the Church against the
more common abuses in such matter.
In the statement of "General Prin-
ciples" the Pope lays down this: that
sacred music should possess in the
greatest degree the qualities which
are proper to the Liturgy—that is to
say, sanctity, goodness of the forms,
and universality. The first it should
possess, and therefore exclude every
profanity, not only in itself, but also
on the part of the executors. Its
universality consists in this, that,
while conceding to every nation to
admit into Church compositions those
particular forms which constitute in
a certain mode the specific character
of their own music, this, however,
should be so subordinated to the

general characters of sacred music
that no one of another nation in
hearing them should experience an
impression that was not good.

In considering the "kinds of sacred
music" the Pope after referring to the
requisite qualities of such music,
says that the traditional ancient Grego-
rian Chant should then be largely
restored in the ceremonies or func-
tions of worship, it being held cer-
tain at the same time by all that an
ecclesiastical function loses nothing
of its solemnity, even when it is not
accompanied by any other music than
this alone. And he advises the res-
toration of the Gregorian Chant in
the usage of the people in order that
the Faithful may again take a more
active part in the ecclesiastical func-
tions, as they were accustomed to do
in old times. Though thus attached
to the Gregorian Chant, the Pontiff re-
cognizes that the above-mentioned qual-
ities are likewise possessed by the
classic polyphony of the Roman
School in the 16th century perfected
through the work of Pierluigi da
Palestrina. The classic polyphony
approaches closely to the supreme
model of all sacred music which is
the Gregorian Chant, and for this
reason it deserves to be welcomed to-
gether with the Gregorian in the
most solemn functions of the Church
such as those of the Pontifical Chap-
el. It should, therefore, be largely
restored in ecclesiastical ceremonies,
especially in the more illustrious
Basilicas, in Cathedral Churches, in
those of seminaries and other eccle-
siastical institutions, where there are
the means necessary.

In treating of the Liturgical Text,
the Pope notes that Latin is the lan-
guage of the Roman Church; hence it
is prohibited to sing in the vulgar
language during solemn religious cere-
monies. Other regulations under this
head forbidding the changing of the
collocation or order of the words
are mentioned. More detailed rules
for the observance of the singers dur-
ing Mass and Vespers and Benedic-
tion are given.

In speaking of singers, his Holiness
notes that lady singers are substitu-
ted for the ecclesiastical chorus. From
this it follows that they have in
church a real liturgical office, and,
therefore, women, being incapable of
such an office, "cannot be admitted to
form a part of the choir or of the
musical chapel." It then it is de-
sired to employ the high voices of so-
pranos and contraltos, which should
be rendered by boys, according to the
very ancient use of the Church.

In reference to the organ and in-
struments, Pius X. says that al-
though the proper music of the
Church is that which is purely vocal,
music with organ accompaniment is,
nevertheless, permitted in some
special cases, other instruments may
be admitted, but never without the
special permission of the Ordinary.
As the singing should always have
the primacy, so the organ and the
other instruments should only sus-
tain, never oppress it. Other restric-
tive rules are laid down for organ
performances. The pianoforte and
loud or light instruments, such as
the drum, cymbals, bells, etc., are
prohibited. It is vigorously prohib-
ited to have bands of music perform
in church. Other regulations deal
with the introduction of wind instru-
ments. A band may, with the con-
sent of the Ordinary, be allowed to
processions outside the church, pro-
vided it do not execute profane
pieces.

With regard to long musical per-
formances the Pope lays it down
that it is not allowed to make the
priest wait at the altar more than
is fitting, and he condemns as a
grave abuse that in ecclesiasti-
cal ceremonies the liturgy appears
secondary and almost at the service
of the music, while in fact the music
is simply part of the liturgy and its
humble handmaid.

The means which Pius X. has sug-
gested for the improvement of sacred
music in the course of his letter ap-
pear with others at the conclusion
of this weighty document: Bishops
are called upon, if they have not al-
ready done so, to institute in their
dioceses a special commission of
competent persons to study the
question. He recommends all those
concerned to labor in order that these
reforms may be achieved. The
letter is dated from the Apostolic
Palace of the Vatican on the Feast
of the Virgin and Martyr St. Cecilia,
22nd November, 1903, in the first
year of his Pontificate.

G.M.B.A. Officers

The annual meeting of Branch 88,
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association,
Orangeville and Brampton, took place
at Orangeville on Monday, Jan. 11th,
when the following officers were elected
and installed for the current year:
President, Jas. Garvey, Mono Mills;
1st Vice-President, W. Hannivan, Nor-
tonville; 2nd Vice-President, John Mc-
Cormack, Caledon; Spiritual Director,
Rev. H. J. Sweeney, Orangeville;
Treasurer, F. McInnes, Cataract;
Recording Secy., D. J. Kungovan, Or-
angeville; Financial Secy., John J.
Dunne, Orangeville; Marshal, M. Fla-
herly, Binkham; Guard, W. J. Hearn,
Toronto; Trustees, Owen Finegan, Or-
angeville; Auditors, Thos. Ingoldsbay,
Mayfield, Jas. McCormack; Mr. In-
goldsbay was appointed delegate to the
Grand Council and Mr. M. J. Bench
of St. Catharines, alternate. Mr. P.
J. Woods and Me. Geo. J. Woods of
Mimico, who are becoming members
of a branch about to be established
at the latter point, were granted
transfer cards. A resolution was
unanimously passed thanking Mr. P.
J. Woods, who is a charter member
of Branch 88, for the valuable ser-
vices he has rendered the branch,
and expressing regret at the severance
of long existing and cherished ties.

St. Joseph's Court, No. 370, C.O.F.

On Thursday, January 14th, 1904,
the following officers were installed
by Bro. Le Febvre of St. Philippe's
Court, Toronto, Deputy High Chief
Ranger: Chief Ranger, Thomas J.
W. O'Connor; Vice-Chief Ranger,
Thomas Smith; Past Chief Ranger,
J. J. Ryan; Rec. Secretary, P. J.
Murphy; Financial Secretary, W. J.
Mitchell; Treasurer, W. F. Brooks;
Trustees, George West, John Cullin-
ton, Henry Sloman; Senior Conduc-
tor, Mr. O'Neill; Junior Conductor,
Mr. Brodie; Spiritual Director, Rev.
Father Canning.
There was a large number of mem-
bers present. A feature of the meet-
ing was a presentation of an illu-
minated address to L. V. McBrady,
K.C., High Trustee of the Order for
Canada, in recognition of the valu-
able services rendered him to the
Catholic Order of Foresters and Par-
ticularly to the Order in W. Prov-
ince of Ontario. Mr. McBrady, in
accepting the address, made a very
suitable reply, and promised to
continue his work in the interest of
the Order. Address: were delivered
by Rev. Fr. Canning, Bro. M. F.
Mogan and Bro. Lefebvre.

Columbus Commandery of Knights of St. John

At the regular meeting of Columbus
Commandery No. 219, Knights of
St. John, held in Forum Hall on the
evening of the 14th inst., the annual
elections of officers were held, and
resulted as follows: President, W.
Malloy; 1st Vice-President, J. V.
Fullerton; 2nd Vice-President, F.
Bouey; Rec. Secy., C. J. Regan; 45
Financial Secy., W. W. Moy-
lan; Treasurer, R. O'Connor; Asses-
sor, J. W. Dold; Sergeant-at-Arms,
J. Tanghan; Board of Trustees, W.
Morris, F. Connors, J. E. Fullerton.
After the election a pedro match
was held between the teams of Col-
umbus Commandery and St. Mary's
Club, which resulted in a victory for
the Club, the score being 7-9.

OBITUARY

MRS. J. WALSH.
Mrs. Margaret Law Walsh, relict of
the late Michael Walsh, died at her
home, 115 Baldwin street, on the
13th inst., aged 62 years. Mrs.
Walsh was born in Toronto. Her
husband during his lifetime was a
valued and active member of the Se-
parate School Board. Deceased had no
family, but is survived by a nephew,
John Costello, and a niece, Miss
Bradley, who made their home with
her. Rev. Frank Walsh, C.S.B., of
St. Michael's College is a cousin.

MRS. CATHERINE HURLEY

Mrs. Catherine Hurley, who died on
the evening of the 13th inst., at 505
Sherbourne st., in her 78th year, was
an old resident here, having moved to
Toronto 62 years ago from Killeshal
County Tyrone, Ireland. Deceased
was the daughter of the late William
Farley, Esq., and cousin of the late
General James Shields, U. S. A. of
Mexican and Civil War fame. Her
husband, John Hurley, was a naval
veteran of the Windmill engagement
of Prescott Mills in January, 1838.
Four sons and two daughters survive
her: William J., North-West Mount-
ed Police; Joseph E., telegraph opera-
tor; Toronto; Thomas A., of Bar-
lock Typewriter Co., New York, and
George W., advertising agent, Toron-
to.

DEATH OF JOHN LYMAN.

Numerous Bequests—House of Pro-
vidence to Get \$2,000.
Mr. John Lyman died at Syracuse
on the 13th inst., at the advanced age
of 83 years. Mr. Lyman was presi-
dent of the Northrup & Lyman
wholesale drug house, and started
business on a very small scale in
Newcastle, Ont., fifty years ago. It
has grown to be one of the first
houses in the country. Thirty years
ago Mr. Lyman established his busi-
ness here and about eighteen years
ago took up his residence in Syracuse.
The deceased gentleman was sur-
vived only by his widow. There are
no children. Mr. Actua D. Howe, a
nephew of Mr. Lyman, and secretary
of the Northrup Lyman Co., and Mr.
J. H. McKinnon, the vice-president,
attended the funeral in Syracuse.
In his will Toronto charitable in-
stitutions are generously remember-
ed. While Syracuse charities re-
ceived \$70,000, Toronto receives \$20,-
000 more. The Toronto bequests are
as follows:
Grace Homeopathic Hospital, \$25,-
000; Knox College, Victoria University,
Wycliffe, McMaster, and the Y.
M.C.A. \$5,000 each; Home for Incur-
ables and the Sick Children's Hospi-
tal, \$10,000 each; Protestant Orph-

Knights of St. John

The following is a list of the offi-
cers of St. Mary's Auxiliary No. 62,
Knights of St. John, for 1904: Miss
M. Harkins, President; Miss N. Mad-
den, 1st Vice-President; Miss Keat-
ling, 2nd Vice-President; Miss A. Jor-
dan, Recording Secretary; Miss
Crowe, Financial Secretary; Miss
Curtin, Treasurer; Miss A. Murphy,
Messenger; Miss Clancy, Sergeant-at-
Arms; Miss Clark, Guard; Trustees,
Miss J. O'Leary and Mrs. Lynne.

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and more economical.
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Chicago, New York, Boston, St. Louis, Montreal.

ans' Home, Girls' Home, Boys'
Home, Aged Women's Home, Infants'
Home, Women's Christian Associa-
tion, Newsboys' Home, Home for
Aged Couples, House of Providence,
\$2,000 each.

MRS. WALSH.
Mrs. Walsh, wife of James Walsh,
died on the 13th inst., at her resi-
dence, 63 Gloucester street, after a
week's illness, from pneumonia.
The deceased, who was 73 years of age,
had lived in Toronto for 65 years.
She was a member of St. Basil's
Church. She is survived by her hus-
band, four sons and a daughter,
James J., Edward, John J., and
Frank, and Miss Ellen Walsh. The
funeral took place Saturday morning
from St. Basil's Church.

DEATH OF MR. W. P. COYNE.

The news comes by mail of the
death of Mr. W. P. Coyne, Secretary
of the Statistical Section of the Irish
Agricultural Department. He was
born at Nenagh, educated at the
Jesuit College of St. Stanislaus,
Tullabeg, and became, in 1833, one of
the first and the most brilliant of
the scholars of University College, St.
Stephen's green. Thence he graduat-
ed in the Royal University, and took
his degree in Mental and Moral Sci-
ence. He was one of the very few
of the Government officials who owed
his appointment to sheer merit as
distinguished from influence or intri-
gue. It chanced that Mr. Gerald
Balfour, who was at that time Chief
Secretary for Ireland, required some
statistical speed, care, and skill. He
applied to a friend for the name of
a man specially competent for this
difficult task. The friend named Mr.
Coyne. The result amply justified the
selection. Mr. Gerald Balfour was
so delighted with the conspicuous
ability displayed in this return, his
sharp contrast with the ordinary rou-
tine of such work, that he is said to
have insisted on Mr. Coyne's accept-
ance of the important position in the
Agricultural Department which he
held till his death. In this appoint-
ment, at least, Mr. Balfour rendered
valuable service to the Department
and to the country.

DEATH OF COUNT MOORE.

Count Moore died on January 5th,
at his residence, Moorsfort, Tipperary.
Count Moore was born in 1849
and represented Clonmel in Parlia-
ment from 1874 to 1886. He en-
tered Parliament at the early age
of 25—he was but 54 at the time of
his death—having been elected in 1874
for the Borough of Clonmel, which he
continued to represent until 1885,
when Parnell made his party strong-
ly representative of more than three-
fourths of the country. It was in
1875 he was raised by Pope Leo XIII.
to the dignities of Count of the Holy
Roman Empire and Commander of
the Order of St. Gregory, and it was
to works of Catholic endeavor his
best energies were given, for the
foundation of the Mount St. Jos-
eph Cistercian Abbey of Mount St. Jos-
eph at Roscrea is largely due to his
generosity and zeal. From an indus-
trial as well as a religious point
of view, this Monastery has exercised
influence upon the people of a very
wide area in the Midland counties,
1875 to all of whom the Abbey is well
known. The late Count Moore al-
so devoted himself with earnestness
to the amelioration of the condition
of the Catholics in the Navy. Three
years ago he passed from the Parlia-

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all points west, WHEN REGULAR
TRAINS DO NOT MAKE CLOSE
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quired for Exhibition use. Turbine engi-
ne, 8,000 horse-power.
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show cards on trees, fences, along roads and all
suitable places; steady employment to good, honest
men; no experience needed; write at once
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THROUGHOUT CANADA AND THE
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Salary or Commission—\$840 a year
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tions.
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A Clear, Healthy Skin.—Eruptions
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blemish beauty are the result of im-
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In correcting this unhealthy action and
restoring the organs to their normal
condition, Parmentier's Vegetable Pills
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will disappear without leaving any
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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of 140 acres in Manitoba or North-west Territories, excepting...

ENTRY

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the District in which the land to be taken is situated...

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act...

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry...

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent...

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead...

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of Clauses (2), (3) or (4) must not know how to read, write, or speak English...

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the third year, before the local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Land Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories information as to lands that are open for entry from the officers in charge, in exchange, advice and assistance regarding lands to suit them.

JAMES A. SMART

Deputy Minister of the Interior. N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from Railroad and other Corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

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Rev. Father Casey Makes Strong Appeal

Rev. Father Casey has labored hard to form a new Irish Catholic parish. Your representative called on him on Saturday morning and was well received.

"I must refer, explained Father Casey, to my statement of two Sundays ago, which has been so contradicted. I said in St. Patrick's parish there are over 4,000 families.

"It has been asked would St. Jean Baptiste Church refund the money contributed by the English-speaking Catholics towards this same church. No, because as long as you belong to a church you are bound to contribute towards its supply.

"The Church of St. Jean de la Croix, near the C.P.R. Junction, built in solid brick with the presbytery cost only \$10,000. The church I propose to build will be a little larger, with the grounds and presbytery, \$35,000 will be ample."

Here Father Casey answered those who questioned his statement, that St. Anthony's, St. Gabriel's, and St. Mary's parishioners were not taxed at the present time. He gave the date when each parish was exempted from taxation.

"Some will say that there are churches enough. Yes, but they are for the French population, and who does not know how to read, write, or speak English?

"Our opponents' arguments are all sentimental. Sentiment will not do. Sentiment will not educate your children nor save the many souls which are neglected in this district for the want of a church. Let us be practical. Let us leave aside the question of sentiment and follow the progress of time."

"I have agitated this movement because I thought it necessary and you must all second me in the cause by attending the meeting in the Olier School, Tuesday evening, in large numbers. There will be strong opposition present. The attendance will prove whether you are enthusiastic for the new parish or not. Victory or defeat will depend on the showing we will make Tuesday evening."

Montreal, Jan. 19, 1904.

Miss Anglin Going Abroad

There has been much speculation in the theatrical circles during the last month as to Miss Margaret Anglin's plans for the future and as to which manager she would select to direct her affairs.

Several have been in negotiation with her to that end, but it is now practically settled that Frank Perley is to be the one. Miss Anglin sailed for Europe on the Celtic to attend to some personal affairs in England.

As she has two or three offers to appear in London productions she will take one of them if she finds a part to suit her, and not return to this country until next summer, when Mr. Perley will present her in a new play. There are three new plays which the actress and Mr. Perley have in mind, two by American authors and one by an Englishman, but the choice will not be made for some time.—New York World.

Remembered His Church

The will of the late Patrick J. Griffin of the Griffin Curled Hair Company, entered for probate, disposed of an estate of \$36,500, which goes to the widow, after a bequest of \$300 to St. Helen's Church, \$200 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and \$100 for Masses.

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The funeral took place to St. Henri Church and was largely attended.

Case No. 2. A young man named Armand Leduc, 25 years of age, brakeman on the Grand Trunk Railway, fell between the station platform and the train he was on at St. Bruno on Monday morning, Jan. 11th. He was horribly mangled, and died in the General Hospital at 7 a.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 13th.

Dr. Ducean MacTaggart testified at the inquest that the deceased's leg was seriously crushed and had to be amputated by the surgeons of the institution. His skull was fractured and death was due to excessive injuries.

Oscar Leduc, brother of the dead brakeman, of 330 St. Antoine street, identified the body. He said his brother had only been about six weeks in the employ of the Grand Trunk Railway. He saw his brother alive on Monday afternoon in the hospital. His brother then seemed to recognize his mother, but made no statement as to how the accident had happened.

The funeral took place on Friday to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung. Internment took place at Cote des Neiges.

Case No. 3. Charles Toupin, of 140 Beaudoin street, who was employed in the Grand Trunk Railway shops at point St. Charles, was struck by a Grand Trunk Railway train on Monday morning and died in the General Hospital in the afternoon.

Mrs. Charles A. Toupin was the only witness examined at the inquest. She said the last time that she saw her husband alive was on Monday morning at 6.30 o'clock, when he left the house to go to his work.

Case No. 4. A number of Indians employed by the Dominion Bridge Company were sitting on the St. Lawrence Bridge when a C.P.R. engine struck them and sent three of their number, John, Jacob and Frank Morris, into eternity.

Case No. 5 is the most lamentable of all, owing to the circumstances surrounding the tragic end of the victim. It appears that the man had been drinking hard the day of the accident. The wife had left him during the day. At evening the man went back to the house and demanded money from his mother-in-law for drink. Not receiving it, he seized the lamp and dashed it against the wall, set the room on fire, and was nearly burned to ashes himself in the flames. A fireman hauled him out from the burning room in a terribly burned condition. He died a few hours afterwards. The following was the coroner's verdict:

"That Alexandre St. Amour died from burns received on the evening of January 7, 1904, the said burns being caused by the dropping on the floor of a lamp he was holding in his hands. No one is criminally responsible for his death. The pall of death covers them, the grave opens to receive them. They are sleeping the sleep which knows no waking." Little they thought that 1904 would bring them such an awful and sad end. And so ends life that we treasure so highly but lose without a minute's warning.

FELIX.

Necessity of Sleep As a Restorer

The Vitality Consumed During Waking Hours Must be Replaced During Sleep—Otherwise Collapse.

Sleep is more essential to life than food.

Men have lived for weeks without food, whereas a few days without sleep and man becomes a raving maniac—a mental and physical wreck.

Nights of sleeplessness tell of a feeble and depleted nervous system, of approaching nervous prostration or paralysis.

The use of opiates merely gives temporary relief, and actually hastens the collapse of the nervous system.

The regular and persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will form new, rich blood, create new nerve force and thoroughly cure sleeplessness and nervous exhaustion.

By keeping a record of your increase in weight while using this great food cure you can be certain that new, firm flesh and tissue is being added to the body. You will feel the benefit in every organ.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box.

ONTARIO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, the 25th day of January next, will be the last day for receiving petitions for private bills.

Monday, the first day of February next, will be the last day for introducing private bills.

Friday, the twelfth day of February next, will be the last day for receiving reports of committees on private bills.

CHARLES CLARKE, Clerk Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 30th Dec., 1903.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

wonderful that the act finds favor with all men, for to what better purpose could such a gift be bestowed than the alleviation of human suffering.

Typhoid fever is raging at St. Henri, there being about 600 cases at present. One priest attached to St. Henri Church announced 33 patients all down with typhoid. St. Cuneogone is also badly affected with the disease. The water used for drinking purposes is blamed for the trouble.

During High Mass in St. Patrick's Church a week ago, Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, the pastor of the parish, against the division of the parish under the new regime and showing a cash balance of over \$4,000, Father Martin said: "I must now refer to a matter which is engaging attention throughout the parish. I have always loved St. Patrick's parish, and labored as strenuously as I could for its welfare, and only for its welfare, whether I was understood and appreciated or not. I would like it to remain just as it is. I do not wish to part with a single parishioner."

"Never will I consent to let the parish be dismembered or disturbed in its integrity until I know it is in the will of Divine Providence, until His Grace the Archbishop has given me the directions I should follow. My parishioners are not neglected, no matter in what section of the parish they reside. Let them know that they should be, and if they have not all they imagine they lack. Would they murmur if they had the spirit of the past generation, if they were like the old Irishman, who, not many days ago, walked miles on the coldest of days to hear mass in St. Mary's Cathedral at Halifax, and dropped dead after having crossed the threshold?"

"I will always maintain the prestige of this parish, and never say or do anything that might diminish it in any degree whatsoever. I will never contribute in any way towards its downfall, and you may rest assured that I will do all the engineering I can so as to prevent any other parish from being built from the ruins of old St. Patrick's."

"We sympathize with the project of the new English-speaking parish, in the north-east end of the city. "We do not entertain the remotest idea of antagonizing those who are striving to realize it. We will lend them our co-operation without, however, compromising the future of St. Patrick's."

"They should not encroach nor trespass on the territory of this parish. "It is to be regretted that a certain number of my parishioners who do not know the full import of what was asked of them. I feel bound in honor to contradict a statement which appeared the other day in one of our evening papers. It said that in our parish there are four thousand families. My calculation is based on the lists of the families visited by myself and my curates since last October, which lists I have in my possession.

"Let us beseech God to tighten the bonds that should unite us. May He guard and direct us so that we may at all times glorify and bless Him, and never cease to lay by riches for ourselves in the Kingdom of Heaven."

At the High Mass on Sunday, Jan. 17th, the pastor of St. Patrick's again warned the congregation to stand firm and attend the meeting on Tuesday evening and give their opinions either for or against the formation of the new parish. Your correspondent interviewed the pastor after High Mass and he said that he would be present at the meeting called to discuss the advisability of forming a new parish. A great many of the parishioners were opposed to it, but the pros and cons would be well considered by His Grace the Archbishop before giving the final decision. Father Martin thought that he and the new pastor, Father Casey, would be called upon to settle the matter amicably, as should have been done in the beginning.

St. Anthony's Parish enjoyed a year of financial prosperity. The receipts were \$9,993, expenses \$8,321.81, leaving a balance of \$1,671.19. The dues collected amounted to \$1,394 the largest amount in the history of the parish. The number of deaths was 92, baptisms 155, and marriages 47.

Two souvenirs of early lacrosse days are to be seen in the city and the corner was notified. The victim was 66 years of age and was well known to the citizens of St. Henri, who will regret his untimely end.

Our Montreal Budget

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, the strongest numerically and financially among the Irish Catholic Temperance Societies of Montreal, held their annual meeting for the election of officers Sunday, January 10th. The result is as follows: Rev. J. McPhail, spiritual director, Aid. D. Gallery, M.P., president; Aid. M. J. Walsh, vice-president; J. F. Quinn, recording-secretary; E. Rodgers, assistant recording-secretary; M. J. Ryan, treasurer; Bernard Feeney, collecting treasurer; Wm. Howitt, assistant collecting treasurer; M. Carrigan, marshal; J. Collins, assistant marshal; executive committee, T. Rodgers, chairman, T. Moore, J. Flood, M. Meade, A. Cullinan, J. Hagen, J. Shanahan, J. R. Walsh, G. Murray, M. Murphy, J. Cannon.

Ald. Gallery insisted on resigning, but the members would not have it, and he was consequently re-elected for another term.

The funds show a balance of nearly \$5,000 on hand. The year 1903 was the heaviest for years as regards mortuary benefits.

The annual meeting of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society was held during the week in their hall, Ottawa street. Rev. E. Flynn was in the chair, and a large number of members were present. The reports of the president, treasurer and secretary were read and showed the society to be in a good financial condition.

A special committee was empowered to complete final arrangements for the celebration of the nineteenth anniversary of the Society's formation.

The election of officers for the year resulted as follows: Spiritual director, Rev. E. Flynn, C.S.S.R., hon. president, Jos. Johnson, president, J. Keenan; first vice-president, John Hart; second vice-president, W. J. Quinn; treasurer, Thos. O'Connell; assistant collecting treasurer, John O'Brien; recording secretary, Robert J. Hart; assistant recording secretary, T. Corcoran; librarian, Jas. Mullins; marshal, J. Polan; assistant marshal, W. O'Flaherty; honorary councillors, Prof. P. J. Shea, Jas. Martin, T. Dillon; councilors, Jos. Hart, J. Finnegan, John Whitty, J. Cullinan, R. Hoolahan, O. J. McShane, J. E. Murray.

At the annual meeting of the Catholic Sailors' Club Mr. F. B. McNamee, the president, announced that Lord Strathcona would contribute \$1,000 toward the completion of the club's quarters. The completion of the club's quarters is in a satisfactory condition.

"We have at present on hand over \$4,000, and the amount estimated as necessary for the contemplated extension and improvement of the club property is about \$6,000.

"I had the privilege, a short time ago, of receiving an extract from a letter from our good friend, Lord Strathcona, in which he expressed his intention of contributing the last thousand dollars towards the completion of the club's quarters. "Lord Strathcona has always been the staunch friend and supporter of every deserving cause, and this is only a further evidence of his princely generosity.

"If we put our shoulders to the wheel and make an extra effort during the present year, I see no reason why we should not have sufficient funds, at the close of the season, to complete the club house."

The Catholic School Commissioners held their first meeting for the new year, Jan. 21st, at the Commercial Academy, under the presidency of Mr. Racicot. All the commissioners were present except Ald. Laporte. Mr. Chatigny acted as secretary, Mr. U. E. Archambault being ill.

The principals of the city schools were to have been present to discuss the recent innovations, but yesterday they were notified that they would be required only at a meeting in the near future.

Ald. Martineau proposed as a committee to decide on the uniformity of books, Rev. Abbe Dubois, of the Jacques Cartier Normal; Brother Edouard, provincial of the Christian Brothers, and Principal Lacroix, of the Montcalm School.

Ald. Gallery expressed his surprise that no English-speaking member appeared on the committee. He proposed the names of Principal Ahern, of Sarsfield School, and Brother Prudent, of St. Ann's School. The motion was adopted.

A lengthy discussion on the uniformity of the school books followed in which Mr. P. Demers and Ald. Martineau favored the idea, and Mr. Racicot and Rev. Charles LaRoque were opposed.

Ald. Gallery drew the attention of the Board to the abuse of punishment practised in certain schools in keeping the children in after class beyond the hour indicated by the school law. The matter was referred to the School Committee.

The application of Mr. H. Beau for the professorship of drawing will not be acted on until the making of the next annual budget.

Mr. W. E. Archambault, the Director-General of the Schools, is very sick at present and wants to resign his charge, but the commissioners are not willing to lose the services of such a valuable servant of His Board and called a special meeting to deal with the matter on Saturday, Jan. 16th, but owing to Mr. Racicot's absence the meeting was postponed to Jan. 26th, when the matter will be dealt with.

The Daily News, a Protestant paper of St. John's, Nfld., has the following to say editorially of the Archbishop's recent silver jubilee: Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the Priesthood a few days ago. His people presented him with a purse containing \$13,586, which was immediately transferred by the Archbishop to the Hospital for incurables. It is scarcely

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Robert Holmes, M.P.

An excellent likeness of the above gentleman appears in the Ottawa Free Press of Saturday, 16th inst., accompanied by a short, but interesting biography. We learn, therefore, that the subject still a youth, he was born in St. Catharines, Ont., that in subsequent years he attended the public schools, after which he became proprietor of the Clinton Era, and eventually made his way into the national parliament as the representative of the West Riding of Huron. Everything pleasant which the Free Press may now, or in the future, say of Mr. Holmes will have the heartiest endorsement of his legion of friends who are scattered throughout the Dominion.

At the constituency which he worthily represents—West Huron—it may be truly said that it has a history, glowing under a malignant fit of the gerrymander type, whilst in the heyday of their prosperity, and when there was playing Quebec with the people's own money, and John Hagen, emptying a million of dollars into a Perth ditch, designated the Tay Canal, the Tories raised West Huron to the dignity of a Tory seat, the object being to close the doors of parliament against that courageous fighter—the late M. C. Cameron.

Viewing the whole situation and thoroughly comprehending the stupendous obstacles placed before the "Malcolm Colin," with the spirit of a leader of men, took the first opportunity of attacking the new stronghold and with the magic charm of his voice scotched the Tory snake and made his way into the House of Commons. There has it remained ever since, except for two brief terms, when it was captured through methods which shudder to enumerate by Robert Porter and J. C. Patterson. After the lamented death of Mr. Cameron the electors of West Huron naturally looked around for an able man to take his place, and then every eye was directed towards one man whose name rose spontaneously to the lips. This man was Robert Holmes, who won his first parliamentary contest by a respectable majority, his second by an increased one, and now having received unanimous nomination from a most representative convention, is bound to have his third attempt secure a higher mark in popular favor.

The rise of Robt. Holmes has been coming to parliament these years ago, his first duty was to make himself thoroughly conversant with the forms and usages. This was accomplished, he immediately engaged in parliamentary discussions, and now, it is admitted on both sides of the House, that he is one of our most keen and incisive debaters.

That Robert Holmes is a coming man, as the phrase is understood goes without saying, and that he is destined to fill a higher position in the nation's councils is a prediction that will be shared by men of all shades of opinion. RAMBLER.

The Jesuits of Montreal Celebrate Patronal Feast

The Church of the Gesù was on Sunday, it being the patronal feast of the church, the Holy Name of Jesus.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi celebrated Pontifical High Mass. The assistant priest was Rev. Father Turgeon, S.J. The deacons of honor were: Rev. Father Martineau, S.J., and Rev. Father Loiseau, S.J. The deacon and sub-deacon of the Mass were respectively Rev. Father Bruchesi, S.J., and Rev. Father Bruchesi, S.J.

The choir rendered the following musical programme: The "Kyrie and Gloria" of Faucher's Mass. The "Credo" was from Gounod's Mass of the Sacred Heart. At the offertory, "Sanctus Tibi," written in the Occitan style, was given. The soprano and alto were from the college choir.

The oration of the day was given by Rev. Father Gonthier. He took for his text: "There is no other name beneath Heaven by which we may be saved but that of Jesus," Acts, chap. 4, v. 12.

The speaker traced the workings of the church in history through the power of the name of Jesus. He approved the efficacy of the love of Jesus by the thousands who suffered martyrdom for His Name and the countless multitude who for twenty centuries loved and adored it. He maintained that the name of Jesus was the only name whereby society would be saved from the perils threatening it.

A very large congregation assisted. The main altar was beautifully illuminated with electric and other lights. The Sanctuary was filled with priests and students. The singing of the new Mass was a treat to the different parts being well-sustained.

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