C'S T. A. & B. SO. ts on the sec to on the second Suny month in, St. Pat22 St. Alexander St.,
after Vespers. Comdianagement meets infirst Tuesday of every
p. m. Rev. Father MoPresident; W. P.
Vice-President. Vice-President Secretary, 716 St. An-St. Henri.

CANADA, BRANCH. h 26 meets at all, 92 St. Alexan y Monday of each regular meetings for tion of business are 2nd and 4th Mondays and and 4th Mondays, at 8 p.m. Spiritual, M. Caliaghan; Chan-Curran, B.C.L.; Pre-J. Sears; Recording-J. Costigan; Finan-H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-Drs. H. J. Harrison, of and G. H. Merrill.

## TICE.

& Southern Counties any will apply to the Canada at its prefor an act extending the construction of abling the Company h other railways on Montreal and elsee agreements withte vessels, vehicles, arehouses, her buildings, and to same and amending Act in such respects ssary for its

LACOSTE. ys for the Company. 8th. 1902.

## OR COURT.

F QUEBEC, District 1,024. Dame Mary of the town of St istrict of Montreal, N. Brunet, plaintiff, phonse N. Brunet,

is hereby given that eparation of properparties.

1 2nd. 1902. ARKEY & MONT-MERY.

rneys for Plaintiff...

# Gedies do le Salle de Leosure 1902: l'estate l'association de l'estate l'es



Vol. Ll., No. 41

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE to the children. They want no pay-IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., Limited,

2 Busby Street, Montreal, Canada. P. G. Box 1188.

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advance.
All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "True Wirsuss" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

## EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and some of the country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent "\PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal." work.

## NOTES OF THE WEEK!

+++++++++++++++++++++

WEEKLY COMMUNIONS. - The ference to the Pope of Rome left "Catholic Columbian" has hinted out." that when the men become regular weekly communicants the future of they will give, and the special graces that must eventually sway the religious life of this continent. We do the world by insulting one another." not pretend that there are not, at Church, faithful in the observance of non-Catholic world in general. exercises a salutary influence upon ation, and even upon the non-Catholic element of the population. And the multiplication of such influences most lowly private one in the land. life a source of strength for him ther explanation, on the issue; until such day as he comes into his

"ANTI-CHRIST" OUT .- One of the reasons why Presbyterian .has been qualified so often as "black," is We need not comment upon the ur Christian sentiment and the illogical prejudices that could have caused the professors of any creed to make use of such terms: but we welcome with great pleasure the better sentiment which seems to prevail to-day amongst the leaders in that particular find that the local Presbyterian clergy welcome and approve of the suggestion emanating from the commit tee on creed revision at Washington to the effect that the general assembly should drop from the text of the the Pope in such unjust and unchar itable terms. In the course of same the arrangement in recent interviews we find three prominent Presbyterian clergymen of Ottawa giving pointed expression to their opinions, and as they seem to harmonize with and echo the feelings of their fellow-ministers in general, we will quote from their re

natural reward in eternity-and then.

alone, will he be able to conceive the

piling up for himself in the man-

rust, no dust, no loss.

where there is no death, no

Rev. Dr. Moore said :- "Personally I agree with the proposal. The statement is harsh and unnecessary and it is quite proper to drop it

Rev. Dr. Armstrong said : "There are a number of things in the con-fession of faith that were vital questions at a time when the religious world was filled with the teachings of the reformation. But I do not think the statement necessary in the confession of faith, which should be

"In my opinion," said Rev. D. M. Ramsay, "the statement is a doubtthe Church in America will be as- ful interpretation on Scripture and sured. It was only a passing remark, but one full of the deepest find a place in the creed. I am in significance and truth. When the favor of the suggested amendment, men, who generally are not equal Rev. J. W. H. Milne said: "I think Rev. J. W. H. Milne said: "I think in fervor and assiduity to the wo- of course the statement should be men in this regard, begin to lead left out. We have no right to put practical Catholic lives, the example such an interpretation on Scripture and to give name of anti-Christ to they must draw down, will tend to any person. It has nothing to do secure for Catholicity an influence with the doctrine and should be eli-

What effects this proposed change present numbers of zealous and may have we are not in a position faithful Catholics who frequent the to say; but we know of one result sacraments very regularly, and even weekly; but the number might be much greater. At all events the idea is that when a Catholic, in the Presbyterians and Catholics and beworld, is true to the teachings of his tween Catholics and members of the her precepts, and exemplary as a are strongly under the impression of religion, his life not only that the remarkable and universally tells in his own favor, for the sal- admitted greatness of Leo XIII. has vation of his individual soul, but it had much to do in turning the tide of prejudice and of opening the eyes his family, upon the community in of the bitterest opponents of Cathowhich he lives, upon the whole licity to the actual injustice that Church in the country of his habit- they ever perpetrate in regard to the Vicar of Christ.

STATE AID FOR EDUCATION. very naturally increases the strength of the Catholic cause and makes the March, the New York "Sun" pub-Church a power in every sphere, lished a remarkable editorial on the from the highest public one to the important question of the constitutional right of the State to grant God always is over-generous in His aid to Catholic education. The arrewards, and His love for man ticle was many-sided, and it covered causes Him to meet out more than a vast field. As a result, it awak-we expect; He makes the good man's ened considerable controversy, or rathat he may never personally realiz number of letters, from a variety of sources constituted the outcome that article. It woulf not be possible for us, in one editorial, to deal with mass of treasures that he has been the entire subject in all its phases; but there was one particular letter, signed "Observer," New York, March 27th, in which a point is taken up and the editor set right in regard to what would appear an assumption on his part-one participated in by the vast majority of nontent to attend to that work by herthe fact of those chapters in the
"confessions" wherein the Pope of
Rome is spoken of as "Anti-Christ."

Catholics—concerning the claim of
the Catholic Church in regard to
State aid in matters of education.

State aid in matters of education. As this is an issue not only in the United States, but in Great Britain, to a considerable degree, in Canada we will take the liberty of quoting a paragraph, or two, from that letter, and of making our own

comments thereon. The writer says "You say that the Constitution omination. All over Canada we forbids specifically and peremptorily any such State support of religious education as is asked for by Roman Catholics.' The Roman Catholics do not ask for any support of religious education. They never did ask for it, and if it is offered as confessions the chapters referring to support for religious education they would refuse it. They think that whereby the State is separated from

ment for this country.' Then he backs up this clear and truthful statement with the follow-

ing remark :-"I can present to you a docu all the Roman Catholic Bishops of this country, saying in effect that they do not want and will not accept 'support for religious edu-

cation. The question then naturally arises as to what Catholics do want from the State; and it is concisely an-

"They are willing to accept, how-ever, and they think they have an indefensible right to take the State's confession of faith, which should be money for doing the State's work; The god-fathers and god-mothers bly diverts the mind; prayer sweetly that is, imparting secular education at confirmation must have been con-

ment for imparting religious education."

And we may as well quote the very next passage, which says :-

tary agencies to do its work. It subsidizes hospitals to care for its sick, or a Gentile. It pays and pays, liberally, to the Children's Aid Society to conduct schools. Why not. therefore, treat the Catholic citizen in the same way? Why is he of all classes to be legislated against?"

It seems to us that we have here the very yoke of the subject; the tone of contention can scarcely ist any longer in presence of this knowledge of the thousand complic-statement—which is the truthful ations of political interests and the their sincere sorrow at the demise of statement of the position taken by the Catholic Church in afl matters of education, wherein the State is expected to aid. The opponents of the Catholic cause persist in pretending that the Catholic Church wants State help for the religious education of the Catholic children of the country, and, on the very properly constitutional grounds that the state cannot furnish aid for any like purpose, they argue that the State cannot afford aid to Catholics for any educational purposes at all. The first premise being false, the whole argument naturally falls to the ground. The Catholic Church does not ask aid, nor would she accept State assistance, for the imparting of religious instruction to the young. In this case she wishes to be left entirely free, unfettered by any temporal obligations whatsoever, and she desires to impart her own religious instruction through the instrumentality of her own teachers. This is purely and simply a question of domestic discipline and of internal economy with her. But, outside that sphere, and in the broader one of general secular education, she demands the same aid from the State as is accorded to all other bodies of citizens in matters of education.

When the Catholic Church, through the members of her religious orders, or through her lady teachers, im parts a secular education to the youth of the country, she is doing the work of the State-a work for which the State pays all others. She is often doing it more effectively than many others; at all events she is giving an instruction equally as important as that given by non-Catholics, and she is building up the coming generation upon a basis of knowledge, morality and good citizenship. Therein she is fulfilling the duties of a State department; and for this afone, does she demand the fair and proportionate share of State assistance that belongs to her. But when it comes to a question of religious instruction she neither wants, nor seeks the intervention of any secular power. She is fully compement advanced against State help has been conferred upon him by the for Catholic educators, because the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Constitution will not permit State to help the religious teachings of any section, is absolutely groundless and misleading.

CONFIRMATION .- From time to time the episcopal official organ, "La credit upon his race and his creed, Semaine Religieuse," gives some very practical hints to Catholics in regard to the observance of certain important rules in matters of Church discipline. Last week one very neces sary subject has been touched upon the requirements for Confirmation As this is subject of daily moment and as the season of confirmations is at hand, we might take a page from that very valuable publication. Or

Confirmation it says: "Each person who comes forward to be confirmed should have a dis tinct god-mother, or god-father, and of that person's own sex. quently, the regular administration of the Sacrament of Confirmation as many god-fathers or god-mothers as there are persons to be confirmed. It is, then, only by way of exception, when it is truly impossible to find as many god-fa thers and god-mothers as their are persons to be confirmed. In cases of of god-fathers and god.mothers two of each may suffice for all for the whole number.

firmed themselves, and must be neither father, nor mother, husband nor wife of the one for whom they stand. They must be distinct from those at Baptism \* \* \* It must be remem-"The State always employs volun- bered that children should be presented for Confirmation from the moment that they are able to reand never asks whether they be Presbyterian or Dutch Reformed. It auper dispositions, even though they thorizes the Gerry society to take may not have made their First Comcare of dependents, and never asks munion. The Holy Father has whether Commodore Gerry is a Jew strongly recommended this practice, which is, after all, only a happy turning again to the Church's traditions of centuries past."

> THE FRENCH ELECTION - As the month of May approaches the fever of election struggle in France grows apace. It would be absolutely useless for us, with our limited chaotic confusion of petty parties, in that land of excitement and fickleness, to attempt any analysis of the situation, or any prognostications regarding the ultimate result. Still we know that there are two grand contending parties, and that the Catholic element constitutes one of them. The New York "Herald's Paris correspondent, J. Cornely, thus summarizes the events of the first week of April in France :-

"We have had the voting of the budget, the close of the Parliamentary session, the opening of the electoral campaign, the congress of the yellows,' the application of the Millerand-Collard law, which reduces the legal labor day by half an hour, and which has begun ty causing a St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, to number of strikes, and, last, the study for the priesthood. Here so number of strikes, and, last, the Pope's encyclical."

## Our New Harbor Commissioner.



MR WILLIAM E. DORAN.

W. E. Doran has been pointed a member of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, in sucession to the late lamented William Farrell. The appointment of Mr. Dotent to attend to that work by herself, and she prefers to be let alone the "True Witness" felicitates him

In the fulness and prime of his manhood, and occupying a position in the foremost rank of his profession, Mr. Doran, having now entered upon a public career in an importent canacity has the opportunity of his lifetime, not only of reflecting of both of which he is such a capable and worthy representative, but of leaving the impress of his individuality and of his professional skill, upon what promises to be in the not far distant future, the finest harbor

on the continent of America. Mr. Doran is a man of high integrity and unimpeachable honesty, that in these respects he has nothing to add to an enviable record. This is vouched for by one of the foremost Catholic citizens of Montreal, the Hon. Sir William Hingston The "True Witness" will be very much mistaken if he does not establish an honorable and a brilliant reputation in the new he now enters. It is unne which cessary to add that he has warmest and its sincerest wishes for ly, as is well known, he made a gift

When the heart is heavy and we suffer from depression or disappoint ment, how thankful we should be the candidates; or even one may act that we still have work and prayer left to comfort us. Occupation forci-

Prelate of Scotland Dead.

Y the death of Archbishop Y the death of Archbishop Eyre, which took place after an unexpected relapse at 6, Bowmont Gardens, Glasgow, on Thursday morning, March on Thursday morning, March 27, the Church has lost one of its most eminent and erudite prelates, the Western diocese of Scotland a Metropolitan who over 30 years has olic Times. been the apostolic architect and devoted director of its destinies; while the citizens of Glasgow in particular and the people of Scotland in generthe venerable successor of St. Kentigern.

By the passing away of Archbishop Eyre has been severed the last link which united the Church in Scotland of to-day with those who composed the first Episcopate after the re-establishment of the Scottish Hierarchy in 1878. The deceased prelate was descended from an ancient and aristocratic Catholic family belonging to Derbyshire, and was born at Askam, Bryan Hall, York, on the 7th of November, 1817, being thus in his eighty-sixth year. His father was a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, his mother being Sara, daugh ter of William Parker Hill. In 1826, at the age of nine, he was sent to successful was he as a student that in 1835, at the age of 18, he was selected by the college authorities to defend in Latin against all comers the usual thesis in moral and natural philosophy, metaphysics, and ethics. When he finished at Ushaw he proceeded to Rome to complete his theological studies. He was ordained priest in 1842, in the private chapel of Monsignor Canali, Vice-Regent of Rome. Pope Gregory XVI. made him one of his chamberlains about the time of his ordination.

In 1843 Dr. Eyre returned to England, and was placed for some time at St. Andrew's Church, Newcastleon-Tyne. In 1844 he was appointed to St. Mary's, Newcastle. Three years afterwards the Irish fever broke out here, and while discharging his duties with unselfish zeal the young cleric caught the infection. For days his life was despaired of.

A period of county were. A period of country work on the mission of Haggerstone, in Northumberland, restored him to robust health, and he returned again to Newcastle, where, later on, after being made a Canon, he was raised to the position of Vicar-General of the diocese. The bishopric of Hexham appears to have been within his reach when he was summoned in 1868 to Rome and nominated to an important charge by Pius IX in the Eter-Ten years afterwards he was made Metropolitan of the See of Glasgow, Leo XIII. having then restored the Scottish Hierarchy, which had had no representatives since the death of James Beatoun, Archbishop of Glasgow, in 1603.

Under Archbishop Eyre the West

ern diocese has progressed by leaps and bounds, as a consultation with the statistics in the Scottish Clerical Directory will show. Elaborate arrangements had been made, as we mentioned the other week for the celebration of His Grace's diamond jubilee as a priest; but these had to be abandoned on account of his ill ness. The late Archbishop was the first of the Scottish prelates to revive the Cathedral Chapters of Scotland by the erection of a Chapter in 1884 In 1892 he replaced the old ecclesiastical seminary of Partickhill with the magnificent college at New Kilpatrick. which he erected with money from his own private means at the cost of £25,000. More recentto the arch-diocese of the training college at Dowan Hill for young ladies who intend to devote their lives to the work of Catholic education in these realms. St. Charles' Church at Kelvinside was built by the Archbishop with his own private means. As a plous and open to all sinners, be of me, and open to all sinners, be Charles' Church at Kelvinside torical subjects the Archbishop the secure asylum of my soul.

achieved considerable distinction, his best known works being "The History of St. Cuthbert" and his five erudite and researchful contributions to the "Book of the Glasgow Cathedral," reviewed in these columns four years ago. As to the Arch-bishop's work, it may be said that if the annals of the world's Catholicity the atchdiocese of Glasgow stands unsurpassed for organization, the clergy and the laity of the West owe it all, under the providence of God, to their late beloved Metropolitan, whose guiding genius for 33 years ruled and directed the affairs of the archdiocese.-Liverpool Cath-

## Father Martin Visits Catechism Classes.

Rev. Father M. Callaghan's visit to the catechism classes on Sunday last was a most pleasing event for both teachers and pupils. To many of the senior pupils, and to the vast majority of the teachers the visit of the new pastor recalled old days when Father Martin was in charge of the classes.

There were about seven hundred children present, and joy was visible on every face as the beloved Pastor wended his way to the pulpit.

In reply to words of welcome from Rev. Father McShane, the pastor, in most eloquent and touching words referred to his connection with the catechism; spoke of the delight he ever finds in coming into touch with the children and with what interests them; assured his captivated audience that he would avail himself of the opportunities afforded by his recent elevation to render more frequent his dealings with the children of the parish.

He spoke at length of his boyhood days when he attended the catechism. He alluded most affectionately to the priests who were then in charge, and of the Brothers who conducted the boys to Church. He wound up by advising the children to be ever diligent in the study of the catechism, and to improve their present opportunities in order to fit themselves for the battle of life.

# SOCIETIES.

ST. ANN'S T. A. AND B. Society at its last regular monthly meeting passed resolutions of condolence on the death of the late pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. J. Quinlivan, and also to the family of the late Frank J. Hart.

HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS. - At a regular meeting of Company No. 1, Hibernian Knights, sympathetic references were made to the death of the late Mrs. Peter Doyle, wife of an esteemed officer of the Company; a resolution of condolence was ordered to be sent to the bereaved husband and members of the family.

ST. ANTHONY'S YOUNG MEN. At the last regular meeting of St. Anthony's Young Men's Society, a resolution of sympathy with Mr Charles J. Dowd, whose father recently died, was adopted.

AOH DIV NO 2-At the last regular meeting of Division No. 2 AOH Mr. Patrick Flanigan Was elected vice-president to replace Mr. M. Ward, who had resigned from that office. The selection of Mr. Flanigan will give a valuable member to the Councils of the Cobnty Board

The interior sanctuary of that adorable Heart is as if opened by the wound in His side, the howels of mercy expounded to receive us.

Each decision you make, however trifling it may be, will influence every decision you will have to make, however important it may be.

# ON LABORS OF TEACHERS.

which were told. One of these truths subject of female teachers. The writer gave various instances of The facts set forth by this lady are by no means exceptional; indeed, they apply in nine cases out of ten. But they are so illustratibe of her contention that "the study and work demanded of our children and their teachers illustrative of her contention that ther a few extracts from her letter, which may serve me as a ground work for some of my personal observations.

A MOTHER'S COMPLAINT .- "My daughter in her school and Normal College course, has for years found it necessary to work until 10 or 12 o'clock at night, over problems in mathematics, translations, and other wearing kinds of work; work which leaves one exhausted in body mind, to be repeated day after day, with ne chance of a rest to recuperate, no time for recreation or social pleasures. Now she is teaching. Her class numbers nearly sixty children, while there are in the room about forty desks. Ordinary chairs without desk room accommodate the surplus children, which means discomfort, disorder and noise. The teacher gives lessons in addition the 'three R's,' in history, watercolor painting and sewing, and in various other things such as poetry, mythology, physiology and a other kindred subjects. Then they have homework every day in spelling and arithmetic. If it is hard for the scholars, what is it for the teach-

TEACHER'S WORK. -"All those apers have to be looked over carefully, the mistakes corrected and the paper marked in accordance. That means over a hundred papers to be carefully gone over that no injustice may be done to the poor hard-worked child. Then the home-work for the following day is to be prepared, the other lessons looked over and the other exercises thought out and planned that no moment of time may be lost. But they have Saturday free. The children may, but the teachers are expected to take up other courses of study, and very many take a course in some college.

"Then the teacher has any amount of extra writing to do, and her monthly reports to make out. must keep track of those who are deficient in their lessons, or are tardy, and they (and herself) must be kept in until half past three. She leaves home in the morning at an early hour, she returns home anywhere between 4.30 and 5.30 tired and worn,

to be used for extra courses of study in some of the summer schools, and teacher's poor, tired body and brain must have no rest. Twenty-five years ago there was not so much work done for show, but there was or he has not the strength to make more thoroughness, and the good the final start—and he lays down his the children, not in papers kept for

What Catholics

OME TIME AGO I had occa- be considered as merely applying to sion to read a number of let- young girls who undertake the diffiters that were addressed to cult labor of teaching; it is applica-the New York "Sun," in ble to every teacher—male or female, come very striking secular or religious-and, cases, it might be greatly amplified. signed "A Mother," dealt with the Not in my own school days, but since, I have had ample opportunity of observing the toil, the drudgery, institutions, schools, churches and the experience she has had, not of the slavery-and these terms are not herself, by her daughter, who is a too strong-of many serious and conscientious teachers. They are generally brave, with that silent heroism that belongs to duty, and they do not complain. In fact, they have so many complaints to listen to, from children, from parents, from all classes of people, that they have no time to complain; and, possibly they have a fair idea that complaint would be of little use to them, would only injure their position, awakening any sympathy The position is one of peculiar isolation; and consequently exceedingly wearing

> RUN DOWN MACHINERY.-If any person will take the trouble to go over mentally the list of teachers that he once knew and with whom he was familiar. I am positive that he will be surprised at the great number who are dead, who died young, and who died suddenly. I do not say that there are not old teachers; men who have retired field of labor and sought the rest that a life of work and endeavor deserves; but the percentage of those who have gone off without a ment's notice is very great. The fact is that the human machinery has become used up, the recuperative powers of the man have been exhausted, and he has actually nothing to fall back upon the moment a shock comes. And what I say of teachers equally applies to female teachers, with this difference that women seem to be more able to endure a long strain than men can. But they also weaken and gradually lose the power of recuperation.

PERPETUAL MOTION .- It may be argued that, in most cases, the pupils are equally exposed to overwork and crushing fatigue. But it must be remembered that there is eventually an end to all that study for the pupil. Apart from the usual long vacations in each year, there is the closing of the course, the departure from the school, and the turning into some new avenue of life where the change constitutes a laxation. But it is otherwise with the teacher. He has no vacation each year he recommences the task of climbing the ladder with a fresh set of pupils; he sees them to the top; he leaves them at the threshold of their future life; and he goes back down to the bottom of the stairway to begin again the long and tiresom ascent, with some other pupils. He thus ascends the ladder several times, a dozen may be; and again he goes down to recommence. At each ascent he is less capable of resistance; each time hs is much weaker; the labor is greater; the task is enervating; still he climbs on guiding his young following. Finally a day comes when he makes his last ascent; he stops short half way up, teaching showed in the character of life-load, and goes off on his first and last vacation, the great eternal rest that awaits all. I feel that we should have more consideration for APPLIES TO ALL.—What this and appreciation of our teachers -

writer has so well pictured is not to they deserve as much:

the marriage of three brothers on the same morning.

> BISHOP SPALDING of Peoris III., will celebrate the 25th anniversary of his consecration of May 1st On the same day His Lordship will dedicate a new cathedral.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN .- On Tues Eminence day last His Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminscelebrated his 70th birthday Eminence has ever ! een fore most in social and educational form, untiring in devotion to work and duty. He has cared for the poor, fought intemperance zealously, encouraged the building of numerous orphan asylums, and been largely instrumental in the raising of the new Westminster cathedral, which he has pushed nearly to completion.

A MAMMOTH COLLEGE. -- A re port comes from Tampa, Florida, to the effect that :-

Negotiations are in progress by which the Tampa Bay hotel which was built by the late Henry Plant at a cost of \$1,000,000, together with extensive grounds and annex buildings, may be converted into a Jesuit coflege. Mrs. Plant, widow of he deceased millionaire, has proposed to Morton F. Plant, Mr. Plant's son by his first wife, that if he will donate his interest in the property to the Catholic Church she will do ikewise and will also endow the college with \$1,000,000. of the present tourist season Morton Plant refused to sign a contract the management for another season, owing to the pending negoti-Mrs. Plant is a devout ations. Catholic and wishes to establish in that city the largest Jesuit institu-

tion in the country. Morton F. Plant denies that any proposal had been made to him to give his interest in the Tampa Bay hotel to found a Jesuit school.

"The report, so far as I am cerned, is entirely erroneous."

DE VERE'S BEQUEST .- By the will of the late poet, Aubrey de Vere, the copyright of his published works, with all profits to arise from the sale thereof, is bequeathed Cardinal Vaughan to be applied for the purpose of the religious education of Catholics, and especially Irish Catholics in England.

A PROSPEROUS GUILD. - The Guild of our Lady of Ransom, England, now comprises 50,000 mem Its aim is the conversion of the country to Catholicity.

A GRACIOUS GIFT .- The Londo Universe' says :

The Archbishop of Olmutz, Theodore Kohn, has declared that in onor of the Pope's Jubilee he will devote 300,000 crowns (about \$60,-000)—all his property—to a work of charity. Forty thousand dollars are to be invested in an orphanage in the Moravian village of Brezuitz, where his mother lived and died. The est is for the endowment. If the Archbishop lives he hopes to save \$12,000 more out of his income, to be added to the fund; if he dies be fore he can save so much, he wishes his personal property in books, fur nitdre, and jewellery to be sold for

"Catholic Standard and Times, Philadelphia, says:

A very beautiful chalice has just been completed by Z. J. Pequignot for St. Joseph's Church. It is made from gold and jewels contributed for the purpose. The collection was begun while Rev. John Scully, S. J., was rector and was continued by Rev. Joseph M. Jerge, S.J., his suc-No other material was used but that contributed. The chalice is of a neat and chaste design and is of eighteen karat gold. At its base are four beautiful allegorical designs set with precious stones. cross of diamonds is surmounted by A Star of a crown of the same. Bethlehem is similarly portrayed Sheafs of wheat and a vine with grapes enameled in their natural colors symbolize the Eucharistic Sarii These are set with jewels tistically arranged. The sixty ifre cious stones used in the chalice comprise thirty-seven diamonds, seven earls, six opais, four amethysts, three sapphires, two emeralds and

A paten, also of eighteen karat gold, is ornament I with a crown of thorns enclusing the letters "I.

other work to give all their time to ities to the Bermudas and the the furtherance of Iope Leo's social mense territories of Australia, Canpolicy.

GENEROUS GIVERS .- The Christ mas collection in aid of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum in the diocese of Columbus, amounted to \$5,643.51.

BISHOP HAWKINS, of Providence, celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of his elevation to episcopal rank on Monday last.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION. From Pittsburgh, comes the intelli-gence that Charles M. Schwab has agreed to give \$70,000 instead of \$50,000 to St. Thomas' Church, nt Braddock. Some time ago Mr. Schwab gave \$50,000 for the erection of a new church to take the place of the old one, of which Father John Hickey is pastor.

OF CECIL RHODES. BY A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.

The world has read the exceptionally interesting will of the late Cecil Rhodes. He asked that he should be buried upon the summit of the beautiful Matoppo Hills, in a sepulchre carved from the rock, and that over his tomb should be inscribed the words, "Here lie the remains of Cecil John Rhodes." And he bequeathed sums sufficient to keep his last resting place beautified, to build a line of railroad to it that pilgrims might go thither, and to create of it a kind of resort for the lovers of nature. So much for the last evidence of a once 'empire building' power, of a man who has left the impress of his individuality upon the land of his adoption and upon the Empire which he was a most remarkable subject. If all were to end with the Rhodes closed his career grandly and went down into the vast unknown with all the pomp that atended a Caesar. Beyond, however there is nothing mentioned; and that is not, at this moment, our affair. We are dealing with a man, who, in special sphere—the great comhis mercial or financial sphere - was a Titan. All his energies were centred n the gathering together of millions, that he might use them for the furtherance of his mighty designs, for the acquirement of that power so ne cessary to those who have world-absorbing ambitions. And he succeeded. Now that all is over, ause the governing mind and controlling hand are no longer there to bring to realization the dreams of a man more far-seeing and more lusty of conquest than Alexander,

work are to be estimated at their proper value. It is evident that Rhodes had an abiding faith in millions he has left to create scholarships at Oxford and elsewhere. He has distributed this gift to the young of many lands, but it markable that they are all either English or German countries or de pendencies—that is English-speaking, such as the United States of America. This is all within the plan of the dead millionaire, whose great aim has been to make the Saxon rule the world, or, at least, the Anglo-Teutonic element. Humanity did not come into the limits of his benevolent and liberal purposes; he confined his good works to England or to the British Empire. He was actually the personification of "Imperialism." To gauge the appreciaof this exceptional will, tion would have to read the thousands of comments upon it. One critic seems to sum up the whole situation when he writes :

more determined and more system-

atic than Caesar, more human and

more lofty in his ideals than Napo-

leon, we can simply turn to the re-

sults, and while the great man sinks

those African hills, the effects of his

into the silence that encompasse

"Dazzled by the munificence of the bequests, the writers of a majority of the editorials bestow eulogistic superlatives on the donor and refrain from criticism of details. Thus it escapes notice that the Transvan and Orange River Colony do no participate in the benefactions even by codicil, and that all the British Asiatic possessions and the West In dies, except Jamaica, are excluded while the disparity implied in be-

aside a number of priests from all stowing equal educational opportunada and South Africa is not remark ed upon. Similarly the unique gift of endowments that the States and Germany received draw only a passing remark."

Possibly, a few extracts, brief and to the point, from some of the leading organs may serve to impress upon our readers how differently men consider even such benefactions as Rhodes bestowed by his will.

The "Standard," which is the least enthusiastic of any of the papers finds in the will a striking mixture of old-fashioned sentiment tensely modern feeling. It says the munificent and elaborate provisions for scholarships to colonials and Americans, and by afterthought to Germans, will excite more continuous attention than any of the other clauses of the characteristic docu-

It adds that it will probably strike most readers that there is thing fantastic in the rules for the selection of scholars, and many fear that Mr. Rhodes's good intentions may lead to a certain development of priggishness. There is, nevertheless, something fine in the wish to collect at Oxford the flower of youth of the Empire and the United States.

The "Morning Post" says that the best and greatest in the man is imperishably preserved in the monu-ment he has built for himself with elaborate forethought and munificent completeness. It adds: "We have read the document and exclaim, 'Here, indeed, was a man.' "
The "Telegraph" says that since

the days of Julius Caesar no posthumous generosity ever created the in tense impression which the disposition of Mr. Rhodes's wealth will create in two continents, yet even more striking and impressive than the munificence of the bequests is the high imperial tone in which the dead empire maker announces his intentions and desires. The most characteristic of all the educational provisions is that a very large number of endowments are set apart for Americans.

"Graphic" says the will re-The flects in a rare manner the greatness of perhaps the greatest personality our time.

The "Daily Mail" declares that the execution of the will will pass into the story of Mr. Rhodes's life as the greatest and noblest deed he ever accomplished.

The "Morning Leader," which is rreconcilably anti-Rhodes, prints a curt, sneering leaderette beginning That Mr. Rhodes should bequeath £4,000 a year to keep his tomb in re-pair is not surprising," and ending: 'Oxford may think twice before it accepts all the conditional legacies of this too prosperous passman."

Out of hundreds of comments we elect the few foregoing. Now the great man is dead, and is burand now that his will remains ied, to dispose of the millions he gathered, we may fairly pause and look the situation in the face. He may Empire builder; so have been an were Caesar and Napoleon-and their empires have crumbled and are reduced to the dust that they intended to commemorate. But how long will the man's memory last-outside the pages of contemporaneous his-Who is going to continue and tory? carry to realization his schemes and plans? Who is going to make the use of his millions that he would have made had he lived? The immortal spirit has fled; and there is not one dollar left to incite the world to follow that spirit into the realms beyond and to return benefit for benefit. It is, to our mind, one of the most striking examples in modorn times, of the of human power, and of finite aims But we are not now called upon to semonize over the bier of the dead millionaire; still we cannot help giving expression to our sorrow that so much genius and power and energy should cease with the tomb, and be circumscribed by a few brief years of earthly existence.

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Two Doors West of Beaver Hall \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Society Directory.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 8, meets A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3, meets ea the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Al-derman D. Gallery, M.P., Presci-dent; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin. Rec.-Secretary, 1528F Ontario street; L. Brophy, Treesurer: John Hurkes, Finesci, Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donnell, Marshal.

T. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1868.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street: M. J. Ryan, treasurer. 18 St. Augustia street. Meets on the second Sugarder of every month in St. Augustia day of every month, in St. Ann's Young and Ottas streets, at 8.80 p.m.

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

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1868, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexanstreet, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wedmonth. Committee meets last wed-needay. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, T. J. O'Neill; 2nd Vice, F. Cassy; Treassurer, John O'Leary: Corres-ponding Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, T. P.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on first Sunday of each month, 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, Casey; Treasurer O'Connel; Secretary, W. Whitty.

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

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. 80 T. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-CIETY.—Meets on the second Sun-day of every month in St. Pat-rick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Com-mittee of Management meets is same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 pm. Rev. Father Mo-Grath, Rev. President; W. F. Doyle, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. An-toine street, St, Henri.

OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 13th Nov. 1873.—Branch 26 meets a Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Ale: t., on every Monday of each mon?h. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan: Chansellor, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; President, Fred. J. Sears; Recording-Secretary, J. J. Costigan; Financial-Secretary, Robt. Warren: Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, Jr.; Medical Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Conno? and G. H. Marrill.

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## MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

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TUESDAY, 6th MAY NEXT At 12 e'cleck moon.

for the reception of the Annual Retion of Directors.

By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE,

Montreal, March 31st, 1902.

The Story of A Recent Co

nong the most notable

ent Altschul and his e

as is that of Mr.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19

by, seven in all. For some percised the ministry in the nt Church, and at the unit quest of the editor of "The religious history :-I have been asked to defin the for entering Church, and I confess that a most difficult one. T rtain questions which will to human arguments. The tain questions which will n jugated to our reason. Yet on, "Why are you a Cat put to me by both sides. and Protestants alike desir aplain why I gave up my and my prospects for the f went over to Rome." B sible to state with ma wactness the reasons wh ring about such a change define the influences which duce such a transformation ases the reasons are pure gical. Some men are act exact logical deductions. V arly associations induc tions, which sooner or ound to assert themselve My reasons were cert tried to convince myself t the other passage in Scrip ed Protestantism to the de Catholicism, or vice verse ply took it for granted t testantism was right in spect; that Rome and were equally wrong, and duty as a Protestant mi manded and justified such I took it for granted, r

count of being convinced rectness of my position; c my inmost convictions die course; but because I 1 opportunity of compariso ause I lived with and an ple to whom the words I Pope were abominations. Thus, when I entered th ant ministry, and was o the lowest of low churche

land, I was ipso facto at everything which even nes ed of Romanism, vestmen dles. I admired Kensitt sade against the High Cl applauded his courage of crucifix from the altar of Cathedral. I considered i den duty to arraign the Church and to stigmatize

ings as false and mislead Yet in spite of all this shamefaced liking for Ro manism made itself fef wore on; a liking which rules and regulations of a liking which I could n but which prompted my where I should denounce, me love and bless where posed to curse.

I was born in Prague one of the most ultra-Ca in the world. From childle ciated with Catholics, an home atmosphere was on religious indifference, I w encouraged nor forbidden Catholic places of worsh remember how I used to church to hide behind the pews, watching with av ures and pictures of the I used to envy the peopl schoolmates for being en joy all these glories freel incense had to me the fla sweetness of the forbidde tempus fugit. Soon scho hood days passed away; removed to Vienna and city, among new surrou new aims, the impression and altar and incense like a mist. I was pr civil engineering, travel

Europe, and had to serve term in the army. This passed, I went to married and settled do humdrum life of the av without a special aim s faith in anything but a purse. But it should

One day I passed a by "Gospel Meetings" wer entered. As the darky there and th least what I supposed t gion," and a short time cided to study for the due season I was ordain some time acted as some time acted as a Bishop Richardson, of t Episcopal Church.

Then the old restlessne me again, and for many velled around lecturing My travels extend ern Germany, Bavaria,

# but with much work still to do. Even the vacations are supposed exhibition purposes.

A COSTLY PULPIT.-The item is taken from the Milwaukee "Catholic Citizen" :-

Are Doing Elsewhere.

John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, will present a \$50,000 pulpit to the Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Albany, N.Y. Mr. McCall is a native of Albany and on a recent visit visited the cathedral as the guest of Bishop Burke. There is room for a new pulpit here, as this old one is hardly in keeping with the harmonious architecture of the rest of the church,"

said the bishop with a sigh.

and send the bill to me. I do not desire to figure as the donor, how-

So Bishop Burke now has in his possession the design for the new pulpit, which will bt completed within a few weeks.

PILGRIMAGE TO ROME .- Forty priests of the Brooklyn diocese headed by Bishop Charles E. Mc-Donnell, started on a pilgrimage to Rome Tuesday morning, April 8. Bethe priests there were eight laymen in the party. A large crowd of clergymen and laymen witnesse the departure of the pilgrimage Bishop McDonnell has in his posses sion a check for \$10,000, which, or the arrival of the party in Rome, he will present to His Holiness in behalf of the diocese.

THREE BROTHERS' WED. - At "Let me beg you to order the very hest pulpit to be constructed that money will buy," said Mr. McCall, large number of parishioners, was The Story of

his religious history :--

"Why are you a Catholic?"

ractness the reasons which

eases the reasons are purely theolo-

exact logical deductions. With others

early associations induce convic-

My reasons were certainly not purely theological. I have never

tried to convince myself that one or

the other passage in Scripture favor-

ed Protestantism to the detriment of

Catholicism, or vice versa. I sim-

ply took it for granted that Pro-

spect; that Rome and Romanism

were equally wrong, and that my duty as a Protestant minister de-

manded and justified such doctrine.

count of being convinced of the cor-

rectness of my position; or because

my inmost convictions dictated such

opportunity of comparison, and be-

cause I lived with and among peo-

Thus, when I entered the Protest-

the lowest of low churches in Eng-

everything which even nearly smack

ed of Romanism, vestments and can-

les. I admired Kensitt in his cru-

sade against the High Church, and

applauded his courage of pulling the

crucifix from the altar of St. Paul's

Cathedral. I considered it my boun-

den duty to arraign the Catholic

Church and to stigmatize her teach-

Yet in spite of all this a sneaking,

shamefaced liking for Rome and Ro-

wore on; a liking which defied the

rules and regulations of my church,

a liking which I could not analyze,

but which prompted my admiration

where I should denounce, which made

me love and bless where I was sup-

I was born in Prague (Bohemia)

ne of the most ultra-Catholic cities

in the world. From childhood I asso-

ciated with Catholics, and while my

home atmosphere was one of perfect

religious indifference, I was neither

encouraged nor forbidden to enter

remember how I used to steal into a

church to hide behind the high, dark

pews, watching with awe and won-

der the priest at the altar, the fig-

ures and pictures of the saints. How

I used to envy the people and my

joy all these glories freely and open-

ly, and how the fragrance of the

incense had to me the flavor and the

weetness of the forbidden fruit! But

empus fugit. Soon school and boy-

hood days passed away; the family

removed to Vienna, and in that gay

city, among new surroundings and

new aims, the impressions of church

and altar and incense faded away

like a mist. I was preparing for

term in the army.

civil engineering, travelling all over

This passed, I went to England.

married and settled down to the

humdrum life of the average man,

without a special aim and without

purse. But it should not remain

One day I passed a building where

"Gospel Meetings" were held, and

entered. As the darky said: "I got

least what I supposed to be "reli-

gion," and a short time after I de-

cided to study for the ministry. -n

some time acted as assistant to

Bishop Richardson, of the Reformed

there and then, or at

faith in anything but a well filled

Well I

Catholic places of worship.

sed to curse

manism made itself feft as time

ings as false and misleading.

course; but because I lacked

ple to whom the words Rome

Pope were abominations.

I took it for granted, not on

was right in every re-

the

and

und to assert themselves.

stantism

Some men are actuated by

L 19, 1902.

1868.—Rev. Director,
Flynn. President, D.
P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn,
minique street: M. J.
surer. 18 St. Augustia
ts on the second Susy month, in St. Ann's r Young and Ottawa 8.80 p.m. DIES' AUXILIARY, DL

olies' Auxiliary, ob5. Organized Oct. 10th,
ting are held on let
every month, at 4 p.m.;
uureday, at 8 p.m. Miss
novan, president; Mrs.
len, vice-president; Mrs.
len, vice-president; Miss
len, vice-president; Miss
len, financial-secretary;
lotte Sparks, treasurer,
or McGrath, chaplain.

K'S SOCIETY.-Estab rch 6th, 1856, incorpor-revised 1864. Meets in 's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-, first Monday of the mmittee meets last WedDmeers: Rev. Director, 
inlivan, P.P. Presidest, 
oran; 1st Vice, T. J. 
and Vice, F. Casey; 
John O'Leary: Correstecretary, F. J. Curran, 
scording-Secretary, T. P.

YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-zed 1885.—Meets in its Ottawa street, on the ay of each month, at Spiritual Adviser, Rev. obe, C.SS.R.; President, 7; Treasurer, Thomas Secretary, W. Whitty. Thomas

NY'S COURT, C. O. F. the second and fourth every month in their er Seigneurs and Notre ests. A. T. O'Connell, 0. Kane, secretary.

MCK'S T. A. & B. SOMeets on the second Susvery month in St. Patll, 92 St. Alexander St.,
lly after Vespers. ComManagement meets is
the first Tuesday of every
8 p m. Rev. Father MoRev. President; W. P.
Tytes-President; Jno. Rev. President; W. P. st Vice-President; Jno. ng, Secretary, 716 St. An-set, St. Henri.

OF CANADA, BRANCH ranized, 13th November, ranch 26 meets at St. Hall, 92 St. Alexander Hall, 92 St. Alexander avery Monday of each the regular meetings for a saction of business are the 2nd and 4th Mondays nonth, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Rev. M. Callaghan; Chant. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Prefred. J. Sears; Recordingly, J. J. Costigan; Financiary, Robt. Warren; r. J. H. Feeley, jr.; Medisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, Connof and G. H. Merrill.

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nual General Meeting of the ders of this Bank its Head Office, 176 S

street, on AY, 6th MAY NEXT At 12 o'clock moon.

reception of the Annual Red Statements, and the elec-Directors.

der of the Board,

eal, March 31st, 1902.

A. P. LESPERANCE,

Then the old restlessness came over me again, and for many years I tra-velled around lecturing and preach-ing. My travels extended to South-

contact with Catholicism and Catholic priests. Once more the recollect tion of days gone by, the memorie A Recent Convert. of boyhood became animated, and the soft vibrations of chords long untouched, almost forgotten, made themselves felt and demanded recog-In the first instance I wa inclined to ascribe the sensation to a among the most notable of recent ns is that of Mr. Rudolf disordered mind. I hoped and pray nt Altschul and his entire famed that the sensation would pass by seven in all. For some years he and leave me again in a proper "Pro testant" frame of mind. But it was sed the ministry in the Protestnot a passing sensation. It was not nt Church, and at the urgent rest of the editor of "The Mission-' he presents a short account of I have been asked to define my rea

landi and there again I came into

momentary emotion. Deep down in the heart the still small voice was pleading day and night, demand-ing recognition, refusing to be comsons for entering the Catholic Church, and I confess that the task forted with the old worn-out phrases with the vain protests of a divided shaky apostasy. I knew and I felt is a most difficult one. There are tain questions which will not yield that I would have to make a clear breast of my doubts, and that I to human arguments. There are cercould not possibly go on in an un-settled state of mind, for I felt it n questions which will not be sublugated to our reason. Yet the queswould be to live a He. Thus, on returning to the States, instead ut to me by both sides. Catholics nd Protestants alike desire me to arranging for lectures or continuing my literary labors, I spent my time plain why I gave up my ministry and my prospects for the future, and in searching the Scriptures went over to Rome." But is it preparing myself for the fin preparing myself for the final, the possible to state with mathematical unavoidable step. My reasons? The intuitive, the sabring about such a change? Can we define the influences which will produce such a transformation? In some

tisfying knowledge that I was doing right, that the Catholic, and none but the Catholic Church was the Church of Christ, and that the Holy Father and nobody else is, or could be, the visible head of His Church. Some months ago I wrote to his early associations, which sooner or later are Grace Archbishop Corrigan, interview. I explained to him my position, my state of mind.

With his natural kindness and grace he met my difficulties, and introduced me to Rev. Father A. P. Doyle, of the Paulist Fathers, who instructed myself and family in the doctrines of the Catholic Church.

On the 22nd of February, 1902, (Washington's birthday), I, my wife and five children, were received into the Church at the Paulist Fathers' Church.

On the 24th of March we were privately confirmed by His Grace in the vestry of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Almighty God and the Blessed Virgin have been wonderfully good to me and mine.

I dare not contemplate what my feelings would have been if any member of my family should have opposed my desire to join the Catholic ant ministry, and was ordained in Church.

As it is, we are all in the fold, land, I was ipso facto at war with all happy.—Rudolf Clement Altschul.

# METHODS

(By an Occasional Contributor.)

We have but a faint idea, unless we pay very special attantion to all passing events, of what a multitude vide against each other upon every imaginable subject within the limits of religious discussion, but they invariably unite in their special antagonism regarding the Catholic Churchjust as if they deemed her to be outside the pale of Christianity. Every little sensational movement that spasmodically made by any denomination is reported, under the magniing in proportions. Here is a san ple from the "Providence Journal"

fying glass of the anti-Catholic press and is passed along, ever multiply-"A religious movement such as was never before known in the history of Block Island has swept all before it, bringing in converts of all ages and conditions and reclaiming those who had strayed so far and remained away so long that their religion was estimate, 500 people who either had and neglected its services have be come earnest workers, and the meetings held every week-day evening and twice on Sunday are so crowded as seriously to test the seating capacity

of both churches." This religious cyclone was comenced last January by two reversion, and has gone on gathering journalistic strength until it has become a hurricane. It is good that our Church is built upon a rock, or Bible says he saw the souls of the propriations necessary for the combefore the British Society of Arts, a paper on the subject having been and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce. Mr. Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart Bruce first spoke of the material for grant and the total receipts to be \$228, read by E. H. Stuart

else the the Rock Island tornado might sweep it out of existence. Then, while this tempest is abroad, the "Church Economist" tells us of the cash balance of \$1,300,000 possessed by the Congregational Church of New York city, and of pastor Jefferson's intention of turning the Broadway Tabernacle into a Congregational Cathenral. When this is done, it is claimed that they will still have a balance of \$775,000 of a church fund. Here we have the press and the millions in hard cash turned against us and erected into barriers to Catholic progress. Such some of the obstacles that the Church has to face and overcome in the Western hemisphere, while in the far East we find a perfect combina tion against her. It is thus that the Constantinople correspondent of the "Catholic Standard and Times

pictures the situation over there :-

"It is not only in France that the

Church is undergoing a period of travail. Catholics in the Orient are at the present time being subjected to a species of persecution that is almost unendurable. The religious congregations devoted to the regeneration of the East have been gled out by the Government, and the heavy hand of the law is laid upon them to the openly expressed delight of sectarians, Free Masons, Levantines, Jews, Greeks, Gregorians, Protestants and Moslems. Since the passage of the stringent law these elements publish exultant articles in the press which express delight at the approaching downfall of Catholicism in the Orient. There are grave fears that the exultation of these enemies of the faith is not ill founded. The example of France is not without its effects here, and there are those of us who dread the day when it will be necessary to abandon this territory consecrated by so many Christian souvenirs. The heretodox branches of the Church here denounce the impolitic and treasonable act of the French sectaries for having endangered French influence by the

with the waning influence of the religious associations." Irreligion in France, infidelity rampant in the bosom of so many Catholic countries, and the sectaries of away into irreligion in all parts of the world? Yet greater, more numerous, and mightier forces have in the past assailed her, while she triumphed over every enemy and proved the Divinity of her Founder and the immutability of her own organization by the perpetual carrying out to the letter of the promise given by Our Lord that He would be with her

unto the end of time.

pass of these iniquitous laws. They

contend that in striking at religion

these bigots strike at the French na-

\*\*\*\* IMMORTALITY OF THE

SOUL. \*\*\*\*\*\*

It is actually becoming a question to our mind whether the majority of our Protestant fellow-Christians ac- United States army, has been protually believe in the immortality of moted to the rank of brigadier-genmission, has to contend against. To right and to left are the combined vital force that vanishes at the hour brother of the famous General "Phil" enemies of Catholicity—and they are ing a number of reports of lectures, ing a number of reports of lectures, of death. We have of late been read- Sheridan, who died in 1888. clergymen of different denominations -all dealing with the soul and a future state,—and actually some of their views, even if professedly based on Scripture, are nothing less than anti-Christian. If there can be such a marked difference of opinion, concerning such an essential dogma, amongst the clergymen, what must not be the confusion in this regard amtention to multiply examples; but teotion to multiply examples; but we cannot help alluding to one intance. The case to which we are now going to refer is one in which we find reverend gentlemen admitting immortality for the soul, but beating the air in most frantic efforts to get around the doctrine of a third state-of Purgatory. Actually, if a memory only. At a conservative that were not a teaching of the Catholic Church they would be forclong ago lost touch with the Church ed, by their own arguments, to ac-

cept it.

At the Ministerial Association in Toronto, in March last, Rev. H. S. Thomas discoursed on "The Soul after Death." We will pass over what he had to say about a future state, hecause he actually admitted the necessity of a life after death; but

going to its final place was somewhere in the lower regions of the a school has been erected. earth."

Here is an admission of an intermediate place, but a queer effort to get rid of the Catholic doctrine in that regard. Then in discussing the persons aged more than 75 years. matter Rev. L. W. Hill said that we have no information from the other world concerning the soul's state after death; and he added :-

"After death there was, he Catholics held, but a gradual deveopment.

What is a development but a change? The soul, according to our belief, being defiled by sin—the sin being pardoned but the punishment remaining unremitted - certainly grows purer as time, as prayers and time, combined, bring it closer to the end of its purgatorial stage. Rev. Dr. Brookman thinks the soul sleeps, because the Scripture says that after death we sleep, and when we sleep we are unconscious. Rev Mr. Thomas was horrified at this awful thought of one remaining in sin after death, and he argued "if a spirit is not conscious, how is it God lives and is active?" Now Bishop Du Moulin, of Niagara, thinks the souls are aware of our doings and pray for us, and that we should join with them in the prayers they offer yet he stops short at our reciprocating by praying for them. quote one special passage from the report of the Bishop's (Anglican)

sermon, as it is great interest:—
"He asked his hearers if it were epugnant to them to think of their departed friends as knowing about them, as interested in their life, and as praying for them to God to whom they were now so near? Was it repugnant to his hearers to think about their dead friends in this way, to think of them with happiness, and to join with them in prayer? What a pity it was that such a large part of Christendom looked with unnatu ral dread upon the blessed dead, consigned them to the cemetery, turned the pictures to the wall, put away every reminder of them, and did not like to think of them. Should they tion as well and they fear that the influence of their country will wane not rather cherish their memory and think of them with joy? The saints' days which the church celebrated were not the days of their births, but the days of their deaths; the the world in antagonism against her days when they entered into a largis it then any wonder that the er, better life. Instead of feelings of er, better life. Instead of feelings of Holy Father should in his last ency-clical, lament so strongly the falling thanks for all those who had departed this life in faith and fear of God that with them they might be par

takers of Christ's resurrection.' Here we are again! As soon as i omes to the doctrine of prayers for the dead-the logical outcome of all that has been said-each and all of them draw the line, and go off into vague generalities. Are we not jus tified in believing that these expounders of Christian doctrine ignore that grand and consoling teaching, simply and only because it is a doctrine of the Catholic Church? If so, where is the Christian sincerity? I so, where is the honest desire to pos sess and to publish the truth? do they not be consistant and logic al to the end?

## Various Notes.

AN IRISHMAN PROMOTED. Col. Michael V. Sheridan, of the

The movement inaugurated some time ago to arrange for the removal of the remains of the noted Gaelic scholar, Rev. E. O'Growney, must have been successful, as an exchange reports that the body will soon be to Ireland, where it will be interred gists, or direct by mail, post paid, transferred from Los Angeles, Cal. in Glasnevin cemetery.

THE K. C'S MOVE. - According to a correspondent of the "Catholic Columbian," the Dongan Council of the Knights of Columbus has appointed a committee bearing the appropriate name "The Watch Tower," whose duty is to correct errors concerning the Church appearing in the daily papers. Each ber of the council, no matter what paper he sees an error or calumny against the Church, informs this committee and it acts prompt the systematic investigation of canly.

cal board of Catholic School Com- tinguished medical scientists. missioners held a meeting a few days ago, when the financiaf statement was submitted showing that the ap

dead. He thought the intermediate 150.12. Of this last mentioned sum balloons, and favored goldbeater's where the soul rested before \$20,000 is to applied in payment of the Montcalm street land upon which

> THREE SCORE AND TEN. -There are in London, Eng., 52,000

ARMY OF SMOKERS. -The medical journal of New York says:—
The Board of Health of the State hought, no change as the Roman of Pennsylvania has adopted resolutions requiring cuspidors in the trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia and Reading Railway, and is attempting to secure legislation inflicting a penalty for infringement of the rule. The provisions of the resolution require a cuspidor for each seat in the smokers' cars and one at either end of the day coaches. In the communication to the railroad companies the board cites the fact that the latest statistics of the United States Government show that three-fourths of all the men use tobacco, 80 per cent. expectorate, and 12,000,000 smoke.

EXECUTION OF FILIPINOS.

The Buffalo "Express" says :The question of atrocities comnitted by the American Army in the Philippines has been directly brought before the people by the trial of Maior Waller on charges of unwarrant ed execution of natives. In his own Major Waller has tesdefense that his orders were tified to kill and burn; that the ter his superior would be pleased; that he was not to take prisoners, but was to make Samar a howling wilderness and these savage orders were to apply to all natives over ten years old. Three other officers tes-tified in corroboration of these orders, although General Smith, who is alleged to have given them, swore on the previous day that he had givno special instructions to Major Waller and was not aware that na ives had been executed until his attention was called to the fact by General Chaffee. There is just a possibility that General Smith's orders were misunderstood. He has said that when he ordered Waller not to burden himself with prisoners, he did not mean to kill them. But, however that may be, apparently they were executed. That is not the sort of warfare the American people coun-

### TEETHING TIME

#### Is the Critical Age in the Life of all Little Ones, During the teething period grea

care should be taken of baby' health.. The little one suffers greatly; the gums are hard and inflamed and any disorder of the stomach or bowels increases the peevishness o the child and often fatal results fol-Mother's greatest aid at this period is Baby's Own Tablets - the urest of all remedies in curing the minor ailments of children. Among the many mothers who testify to the value of these Tablets is Mrs. R. B. Bickford, Glen Sutton, Que., who says:—"My little baby suffered much from teething and indigestion. I procured a box of Baby's Own Tablets and it worked wonders in baby's condition—in fact I believe it saved my little one's life. I sincerely believe that where now many a home is saddened through death of a little one, joy would be supreme if these Tablets had been used. I consider them baby's best doctor and would not be without them."

Baby's Own Tablets when given in REMAINS TO GO TO IRELAND. vent restlessness and nervousness cure simple fever, diarrhoea, constipation, colic and all stomach trouble. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. By dissolving a Tablet in water it can be given with absolute safety to the very youngest baby. Sold by drugat 25 cents a box, by addtessing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## the Scientists.

AGAINST CANCER .- The Royal College of Physicians and the Royal College of Surgeons, of England, together have sanctioned a scheme for It is proposed to raise \$500,-000 for a special laboratory to work CATHOLIC SCHOOLS. -The lo- under the direction of the most dis-

WAR BALLOONS .- The use of balloons in war was recently discussed comes to the nature of that life. He propriations necessary for the com-

skin. The reason for the use of this material is that in the first place the size of the balloon reduced, but also the weight of the equipment, when cylinders of compressed gas were taken out to the field of operations for the purpose of filling the balleon. The fragility of the substance might be overcome. Mr. Bruce said, by combining layers up to any desired thickness. He then gave an example of the great use of balloons in war, taking the siege of Ladysmith for an illustration. From its elevated position the captive balloon used could locate the guns, and the aeronaut, by dispatching telephonic messages to earth, sould insure the accuracy of the artillery fire. The translucent South African atmosphere particularly lends itself to balloon observations, as in England at a height of 1,000 feet the range of effective vision is seven or eight miles, while in Africa it is ten or twelve

Mr. Bruce related how some years

ago he applied electric-flash signalling to a captive balloon so that the operator might remain on ground. In this system, since the weight of the car and the operator was abolished, the balloon could be made of such a size as to be portable, quickly inflated, and easily manipulated. The emergency balloon was a specially portable form of signalling balloon. To obtain lightness in it goldbeater's skin was used instead of varnished cambric. Mobility was also secured by improvements in the electric storage batteries used, which rendered them very portable. The smallest possible size for an emergency electric signalling balloon, according to Mr. Bruce, would be seven feet in dlameter. This would lift a light cable and the lamps a few hundred feet, and requires one gas cylinder of 120 cubic feet capacity for inflation. Mr. Bruce also spoke upon the solution of the problem of a navigable balioon capable of being useful in war, and said he thought careful quantitative experiments would be of much ore use than any number of sensational journeys, such as those of Santos-Dumont, under the conditions of money prizes, in which the scientific desiderata were not sufficiently taken into account.

THE FORCE OF GRAVITY .- The force of gravity over the land is determined by counting the number of swings of a pendulum of known length that occur in a known lapse of time. Dr. Hecker of Potsdam has recently made an attempt to determine the relative force of gcavity over different parts of the Atlantic Ocean between Hamburg and Bahia by means of a barometer and a hypsometer (a boiling point thermometer). The barometric formula contains a term depending on the intensity of gravity at the place of observation. The hypsometer is independent of this influence. A comparison of the results of simultaneous observations by the two methods affords a means of determining the force of gravity approximately. The preliminary results indicate that gravity of the deep ocean is nearly normal and they confirm Pratt's hypothesis in regard to the isostatic arrangement of the masses of the earth's crust.

## Topics of Catholic Press

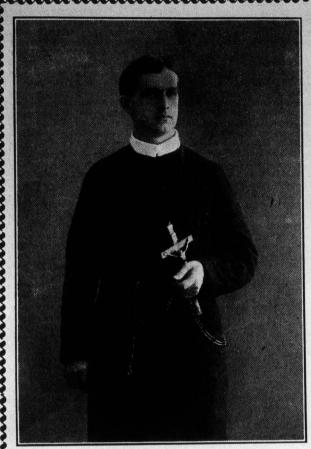
IRISH AMERICAN MAYORS. -Pretty soon there won't be any other than Irish Catholic mayors in ccordance with the directions pre- the New England cities. Boston has has Mayor Denis Mulvihill; another Connecticut city has Mayor John Foley; and now comes Mayor Ignatius A. Sullivan, who was elected of the aristocratic old city of Hartford on Monday. If this thing keeps up, the name of that section will become New Ireland. The English are going from it—going with a ven-geance!—Catholic Union and Times.

> THE CATHOLIC LAYMAN .- The apostolate of the Catholic Church is not confined to the clergy. Every layman in the Church is also an apostle. Upon him rests the tion, in proportion to his gifts, to carry the true faith to those around him who know not the truth and beauty of the Church. Every Catholic should have a reason for the faith that is in him and be able to answer those simple questions concerning the Church which many of us find so puzzling. But the best means of bringing home to your non-Cath-olic neighbors the truth of the Church is good example. A good life is more convincing than lengthy ar guments.-The Sacred Heart Review.

> HEART OF A MARQUIS .- An interesting burial in the Crusaders Almanac, a publication issued by the

(Continued on Page Six.)

## Rev. Father Scanlan Dead.



LATE REV. FRANCIS SCANLAN, C.SS.R.

career Rev. Francis Scanlan, C.SS. Father Caron, on the occasion, re-R., passed away on Monday morning, at the Hotel Dieu, this city, after having submitted to a surgical operation.

All that the devoted Sisters of the Hotel Dieu and the skilled surgeons of Montreal could suggest was done to alleviate the sufferings of the young priest, but it was unable to the hand of death.

After the operation, which was performed by Dr. Frank J. Shepherd, Father Scanlan rallied for a brief moment; but the physical con- he became a member of one of the stitution was not equal to the strain grandest Orders in the Church, he upon it.

Rev. Father Scanlan was the son of Mr. Michael Scanlan, who is well known in Montreal for his connecwith shipping interests in the Dominion and Franco-Canadian lines. The brothers of the dead priest are Dr. H. Scanlan, J. T. Scanlan, of the firm of J. T. Marchand & Co., lumber merchants, and Fred. Scanlan, of Winnipeg.

Rev. Father Scanlan was born in this city on Aug. 8th, 1867. He received his primary education at the well known establishment under the deemed it better that the end should direction of the Christian Brothers, contradict all human expectations. and known as the Archbishop's Acawrite, Brother Denis, so well known the glory of the Blessed Mother of in our ranks in this city and at pre- our Blessed Lady. The Annals of Ste. sent head of the establishment was Anne de Beaupre, which he edited also director of the Academy, with during the past year, that is to say, Bro. Marcellian as teacher of the the last beautiful volume, contain subject of this sketch.

so fully illustrates the devotion and loyalty of the Christian Brothers to their pupils took place a few hours before the young priest treathed his Bro. Marcellian, who is a patient at the Hotel Dieu, having learned of the arrival of his former pupil at the institution, hastened to his bedside, and spoke those sweet ords of consolation and comfor which are so characteristic of the members of this truly noble teaching order. This little incident is but one of the many which goes to illustrate how zealously and how earnestly the Christian Brothers watch over all the Catholic youth entrusted to their care long after they have quitted the class rooms After leaving the Archbishop's Academy, where he gave many evidence of inclination for the holy vocation which he afterwards adopted, he was sent to Montreal College, where he entered upon the first period of mis classical course, and which he subsequently finished at Beaupla-Belgium, one of the notable thouses of the Redemptorist Order in that country. He made his first vows on September 8th, 1887, and was ordained to the priesthood on the 7th April, 1896.

If it be difficult to give adequate expression to the emotions of the heart when death comes to the young the gifted, how much more so is it not, when the one possessing all these qualities has, in addition the sublime distinction of being a priest of God's Holy Church. It seems but of God's Holy Church. It seems but a moment since Father Scanlan last ascended the altar of St. Ann's to chant the Grand Mass of Low Sun-

In the very prime of his priestly | day; the words of the Rev. Rector commending him, during the trying ordeal of his painful and painfully necessary operation, to the prayers of a congregation, each one of which loved and admired him-

We need not here refer to his re signation of the world that had so many bright prospects for him; this is a matter that has a lasting place in the recollections of his fond par ents, his brothers and sisters and all who were bound to him by ties of kindred or of friendship. When ank his individuality in the life of the community, and in that supreme sacrifice he passed into the sanctuary, and into the cloister-like existence of the religious-there to labor or the greater glory of God and for he salvation of souls.

Gifted beyond the ordinary soon made a mark for himself in the sacerdotal sphere of life-labor. Still young, he naturally might have been expected to have had long years of lator and of usefulness before in the missionary field. But God, in a wisdom that man cannot fathom, The past and last short term of At the time of which we practical ministry was devoted to the expressions of a soul entirely de-A pathetic incident and one which voted to the cause that so pleases the Saviour-for it is the cause of the one who was the dearest being on earth to the heart of His own Holy Mother. All the while the cruel malady that was to prove fatal to the young priest had been undermining his splendid constitution.

> We now pause, to tell the brief story of the last sad funeral rites; but before we bid a long farewell to one who held such a high place in the esteem and veneration of all who knew him, we will ask his father, and every member of his family to accept the expression of our deep sympathy and sorrow; to offer the members of his own community the heartfelt sentiments of ance that animate us, and to join with the Church, of which he was a noble and saintly priest, in the most fervent prayer for the eternal repose of his soul.

The translation of the remains took place on Monday afternoon, at 1.30 o'clock from the Hotel Dieu to St. Ann's presbytery, in which latter place they were visited by thousands of the faithful from all quarters of the city. On Wednesday evening the body was removed from the preshytery to the Church The scene witnessed on the occasion was a most impressive one. A procession, headed by a cross-bearer, was formed, in which all the priests and brothers of the house, wearing white surplices, took part.

of which were so much admired by the late lamented priest, formed the guard of honor, and bore their part in the sad ceremony with their usual ability. The Church was heavily draped in mourning, and every available place was occupied by the ishioners. The remains were placed upon a catafalque near the sanctu ary railing. At the recitation of the Office of the Dead, Rev. Father Caron, Rector of St. Ann's, and Rev. Father Denoys, Ste. Anne de Beaupre, officiated, assisted by a large number of the priests of the Church and from other parishes.

On Thursday morning the solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, and in the sacred edifice every parish, religious community, educational estab lishment and all the various sections of the laity were represented. lom, if ever, was such a spectacle witnessed on such an occasion.

The choir, under the direction of the organist of the Church, Prof. P. Shea, assisted by the members of other parish choirs, rendered the musical portion of the service in a very impressive manner.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi presided, and was attended by Very Rev. A. Lemieux, C.SS.R., visitor of the vice-Province of Canada, and Rev. Father Denoys, rector of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. Rev. Canon Luke Callaghan, D.D., was the celebrant of the Mass, with Rev. Father Gauas deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Amongst the members of the cler-

gy noticed in the sanctuary were : Rev. Martin Callaghan, P.P., St Patrick's; Rev. Father Caron, C.S S.R., Rector of St. Ann's; Rev. Wil-O'Meara, P.P., St. Gabriel's; liam Rev. John E. Donnelly, P.P., St. Anthony's; Rev. P. J. Heffernan, Rev. R. E. Callahan, St. Mary's; Rev. McDonald, St. Gabriel's Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R., Rev. Father Flynn, C.SS.R., Rev. T. Heffernon and Rev. M. L. Shea, St. Anthony's; Rev. Father Casey, St. Jean Baptiste; Revs. Gerald McShane, S. S., P. McGrath, St. Patrick's; Rev Kavanagh, S.J.; Rev. Father Devine, S.J.: Rev. James Lonergan Rev. L. Mezziotto; Rev. P. Rioux Rev. J. Bonin: Rev. P. Girard; Rev. P. Pampalon, C.SS.R.; Rev. S. Pae, C.SS.R.; Rev. J. A. Saucier Rev. Joseph Bonin, P.P., Saint Charles; Rev. Father Leonardo; Rev. A. Curotte: Rev. J. N. Dupuis; Rev. J. B. Frigon, O.M.I.; Rev. H. Dupre, S.S.; Rev. F. Laliberte, S. S.; Rev. E. Girot, Hotel Dieu; Rev. P E. Gauvreau; Rev. R. Hamel, O.P. Rev. G. A. Leveille, C.S.V.; Rev. G. P. Belanger, St. Joseph's; Rev. J F. Kelly, C.S.C.; Rev. A. Guindo S.S.; Rev. D. Chevrier; Rev. J. A. Lemyre Gonneville, C.S.V.; Rev. M.

Decarie, and many others. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Scanlan, father and mother of the dead priest, and their children and other relatives of the family occupied seats near the

sanctuary. The singing of the "Libera" presided over by His Grace the Archbishop, after which the mortal emains were removed to the vaults in the basement of the Church.

Rev. Father Caron received the folowing cards for Masses for the repose of the soul of the lamented

young priest :-J. G. Armytage, president o the Victoria Hockey Club, Winnipeg, 20 Masses.

Mrs. Briggs and family, 40 Masses Mrs. Israel Clement, 8 Masses.

Mr. J. M. Collins, 12 Masses. Thomas O'Connell, 10 Masses Mr. H. E. McLaughlin, 10 Masses. Mr. John Slattery, 10 Masses. Mr. and Mrs. Jer. Coffey, 4 Masse

Mrs. P. McGovern, 8 Masses Mr. and Mrs. Collins, 12 Masses. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Burke, High Mass, which is to be held in

the Loyola College Chapel. Many cards of condolence were also delivered at the presbytery on Wednesday.

## Scenes in St. Peter's, Rome.

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., in the course of an interesting sketch en-titled "The Two Romes," which was published in the Dublin "Frgeman, writes :-

I had already often wandered through the streets of precious marbles, mosaics, paintings, and colos sal statues, under their firmament of cupolas and golden ceilings, which ordinary days is to sink under a sense of immeasurable wonder and oppression, to feel a desire to shrink away in one's infinite littleness into some distant chapel where a sacramental lamp and a few prostrate figures give one a certain home feel est of pillars of the solorade the pupil would at least enable them to acquit himself creditably in general conversation."

"About how long would it take, to

ing of a rustic Irish chapel from those awful solitudes of cold riages abreast could drive as through marble, those overwhelming monunents of human genius and superhuman virtue, amid which the tourists, circulating from aisle to aisle, Baedeker in hand, and chattering guide attending them, have the air of beetles crawling about some tremendous work of beauty. It seemed impossible to imagine this immensity really peopled and animated. Human nature seemed too little for it; court yard, where a thousand other our disenchanted age too cold. It is only when the Pope sits on his ladies, and chiefs of pilgrimages -Cathedral throne, and seventy or eighty thousand voices are reverberating through the heavenly abysses of Michael Angelo's Dome, that one comes to realize the function of St. Segrestia. Peter's as the sovereign palace of Christianity; but then, indeed, there comes a scene such as is to be beheld owhere else on earth: the Dome. with all its heaven-piercing heights and the vast areas stretching away behind the pillars, seem none too mighty for the picture they frame when all the colossal figures of Fathers of the Church, and Saints and Popes which incrust the nave and transepts, and all the flickering amps of gold above the Tomb of the Apostles, and all the clustering chapels around them, with their altars of malachite and lapis lazuli, and their paintings, more priceless still, unite in one celestial harmony, light up into one glowing soul, and when the very human applause thundering around the throne of Peter has some thing divine in its mysterious swell.

Vatican before 11 o'clock. The invitations announce that the gates of the Basilica would not be opened before 8 o'clock; but the daylight had no sooner made its way through the rain clouds than half Rome seemed to be migrating across the Tiber to St. Peter's-priests and nuns, by the hundred-of every observance, every costumes and every race under the un-Polish. Atyssinian, Hungarian, Chinese; bands of students in outans of many colors; processions of Belgian, French and Lombard pilgrims; Cardinals, foreign sovereigns ambassadors and patricians in their carriages; men and women ery names, Colonna and Orsini, and Frangipani, and Rospigliosi, and so on, sounded like chapters of Roman history—and better than all these, thousands and tens of thousands of the genuine unmistakable commor people, whose faith forms a securer upport of religion than the four columns-massy as a thousand ordiary columns welded together-which uphold the terrific weight of the cu-The district of the Borgo through which you approach St. Pe ter's, is one of narrow, fusty, sordid streets. When you emerge from them into the glorious Piazza embraced by Bernini's semi-circular colonnades o quadruple pillars, spread out like the wings of the Church of Peter, wide enough to embrace all the world, the Basilica, crowned with the Dome which seems to soar into the very heaven, rises above ts comparatively mean surroundings- its barrack and its eating houses and out-at-elbows palaces-with the majesty of a above the something immeasurably stain of our fretful little human

dwelling places.

The Pope did not arrive from the

The first surprise of the day was to find the Piazza di San Pietro in occupation of the Italian troops, A double cordon of them stretched across the whole space from colonade, to keep back the black deluge of humanity that was for hours surging up against the soldiers' thin blue One of the things that help line. one to raise the enormousness of St. Peter's is that it took three regiments of infantry to furnish the cordon across the vestitule of the Basilica, and there were any number besides of detachments of Bersaglieri, grenadiers, carabineers, and gendarmes, with no less than six ambulance corps, to complete the service of order around the mighty It was was curious to see the commissaries and soldiers of the Quirinal draw up peacefully almost under the folds of the Papal Flag which His Holiness' Swiss Guards unrolled from the bronze portal of the Vatican. Presently as 8 o'clock tolled from dozens of church towers, two gaps in the line of infantry dis-closed themselves, and the multitude their further improvement. (probably by this time fifty thousand strong, although they only made one immense black patch on the face of the Piazza) began to filter through. Our tickets of invitation directed us to enter by the cancello of the sacristy, and here again the fact that words have a different meaning in St. Peter's from what they would mean if applied to any other church in the world, was borne in upon us. Admission by the sacristy would convey to most of us a very simple and modest operation; but the sacristy of St. Peter's a'nd its environments would in themselve's

(through two rows of which two car whole streets which contain half a dozen minor churches and residences of the Pietrini for hereditary workmen of St. Peter's, and old offices of the Inquisition, and even a ceme tery-the oldest in Rome, suppose to have been supplied with from Calvary by Constantine Great-before we arrive even in the ticket holders -ambassadors, great with open eyes of wonder were, with sunny Italian good humor, strug gling with another line of Bersagli eri at the great iron gate of And having, with patience, elbowed one's way through his illustrious mob of men in even ing dress and women with headdresses of black lace, we had still to traverse a little world of marbles, statuary, and paintings before reaching the gigantic statues of SS. Pe ter and Paul which guard the entrance to the Basilica proper. 'the sacristy," wherein the Irish country village priest and altar boys don their humble vestments, expands at St. Peter's into three vast halls, or rather chapels, each with its own gorgeous apparel of marble walls and mosaic pavements and alabaster altars and precious pictures screened by gauze veils from the common light, and beyond these again a corridor hallowed by the graves of Popes, and a treasury in which the actual Dalmatic, gleaming with pearls and gold, which was worn by

Charlemagne at his coronation in St. Peter's, and the descent into the crypts which compose the vast underworld of the great Cathedral, immense as a town of many streets, and laden with its own wondrous history of dead Popes, and of the ancient Basilica of the days when the Christians first emerged from the Catacombs, and of the still older days when the present site of St. Peter's was the Circus of where Popes and their chief ministers were smeared with tar, and set fire to as human torches to light themonster's orgies. Ex pede Herculem-if all this is only the sacristy, you can guess what the church itself must be.

## LESSONS IN CONVERSATIONS

The New York "Sun" says,: New York has one establishment in among other things, they teach the art of conversation "How do you go about it?"

sked. "We discover at the outset," the reply, "in what particular subject the pupil is interested - and there are few persons who are not interested in or who have not a latent talent for something-and deve lop him at first along that line. By showing to him that he has a talent we give him confidence in himself to begin with, and then by education

and practice we give him facility. "At the beginning we have the pupil read some book bearing upon the subject in which he is particularly interested, whatever that may be. I week, say, he comes back to report on the book, and we engage him in conversation about it, this being the first lesson.

"I seek his opinion concerning cific points in the book, and he begins in these talks to gain readiness of expression. As we go on we give him other books or other subjects, and in the course of these earlier practice lessons we begin to teach him voice modulation and other refinements in the manner of speech.
"In due time the candidate is in-

troduced to our conversation class, which is composed men, and of women, too, for we instruct here women as well as men in this art. The women are taught by an instructor of their own sex. "The subjects for conversation in

the classes, where the students meet as in a social gathering, are selected sometimes by myself, more often by the students. By observation of the several students at these gatherings I am enabled to correct defects in bearing and manner and speech

"The subjects considered in The classes bave, of course, a much wider range than those considered in the earlier instruction. In the classes we talk of the new books and of the magazines of the day and of current topics of importance and of popular interest; of the things that would most likely be the subjects of conversation in any gathering.

"These, to be sure, would not sov er the whole field, which might, deed include all history and science and art, too much to teach in one short course; but what we do the pupil would at least enable them

quip a man in need of such instruction so that he could thus acquit him-

"That would depend, of course, upon the person, but the answer would be, in a general way, from three to

## MARCONI'S IRISH MOTHER

Marconi's biography, yet to be written, will be largely the story of an ideal mother's influence.

The inventor's mother is an Irish woman, to whose intelligence and loving interest in his ambitions and his work he attributes most of his

The union of Marconi's parents seems to have been an auspicious one for him. From his Italian father he got the imaginative, sensative qualities of the south, and from his mother the sturdy mental equipment, singleness of purpose, and ambition of the norther

But, besides his inherited tendenies, he has had the constant company of his mother. She watched over his studies, encouraged his early bent for electrical invention, and did the many things that a woman of insight can do to stir boy the capacities that have made Marconi, young as he is, so great a figure in the world's progress. This beautiful character, who has

been his guiding spirit through all his life, was Annie Jameson, daughter of John Jameson, the famous Dublin spirit manufacturer, Beautiful and high-spirited, Annie Jameson was given every advantage in her education that money and Ireland could afford, and then she was sent to Italy to complete her musical studies. There she met and man ried Giuseppe Marconi, a dashing young Italian of good family.

From the birth of her elder boy . she has another son-Mrs. Marcon devoted her life to his training. She took him with her on her travels about Italy, and he accompanied her on several visits to her own people in Ireland and England.

When he began to show interest in chemistry and electricity and to construct little instruments she helper him in getting books and periodicals that would guide him in a right way. Indeed, wherever a mother's her boy, she had anticipated the de sre and thought.

It was not strange, then, that Guglielmo Marconi made such rapid progress in his studies, and became a full-grown man in experience when he was still a box of sixteen. Money was spent freely for him, and every encouragement was given him in his work. He was allowed to turn on of the rooms in the house into a la boratory, and here he was monare of all he surveyed.

Between the mother and the so there is a strong bond of sympathy and genuine love. Marconi formerly accompanied his mother on her travels; now he takes her with

## Recent Deaths.

MRS. B. J. COGHLIN, wife of a steemed and well known citizen Montreal, died a few days ago. M Coghlin will have the sincere symp thy of citizens of all classes, in sad bereavement.

MR. RICHARD BIRKS, the veter an duggist of McGill street, who die this week, at the grand old age 95 years, was well known . He was a genial and wars city. hearted man, and during his long performed not a few good actions behalf of the poor.

## A CONSISTORY TO BE HELD

It is stated by the Catholic p correspondents of Rome that Holiness will hold a Consistory ly next month, when some of vacancles in the Sacred College be filled, among the number that of atted by the death of Cardinal To chereau.

### NATIONAL TRIUMPH.

No national triumph is of value which does not mean a tory for the freedom of all sorts ditions of men.

suspect all truth.

Farth seemed more sweet to upon, more full of love, because

LAND **PURCHAS** 

May McNally.

The talented you

cert, Windsor Hail,

IRISH

BILL In the House of April 1, says the verse," Mr. Wyndh ceived with Ministe he rose to ask leav introduce yet anot Bill to further am ing to the occupati of land in Ireland tempt two things sion-in the first briefly the need for

and, in the secon

the necessity, ch

of the measure of

By that measure t

ing concessions to

as such, or giving

Irish landlords as ment were asking in a practical way Irish life as they was the principal land, and that in and safeguarded b Commission deter ive rights of the in Irish agricultur of £140,000, and Constabulary we in protecting their nual cost of £1, these onerous bur standing the pass Acts of Parliam reasonably be ex fied either with future prospects The Gover leave it alone, no play of competit in this country. in respect to lan sought either to should be in a P person to whom, which, he would almost as impor who wished to who could turn capital into other two important o

a much less ex lletting of land. in Ireland, in th to the existing or nominee, an which the State fix. The Rent instead of prev increased it. A 10,000 appeal now there were cision. Unless third term of overtake them rents were still had a deplora ture and upon

man would no

the energy and

otherwise do

unfixed. That

legislation so

emedy was to define congested es

tates as follows: Where half of the

area of an estate was in holdings

not exceeding ten acres of an estate was desirable in view of the wants

and circumstances of the tenant, the

provision applied to other estates

that there should be no prospect of loss might, by the consent of the

Lord Lieutenant and the Treasury, be relaxed. The estimates of loss

on the aggregated transaction un-

never come into operation where it

was most needed. Losses must be

provided for, and would be provided

up by money voted by Parliament.

He came to the provision for try

reason to believe that such offers

would be very readily accepted (hear, hear). But if the land judge did not

accept the offer the estate was put

up for auction as soon as possible,

and unless he held that it was un-

just and unreasonable it might be

knocked down to the highest bidder.

The Land Commissioners might bid.

The Land Commission would pay

the late owner 4 per cent. on the

agreed price, and would advertise

that the estate was being practical-

ly wound up. The agreement named

a closing date at distance of twelve

months from the agreement. The

Land Commission, when it was clear

that the estate would make a suffi-

cient sum to meet all claims, might

at once extinguish mortgages, thus

giving the owner the benefit of pay-

ing off a 5 or 6 per cent. mortgage

whenhe was only getting 4 per cent.

wound up, the Land Commission re-

taining such apportioned price as in

its opinion represented the value of

the holding of the uncovenanted ten-

ants. The amount advanced by the

Exchequer to the Land Commission,

and outstanding prior to resale, was

not at any one time to exceed three

millions sterling. As to the general

finance of the Bill, hon. members

were aware that advances up to

1891 were made in cash, but from that year until the present time they

had been made in land stock, which

stock was for some years at a pre-

mium, and was now considerably be-

low par. The Government were pre-

pared to set one period against the

other, and to start fair now with a

stable medium, substituting cash for

stock in the advances that were

position to do so now. By substituting

cash the landlord would gain £7 on

every £100 rental. His opinion was-

and it was confirmed by land in-

spectors-that, so far as the ten-

ants were concerned, they looked ra-

The two provisions to which

litigation. Where ei-

If it was

Ulster

landlords to sell who were not

made.

Their purpose was to enable

Briefly, the estate in money

dertaken in any one year was

n in need of such instruche could thus acquit him-

PRIL 19, 1902.

ould depend, of course, upon, but the answe neral way, from three to

## 'S IRISH MOTHER!

biography, yet to be nother's influence. ntor's mother is an Irish whose intelligence and rest in his ambitions and ne attributes most of his

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STIONAL TRIUMPH.

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May McNally

4. Gertie Egan.

Rosa Smith.

The talented young pupils, of St. Patrcik's School, who recently performed at St. Patrick's Choir Concert, Windsor Hall, in the role of the "Gypsy Sextette," with such great success.

## IRISH LAND PURCHASE BILL

In the House of Commons, April 1, says the London "Universe," Mr. Wyndham, who was received with Ministerial cheers, said he rose to ask leave of the House to introduce yet another Land Bill- a Bill to further amend the law relating to the occupation and ownership of land in Ireland. He should attempt two things only on that occasion—in the first place, to show briefly the need for fresh legislation, and, in the second place, to state the necessity, character, and scope of the measure of the Government. as such, or giving compensation to Irish landlords as such; the Government were asking the House to deal in a practical way with the facts of ings and keep the bad ones, or take Irish life as they were. Agriculture was the principal industry of Ireland, and that industry at the present moment was both controlled and safeguarded by the State at an The Irish Land enormous cost. Commission determined the respective rights of the parties interested in Irish agriculture at an annual cost of £140,000, and the Royal Irish Constabulary were largely engaged in protecting their liberties at an anenual cost of £1,350,000. In spite of these onerous burdens, and notwithstanding the passing of nearly forty Acts of Parliament, no one could person to whom, and the price at which, he would let or sell it. It was capital into other directions. These in this country. Then, as to the to the existing occupier or his heir accepted and it succeeded, the time, or nominee, and only at a price the energy, and the money of partwhich the State had undertaken to less in Ireland, now expended on bar-fix. The Rent Fixing Act of 1881, ren legislation, would be applied to increased it. A year ago there were rid of dual ownership. outstanding, and | now there were 13,000 awaiting decision. Unless they legislated, the the State had incurred no loss under 10 000 appeals

ing of land, it was because of these a remedy to State-aided purchase. Facilities had been afforded for the made to 1.067,000 tenants, but he diminition in the advances in recent years.

prepared to sell for the capital sum existing law. Many owners could not afford to sell, and the cost of the nomical, and secure. They undertook legal forms on small estates was out of all proportion to the size of the The law prescribed that estates. separate bargains should be made between owners and occupiers, and the Land Commission came in at a later stage to modify or reject each of these bargains, solely and simply ing concessions to the Irish tenants upon the security which every plot to the Land Commission to furnish gave to the Exchequer. The position of the landlord, therefore, was that he must sell all his good holdany price which the Land Commission might put on his property. Then as to the deterrent effect from the tenants' point of view. Although these small holdings were not, perhaps, economically unsound, they did not supply to the tenant purchaser secure points of departure for the long ber and rateable value to purchase and stringent obligations to the their own holdings, or, where there State the security it should have. There were now 127,000 holdings of the annual value of £3, 21,700 of two conditions had been fulfilled, them being in Ulster, excluding Don-egal. He did not say all the small opinion that resale could be effected, holdings were uneconomical, but his without prospect of loss, the inquiries tended to show that as a Commission might agree to buy rule the small holdings were the and the estate then vested in the fied either with the present state or future prospects of agriculture in Ire- of rent-fixing by the State had refuture prospects of agriculture in Ireland. The Government could not leave it alone, nor trust to the free play of competition and contract as in this country. It was important in respect to land that the man who sought either to let or sell land sought either to let or sell and might say that while the Government had often promised—namely, acceleration and cheapening in the process of acquiring the land, with material assistance from Government. He would first take an estate which was now vested in the sought either to let or sell land might say that while the Government had often promised—namely, acceleration and cheapening in the process of acquiring the land, with material assistance from Government. He would first take an estate which was now vested in the sought either to let or sell land might say that while the Government had often promised—namely, acceleration and cheapening in the process of acquiring the land, with material assistance from Government. He would first take an estate which was now vested in the government had often promised—namely, acceleration and cheapening in the process of acquiring the land, with material assistance from Government. He would first take an estate which was now vested in the government and often promised—namely, acceleration and cheapening in the process of acquiring the land, with material assistance from Government. should be in a position to select the might say that, while the Government would welcome suggestions and criticisms upon many points, the an estate for resale. It main lines of the measure must be ject to the conditions who wished to hire or buy land should be as independent as the man who could turn his energies and his weight off the rent-fixing leg and put it was necessary to a proper resale. it on the purchasing leg, and they In the second place, it could execute two important conditions existed to could not do what they proposed for o important conditions existed to much less extent in Ireland than this country. Then, as to the some economies in the great cost of trustees for the benefit of the purin this country. Then, as to the letting of land, it could only be let in Ireland, in the generality of cases, to the existing occupier or his heir lacepted and it succeeded, the time, to the existing occupier or his heir

Land purchase had this merit, that third term of judicial rents would it, and was (he believed) exposed to overtake them while the second term no risk. More than 30,000 purclusrents were still undisposed of. This had a deplorable effect on agriculture and upon Irish life, because a only £469 was in arrears (cheers). man would not work his farm with In the Bill they were trying to disthe energy and enterprise he might entangle three processes, which were otherwise do while his rent remained somewhat confused in the existing otherwise do while his rent remained unfixed. That was his case for fresh legislation so far as the letting of law. He wished the House to law. He wished the House to law. He wished the House to law. Their land was concerned. As for the sell-derstand that wherever in this Bill sale of land was concerned. Their

the Exchequer undertook a novel evils of letting that they turned for obligation, there they provided for Treasury supervision and control. had been afforded for the Administration they endeavored to purchase of land by the tenant in concentrate in the hands of adminis 1885, 1886, and 1891. That policy trators and to remove it from the was based on the borrowing power legal points, which would be left to of the common Exchequer, and at those learned in the law. The first the first blush it might seem to and most important provision in the have succeeded, since advances am- Bill was that, within certain limits, ounting to 22½ millions had been and on the fulfilment of certain conregretted to say that there had been pared throughout Ireland to take over the whole or as much of his estate as an owner wished to sell, to He believed they were getting to gamation or enlargement of holdings the end of the landlords who were and any determination of rights and easements which were the necessary which could be advanced under the preliminaries to a proper resale, if that resale was to be beneficial, ecoto resell after these operations had been performed. This was not a novel principle. Parliament had affirmed it over and over again. Under this Bill any owner might do what the land judge was now authorized to do under the Act of 1896 -- that was to say, any owner might apply a preliminary estimate of the price at which they would be prepared to sanction the sale. He believed that would be of great assistance to Irish landlords.

ther to the immediate obligation which they undertook than to any prospect of reduction under the pre-The second condition, after the landlord was satisfied with the present decadal system. ment were reverting to a continuous instalment of the same amount until the whole debt was repaid, and they were lowering the instalment from £4 to £3 15s. He did not wish to indicate any number of years' purchase, as they considered that should be left to the parties themselves to decide. he had just referred (he believed would be of special value in and in the worst portion of the congested districts, places where the most remained to be done. There was no clause in the bill dealing with evicted tenants. The provision with regard to fair rent, whilst avoiding compulsion, offered a strong inducement towards settlement by purchase without ther party applied for a fair rent, the other might apply to the Land following things in order to prepare Commission to state the terms and an estate for resale. It might, subconditions on which an agreement of which the sale could properly be made. If the applicant for sale declined to pay or receive the price fixed the new would be fixed against him. If the one party accepted the price, and the works on the estate; and, in the applicant for fair rent refused, old rent would stand for a further period of fifteen years. The of appeal would be left intact, chaser any land for the purpose of pasturage, turbary, and allotments, appeal to be heard by one judicial and also for the purpose of preserv commissioner, with the help of only ing woods and plantations in Ireland. Fourthly, the Land Commisone specially qualified lay He believed that the Bill, if it found sion was given power to exchange instead of preventing litigation, had the more fruitful process of retting one holding for another. In the case acceptance, would enable landlords and tenants to come together, that where holdings were enlarged money it would assist them to avoid the advances were limited to £500. law courts, and enable them to deal to persons to whom resale could be in the land market. He was invitmade, there was a novel provision. ing the House to a practical work of Irish landlords, who sold a great part of their estates were desired to reconstruction. sound, it could not be hasty, and on continue on those estates. A capital that account it should be prosecuted sum would be advanced with vigor and undertaken without landlords to sell where they could not sell before. The Government admitted that the present scheduling of estates under the Congested Districts Mr. J. Redmond declared that he had never heard so complicated a measure explained with as great lu-

cidity as Mr. Wyndham had displayed. It was perfectly iclear that the right hon. gentleman recognized to the full the complete and absolute ther Mac, as he was familiarly call-break-down of the present Irish land ed. without loving him, and many system, and nothing could be plain- fervent prayers were offered for him er than the case he had laid down by the people of the Carmelite parfor sweeping it away altogether. His ish. speech was a complete admission of the case the Nationalists had been putting before the House for years R., died recently at Nava de Reya that the rent-fixing system was an Province, Valladoid, Spain. He was absolute failure. The question for a member of the Redemptorist Orto exceed 10 per cent. on the price the House was whether the right der for 59 years. Born in 1820, he agreed to. Unless the House accepted this provision purchase could worth having. He was perfectly convinced that the Bill could not settle the question, but they were to consider whether it was a useful measure as far as it went, for, as the transactions were wound ther the Nationalists would be justified in throwing obstacles way, Till he had seen the Bill he would reserve his judgment. Mr. ing to hasten the operation in the Land Judge's Court. The Land Com-Wyndham had said that the main provisions of the Bill would have to mission was brought in armed with be accepted as an organic whole. new powers as a capable bidder in Was that equivalent to saying that court, and might offer a price the Irish members—"Here is this measure; take it or leave it?" for an estate as a whole, and he had

Mr. Wyndham: The meaning of the phrase was that we could not pass we also dealt with fair rents.

vious examples, meant to lay the responsibifity for accepting or rejecting the Bill on the Irish members. Considering that forty Land Acts had not remedied matters, he prodicted that the only solution of the land question lay in compulsory pur-

Mr. Healy believed that if honmembers wished to get anything out of a Minister they must back him up; they must inflate him instead of deflate him, and so give him a good himself (laughter). He conceit of looked upon the Bill as a sincere attempt to grapple with a great ques-tion. It was a limited, and, to some extent, a small Bill. Although it did not go a long way, it went the bloom of his holy career Ray, some way towards the settlement of John F. McCarthy, assistant rector a very difficult branch of the Irish

## DEATHS IN RELIGIOUS CIRCLES

REV. PAUL McDONNELL.-Those who remember the four Carmelite Fathers who came to New York from Dublin thirteen years ago and established the Carmelite parish, says the "Sunday Democrat," will hear with regret that one of their number, and he the most energetic and best known, died last month in the Carmelite Monastery, Whitefriars street, Dublin. This was Father Paul McDonnell. He was a typical Irish priest, sympathetic, devout. ver genial, never tired from missionary labor, ready to make any sacrifice to premote the glory of God and the welfare of his order.

Westmeath, where he built a monas tery and a beautiful Gothic church. No one could be acquainted with Fa-

REV. JOSEPH MASSON, C.SS. made his first vows in the Order in 1841 and was ordained in 1843.

PROTHER ALEXIS CSC died recently at the University of Notre Dame. He was born in County Thurlow, Ireland, in 1822, and came to Notre Dame, Ind., in 1853.

VERY REV. WILLIAM HERWIG. The diocese of Detroit mourns on of its oldest priests by the death of Very Rev. William Herwig, who died recently. He was born in Geismar, province of Saxony, Jan. 8th, 1837, He made his preparatory studies in his native town; studied the classics phrase was that we could not pass the purchase part of the Bill unless the purchase part of the Bill unless Wermers, of St. Joseph's Church, Mr. Redmond was very glad to Detroit, and made a thorough course hear that. His impression was that of philosophy and theology in the the Chief Secretary, following pre- American college, Louvain, and was ordained to the priesthood in that city by His Eminence Cardinal Sterz Dec. 24, 1865.

On the thirty-first of September, 1866, he arrived in Detroit and was soon afterwards placed in charge of the mission of North Dorr. Three years later he was transferred to Battle Creek, and then to Stony Creek. On Nov. 21st, 1879, the Rt. Rev. Bishop appointed him to the pastorate of St. Mary's Church, Westphalia. For nearly three twenty years Father Herwig three and served the people of Westphalia faithfully and well.

REV. JOHN F. McCARTHY. - In of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, died on April 4. He was 34 years old. He enjoyed robust health until three weeks ago, when he was taken with rheumatism, which finally affected his heart. Father McCarthy was born at Hoboken on Oct. 1, 1868, and was graduated from Seton Hall College. He was ordained a priest on January 29, 1893, and was sent to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where he remained until his death. His last public appearance was at the reception to Redmond and Devlin, the Irish envoys.

SISTER MARY DE PAUL, of St. Mary's Convent, Salem, Mass., dead, after a long illness. A native of Newark, N.J., she was known in the world as Sarah Agnes Farrell. As a novice, after entering the Order of Sisters of Charity in 1861, she nursed wounded soldiers in hos-Before his coming to his country he pitals in Newark and vicinity. After was engaged in various offices of taking final vows she was for some trust by his order in Ireland. He was years mistress of novices at the mofor more than twenty years prior of the Carmelite Convent of Noati, J.

# LAGER BEERS American

## GABRIEL SEDLMAYR'S YERSANDT BIER

From the Spaten Brewery. Munich, coming into store this morning

Spaten Brau, in quarts, \$3.25 per dozen, \$12.50 per original case of 50 quarts.

Spaten Brau, in pints, \$1.80 per dozen, \$13.75 per original case of 100 pints.

## MILWAUKEE BEER.

The "SCHLITZ" and the "PABST."

A Carload of each just to hand

"SCHLITZ," "The beer that made Milwaukee famous." FINEST EXPORT QUALITY, The BREWERY'S OWN BOTTLING, \$1.40 per dozen pints. \$13.50 per cask of 10 dozen pints.

"PABST," Finest Export Beer,

THE BREWERY'S OWN BOTTLING. \$1.40 per dozen pints. \$13.50 per cask of 10 dozen pints. " PABST" BLUE BIBBON BEFR, Perfection.

THE BREWERY'S OWN BOTTLING, IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES \$1.60 per dozen pints. \$15.00 per cask of 10 dozen pints. CARL CONRAD'S "ORIGINAL BUDWEISER BEER.

Brewed and bottled by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. \$1.60 per dozen pints. \$14.75 per original cask of 10 dozen pints. The "Eagle Brand" Beer.

BEADLESTON & WORTZ, NEW YORK, IMPERIAL BEER. In White Glass Tivoli Bottles. The Brewery's Own Bottling, \$1.60 per dozen pints. \$15.00 per cask of 10 dozen pints.

The trade subplied at special Trade Prices for "Schlitz," "Pabst,"
"Budwelser," "Beadleston's Imperial" and the "Spaten Brau,"

## FRASER, VIGER & CO., Sole Agents and Hendquarters for All.

## REV. DR. SHEEDY ON HUSBANDS.

Much has been written and much said, both in press, on platform, in books and in pulpit, of late years acerning the lack of frequent marriages amongst our young Catholics; we have dwelt on the subject from our own point of view, in various forms in these columns: but every that the question arises learn something new. The "Ideal Husband" was the title of Rev. Morgan M. Sheedy's Lenten sermon in St. John's Church, Altoona, on the Sunday before Easter. We will not follow the rev. preacher through all the problems he propounds in the opening of his sermon, nor in all the replies he gives to the important question, "why do not young men After he has pointed out marry? how the young men plead their inability to support wives, especially in view of the extravagant habits that young women have acquired, and how young women seem to be moreattracted to methods of earning independent livelihoods than been free from the obligations of the marriage state, he draws two very graphic pictures-one of the ideal band, the other of the real husband. The ideal is the husband to be, the one that a girl pictures as the object of her desires, and the class of person with whom she would alone associate: the real husband is the one with whom she is bound to live after the final step of marriage has been taken; the one with whom, to use the words of an Irish poet, she should seek to

"Divide the cares of existence, But double its hopes and its joys.

As these sections of that admirable sermon are perfectly applicable, in all their lessons, to young Catholics -men and women-the world over, we will reproduce them for the bene fit of our readers. Rev. Father Shee-

"Taking up the subject of the ideal husband, it was looked at from the woman's point of view. Of husbands there were two kinds : The prospective husband and the husband in reality; the husband to be and the husband that is. What qualities and virtues should be found in the one and in the other? She held that the ideal prospective husband should be intelligent, moral, industrious, sober, law-abiding, home-loving, virtua God-fearing man; in short, a Christian gentleman. This he and should be, whether he is a mechanic or a merchant prince, a day the Governor of the State, a rich man or a wage-earner If he possesses these qualities he will make any woman happy, and such a union will be blessed indeed, it will typify the union that exists between Christ and His Church: sacramental blessings will sanctufy the lives of bushand and wife as well as the children of such a marriage. Speaking of grounds and conditions of a true marriage, he held that the creative forces of happiness must come from conjugal love. Whim, fancy, passion and other things are sometimes mistaken for love. The reading of a cer-tain class of fiction contributes to many wretched marriages; to the daily list of "would-be-lovers" with the sad and dramatic ending of the murder of the loved and the suicide of the lover. The ideal lover rarely, strange as it may seem, makes the ideal husband. For he is the unhappy victim of an enchantment which changes his nature and inspires him to fill an unreal part. He is more emotional than rational; more eloquent than truthful; more intelligent than practical; he is not to be taken at his word or judged by the golden wings of fancy. It has been too of-ten found that the lover who showed a delicate taste in the choice of flowers for his lady love when he becomes a husband manifests a heartless indifference to his wife's pot plants and a vulgar shrewdness in discussing household economies.

There are many people who marry for money, both men and women There are marriages of convenience more frequent in the old world, per haps, than here, where family considerations are taken account of. As this country gets older and fortunes acquired, temptations of thi sort will be greater. Too many Am erican women marry for a home or a foreign title. Such marriages cannot prove happy. The motives are unworthy. There can be no blessing on such a union. Mixed marriages

hands there are many classes. In one class may be grouped the irascible, fault-finding, moody husband, who is far indeed from the ideal. In another class may be placed the secret, shiftless, the mean, greedy, cruel, miserly husband. In yet another class is found the spendthrift hus band and the one who seeks pleasure and enjoyment outside his own home; the husband who seeks congenial society in the tavern, the club-room or the low theatre. And, lastly, in a class by himself, might well be placed the intemperate husband—the drunkard. Many instances were cited of the ruin, misery and crime brought on wives and children by drunken husbands. Great genius like that of Edgar Allen Poe's is no safeguard against the frightful results of this vice. Above all, positive religious influence should be found in the ideal husband and in his home. The family altar should be set up in every new home, which should be modeled after the home of Nazareth. of Christ were in the home, how many strifes, scandals and practices would be avoided? Most of the tragedies of life can be traced to a lack of piety and reverence in the home. The ideal husband and wife should share each others' joys and sorrows. The ideal husband should ever look upon the woman whom he has chosen to be his life companion as his most faithful friend, his best comforter, his stay and counsellorthe pride of his heart, the light of his life and the queen of his home

## A TALK WITH GIRLS

AND ROSY CHEEKS

OBTAIN BRIGHT EYES

Pale, Anaemic and Easily Tired Girls Often Fall a Prey to Consumption.

In young girls we look for abundant health and strength, rosy cheeks, bright eyes, firm, plump flesh and constant cheerfulness. How often, however, we meet young girls who seem prematurely old, pale, listless, thin and irritable These abnormal and dangerous conditions are due to a general weak ness of the blood, and should be cured just as promptly as possible or the whole life of the patient will be ruined, if, indeed, decline and consumption do not speedily follow. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the natural, logical and sure cure for weak girls. These pills make rich, red blood with every act upon the whole system and bring health, strength and happiness to those who use them.

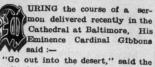
Mrs. Hiram Rinkler, South Pelham township, Welland County, Ont., says:—"It is with pleasure that I give this tribute to the health-restoring virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink manship of our splendid isolation When my daughter, Lena, began the use of your medicine she was in a most wretched condition. fact, we were seriously alarmed lest ments would have been universally she might not recover. The symptoms were a feeling of languor and weakness, gradually growing worse. She became pale, lost flesh, had little or no appetite and was apparently going into a decline. Finally the trouble became complicated with a per- to demonstrate that a political arsistent sore throat, which gave her great, difficulty in swallowing. She was placed under the care of a doctor who said her blood was poor and watery, and her whole system badly run down. The doctor's treat ment did not help her much, and throughout the world. They are as then acting on the advice of a neighbor, I began to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The confidence as convincing and vital 1,000 years ity. with which this medicine was urged us was not misplaced, as soon noticed a distinct improvemen in my daughter's condition. The use of the pills for some weeks complete ly restored her, and from that time she has been a cheerful light-hearted

girl, the very picture of health." These pills never fail to restore health and strength in cases like the above. Through their action on the blood and nerves they also cure such lisedses as rheumatism, sciatica, St Vitus' dance, indigestion, kidney trouble, partial paralysis, etc. The are many so-called tonic pills, but they are all mere imitations of this great medicine. Be sure that you get the genuine with the full name 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every box. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sen post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Ont.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Males 312, females 3, Irish 164 French 124, English 14, Scotch and other nationalities 13. Total 315 All had night's lodging and break

# generally prove unhappy. So far the prospective husband. Of real hus-**GIBBONS**



Cardinal, "and behold John the Baptist preaching under the canopy of heaven to a promiscuous multitude. You see him clothed in camel's hair and with a girdle of leather about Now, change the scene his waist and contemplate the spirit - Daniel Webster delivering an oration in the Senate Chamber. He is surrounded by illustrious colleagues, listened to family of the dead Marquis had acby distinguished citizens and ladies of fashion. If you had your choice, which of the speakers would you prefer to hear? Surely your preference rial, the Bishop celebrated Holy would be for the hermit in the desert, because you know that he spoke to you in the name of God of heaven. You would be attracted to the Senate Chamber by the eloquence of the man. You would be drawn to the desert by the sublimity of the message. \* \* It is markable example of true humility.' the consciousness that we speak to you in the name of Christ that gives us confidence. Standing on this we rest on an immovable foundation; entrenched behind this fortress, we are defended by an impregnable stronghold. The Gospel of Jesus Christ excels all human utterances, not only because it is the word of God, but also because it has a message of transcendent importance to the world.

"The speeches of Demosthenes, of Cicero, of the Earl of Chathaml of Patrick Henry, treat of subjects of transitory and ephemeral character. They possess only an academic interest and are read chiefly, if not exclusively, for this style. Who cares now about the disputes between Demosthenes and Philip? Who is cerned about the indictment of Cicero against Cataline and Verres? Who is influenced by the speeches of the Earl of Chatham in the British Parliament? Many of his countrymen to-day would dissent from the views which were then applauded Even the orations of Patrick Henry. which fired the colonies, excite little or no emotion to-day. Five and twenty years ago if a public speaker had extolled the wisdom and states liances with foreign nations, and had denounced imperialism, his sentiapplauded. If he were to speak today on the same lines he would be regarded by many as verging toward political heresy. I make this remark not in a critical or fault-finding spirit, but to illustrate my theme and gument and state policy may be regarded as sound and almost self-evident in one generation and be utterly rejected or condemned in another "But the words of Christ have a permanent and abiding true and as convincing now as they were 1,000 years ago, and will be hence as they are to-day.

"You see now the ence between a political discourse and a Catholic sermon. The doctrines we announce to you are immutable because they are eternal. We do not occupy your time in the pulpit discussing secular affairs-the subjects are amply considered during six days of the week. We do not tickle your ears or excite your fancies by vain and flattering or humorous tales. We do not trim our sails for the popul lar current by seizing hold of popular topics of the time. We never discuss politics unless politics serve to point a moral. No: but we speak to you of the great, eternal truths. We speak of God and eternity, of a judgment to come, and of the the righteous, of the retribution of a reprobate, of the dignity and responsibility of your immortal

"The same decalogue which Mose gave the people on Mount Sinai, this is the decalogue we preach to you, The same prophetic warnings which the prophets announced on the mountains of Judea, these are the warn ings we repeat to you. The same gos-pel of peace which Christ preached on the Mount, this is the same gospel we deliver to you. The same Chris-ian lessons which Peter preached in Rome and Paul in Athens and James in Jerusalem and John in Ephesus,

they are the doctrines which Chrysostom preached in Constantinople and Austin in Hippo, and Ambrose in Milan, and Cyril in Alexandria; the same message Augustine brought to England, Patrick to Ireland, Re migus to France and Boniface to Germany; the same gospel which the missionaries beought to these shores in the sixteenth century. This is the only gospel we preach to you from January to December-Jesus Christ yesterday, to-day and the same for-ever. We have no newer or better gospel to give. Man cannot improve or reform the Word of God."

#### TOPICS OF CATHOLIC PRESS.

(Continued From Page Three.) Commissariat of the Holy Land, St. Francis Church, Manchester, Eng-

"The heart of the Marquis of Bute was buried on the Mount of Olives, facing the Holy Sepulchre, as the dying wish of this well known English convert. A funeral service was held at the Holy Sepulchre - a favor extended only to great bene factors of the Holy Land. The wicompanied the heart to Palestine ; among the party was also an Eng lish Bishop. On the day of the bu Mass, and then all proceeded to the mountain side, where the last the rites were performed. A grave had was laid, unencased and resting only on some branches of orange and cimarkable example of true humility. -New York Freeman's Journal.

> TATHED MATTHEW MEN - A movement has been started to have a gathering of all those veterans in the cause of temperance who took the pledge (and kept it) from Father Matthew between the years 1839 and 1858. Not many there are that took the pledge in the first year of Father Matthew's great crusade who could meet now at a feast of reason and a flow of soul; but yet there are Benjamin a few, including Mr. Hughes, ex-mayor of Wexford, the Nestor of Irish journalism, who took the pledge from the saintly Capuchin on April 8, 1840, and has faithfully kept it during sixty-two years. A social reunion of the original Mathew ite teetotallers would surely be an interesting gathering. Some years ago, we knew a few in the west some of them Englishmen and Protestants. It is possible there still a few of Father Mathew's band in Chicago. Let us hear from any to whom this notice comes. - Milwaukee Citizen.

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## SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. District of Montreal, No. 1,024. Dame Mary Anne Thompson, of the town of St Paul in the District of Montreal. wife of Alphonse N. Brunet, plaintiff, defendant.

Public notice is hereby given that an action for separation of proper ty has been this day instituted be tween the above parties.

Montreal, April 2nd, 1902.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONT-GOMERY. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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SATURDAY, APRIL

to which diplomatists my heart; from with the precepts which says: Le be yea, yea; no, no; an is over and above these But we also read in the what measure shall be measured to And this text reconcile wily ways, whereby it i ensnare this woman for ment of the pure Gos she is so stiffnecked For I consider her to guile as any of the seri acy has ever bred! So ford come, and see who complish, but let him play! I shall keep a s him, and shall run bot through with my swor traitor. She shall no my guardianship alive devil flies away with l place.' Sir Amias said these so spiteful a manner shiver ran over me.

he continued his de

idolatry, similar in m

those uttered by the J

of old. Presently, hav spleen, he came and s me, and, at my reque talk about his prison not be persuaded, he the household at their would she listen to t of God from the lips and god-fearing preach God, for half an hou ing, as the Spirit m stead of that, she an ants, with the secret Curle, knelt before a image of the Madonn out the rosary, or so atrous nonsense. too gladly have the the mass, if he would priests of Baal come hitherto he had succe ing that, although to tonishment the Quee fortunately not alto of a leaning to Pope permission to his pr one of these servant about her. Then he to repeat what he ha heat of his just wra long since, Elizabeth one John Stubbs to hand chopped off l for over-great fre-when expounding the regard to Mary Stu bitterest enemy mu her persistent adhes errors, she was not She displayed in patience than he wo possible in such a she even made a sh charity, for he had praying for the Que

himself. He did no deceived by app knew full well that sume the form of and that true believed of that she trusted according to the P I should see in th she distributed her beggars who came try round to Char to do in the old get the doles give neral of some per the country, to rel purgatory. We were still co way we heard the

the man we want your Gifford, or is, spoke of." I too went to looking out, I sa drawn by two 1 courtyard. On the an immensely consembling in shap

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the courtyard and

voices. My comp

'That is Tom est brewer,' on v finger," Paulet s brings over the every Monday, as the man to answ rust go down of the Faithful Soul Rev. Abbot Lewis. C.SS.R. 16mo. net

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SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902. TYTO.

AN HISTORICAL

ROMANCE

Queen

Elizabeth.

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from

The Wonderful Flower of Woxindon, By Rev. Joseph Spillman. S.J. 

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that all these tricks and stratagems stairs." to which diplomatists like your unwhich says: Let your speech a, which says. Let your speech be yea, yea, no, no, and that which is over and above these is of evil." But we also read in the Scriptures : what measure you mete, shall be measured to you again. And this text reconciles me to the wily ways, whereby it is proposed to ensnare this woman for the furtherment of the pure Gospel, of which she is so stiffnecked an opponent. For I consider her to be as full of guile as any of the serpents the Papacy has ever bred! So let this Gifford come, and see what he can accomplish, but let him beware of foul play! I shall keep a strict eye upon him, and shall run both him and her through with my sword, if he turns traitor. She shall not escape from

my guardianship alive, unless the

devil flies away with her to his own

Sir Amias said these last words in so spiteful a manner that a cold he continued his denunciations of those uttered by the Jewish prophets of old. Presently, having vented his me, and, at my request, began to talk about his prisoner. She would not be persuaded, he said, to join the household at their devotions, nor would she listen to the pure word of God from the lips of the zealous nd god-fearing preacher Bitterstone, who held forth to the effect people of God, for half an hour every evening, as the Spirit moved him. Instead of that, she and her attendants, with the secretaries Nau and Curle, knelt before a crucifix or an image of the Madonna, and pattered out the rosary, or some cursed idolatrous nonsense. She would only too gladly have the abomination of the mass, if he would let one of the priests of Baal come under his roof; hitherto he had succeeded in preventing that, although to his great astonishment the Queen, who was unfortunately not altogether innocent of a leaning to Popery, had granted permission to his prisoner to one of these servants of the devil about her. Then he begged me not ito repeat what he had let slip in the heat of his just wrath, for not very long since, Elizabeth had condemned one John Stubbs to have his right hand chopped off by the hangman, for over-great freedom of speech when expounding the Gospel. With regard to Mary Stuart however, her bitterest enemy must admit that apart from her former crimes and her persistent adhesion to Roman errors, she was not so bad after all. She displayed in general far more patience than he would have thought possible in such a child of hell, and she even made a show of Christian charity, for he had overheard 'her praying for the Queen, and also for himself. He did not allow himself to knew full well that the devil can asand that true beliefs are the only solid ground of justification. Instead of that she trusted to good works, according to the Popish teaching, as I should see in the afternoon, when she distributed her daily alms to the beggars who came from all the country round to Chartley, as they used to do in the old Popish times, to

We were still conversing in this way we heard the sound of wheels in and make him understand what it the courtyard and a clamour of was, I meant. It was not the conexclaimed - "Here is the man we want, the very fellow ham had got in among them to ac

ner recourse, I loathe the difficulty the good man had at the precepts of the Gosvants brought a short pair of the control of This was apparent enough from wagon was removed, and Tommy advanced one of his legs of elephantine thickness, encased in dirty leathern breeches, placing it cautiously on the topmost step of the ladder. Although I was in no merry mood, I could not forbear laughing as I watched him, and even the features of my morose companion relaxed into a smile, as he compared the "honest brewer" of Burton to the obese king of Amalek.

lodge we found our man sitting on a out exactly, and give up all the letbench, still panting and puffing from the exertion of alighting from the wagon. His fat arms were propped upon the table, and he wiped the perspiration from his brow with his apron as he greeted the knight respectfully, and gave me a searching look from under his bushy eyebrows. I saw in a moment that the fellow was a sly dog. Sir Amias told him so spitelul a manner that a cold was nephew to Secretary Walsingham, and had come down from Lonhe continued his defundations of hand, and had come down from Lon-idolatry, similar in most respects to don about a little business. The brewer gave me another sharp look with a rather unceremonious nod, spleen, he came and sat down beside and continued to wipe his bald head. Sir Amias then sent the porter over to the "Mayflower," a tavern in the vicinity, where Gifford, who must have got there by that time, was to lodge, with orders to bring him over he would have to consult and comat once.

Meanwhile the "honest brewer" had recevovered his breath. After he had taken a long draught out of a ing, and begging that he might have hinge tankard that stood on the ta ble, he said, as he wiped the foam from his beard: "I was once in Lon don, sir, I shall never go there again Bad beer there, sir, vile stuff, not fit for a Christian to drink. Before I had drank a dozen mugs of it, I had the gripes, as if I had the devil himself inside me. I warrant you, sirs, I had to pay more for physic than for my victuals that time. Men who brew such ale ought to be drowned in their own vats, that would serve them right. Pure Gospel and good beer, I say. But it appears in these days, the purer the doctrine, the worse the beer, although my good master here will not have that it is so. Our Burton ale is still excellent, sir, mine is at any rate. But the ditchwater they drink in the our prices that upright folk will soon have to beg their bread, as sure as my name is Tommy Bulky.'

Then I said that the Burton ale was renowned for its excellence all over England, and I was sorry that he and his brother-brewers did not make the business answer well. On that account I was all the more glad to be able to put him in the way of getting a little money. On hearing this, he set down the tankard which he was in the act of car- Monday?" rying to his lips, and listened to me be deceived by appearances, for he him about the matter; that my unwanted to carry on a correspo who had fixed upon him for rupted me by bringing his fist down upon the table with such violence Did he, he asked with an oath, look smothly, for Sir Amias will wink at that the tankard was nearly upset. like one who would be a traitor to it. get the doles given away at the futhe country, to release his soul from in their heads with his fist as if they were rotten casks.

I had some trouble to pacify him, voices. My companion ran to the spirators themselves who had fixed upon him, but one whom Walsingyour Gifford, or whatever his name as a decoy bird and who knew that the honest brewer could be thorough-I too went to the window, and ly relied upon. Did he now catch the best of humors. He entertained looking out, I saw a heavy wagon my meaning? Bulky only replied with drawn by two horses crossing the a sly wink and a low whistle. If he courtyard. On the driver's seat was managed the affair successfully, I an immensely corpulent man, recontinued, Walsingham promised him sembling in shape the beer barrels a bounty of £10, for the payment of with which the dray behind him was loaded. and surety. How much he should demand from the other parties, from nuger, Paulet said to me. "He one hand, and from the Popish gen-brings over the beer from Burton every Monday, and I think he is just the man to answer our purpose. We rust go down to the porter's lodge to speak to him, for such a barrel to speak to him, as I d

Mr. St. Barbe, you must know as he is cannot well be got up- ed so craftily that both the conspirshould fall into the trap, and should dealing be convinced that he was with them in good faith. Moreover, it was agreed that all the letters before being given to the Queen's se cretary or delivered to the Popish gentlemen, as the case might should be left for one night with an agent of Walsingham's, who would odge near his brewery at Burton.

After I had clearly explained everything to him, and even at his request given him my instructions in writing, with my own signature and that of Paulet attached to them, the honest brewer declared himself ready to do our bidding, and swore upon In going down to the porter's the Bible, that he would carry With a well ters confided to him. satisfied smile he pocketed the gold piece I gave him into the bargain emptied the tankard at one draught, and said: "Gentlemen, it is a fine thing when one can serve the Gospel and Her Majesty the Queen, whom God preserve, and do good turn at the same time. May the devil fetch me bodily-not a very easy task with a man of my weight by the bye-if I do not prove thy of my Lord Secretary's trust!"

Having given utterance to these forcible words, my man rose to his feet, not without an effort, and prepared to depart. We told him he had better wait a few moments longer, as we wanted him to make the acquaintance of the men with whom bine. So he dropped down on the bench again, saying we could agine that he could not bear standa second tankard of ale, as there was not a more thirsty soul himself. Ere long Gifford and Philipps made their appearance, and the three strange comrades soon came to an understanding.

I may as well here mention briefly the manner in which the honest brewer proposed to lay his toils. He was not only a brewer by trade, but an accomplished cooper, and could both make and mend his barrels and casks. Gifford knew this, and he therefore asked him if it were not practicable to make a false bottom to one of the barrels, so that a flat tin case, containing the letters wrapped in parchment, could be slipped into the empty partition. Nothing could be simpler, Bulky answered adding that he could insert a spring country round has so brought down in one of the staves exactly opportunity site to the vent-hole, which would enable the false bottom to be open ed, and the letters put into, or withdrawn from the receptacle.) I was

> the readiness with which the brewer took it up. "There is only one difficulty that I see," he said at length. Nau, the Queen's secretary, to be informed of the construction of the new cask, which I will make by next

and

astonished at Gifford's device,

"That is easily arranged," I reattentively. In a few words I told plied. "You have only to write on a piece of paper a few words to the efthe devil can as-an angel of light, and discovered a conspiracy of some young Popish gentlemen who with the captive Queen of Scots, and her wishes, and telling them to press their the middle stave of the barrel, where middle man. Here the brewer interbrewer must contrive to slip the paper into the hand of the servant who takes the cask, and all will go

In reality all did go smoothly with our plan, and I feel myself to have been an accomplice in the treachery, and in its fatal consequences. May God in his mercy pardon me.

CHAPTER XV.-The hope that the scheme which we had just been concocting would prove a sure and speedy means of bringing his prisoner to the block, put Sir Amias in me, not only with the excellent Burton ale, but with a bottle of choice wine, wherein to drink Her Majesty's health and destruction to all her en-

Presently he said that it was now time, if I wanted to see the Queen of Scots amongst the beggar-folk.

yard was to be obtained. The outer gate was closed, and guarded by a ed the steps. At the door she pausfew armed men. On the steps leading to a side door in the opposite the recipients of her bounty, took claimed, "What marvel is this! Here wing of the building a considerable leave of them with a courteous innumber of poor and afflicted were clination of the head, and disappearcongregated. Cripples were there, ed from view. It surprised me that resting on their crutches; sufferers the mendicants let her depart in sipale and emaciated, displaying hideous sores, and clothed in scanty and ragged garments. There were about half-a-hundred of them, and Paulet told me there were four times as many waiting outside, but he did not allow more than four dozen to be let in, and they were watched, lest they should bring in, or carry away any messages. Then he fell to abusing the whole pack of mendicants, declaring they would turn to the abomination of Popery to-morrow, for the sake of monks who gave victuals to them

daily at the monastery gates. While he was discoursing after this fashion, the bell in the turret struck At the first stroke, the menthree. dicants began to bestir themselves they pressed towards the side door, which was opened almost immediate ly to give egress to a queenly figure, habited entirely in black, with a white widow's veil. She was accompanied by one or two waiting women. The people flocked around her with respectful familiarity.
"There she is," said Paulet, the one in black with the veil; that is the Jezabel, and many Jezabel's fate be hers!

I cannot say that I was inclined to echo the wish of my Puritan host. There was in my nature too much of uman kindness, despite my early training and teaching, to allow to look unmoved upon the spectacle before me. Mary Stuart appeared from well; it was not without difficulty that leaning upon a stick and the arm of one of her attendants, she descended the stone steps, and seated herself upon a chair which her Secretary Mr. Nau placed for her. She then threw back her Her countenance had been robbed of its bloom by long years of captivity; it was pale, almost sallow, and apparently slightly swoll-Yet I thought I had never gazed on features so beautiful and so dignified; they bore the stamp of gentleness and serenity; the expression of her large dark eyes was kindly in the extreme. A benign smile most colorless, while with her own hand she distributed her alms to each applicant in turn; she seemed to know them all, and had a friendly word for every one. To some she gave money, more or less according to their needs, from a purse which her Secretary held for her; to others she gave a loaf of bread from a basket carried by one of her maidens.

"At one time," remarked Sir Amias, "she attempted to teach the children the soul-destroying doctrines of Antichrist, and make them pray the Virgin and the Saints. But I put a stop to that, and she does not dare now to infect the souls of the people with that poison."

"She does not seem in good health," I observed. "Her complexon is bad, and she looks as if she were suffering.

"Yes, yes;" he replied, stroking as grizzly beard, "that comes from confinement and want of exercise. When she was at Tutbury, sir Ralph Sadler used from time to time let her go out heron-hawking. Now keep her much stricter. Since Christmas she has never once been beyond these walls, and the apartments are rather fusty, and not over well heat-I had instructions too from the Privy Council not to provide a very generous table for her. At one time I thought she had dropsy, and would not live long. But now that the sign that she was not in the best of weather is improving, it seems almost as if she were getting well sign that she was not in the best of tempers; the peculiar expression on Burghley's countenance, and the evifact she may live to spite me and other people for a good many years to come, if the executioner does not Elizabeth was every inch a queen. make short work with her. She uses a stick because of rheumatism, for the dampness of the old stone walls has got into her joints, so that she moans at night with the pain, and with jewels, over a green petticoat. much I doubt whether she will get rid of it in the summer. Her has turned very grey this winter, her grief about the King of Scotland, her son, who soreswore the abeth.s ally, without stipulating for his mother's release.'

bread to the hungry with loving conme that in the great day of reckon- tion to one or another of the court ing our Lord would say to her :

Nau and her maidens, slowly ascend- titude when speaking to the Queen. lence; no one uttered a word of thanks, except one or two children who were instantly hushed by their elders. My companion devined my and in answer to them thoughts, said that formerly there was such a clamor of thanks and blessings, that he had made a strict rule that any one who said a word aloud should never be admitted again into the courtyard. That had been effectual, he said, in making them all as mum as fishes.

I made no rejoinder to the knight's remarks. The struggle had already commenced in my heart between divine grace and deep seated prejudice, and it was with me as it is with everyone who strives to close his ears to the inspirations of the Holy Ghost. I felt strangely dissatisfied and embittered, and could bear no longer to remain in the castle of which the royal lady, the sight of whom had had so powerful effect upon me, was an inmate. So I told Sir Amias that I must go as far as Bedworth or Rugby that evening, as I had to be back in London betimes the day after next, and asked him to order my horse to be brought ound. He sent polite messages my uncle, and promised to despatch messenger on horseback as soon as there should be intelligence of any importance to communicate. He also undertook to look narrowly after Gifford and the brewer, Thus I rode away from Chartley with disquiet in my soul.

Walsingham received me most kindly, and rubbed his hands together delightedly when I gave my report. Then he said it was high time that I should put in an appearance at Court for a few days, to pay my devoirs to Her Majesty, and myself at the same time to Miss low us in the hall of audience. Cecil's remembrance. He gave me some useful hints, as to what I you." should say and what I should leave unsaid. I was not to breathe a word ity was tickled, and it has always about Babington's plans and our counter-plans; but I was to pay the most barefaced compliments to the Queen about her wit and her beauty; played about her lips, which were al- it was incredible what an amount of flattery she would swallow. Miss Cecil, who was of a graver disposition, I could get on very well, but with the Queen, I was much too guarded in my speech; I ought to imitate Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Walter Raleigh, and other courtiers, and so on.

Accordingly early the next morning I repaired to Richmond, where the Court then was. In the ante-room I found a number of young noblemen, who greeted me most courteously. They had heard that I had only recently arrived from Paris, and was overwhelmed with questions about the French Court and all manner of things. Happily for me, the great folding doors leading to the Royal apartments were soon rolled back; two of the Queen's body-guard carrying halberds, commonly called beef-eaters, from their attendance at the buffetier, or sideboard, placed themselves in the entry; the groom of the chambers with his silver staff called for silence, and announced that Her Majesty would shortly appear. The courtiers ranged selves on each side of the room, and in a few moments the Queen entered, with Lord Burghley at her side. Elizabeth walked with her

more than usually erect, without taking the arm of the Lord Treasmost as if she were getting well graphley's countenance, and the evias one might throw a dog a bone again, like a bird after moulting. In dent perturbation of the two maids and give him a kick at the same train, confirmed my suspicion. But Her rich apparel, consisting of dress of crimson velvet slashed with black, with a stomacher heavy with also elaborately adorned, well be came her commanding figure. With a proud, almost defiant look, she pass though she is only forty-four years of ed between the rows of obsequious I believe the cause of that is courtiers. Involuntarily my thought recurred to the scene I nessed three days before at Chartley Popish errors and made himself Eliz- I contrasted the elegant form, clad in simple black and leaning on a stick surrounded by a crowd of rag-While Paulet was talking, I could ged medicants, with the haughty not take my eyes from the royal Sovereign in whose presence I stood. lady. As I watched her giving But I had little leisure to make comparisons. Elizabeth advanced with descension, the thought occurred to a firm step, addressing an observaiers, more often a word of sarcasm "Amen I say to you, as long as you or reproof than of kindness or encouragement. Whoever she spoke to brethren, ye did it to me." How-immediately fell on his knees. This ever I instantly repelled the idea as a new custom introduced by a temptation of the devil, so diffi-

is Walsingham's nephew, concerning whose diplomatic astuteness such wonderful, and probably exaggerated reports have reached us, actually last conferring on us the honor of his presence!"

I dropped on my knee, and begged for forgiveness, alleging that Majesty's service had till then prevented me from seeking the light of her countenance, whose youthful bloom and beauty was enhanced rather than diminished by the lapse of time since I last beheld it. I blush to recall the incense of flattery which I burnt at the altar of a woman already over fifty years of age; but I only carried out my uncle's injunctions, and employed the phrases he suggested. Thus I went on to say that what was said at the French Court appeared to be true, namely, that the gods had given to Her Majesty the ambrosia of perpetual youth as the reward of virginity, since no natural means could to preserve her neauty thus undimmed by the hand of years.

She laughed and said I had learnt in the school of Catharine de Medici to make pretty speeches, and I must not think she believed a word of my flatteries, neatly turned though they were. Or perhaps Walsingham him-self had taught me my lesson?

I answered (God forgive me) in the words of Hofy Scripture : "Sapiens es sicut angelus Dei!" Nothing escapes Your Majesty's penetration ! True it is that my uncless spoke in similar terms of Your Majesty's almost superhuman beauty, but now my own eyes tell me that far from saying too much, his expressions fell short of the truth.

A murmur of approval and assent ran through the assembled bystanders. The Queen gave me a gracious pat with one of the gold tassels hanging from her girdle, saying, 'Rise up Master St. Barbe, and folmust have some conversation with

It was plain that the Queen's vanbeen a puzzle to me, how a rational being, perfectly aware of the falsity of these flatteries, should still take pleasure in them. Many an envious glance was directed towards me, as I followed in the Queen's train. Amongst the maids of honor, Miss Cecil. Our eyes met; I fancied I read in her glance something of annoyance, if not of scorn on account of the flatteries I had been uttering. The contemptibility of such hollow sycophancy was borne in upon me forcibly, and I felt heartily ashamed of myself. While this was passing in my mind

the Queen had entered the audience chamber with her suite, and taken her seat on a gilt arm-chair, beneath a canopy of blue damask, the back of which was decorated with the royal arms and surmounted by a crown. On her right stood Lord Burghley; on her left the Lord Cham-berlain. Besides myself a few of the nobles and ladies of the Court had the honor to be present at this audience, when various petitioners made their requests to the Queen. I do not remember what the tions consisted in : they were of the nature usually asked of crowned neads. Elizabeth refused some with bitter irony; others she granted; almost invariably, she listened favorably to the application of Catholic nobles who having apostatized, asked for a share in the property of other members of the family, confiscated on account of the owner's adhesion to his faith. But these favors -the reward o. apostasy-were often accorded grudgingly and scornfully,

(To be continued.)

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## Market Report.

GRAIN-Ontario No. 1 spring wheat, alloat, May, 76c; No. 2, 75c; No. 2 oats, locally 441c ex-store, and feed barley, 56c ex-store; buckwheat, 67c affoat May, low freights; peas, 89c to 891c high freights; rye,

FLOUR-Manitoba patents, \$3.95; strong bakers, \$3.65; straight rollers, \$3.45 to \$3.60; in bags, \$1.65

FEED-Manitoba bran, \$19; shorts, \$21 to \$22, bags included; Ontario bran in bulk, \$19; shorts in bulk,

ROLLED OATS-Millers' prices to jobbers, \$2.15 in bags, and \$4.30 to

\$4.40 per barrel. HAY-No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10; No.,2, \$8.50 to \$9.25; clover, \$7.50 to \$8,

BEANS-Choice primes, car lots on

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PROVISIONS - Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$21.50; selected, \$22.50; compound refined lard, 8½c to 91c; pure Canadian lard, 111c to 12c; finest lard, 12c to 12%c; hams, 13c to 14c; bacon, 14c to 15c; dressed hogs, \$7.50; fresh killed abattoir, \$8.75 per 100 lbs.

CHEESE-Omtario colored, 11%c to 111c; Eastern Townships, 111c to 111c; Quebec, 111c to 111c.

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MAPLE PRODUCTS-New syrups, at 5½c to 5½c per Ib., in wood; tins, 55c to 60c; sugar, 8c to 8½c.

BUTTER-Choice creamery, current receipts, in jobbing lots, 22c; seconds, 18c to 19c; western dairy, 14c

## THE CHINESE SMUGGLER.

quently used to hide the evil purposes of the criminal, it is not often that this unworthy method of attaining an unworthy end, is made use of in Canada. Still, if the story be true, the Chinese smuggler has had the idea of passing off his orientals as Catholic nuns, and has sought thus to defeat the laws of Heart had suffered for the salvation exclusion in the land of Uncle Sam. The story if true, is an evidence of how far people will go to attain their ends; if not true, it is highly and decidedly amusing However, it comes, by despatch from Hull, and refers to a matter commencing in Montreal, so that we cannot vouch for it. Still here it

"A party of supposed nuns and a priest boarded a train in Montreal a ew days ago with tickets for Johnsbury, Vt. Two commercial tcavelers noticed that they were closely veiled and never spoke a word. From them a United States customs officer who was on the train took his cue, and

bland, kindly way, most affable to the officer. When the train next stopped, having doubled back again into Canadian territory, the man disguised as a priest, rising in his place, made a signal to his friends and with them left the car. A few hours later the entire party was ar-States customs."

What renders the story doubtful is

1.77; Ontario patents, \$3.70 to the United States from Canada by the strong arm of decent public might be diminished."

## Our Hogs and Girls,

PICTURE OF SACRED HEART.-How many have read again and again the beautiful promises which our Blessed Lord made to all who would have a picture of His Sacred Heart in their houses or places of

When you read those promises which He made to Blessed Margaret Mary, your hearts glow with love, and you cannot say or do enough to return thanks to our dear Lord for these great favors. A very singular conversion occurred recently in New York city. A relative in Ireland sent to a gentleman in New York city a beautiful engraved picture of the Sacred Heart—one which had been touched to the relics of Blessed Margaret Mary. The promises were printed in bright but pleasing colors. The New York gentleman and his whole family were delighted with the beautiful picture.

A short time after the picture are rived the family moved to another "When I started in business uniport of the city, and much to their ty years ago," said an old physician, speaking on the subject, "this cian, speaking on the subject, "this lost.

One of their dear friends in the old neighborhood was a Catholic and some weeks after, when she called upon them, she told them about their beloved picture.

It seems that the last day of the moving this friend went through the house to see if anything had been house to see if anything the picture, which had not been framed. She took it selves in need of his services. home, had it framed and hung in the room of her trother-in-law, who was youngster who has stepped suddenly not a Catholic. She told the owner into the shoes of an old practitioner of the picture what she had done and asked permission to keep the picture for a time.

One year after, the gentleman in whose room the picture had been placed, became a Catholic. He said that reading again and again the generous promises of our dear Lord, and meditating on what the Sacred of souls in general, and for his own soul in particular, had filled him with love for Jesus Christ, and with a strong desire to work for the dear, pleading Heart.

God's ways are wonderful, and His loving mercy is boundless .- Sunday Companion

## WORLD'S SCHOOL.

Having eyes and seeing not, is the bar that often stands between cess and failure. If necessity is the mother of invention, eyes quick to see and utilize is the mother of suc-

Many a man has lost not only a ent into the car to investigate. At golden opportunity, but the one opportunity of his life, perhaps, to win fame and fortune, by not seeing among the passengers as usual, and the little reticules of the nuns and the chance when it lay before him. A his own bag were handed him by boy or girl may be well educated, the priest. These contained nothing but if they close their eyes when of the ordinary though the they close the schoolroom door, it is ot of Hours in each one was evi-fity, actife now and mused as yet. ed will be of value to them.—Detroit supposed clergyman was, in his News-Tribune.

#### PASSION PLAY.

It is doubtful if managers and actors will ever succeed in curing their itch to produce a Passion Play. In spite of the warnings which they have received at emphatic moments many of them nourish the delusion that fame and money await the rested while tramping along near that fame and money await the Troy, Vt., by officers of the United lucky man who can persuade Christian America that such a production would help the cause of religion. the following remark with which it This steady attempt to coax the unwilling public into toleration of an "The capture has been kept as intolerable sacrilege is only another quiet as possible, in the hope that proof that the stage must be protected illicit percolation of Chinese into tected from itself and its promoters

#### LAW OF REST.

If so I may denominate the need for repose, which forms a fixed fea-ture of life, is illustrated all throughout the living organism. You it dominant equally in the work of your heart and in that of your lungs, in the labor of the brain and in the toiling of the liver. There is no such thing as continuous activity in nature. Even the plants droop their leaves at the darkening, sleep through the night with closed petals, save, indeed, your night-open ing white flowers, that exhale their perfume to attract those roistering blades of the insect world, moths.—Dr. Andrew Wilson.

### MEDICAL PRACTICE.

An exchange says :- One of the elements that enters largely into the success of a young doctor is the selection of an office in a house that nas been previously occupied by an

by one of our professors, and my own observation has convinced old neighborhood was a Catholic that it is a good one. It is a fact lady who lived in the same block, that, no matter what our circumstances or station, most of us slaves to habit, especially in matter of medical treatment, and when the people in a block become accustomed to associating a certain house with a doctor, that is where they will go when they find them

> "The fact that the doctor is who may have be years does not alter the situation. The great majority of the floating population of New York have no regular doctor, and when their physical organization gets so badly out of kilter as to require attention, they decide blindly upon the one with whose sign they are most fami-liar. Here is where the young fellow profits by living in a house that has been the abode of a doctor for so long that everybody in the neighborhood knows just where to so long that everybody put his finger on him. The man himself may be a total stranger, but the fact that there is a doctor at No. 126, for instance, is a part of the block's erudition, and consequently it is at No. 126 that the neighbors relief from their aches and seek pains.

### MORE COURAGE NEEDED.

A cowardly Christian is a contra I often think that courage is our papers which dare to lose subscrip and advertisers rather than ose their principles. We need courage in politics that will lead a mar to look further than a second term

Of all follies, infidelity is the

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Care not who is richer or mor learned than thou, if none be more generous and loving.

ed is he who, having the highest thing he is able to do gives his life to the task.

Do not forget small things. It i by them that you will gain the Heart of Jesus. Lord! Lord! draw all souls to Thy love.

Jesus is always ready to perfect in you whatever He sees imperfect or defective; confidence is the key to His Facrad Heart.

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14. Alberta Lebrun.

17. Gertrude McNally, Critic.

18. Ethel Sinn

19. Eva Lebrun

cy Dress Muslin Ginghed with heavy fancy lace rings. Special price 30c. tch Knicker Dress Ging-

brella News.

Umbrellas, with Union agon frame, steel rod, fan-andles. Special 99c. nbrellas, covered with exty Union material, steel on frame, natural wood

Special 75c. s School Umbrellas, extra ering, large size, assorted pecial 49c

O. LIMITED.

FILLED.

. James Street, Montreal.

J. J. & S.

Whisky

S. ality, age, mellowness the highest price in

ipments of

ns, Rugs, Etc.

s such as are not approach-extend a cordial invitation

, furnished on application. ECUTED.

2474 and 2476 T. CATHERINE STREET

Witness."

## A LOCAL READING CLASS!

In this connection it may be men-tioned that St. Patrick's School has model Reading Circle composed of members of the graduating classes. We now publish portraits of last year's officers and members.

This Reading Circle, as the readers of the "True Witness" will recall, gave a successful public entertainment in the hall of the institution during the course of last year, the programme consisting chiefly of "Talks" with Irish orators, poets and prose writers.

The advantages of these Reading Circles are obvious. They elevate and broaden the minds of those who belong to them and create and foster a religious and patriotic spirit.

1. Frances McCabe, President.

2. Maud Furlong.

3. Helen Ward.

4. Christiana Carbray, Vice-Pres.

5. Mary Hanley.

6. Florence Costigan.

7. Ida Flanagan.

8. Mary Bowman. 9. Eilleen Lanning.

10. Louisa Robertson.

12. Gertrude McLaughlan.

15. Lena Hart.

16. Evelyn Robertson.

20. Myrtle Sinn.

ST PATRICK'S School

FROM BOYS OF ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL TO FATHER MARTIN

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

THE

ADDRESS

We give below the address read to the new Pastor by the boys of St. Patrick's Christian Brothers' School on the 26th of March. Through an "True Witness" same week as the account of the reception-the first, him on that day.

CALLAGHAN.

Reverend Martin Callaghan. Pastor of St. Patrick's Church. Reverend and Dear Father Martin :-

The Angel of Death has just dealt us a severe blow by the unexpected call of our late Pastor to his wellmerited reward. The event has cast a gloom over the entire parish, and evoked expressions of sympathy, not only from the Irish Catholic people of our city, but from those of many other parts of the Dominion. However, though our loss is great, we are more than consoled by the happy thought, that our own dear Fa-ther Martin has been chosen as his worthy successor. Your appointment to the pastorate of St. Patrick's has

thers and mothers, our brothers and sisters, and we ourselves have been instructed in the Christian doctrine prepared for the sacraments Truly might you say, in the words of the divine Pastor, "I know mine and mine know me." You have been associated with every important religious event in the history of each and every one of our families. Your name is ever on the lips of the young, and spoken with blessings by the aged and the destitute.

You have ever manifested a fond-

ess for school children, and, on more than one occasion have you shown a predilection for the boys of school. You have often proclaimed yourself an old pupil of St. Patick's and on Sunday last we felt proud to hear you repeat the statement before the whole congregation. Our only fear now is, lest your multifarious duties as Pastor should as to withdraw you from your familiar intercourse with the young ones with whom you are so deservedly popular. Much as we rejoice at your elevation, we would be sorry if it oversight, it did not appear in the should diminish, in the slightest de-

gree, our present happy relations.

It shall be our boast to have been the first lambs of your newly-acquirtin as Pastor—which the boys gave the occasion that source relations by the syndise of the Church and the occasion that causes rejoicing throughout the parish. We beg to to Mrs. Fitzgibbon, the wife of Mr. assure you that it shall be our constant endeavor to emulate the bright the example of industry, piety, and success that you have left us these very walls. We shall also try, as far as the giddiness of youth will permit, to be docile lambs toward o genial a Pastor. We shall always listen to your teachings, take warning by your admonitions,

be led by your fatherly advice. Accept, dear Father Martin - now our Reverend Pastor—our hearty congratulation on your promotion. None more than the teachers and pupils of St. Patrick's Christian Brothers' School are prouder of this mark of distinction conferred upon you. We shall pray often and ferto the pastorate of St. Patrick's has sent a thrill of joy through countless hearts.

"You are the priest of our people." It was by you that our fa-

CATHOLICS OF ST. LAMBERT'S UNVEIL A STATUE OF

ST. PATRICK.

ન્યું અનુ ત્રામાં માત્ર માત્ય

OnEaster Sunday an interesting incident to Irish Catholics of St. Lambert occurred in the Catholic Church of that town, when the few scattered children of our race, situated at the East End of the Victoria Bridge, on the south shore St. Lawrence, demonstrated their fidelity to the patron saint of Ireland in a very practical manner. It did not take long for the practiced eye of an old contributor of the "True Witness" to notice that a statue of St. Patrick would add to the appearance of the sacred edifice. The idea once conceived was acted on James Fitzgibbon, a subscriber of the "True Witness," for the past thirty-three years, was entrusted the within care of raising the necessary funds. Mrs. Fitzgibbon, although a French Canadian by birth, set to work with a zeal (equally characteristic of her race) to atta,n the very worthy object. The response which she met with was of the most gratifying nature, and in a short time the neces-sary funds were collected. A beautiful statue was purchased, and placed in position opposite that of Anne. It was unveiled on Easter Sunday morning, much to the de-light and gratification of the few

of one, and Mr. B. E. McGale, donor confident that this book will do a of the other. The following is a great deal of good." list of the subscribers to the statue bons remarked: "I take great pleasof St. Patrick, taken from the col- ure in subscribing to the high comlection book of Mrs. Fitzgibbon: Mr. mendation which His Eminence Carand Mrs. P. M. Wickham, Mr. and dinal Vaughan pronounces regarding Mrs. Jas. Fitzgibbon, Mr. B. E. Mc- its many merits, and I carnestly Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. and hope that it will contribute to the Mrs. Bender, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, better knowledge and broader deve-Miss Annie Brickson, Mrs. Wilbur, lopment of the Catholic religion Mr. M. Higgins, Mr. Jas. Henry, throughout England and English-Mr. M. Bermingham, Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Terroux, fontaine, Miss M. Dwyer, Mrs. Per-

CONNAUGHT RANGER.

## **NEW BOOKS!**

"The Divine Plan of the Church" is the title of a new and most important work, from the pen of the gifted Rev. John MacLaughlin, author of that other great religious "Indifferentism, or, Is One Religion as good as Another." the unanimous approval of the Catholic hierarchy and the universal welcome extended to this work by the Catholic press of two continents the comments of which constitute a goodly pamphlet-we need not attempt any analysis of the book, but merely recommend it heartily to all our readers. We do so with all the more assurance that we have before us the unqualified expressions Episcopal approbation. We will take the liberty of quoting from a few of those whose words are as a law with us, when recommending aught should be read by the Catholic world. Referring to the idea devc-loped in Father MacLaughlin's work, His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, says:—"In working out this problem of all problems of every sincere seeker after Christian truth—Father seeker after Christian truth—Father McLaughlin has been happily inspir-

speaking countries. Lord Brampton says :- "I cannot imagine anything Mrs. Gibson and family, Miss Bell- better or more simple, more readable or more perfect in language, or der, and arrangement, than the volat this moment before me.' What need we add to such expressions of opinion? All we desire to do is to emphasize the fact that the volume contains an idea that will appear new to the majority of Catholics, and that is calculated to make men form a grander and a loftier conception of our Church. In the secand third, and fourth chapters idea is clearly set forth. It consists of the assurance that "there was a plan, distinct and definite, in the mind of Christ, according to which His Church was to be formed and developed," and that the plan was eternal as is God, and absolute in its inviolability-exclusive of and free from all human or even angelic interference. Here is the kernel of the work; and when this one idea is properly considered and developed, we know not how numan ingenuity could possibly construct any criticism of the Catholic Church. work is an education in itself.

SISTER MARIE DES ANGES. -On the 2nd April, at St. Paul de Joliette, took place the cefebration of the golden jubilee of the foundress the convent of that place, and the superioress of the Sisters of Provi-Church.

McLaughlin has been happily inspired to carry his readers above the order of the Sisters of Providence are also the gifts of two Irish Catholics. Mrs. P. M. Wickham, wife of ex-Mayor Wickham, being the donor ferring to the work said: "I am, superioress of the Sisters of Providence Rev. Sister Marie des Anges dence. Rev. Sister Marie des Anges dence and set dence. Rev. Sister Marie des Anges dence. Rev. Sister Marie des Anges dence and set dence. Rev. Sister Marie des Anges dence and set dence and set dence. Rev. Sister Marie des Anges dence and set dence. Rev.

tell of all the honors paid to the renerable nun on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of her religious Her immediate family, in the world, was largely represented by those connected with her of a younger generation, and the clergy and laity emulated each other's example in seeking to impress upon the noble religious the deep appreciation they felt of all she had done for the cause of religion and of education. A partial list, alone, of the presents would possible give some idea of all the enthusiasm and devotion manifested. Amongst other objects presented was an ornamennt of gold cloth, two gilt candlesticks, a scarf, a missal, a sanctuary censor, lamp, a tabernacle veil and a golden ciborium, a portrait of the Holy Father, and portraits of the four Bishops of Montreal, Mgr. Lartigue, Mgr. Bourget, Mgr. Fabre and Mgr. Bruchesi, and a beautiful olive-wood bound album containing souvenirs of the Holy Land; and in addition a full set of all the ornaments and requirements of an altar, from the bell that the acolyte rings to the flowers and cross that adorn and surmount the table of sacrifice. Well could the good Sister feel happy and grateful to God and to all the faithful of Joliette, and sincere was their expression "ad multos annos!" FEASTS AT THREE RIVERS. -

On the same day, Wednesday of the week before last, the good people of Three Rivers celebrated the feast of Mgr. Richard, Superior of the Seminary, and that of Vicar-General, H. Baril, chaplain of the Ursuline monastery. The first celebration was that of Vicar-General Baril, which took place at one in the afternoon at the Ursuline convent, when a magni-ficent musical and literary programme was presented—such a pro-gramme as the Sisters of St. Ursule know so well how to prepare. Mgr. Cloutier, Bishop of Three Rivers, assisted, with an immense numof the clergy of his diocese both in and without the city of ThreeRivers. In the evening, at the Seminary, the celebration was in honor of the Superior, Mgr. Richard, In the audience were noticed all the distinguished citizens of Three Rivers and amongst them His Honor ex-Judge Bourgeois and Magistrate J. M. Desilets. The college band, der the masterly direction of Rev. G. E. Panneton, played several splendid selections, and the students presented, in admirable style, Rev. Father Longhaye's (S.J.) fine drama "Jean de la Vallette." Needless to-say that the day will long be remembered in Three Rivers, as- that of the double festival.

# Bright Young Man.

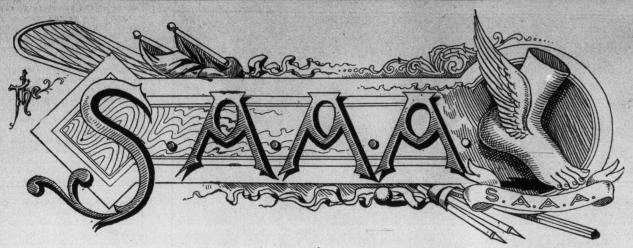
"Vice-President and General Manger Charles W. Hays, of the Grand Trunk Railway, has issued an order directing the heads of all departments to look for 'bright young nen.' Mr. Hayes says in his circular to the heads of the various departments: 'I want you to promote capable young men; encourage them to look for something higher. Reach out and get all of the bright young men you possibly can into the system.

We have often to go from home to

find out that which specially interests us here. The above is a despatch from New York, and yet it refers to the General Manager of our own Grand Trunk Railway, a man whose head office is in the city of Montreal. But, it is well that should know the views of Mr. Hayes our young men should have some inkling of the chances that await them, if they only prove themselves worthy of the attention of those are in a position to advance their interests. If our young Catholic boys, especially our young men, who are advancing into life, could only keep in mind that they are watched by the eagle eyes of men who wish to secure the services of the best and the brightest in the land, they would make every effort to prove their ability and would be ready to accept the probation that comes to all-certain that it cannot Religious Celebrations. We specially call the attention of our young men to this small paragraph. fail to ultimately lead to success

> No one ever rounded the heighths and depths of life and drew from it the teaching and blessing which it is capable of giving, without enduring suffering, sharp and real, as a part of it. The year is not all compos of summer days; it has its long expanses of winter cold and gloom.

I look at what I have not, and think myself unhappy; others look at what I have and think me happy.



ANNUAL MEETING .- On Monday next the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association will hold its ninth annual meeting when the report, of which we give some extracts below, will be presented. This organization has made wonderful strides of progress during the brief term of its existence, and from present appearances is destined to occupy, in the near future, a position financially equal to that which it holds in the athletic arena for skill as an exponent of Canada's great national games, lacrosse and hockey. The past year has been, in the field and in the council chamber, a most successful one, one of which every lover of the colors of the Association may justly feel proud. The administration and the members of the various teams, and last though by no means least, the enthusiastic members and supporters who flocked to the various events in which the organization was interested, are all to be congratulated on the result.

The following is the report of the Directors :-

Gentlemen: —For the second time I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the annual report of the operations of your association for the year just closed. Membership has remained the same as in the year with one or two exceptions.

Early during the season the trainer and caretaker, Mr. B. Dunphy, resigned and was replaced by Mr. Edward Hart, a former member of the senior lacrosse team. Mr. Hart now retires, and Mr. Dunphy resumes his old position, arrangements having been made to this effect at a recent meeting of your directors.

During the season a lease was made with the Montreal Baseball Club to use the grounds on certain days for which your Association received a sum that materially enhanced its revenue.

Your directors held twenty-seven meetings—regular and special— and

the attendance was as follows :-

Thomas O'Connell	27
M. R. Cuddihy	25
P. Murphy	
B. Tansey, sr	
T. F. Slattery	23
M. J. Polan	
H. J. Trihey	22
W. J. Hinphy	
H. E. McLaughlin	
P. T. O'Brien	
C. M. Hart	

Your directors inaugurated at the beginning of the season a policy of economy in regard to the administration of all departments of the association, which was maintained to the close of the year. Much enthusiasm was displayed by the various affiliated clubs, particularly the senior organization, the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, which achieved a twofold victory, viz., of securing the proud title of champions and in contributing a surplus which assisted your directors in meeting instalments due in connection with the indebtedness and thus reducing the liabilities by a large sum. The Hockey section which had been a source of much assistance financially in previous years, merely succeeded in securing sufficient revenue from its various matches to defray current expendi-

Details concerning the work of the Young Shamrock, Junior Shamrock and Football Clubs will be found in another part of this report.

The financial condition of your Association has been very greatly improved by the fact that the sum of \$2,827.77 has been paid on account of the debt. The gross indebtedness is now \$20,717.89, of which sum there is \$16,000.00 due to the Trust and Loan Company. The prospects for the coming year are excellent, owing to the fact that the Sonior Club is the holder of two championships of very great importance. Your directors feel that the members have reason to be thankful for

the satisfactory financial position of the Association.

The regular statements showing the Revenue and Expenditure and the Assets and Liabilities are also presented for your consideration.

The whole respectfully submitted.

HENRY E. McLAUGHLIN,

## **密 STATEMENT** 密

as Expenditure for Term Commencing April 1st, 1901 and Ending March 31st, 1902.

### REVENUE.

Membership Fees	*** ***	 ***	 4.20.00
Rental of Ground		 	 680.00
Shamrock Lacrosse Club		 	 5,014.04
Shamrock Hockey Club			
Entertainment account			
Entertainment account			\$6,539.08
THE PARTY OF THE P	TIDE		

### EXPENDITURE

1,345.10
97.75
138.95
63.25
139.92
70.00
981.50
27.00
68.82
72.35
330.75
38.39
56.40
124.93

### DEFICITS AND SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.

Deficit	Football	
Deficit Deficit	Junior Shamrock	156.70 3,711.81
Surplu	on Earning for year	

## N'NTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

\_OF THE\_

## SHAMPOCK AMATEUP ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

### Presented at Annual Meeting, 21st April, 1902.

ASSETS.

Real Estate, Comprising Land, Club House, Grand Stand, Open Stands, and other permanent equip-	
ments at Grounds, St. Louis de Mile End\$4	2,923.93
Mortgages held on lots sold at St. Louis De Mile	
End and accrued interest	2,609.68
Furniture, etc	743.29
Open Account	1.00
Cash on Hand	215.76
Cash on Hand	\$46,

LIABILITIES.	
Mortgage Indebtedness.  The Trust & Loan Coy. of Canada	473.00
	<b>\$</b> 16,615.59

-\$20,717.89

ORDINARY CLAIMS.

\_\_\_ .\$25,775.77 Net Capital April 1st. 1902......

P. T. O'BRIEN,

M. R. CUDDIHY,

W. P. LUNNY, Secretary-Treasurer

Auditors

Montreal, 15th March, 1902

## List of Members, 1901=1902.

HE ASSOCIATION,

PAYING MEMBERS	OF TE
llan, John	De Gra
hern, T.	Dobby,
hern, P.	Doyle,
lcock, W. P.	Dillon,
Barry R.	Deegan
Brennan, W. J. Bartley, P. H.	Duggar
Bartley, P. H.	Dwyer,
Belanger, R.	Elliott
Boudreau, L. Z.	Evers,
Brennan, W. J.	Fogart
Brady, C.	Ferns,
Brown, W. H. Brown, John	Ford,
	Gallag
Bishop, John	Gallag Green,
Brown, Geo.	Gunnir
Boudreau, P. A.	Graha
Brennan, Jos. Blanchfield, J. A.	Graha
교회 등 경험 경험 경험 경기 전기를 맞고 있는 것이 되고 있다. 이번 보고 있는 것이 되고 있다면 가는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이다.	Grace,
Bussiere, F.	Grace,
Boyle, J. Brown, R. T.	Goodn
Burk, R.	Grange
Cuddiby, H. J.	Hanle
addiby M. R.	Hart,
Cuddihy, M. R. Collins, S. Cullin, P. J.	Hart,
Cullin, P. J.	Hart,
Cavanagh, Edward	Hart,
Cotter, F. W.	Hart,
Cavanagh, Edward Cotter, F. W. Collins, J. M.	Hamil
Collins T.	Halpin
Carroll, P. Carroll, M. D. Carpenter, Geo. A. Carpenter, S. H., jr. Casey, M. E.	Hamm
Carroll, M. D.	Heelan
Carpenter, Geo. A.	Hicks,
Carpenter, S. H., jr.	Hicks,
Casey, M. E.	Hicks,
Crossen, G. W.	Hughe
Coffin, T.	Haghe
Conners, J. Cleary, Dr. J. K.	Jones,
Cleary, Dr. J. K. Curran, F. J.	Kavar
Curran, F. J.	Kearn
Coutlee, J. L., jr.	Kearn
Coutlee, J. L., jr. Coughlin, T. F. Dunn, W. H.	Kearn
Junn, W. H.	Kinsel
Otherty, Mr. Justice C. J. Lavers, W.	Patter
Lamont, J. J.	Patter
Lamont, J. J.	Perrig
Lunny, W. P. Lynch, F. Lynch, T.	Power
Syllen, T.	Pegner
Latouche, A. M.	Penfol
Gennon, Dr. H.	Prende
MacKin, W. W.	Quirk,
Manning, J. E.	Quinn
Marchand, J. T.	Quinla
Maguire, F.	Reid,
Maddigan, M.	Rober
Morley, Jas.	Robert
Milloy, J. J.	Riley,
Meehan, P.	Rineh
Morning, E.	Ryan,
Mullin, P., jr.	Roger
Murphy, P.	Rowar
Murphy, M. J.	Savag

anpre, F. X. J. A. L. J. , G. A. n, J. n, John J. , Patrick E. C. Thos. J. ty, G. S. P. W. E. J. ther, T. J. ther, F. J. ng, E. R. m, John C. E. G. A. el, P. F. L. T. E. lton, Geo. , John nill, Jno. , P. J. J. M. P. J. s, Jno. s, M. Jas. C. agh, John C. agh, H. J., Q.C. ey, W. H. ey, J. C. ley, W. P. son, Geo. A., son, C. D. N. W. n, P. d, J. ergast, W. J. Dr. Thos. J. E. J. an, John J. G. tson, F. S. tson, A. an, J. J. J. Jno. E. lan, H. Dr

McNally, Wm. McGolderick, M. P. McCrory, M. J. McDonnell, C. A. McNulty, T. W. McBrearty, T. M. McKenna, D. McCarrey, J. J., D.D.S. McCarrey, C. M. McCall, John McGarr, Alex. McGee, W. J. O'Brien, Denis O'Brien, W. O'Brien, P. T. O'Connor, J. T. O'Connor, J. O'Connell, B. O'Grady, A. O'Gormon, J. O'Loughlin, Jas. O'Leary, Dr. J.

O'Neill, John J. O'Neill, T. J. Scanlan, Jas. Shannon, P. C. Shea, M. Slattery, T. F. Smith, C. F. Smith, Chas. F. Smith, H. J. Stewart, D. J. Sovay, J. Schofield, A Tansey, T. D. Dr. Thompson, Toner, J. Ulley, C. J. Wall, W. J. E. Wall, Thos. White, Jno. D. Weir, R. A. R. White, J. Wright, T. W. Waddell, T. H. Whalen, Joseph

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION,

Maguire, C. J.

Ahern, Jno Brown, Jas. Butler, Tobias Brennan, T. Connolly, Jno Cregan, M. Devine, T. Daley, T. Dwyer, T. Duggan, Wm. Flynn, J. B. I. Gallery, Ald. D., M.P. Giroux, E. Hinton, A. Hyland, J. Keough, T. Kelly, R. S. Lynch, J. Lally, F. Moore, T. Madigan, Jas. Morton, John Meehan, Thos.

McKenna, Jas. McKenna, W. J. McVey, Jas. McLaughlin, Jas. McHugh, C. McHugh, J. McHugh, Thos. McMahon, Thos. Neville, C. A. O'Reilly, F. O'Connell, T. O'Brien, P. J. Polan M. J. Reddy, John Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal Stinson, Jno. Shelly, Thos. Tansey, M. J. Tansey, D. Tucker, John Wall, R. J.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SHAMROCK

ACROSSE CLUB AND PAYING MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Clarke, J. P. Donavan, F. E. Hinphy, W. J. Mansfield, E. McCaffery, P. F. McVey, W. P.

McLaughlin, Henry E. \*Players on Lacrosse teams.

Quinn, P. J. Snow, W. Tansey, B., sr. Trihey, H. J. Trihey, T. F. Wall, F

**NEW PRESIDENT** 



CAPTAIN FRANK LOYE.

Captain Frank Loye, whose trait we print above, is again at the head of the Police Athletic Association of this city, an organization in the formation of which he was a prominent member of the provisional ex-ecutive and its first president. During a period of a quarter of a century Captain Loye has been a leading figure in athletic circles. For many years he was a more compassion, not with linearing many years he was a member of the Committee of the Senior Shamrock Description of the Senior Shamrock Lacrosse championship team, and during his association with the management the boys won many notable victories. In later years he was honored with a seat at the Council Board of the S.A.A.A., where he served during the most trying period, the infancy of that now pros-perous body, and when the present athletic grounds and equipment were erected. Captain Loye has long been connected with our Irish national and benevolent associations, and has in their ranks also performed good work in his own quiet but effective manner.

He is head of a well known station in police circles—No. 5—and is surrounded by other officers and men who like himself, fear no danger when duty confronts them. Captain Loye is a member of St. Patrick's parish, and is esteemed and respect-ed by a host of friends and acquaintBusiness Caras

T. J. O'NEILL. Real : Estate : Agent, 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

Rents collected. Renting and repairing stended to and included in commission Monthly returns of all collections. Special attention given the property of non-residents.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

G. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGER.

Whitewashing and Tinting. Order promptly ttended to. Terms moderate. Residence 645, Office 647, Dorchester street, ast of Bleury street. Montreal. Bell Telephone, Main, 1405.

sanctified all whom he touched. Mary, then, being near to Him in a way peculiar to herself, was, as reason would urge and our Faith teaches, uniquely sanctified. This most holy creature, this ther of the Redeemer, real Christian piety turns to, reverse, loves, and in-

Oh, the beauty of God's way of forgiveness, by which sins are covered! Covered! Hidden as you would tenderly hide the disfigurement of



SKETCHES IRISH CANADIANS.

SATURDAY, APR

MONGST the judges of the tario none o enviable posit Honor Judge McHugh. He was stone Cross, in the s on the 19th of Febru many of our best 1 he was educated at College, Toronto, wh guished himself by assiduity. Having s was admitted to the 1879, and entered in with the Hon. G. C. of the most promine politicians in Wester Patterson was for a

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memter of the House

a Minister of the Cr

quently, Lieutenant-

Province of Manitoba tising his profession

VER since his the Catholic F. De Costa stant use of vent pen in the has so much at hea has done a vast an work that is exceed considering the limit disposal and the circumstances that from the Anglican 1 Catholic faith cre others of his specia a series of articles 'Freeman's Journa subjects that have late years, the unc his life. By taking ing to these artic Being Historical With Some Though Past Mistakes, and of Important Issue lics and Non-Catho edly opens out a over which, with h periences, the write will, and in which l lyfind no end of ver ter for study. It tion to attempt an mary of these man instructive articles; are yet uncompleted acting prematurel

judgment upon a Chapter ten of this chapter that has touches upon a suimportance at thi ment, being on "T tion," and, in view passed by Mr. De cidedly in a positi thoritatively, it m place to take an end of his article, ation of contention numberless appears another, in this or all his lengthy, a SKETCHES IRISH CANADIANS

APRIL 19, 1902,

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Jas

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J. O'NEILL.

Estate : Agent,

JAMES STREET.

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and included in commission.

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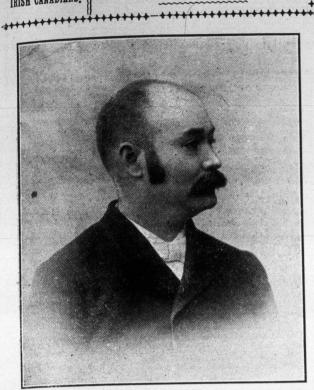
SSTABLISHED 1864.

O'BRIEN,

n and Decorative Painter

MROCK

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tario none occupies a more Honor Judge Michael Andrew McHugh. He was born at Maidstone Cross, in the sister province, on the 19th of February, 1853. Like many of our best men in Ontario, he was educated at St. Michael's College, Toronto, where he distin-guished himself by his talents and assiduity. Having studied law he was admitted to the Ontario Bar in 1879, and entered into partnership with the Hon. G. C. Patterson, one of the most prominent Conservative politicians in Western Ontario. Mr. Patterson was for a long time a member of the House of Commons, a Minister of the Crown, and, subseof Manitoba. Whilst practising his profession, Mr. McHugh by all classes.

MONGST the County Court was drawn into political life and judges of the Province of On- was an active, energetic and influential member of his party. Sir John enviable position than His Macdonald was most anxious that he should take a seat in the House of term "Catholic" used by the writers Commons, but he declined. Again he was offered the candidature in North Essex, as standard bearer of the Liberal-Conservative party, but he refused. In 1891 he accepted the junior county judgeship of Essex, and has since discharged the duties a development of the state, a tranch of his office with remarkable ability. Judge McHugh for many years has been the friend of popular education. As chairman of the Local Board his administration has been most efficient. In 1884, he married Mary Louise, daughter of Mr. James Cotten, of Windsor. As an active member of the Catholic Church he quently, Lieutenant-Governor of the has rendered good service to his coreligionists, and is highly esteemed

the Catholic Faith, Mr. B.

## THE ANGLICAN POSITION.

N AND DECORATIVE F. De Costa has made constant use of his lucid and fer-PAPER-HANBER. ngand Tinting. Orderspromptly Terms moderate. 5. Office 647, Dorchester street, street. Montreal. has so much at heart. In fact, he has done a vast amount of literary work that is exceedingly well done, Telephone, Main, 1405. considering the limited time at his disposal and the very distracting anctified all whom he circumstances that his transition Mary, then, being near to from the Anglican ministry to the Catholic faith created. Amongst way peculiar to herself, ason would urge and our others of his special contributions is ches, uniquely sanctified. holy creature, this Moto, reverse, loves, and inlate years, the unceasing study of his life. By taking the general heading to these articles we may form beauty of God's way of an idea of their trend : "Whither ? , by which sins are cov-red! Hidden as you would Being Historical Facts, Together With Some Thoughts in Relation to ide the disfigurement of Past Mistakes, and a Consideration oved. Covered, as you er the faces of your dead. of Important Issues Between Catholics and Non-Catholics." This decidssion, not with lingering of feeling. Even so does edly opens out a very vast field, over which, with his exceptional experiences, the writer can range at way from His sight the of His repentant children. will, and in which he must necessarilyfind no end of very important matter for study. It is not my intention to attempt any review, or summary of these many and exceedingly are yet uncompleted, and it would be acting prematurely to pass any judgment upon a work that is still composition. progress of Chapter ten of this series, the last chapter that has as yet appeared, touches upon a subject of immense

testantism, which is anti-Catholic,

vent pen in the cause that he and merely take the following: s and casuistic practices. His- ditary position. Divine Truth and for the massive is unsound? Could there exist foundations of the Divine Word, order to recover the real Bible.' This England is a human institution,

numberless appeared, in one form or alone had a thousand folio pages of another, in this organ. I will skip all his lengthy, and yet very inter-thers, transcribed by his own hand

ture, held for the same purpose. Non Episcopal bodies are prepared on the same lines, and are quite ready to pose as Catholics, putting their own interpretation upon the teachings of the Bible and the Primitive Church and though faith in the inerrant character of Scripture is no more, every sect is ready to give a Scriptural proof of the correctness of its Apostolic 'Position.' With the Reformers this appeal meant no more than it means to-day among Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists and all the rest, who are ready for union the basis of Cranmer, provided that, like Cranmer and his associates, they may impose their understanding of Catholicity upon the world. Therefore "the Anglican Position" is the Protestant position, in accordance with which Cranmer and others were enabled to gain a dispensation from Edward VI. suspending the law of the Church which required fasting in Lent. In the same way Edward VII. now stands the supreme power in the Church, appointing bishops, and, by his cornation oath, assuming more than Papal power, pronouncing theological judgments. In common with the masses of the people composing the Christian world at large, he reletheir own place as idolaters. Here again we have a revelation of " the Anglican Position," in accordance with which the Church is a department of state, like the army and na-

vy and the postal service." A CIVIL GOVERNMENT. - This contention, and above all its con-clusion, that the "Anglican Position" is decidedly Protestant, that is to say anti-Catholic, and that the of that Church is merely a misleading expression. But, above all, is it well to have it clearly pointed out that the institution-the Anglican Church, be it High, Low, Broad, or Narrow, is nothing more or less than of a civil government. The very word Anglican precludes the right to the word Catholic. The latter means universal, consequently unrestricted by any limitations, either of time or space; the latter indicates a clearly-expressed limitation, both as to time and as to space. Being Anglican it must necessarily be confined, in its origin and in its developmen to that which pertains to England. It cannot ascend, in years, beyond the first head of the Church- Henry VIII .- nor can it extend in influence and sway beyond the jurisdiction of the successor of that monarch, the present King, the actual head of the Therefore, it is a patent contradiction for any of its members to aspire to the use of the word Catholic, as applying to his particular form of Christianity.

CLAIM TO INFALLIBILITY. -We are within a few weeks of the day when the present monarch will VER since his conversion to esting details concerning the various be crowned, and when he will, in all Catholic and to the principle of Proon several dogmatic questions - in that the King finds it personally braiding, shot him dead. Two What these men who are quoted for that would offend a vast number of fallible and undeniable Word of given and very restricted conditions, God,' and then dismissed as edifying all of which it is not necessary for stories. Therefore do not let us forme to hear mention; but the King get 'the Anglican Position' in regard of England, "Defender of the Faith," to 'Higher Criticism.' The reformers head of the Church of England, spisimply join hands and lock arms ritual as well as temporal, guide of with the Rev. Professor Briggs, who the Anglican institution, proceeds towas received by the head of the New decide upon dogmas of religion, York Episcopal diocese to 'the Ang- great truths of Christianity, and lican Position, and who says: 'The does so in virtue of a statute passed by a body of men, called a Parliafilled up with the debris of human ment, each one of whom derived his ecclesiastical institutions. authority from the people who electliturgical formularies, pricetly cered him, or from the accident of here-Was there ever torical criticism is digging through such a clear admission, not in words, the mass of rubbish. Historical cri- but in actions, in practices, and in ticism is searching for the rocked of theories, that the Anglican Position in better evidence that the Church of is now 'the Anglican Position' reman in its origin, in its methods, in teachings, in its principles, specting Holy Scripture, or at least its teachings, in its principles, in a position that does not in the least disqualify any individual among actual head, and in its aims as well actual head, and in its aims as well ment, being on "The Anglican Position," and, in view of the judgment in the Church of God." Witness the enthusiastic Anglican, be he an archnew Theological Lictionary, edited by eminent Anglicans, which quite Divine source such an establishment thoritatively, it might not be out of place to take an extract from the end of his article, as it is a confirmation of contentions that here.

in support of his views." He also of any person; rather is it to illushad stacks of quotations from Scriptrate how very natural it is that so many of the thoughtful, logical and studious members of that clergy like De Costa-have come, and are coming into the Catholic fold.

## In the Land of the Turk.

One of the European correspond ents for the American press tells a strange story concerning Fuad Pacha. It is a tale that may well serve to illustrate how little removed from the line of barbarism the Turkish people, and the Turkish government still remain. It is not often that these details of events in the land of the Sultan are spread abroad over the more civilized part of the world. Fuad Pacha is considered the most brilliant soldier in the Ottoman army; he is called the "Moslem type of the Knight without fear and without reproach." He has been idolized by the people; but after the shadow of a trial he has suddenly been hurried on board the Imperial yacht Jzeddin, and sent to an unknown destination. The story is graphic, and very illustrative of customs, faults and system of gates some millions of Americans to the Turk. We, therefore, reproduce it as it is given :-"Fuad Pacha has been as much

hated by the courtiers who surround-

he was ordered by the Sultan to leave his palace on the Asiatic

coast of Marmora and to take up his

residence at Stamboul. Fuad Pacha replied that he would hasten to obey the orders of his royal master jusas soon as his means would permit. He observed that as his stipend had not been paid for many months he was deprived of the means necessary for a change of domicile. The Sultan found the reasons of the marhsal excellent ones and placed at his disposal a furnished residence free of charge. Fuad repaired to Stamboul, but he soon made the amazed recovery that his fine new residence was surrounded by spies and that he was practically under arrest. He wrote to the chief of police complaining bitterly of the offensive surveillance, but met with an evasive reply. He then resolved to act for himself. One morning he issued hurriedly from his house and seizing by the throat one of the spies who had been pointed out by his servants said that if he ever saw any of them again in his neighborhood he would fire upon them. He added that Fuad Pacha always kept his word. For awhile after this the spies disappeared and the marshal thought the annoyance was over. He was mistaken. On the afternoon of the next day the marshal learned from his servants that the spies were again lurking near the palace, and that they had actually dared to arrest one of the women. Fuad Pacha rushed from the house in a fury and fell upon the spies. Several escaped, but he succeeded in arresting two. There is some doubt about what actually took place. According to the one version the Pacha, receiving an insolent answer a most off-hand manner. It may be from one of the spies he was up THE ANGLICAN POSITION. - against his inclinations to say aught three more were badly wounded by lance had been merely at the instig-'the Anglican Position' actually understood in relation to the 'doctors and Catholic fathers,' respecting doctrine and things ecclesiastical, in this subjects; but the statute distance had been merely at the instigation of the police, nothing might tates the form, and he is expected to repeat that which the legislators of many generations ago thought well pionage of the marshal is thought to Catholic faith created. Amongst others of his special contributions is a series of articles in the New York "Freeman's Journal," on religious subjects that have constituted, of late years, the unceasing study of late years and snounces, so decidedly a claim have been at the beheat of the bare ha ong Europeans, the marshal having are sure about your heart. At first, the shortening. Then turn in about verity and suddenness of the blow knees as rowing in a shell; but, as been known and loved by all. The scwhich has fallen upon him have ex- you get used to the occupation, it take up the ball of paste clean from cited general surprise, for his loyalty to the Sultan has never been questioned for an instant. emies among the court entourage wants something is first-class exermaintain, however, that his devotion to his master was more apparent than real and they rejoice his downfall. In sending Fuad Pacha into exile the Sultan deprives

## C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Liquidator.

himself of one of the chief supports

of his tottering throne."

180 ST. JAMES STREET,

.. Montreal ..

Fifteen years experience in connec tion with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Report for private firms, and public corpora-

TELEPHONE 1183



Household Notes

HOUSE WORK .- So much is being said and written these days about physical culture as needful to the development of perfect womanhood, that the majority of women are making a study of it in some or another. Nevertheless, not many of them stop to think that they have every facility in their own homes, if only they choose to take advantage of their surroundings. Cynthia Westover Alden, writing in Success, puts before her readers the idea of physical culture, especially for young women, in the suggestion that they "help mamma" a little more, and then watch results. declares that for girls who will adopt this system, the possibilities are

most alluring. For arms, fingers and wrists, wash ing and wiping dishes will be found admirable. Perhaps the water aids in giving suppleness to the joints of the fingers. However, there is a fine elbow movement in the wiping. Bedmaking, as it is still taught in the homely physical culture academies of farm houses, cannot be too highly re-commended. With the folding of every counterpane, blanket and sheet the arms are stretched as far apart as they will go, each hand holding one end. Then, standing perfectly erect, the chest is thrown out. Quickly the hands are brought together again, and, presto! the sheet is folded double! Shoulders, body and limbs are all developed by the mattress-turning. The eye and the sense of symmetry learn much from the regular arrangement of counterpane and pillows. Of course, this exercise ought not to be carried too far.

Sweeping gives much the same motion, without the jerkiness of golfing strokes. For the graceful perfection of arms and shoulders, so much desired by every ambitious girl, nothit will be almost as severe on the will give a subtle satisfaction of its the bowl.

Running up stairs when mamma cise, and running down stairs is almost as good. Interesting diversions will be found in egg-btating and icecream freezing. Dusting ought to have a chapter by itself. First, you are down on all fours; then you are on tiptoe, seeing how far the duster will be found in egg-benting and ice ankle development, is superb! But that isn't all! You twist yourself into all sorts of positions to get at the corners of the carved furniture. First you are on one knee, and then on the other. Every muscle, every tendon is brought into service fore you are through. Even this magnificent exercise can be overdone, but you will make no mistake if you only dust every room after you have swept it—although most housekeepers dust oftener.

the use of spices for the purpose of heightening the flavor of food is almost universal, it is generally recognized that their influence on diges-

tion is detrimental, hence dyspeptict are warned to avoid "spiced and made dishes." Some experiments recently cacried out by a Polish physician, Dr. Korczyski, tend to prove that while spices stimulate the motor function of the stomach, they progressively impair the secretory functions, and, in the long run, prevent the production of hydrochloric acid, which is necessary to digestion, On the whole, therefore, the injection of spices hinders, rather than accelerates, digestion, though an exception may be made in respect of persons in whom slowness of digestion is due to a deficiency of muscular activity on the part of the stomach, and also possibly of the victims of hyperacidity. A witty Frenchman once described sauce as an English device for giving the same taste to all kinds of meat.

RHUBARB PIE. - When you make our next rhubarb pie, remarks a contributor to the "Inter-Ocean" Chicago, try this way:—
Wash the rhubarb but no not peel

it. Formerly that was considered essential, but it has been found that the skin gives additional flavor and a richer color, and disappears tirely in the cooking. Cut it in inch pieces. If it is a very sour variety, it is well to scald it for five minutes, that some of the acid may be drawn out, but many of the newer varieties do not require it.

Fill a granite or earthenware dish with the rhubarb, mix one tablespoon of flour with one cup of sugar and sprinkle it over and among the fruit. This should be enough for two heaping cups of rhubarb. one one rounded tablespoon of butter into bits and scatter them among the rhubarb.

Make the crust in this way : Mix one-fourth of a teaspoon of salt and one-fourth of a teaspoon of baking powder with one cup of sifted pastry flour. Add one heaped tablespoon of lard and the same of butter, then one-fourth cup of ice water, a little at a time, and mix it until you can

Toss out on a well-floured board and pat it until flat, then roll it out long and narrow, then roll it over and over and cut in halves. them over so the rolls are on top, pat it flat, then roll it gently every dicretion until the size of the plate. With a pastry jagger cut round about an inch from the edge until you have cut it all up into strips; lay these strips on the edge of the dish, which should be floured slightly first, then wet the first rim and lay on another. If at the end you have only a little strip left, save it to ornament the top crust, but if there should be nearly enough for another rim take off a bit from the other half of the paste and roll and cut it to fit.

Wet the rim, then roll the other piece until the size of the plate, lay it over the rhubarb, and press down on the rim. Make several cuts in the middle, then bake it in a moderately hot oven until the rnularb

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## OUR WEEKLY PARISH CALENDAR.

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

AN ACCURATE CHRONICLE - - BRIGHT NEWS NOTES.

OPEN TO ALL OUR PARISHES

#### ST. PATRICK'S.

Patrick's parish extends from Amherst and Grant streets on the east to Mountain and McCord streets on west, Above Sherbrooke street. It runs from Amherst street to city limits west beyond the Grand Seminary; on the south, it runs from the corner of McCord along William street to McGill, down Mc-Gill to river and along water front east as far as Grant; the northern Hmit is the old city boundary, now the dividing line between St. Louis St. John the Baptist wards, and running from the corner of Amherst and Duluth Avenue, along a line about midway between Duluth and Napoleon streets. All St. Louis Ward lies in St. Patrick's parish

WHO ARE PARISHIONERS. -All Catholics residing in this territory, and whose language is Engbelong to St. Patrick's. Those of all other languages belong to one or other of the French parishes, ei-Sher Notre Dame, St. James' or St. Louis, according to location. In families where French and English are equally spoken, the nationality e head of the family decides to what parish the family belongs, thus when the mother tongue of the head of the family is French the whole family belongs to the French parish, and to St. Patrick's when the mother tongue of the head of the family is English. In cases of doubt, especially on occasion of marriage, parties should consult one or other the pastors of the territory on which they live.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS .-Low Masses, at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock;

EQUNDARIES OF PARISH .- St. | and Benediction, at 8.80 p.m.; even ing service, (except during July, August and September) consisting of Rosary, congregational singing in English, sermon and solemn Ber tion at 7.80 p.m.

> ON WEEK DAYS. - In sur Masses at 5.80, 6 and 7 o'clock; in winter, Masses at 6, 7 and 7,80

> > PARISH SOCIETIES.

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

Temperance Society, instruction and

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

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

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

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

FIRST FRIDAY DEVOTIONS. -The Blessed Sacrament is solemnly Low Masses, at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock; exposed all day in St. Patrick's on confessor of their intended marriage, their High Mass, at 10 o'clock; Vespers every first Friday, solemn Benedics that he may give them advice time.

tion and Act of Reparation at 7.30 p.m., followed by short instruction.

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

PARISH REGULATIONS.

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

MARRIAGES.-Parties intending marriage should see the priest in SECOND SUNDAY .- Meeting of charge before deciding on the day and hour for the ceremony. In this giving of temperance pledge, after way many inconveniences can be

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

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

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

Those who are to be married should go to confession some days at least beforehand, and tell their

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and direction suitable to the occasion. They should also ask him for a certificate of confession, which they have to present to the priest who marries them.

CONFESSIONS are heard on Satto 6 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m. On ordinary days, except Tuesday afternoons in summer, and Thursday afternoons in winter, confessions are heard from 4.80 to 6 p.m.

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

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

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

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

N.B.—The success of the catechism depends in a large measure upon the their children regularly and on giding out hand bills at the Church door after the Sunday Masses should strictly.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A NEW CURATE.—High Mass was celebrated on Sunday last by our vertising for every money-making new Assistant, the Rev. Mr. J. Mc-scheme. Some time ago circulars of Kenna, of the diocese of Springfield, this kind were distributed at the Father McKenna who received his Church door for a fancy dance and Father McKenna who received his education from the Sulpician Fathers masquerade!! The faith should lend their aid to stamp out this cryat the Grand Seminary in this city, ing abuse and refuse to accept thesehas been appointed chaplain to the hand bills. Catholic High School, confessor for the aged of St. Bridget's Home, and confessor-extraordinary for the Montreal General Hospital.

children has been fixed for the 11th May prox.

CONFIRMATION .- His Grace the Archbishop will confer Confirmation tor's faithful companion as far as on the evening of the 11th of May, at 7.30. Adults who for various reasons have not yet been confirmed, should avail themselves of the opportunity and prepare at once for a any further details than those we worthy reception of this sacrament.

morrow a two-fold feast of St. Joseph will be celebrated. The feast of urday last at 8 o'clock. The chilhis Holy Patronage, which falls on dren of the parish were largely in the 3rd Sunday after Easter, and the solemnity of the 19th of March last, which has been transferred, owing to its occurrence in Passion 5.30, 6 and 7 a.m.

be discountenanced.

It is neither just nor proper that the Church and congregation should be used as a medium of cheap adver-

Catholic organizations who desire to advertise, in this manner, some commendable charitable work, are never refused the privilege of doing so, but common courtesy requires that they apply to the proper au-THE FIRST COMMUNION of our thority for this privilege.

> THE REV. FATHER DELHAY who, it will be remembered, left Montreal with Father Quinlivan on Feb. 11, ult., and was our late Pas-Paris, has returned from France and took supper at the Presbytery Monday evening. As the rev. gentleman was obliged to leave Paris before the operation, he was unable to give us have already received.

MONTH'S MIND.-The Solemn FEAST OF ST. JOSEPH. - To- Mass of Requiem in commemoration of the Month's Mind of our late be loved Pastor, was celebrated on Satattendance.

> CHANGE OF MASSES. - From Low Sunday till October 1st. the week-day Masses are celebrated at

Notice of funerals should be given HAND BILLS.—The practice of as early as possible, and the time

## ST. ANN'S PARISH.

is expected that the Very Rev. Jos- Saviour's feet .- Sacred Heart Re-Schwarz, Consultor-General of the Redemptorist Order, with headquarters at Rome, who has recently entered upon the regular quinquennial visit to the provinces of Baltimore and St. Louis, and the vice provinces of Canada, will arrive in this city during the month of June or the beginning of July. The arrival of this / distinguished visitor of the Redemptorist Order is sure to attract a great deal of attention, not only in St. Ann's parish, which is under the direction of the Order, and in Hochelaga, where the all our Irish parishes, as the Order is esteemed highly by the Irish Catholics of Montreal.

chesi will visit St. Ann's Church at Father Dominic, of the Franciscan who are preparing for the First Communion, and to any adults who urday, when confessions will were not previously confirmed.

## LOYALTY TO THE PARISH.

If we work around the parish Church, the parish societies, the graces and blessings that spring from the parish Church, we and our moves a true friend of our Order, children will be a people who will desire to share our advantages with the less fortunate. Not the elders alone, but the young people and the little ones, will feel the wish to have such organizations as the Propagation of the Faith take firm root in mother-parish; they will want to share in the work; for they will and that His cause may triumph everywhere. And naturally, if we may not rather say, with a supernatural naturalness, they will desire to
see their own parish rank foremost
the diocese in all good works.

The was one of those in the weight and measure—can in the
were reared on her verdant bosom, lengthy span, meeting with thouthe diocese in all good works.

The was note of those in diameter. The total weight of weight and measure—can in the
were reared on her verdant bosom, lengthy span, meeting with thousee their own parish rank foremost.

The was note of those in diameter. The total weight of weight and measure—can in the
least degree indicate the purity,
richness, and sweetness of tone pos-

They will become imbued with that monuments to his zeal in Christ's leaving not one enemy on earth, or spirit of chivalrous loyalty and ar-dent devotion that can not rest con-School of Montreal and St. Pat-cordant note the harmonic chorus tent w th doling out a stinted sum DISTINGUISHED VISITOR. - It but must lavish the cintment on the livan died recently in Paris while In imagination we can see him again view.

## ST, MARY'S PARISH

Despite the recent sad loss of its parish church St. Mary's parishioners are preparing for their annual feast. Although they are obliged for the present to have their services in the basement of St. Bridget's Church. It is the desire of their hearts to have a fitting celebration mother house is located, but also in of the patronal feast of their parish. This will take place at St. Bridget's love and admiration that bestowed Church, on Sunday, April 27. As a it upon him. In his sixty-eighth preparation for the celebration of the feast, a triduum will be held. It will open by a sermon on Wednesday way, and the three last years of bis P. McCaskill, chief of the provincial preparation for the celebration of CONFIRMATION -On Ascension will open by a sermon on Wednesday Thursday, May 8th, Archbishop Bru- evening, at 7.30 p.m., when Rev. 7.30 in the evening, to administer Order, will deliver a sermon. He will Confirmation to the boys and girls. | preach each evening during the exercises of the triduum, except on Sat-

## LATE FATHER QUINLIVAN.

in the Dominion. Were it not for he was more earnestly interested in it. He was one of those few men, her welfare than many of those who who pass through life, during a

rick's Orphan Asylum. Father Quinundergoing a surgical operation. His going along with his broad-brimmed death is a sad bereavement not only to the Irish Catholics of Montreal but to our people generally through-out the Dominion. May he rest in peace.—The National Hibernian.

## THE LATE EDWARD CREAN.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Quebec, April 14.-In death, even as in life, we must call him "Ned" Crean; it was his title by right of custom, consecrated by the universal career spent as a Dominion Government immigration agent in Quebec, the genial, whole-hearted, witty and patriotic Ned Crean has gone to his Michael Crean, is chief of the Govreward. He died last week at his nome here. Mr. Crean was a Kerry boy: he had the richest of Munster brogues, and it was a delight to hear him speak, to listen to his sallies of wit, to glean his stories and count less reminiscences of railroad life. He had met and had known every person of social, political, national The death of Rev. J. P. Quinlivan, or ecclesiastical distinction who had Church, the parish societies, the parish interests, and appreciate the rick's Church, Montreal, Canada, reverse of the springs that spring rick's Church, Montreal, Canada, reverse of the springs that spring rick's Church, Montreal, Canada, reverse of the springs that spring rick's Church, Montreal, Canada, reverse of the springs that spring rick's Church, Montreal, Canada, reverse of the springs that springs that springs that springs the springs that springs the springs that springs the springs that springs that springs the springs tha son, the young and the old, the poor and one whose heart was with his people in every effort made to keep alive the spirit of Irish nationality ment. If ever there were a real type of the pure Irishman, the hospitable him it is doubtful whether the first off-handed, good natured, home-lov-Division of our Order in Montreal ing son of old Erin, it was Ned would ever have been organized 11 Crean. He was gigantic in his phyyears ago, as it was his encouragement which imbued the men directly proportionately vast in its capacity see that it is a part of the great whole at which we are aiming; namely, that God's kingdom may come, in Montreal. He was a most ardent the genuine child of St. Patrick; lover of the Motherland, and al- and a child he was in his great, though he never trod her soil, yet good, and simple generosity of spir-

of regret that swells over his grave. hat, or his more imposing "stovepipe," set jauntly a little to one side, his immense "black-thron" in his hand, and his beautiful and elegant Irish grey-hounds skipping along beside him; we can hear his hearty laugh, his rich Irish accent, his genial greeting-and when we think that it is all a memory, and one never again to be revived reality, we bow the head, bless God that such an Irishman has lived in our times, and pray that his soul may rest in unending happiness. His funeral took place on Tuesday last, and was attended as might have been expected—as the funerals of such men are always attended in

detective force, and of Mr. E. Crean. agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Quebec, and his brother, Mr telegraph service at Vanernment couver.-R.I.P.

## A MAGNIFICENT CHIME.

universal than that for a fine chime of bells. The old and the young the cultured and the uncultured, the grave and the gay—all yield to the music of the bells. And it is, perhaps, equally true that no one in this country knows the art of gratifying this taste, like the masters who control the product of the fam-ous McShane Bell Foundry, of Baltimare, Md. Among the most recent examples

of the work of this foundry is a chime cast for the Smith Memorial Chapel at Glen Mills, Penna. This chime consists of ten bells; the largest bell weighs 2,100 pounds, and is 46 inches in diameter; the smallest bell weighs 200 pounds, and is 21

Perhaps no taste is more

In the work of his special care. Ere a page of those "Annals" I had read, I was told how Death's Angel came-And the pray'r he had asked remained unsaid; Not for the living, but one for the dead, Did I form around his name. His life was as brief as my verse will be: Like a flower's on his native sod, Fragrant with virtue and so fair to see, And more suiting the soil of Eternity-Transplanted there by God. On his breast the Redeemer's cross he wore; Through the short and ceaseless strife--In heart and on shoulders he likewise bore The crosses that turn, when earth's day is o'er, To crowns of unending life. God's rest to the soul of the dear, dead priest, To that gifted and noble youth; Since the din of this world of grief has ceas'd, Let all who loved him, from first to least, Ioin that pray'r to the Throne of Truth! J. K. FORAN.

\*

IN MEMORIAM.

LATE REV. F. SCANLAN, C.SS.R.

(The young priest's lamented and untimely death, at the

early age of thirty-four years, took place on Monday,

14th April, 1902, at the Hotel Dieu, Montreal. On

Saturday, 5th April, he paid a special visit to the author

of these verses; and on Friday, 11th April, three days

before his death, sent him a specially bound copy of the

He gave me the "Annals of Good Ste. Ann,"

Annals of Ste. Anne de Beaupre.")

And asked in return a prayer;

A prayer for the living, priestly man,

For success in his ev'ry future plan,

with an improved chiming appara-

Montreal, 14th April, 1902.

\*

But no figures-no mere statements

sed by this truly beautiful chime They can be heard at a of bells. great distance, and the hills of Delaware County never before re-echoed more delightful sounds, or clearer.



THE TRUE WI IS PRINTED AND PL

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and France, \$1.50; Belgin All Communications

EPIS u If the English-speak best interests, they would s powerful Catholic papers in

Subs us of any ch to ensure pre

THE UNIVERSITY

It is well to know t

all prominent and inf ages who are calcul some interest in the all the burning questi Taking the Irish univ as an example, we fi suggestions, some of importance, some tin dice, some not worth which they are writte consideration is given culiarities of individu led inspirations and that there is always good seed to be found mass of chaff. At t nod of the Irish Pro pal Church, the Pr bishop of Armagh, w livered a very signifi which he advances hi to the best plan to b der to satisfy all se question of universit ter claiming that Ire sufficient population than one university. difficulty could be b having two or possible tuent colleges in one university, that migh and properly the "U land." He states th for long months g and he has found a work for a decisi would be the prefere take, in this matter views of eminent Ca quote the Archbisho this point :-

pieces of evidence fro olic gentlemen of that of a prelate, r remarkable power, f soning, passionate a ing at times to alm terest, or touching cuts like a knife. that, while he would dation of a new Un man Catholics, he i hostile to that which tioned. The other of whom his Church (Dublin), and his co of a great magistrat cipline of varied st sweet reasonablenes respect every convic sonable. Every bri ture of his argumen The ideal solution. Lord Chief Baron, ment of a college s lic as Trinity Colle affiliated with and Dublin University. the advantages wou (1) the bringing tor of different denomin magic and prestig of university educa a high standard. to which I have adfulfilled. The Catho 1793 (33, George man Catholics 'to hold professorships College, subject, he

should be thereafter excluding Trinity C ondly, that it should

"The examination

Commission has bro