SCION OF A NOBLE HOUSE.

His Passage from Castle to Sanctuary.

nerica, is the Count Bishop Vay de Vaya, a Hungarian nobleman and prelate, a young man still, who before he became a priest had seen many parts of the world; who, since he became a priest, has seen even more of the social, political and ecastical world.

He has an extraordinary acquaint among royal personages, and een most cordially received by President Roosevelt, who has recent ly said in public something about the part priests should play in making immigrants' children into good citi-

Count Vay's last trip to America was made on a Hungarian emigran el, and he not only preached the word of God daily on board, sought to prepare the emigrants for the future which awaited them. He thus made the landing in an unknown continent much easier.

The distinguished prelate, the Right Honorable and Right Reverend Monsignor the Count Vay de Vaya and Luskod, is descended from one of the oldest noble families of Hungary, His forefathers came into the country with the great Arpad, and more than a thousand years ago one of them was baptized with the holy Stephen. In Hungarian history, the Vayas apheroic warriors, statesmen pear as heroic warriors, statesmen, high official dignitaries. The lands which they still own to-day have been in their possession for more than a thousand years and their ancestral castle is one of the oldest buildings

The Count's father was Lord Cham berlain to the Archduke Joseph in Hungary. From his mother he inherited his inclination to the Church and received a very religious educa-tion. At sixteen he was called to court as a page, and placed in the service of the Empress particular Elizabeth of tragic memory. He completed the greater portion of his studies in foreign countries, particularly in England, where, through his family connections, he had access to the highest aristocracy as well as to the family of the present King.

The handsome, elegant, clever cavalier, who, moreover, had at his disposal the most magnificent old family costumes, played a very noticeable part in the festivities at the English court. Already m his youth every one prophesied a brilliant diplomatic career for him. Yet from his earliest youth he was accustomed to retire for a few weeks each year to one of the famous old monasteriesto the Grand Chartreuse, to Monte Cassino, near Rome; to the old hos pice of St. Bernard, on the St. Gothard. Once in Rome, on his way to India, he stopped, as often before.

"Here then it was that my fate ided," the Count says, in his somewhat quaint English. "The part ing with the old life was truly not easy, though I fully realized s of all I was about to forswear. I became a pupil of famous Gregorian Institute in Rome for not less than seven years, as 1 took the so-called 'grand course which those must take who desire to be used by the Church for specia The contrast between the comfort which I had hitherto en joyed and the appalling sombrenes of this old black building, in which smoking oil lamps were still burned and the air was oppressive and mus ty, assuredly meant no small trial

come a priest of God did not mean for him a parting from the world. Rather it moved him to the very foreground of events, not as an idle observer, but as an actor. Leo XIII. recognized the exceptional gifts this Count-priest, who, among other things, is able to converse fluently in

was still at college, and before he had received consecration as priest, the Pope made him Monsignor—the only existing instance in the hierarchy of the Church—and intrusted him with a special mission to the Spanish court. With Prince Belhe was subsequently sent as special envoy to congratulate Queer Victoria on her diamond jubilee.

bishop was conferred on him, he was appointed pontifical prothonotary and the task was assigned to him to study the whole missionary work of the Catholic Church throughout the entire civilized world. Thus during the last five years he has traversed the last five years he has traversed five continents, and has underteken travels full of adventure and hardship. He has come into touch with almost all the living crowned heads. As honored guest he resided at the sourt of the Czar, at that of the

Empress Dowager of China, at the rea's. In India he was the guest of Viceroy Lord Curzon, whom he accompanied on the viceregal journey as far as the Chinese frontier. He spent a whole year in Australia, where he delivered no less than 369 sermons and lectures. Everywhere he came into contact with the prominent intellectual elements of the people. Everywhere he adapted himself to the people he met. "Hence it is not astonishing," says a German friend of his, "that this young Monsignor is already master of a de gree of experience which otherwise can but be attained by the wisdom of old age. Being a born pauseur who with marvellous vividness pre sents the rich treasures of his recollections, it is a truly delightful pleasure to converse with him for seve ral hours. His finely shaped head, with its powerful nose and the deer eyes, indicating so rich a soul-life, is becomes fervent."-New York Times.

IN SECULAR COLLEGES.

Continuance of Hazing Shows

How imperfect is our civilization is illustrated by the continuance of the practice of hazing and the unwillingness of boards of trustees,, faculties grand juries, police courts and police men to stamp it out. That college surprising, in view of their immatu rity, but what is shocking is the at titude of many of their seniors. It shames our reputed culture that many families have only a varnish of humanity and that in every college and university is found a number of bullies and toughs whose distorted ideas of "fun" are accepted by the public. It is not meant that the hazers are a majority of the students of any given institution where haz

ing exists. Students of refined tastes and gen tlemanly habits, to whom violence rudeness and cruelty towards nev comers are repugnant, are no doubt generally the majority. They have no real sympathy with the brutal impulses of the coarser-grained ele ment, but perforce tolerate their exercise because they see the college authorities and civil authorities doing

who keep up the tradition and practice of hazing are a minority consisting of unintellectual and uncouth persons whose muscle their only point of superiority. Lack ing education, intellectual manners and culture, the muscular few rejoice in the manifestation of the qualities they possess in common with the bea and the ass. The sight of a studen more polite, more intelligent and offensive to them, they indulge their envy by subjecting their evident su periors to humiliating ordeals. vulgar gratification is obtained

an exaltation of muscle against brains. If the victim submits assault the victor has his "fun." he resists his conduct is deemed outrageous and six or eight bullies com bine to intimidate and mistreat him.

Age, numbers and brute force are on one side, and a single youth who has come to college for intellectual development on the other. The lat ter may be in feeble health. week timid and a person likely to be per manently injured by violent treat ment, but ignorant, beefy, unscrupul ous hazers care for none of things and proceed to apply the silly and often dangerous ordeals that constitute the humiliation of their tim and their own "fun." Not infrequently the hazers-having discretion—subject their victims ordeals that cause death. They don't mean to kill, perhaps, but they lack the age and the sense required for determining what kinds of hazing are safe and what kinds injurious. Every few days we hear of boys lamed an maimed in order that their tormen tors may have "fun." Of course this is not legitimate amus ing had by invasion of the right of immunity from assault. It is "assault and battery" and punishable a such, if only the police courts would do their duty. Such "fun" is not

ing a son to college Of all places in the world a seat of should be free from this brutal violence. The tolerance of it more than anything else to lower the estimate the public has nitherto made of the college as a place of education.

contemplated by the parents in send-

Perhaps, says Balzac. only those who believe in God do good in secret.

To whatever extent any person is able to armoy you, to that extend

SPANISH DIPLOMAT OF IRISH DESCENT.

Don Bernardo de Cologan, Min

King Alfonso of Spain selected St Patrick's Day for appointing as his new envoy to the United States a diplomat of Irish descent, bearing an Irish name, and chief of a family which is so proud of its Irish origin that it celebrates St. Patrick's Day each year in the chapel bearing its name that forms part of the ancien parish Church of Ortava, says the Sunday Democrat. The envoy's nam is Don Bernardo de Cologan, Mar quis de la Candia, and he is de ed from the Irish family of McColo gans, of Meath.

After the battle of the Boyne, the McCologans, in common with many of the old Catholic families of Ire were exiled. They migrated to Spain, some of them settling at Teneriffe.

Baron Humboldt, the famous scien tist, spent a considerable time under the McCologan room at Teneriffe, as in recognition of the hospitality which he received there, gave the name of Cologan to a new genus of plant which he had discovered.

Subsequently, by intermarriage with the Spanish family of Faraqui the land on which stood one of most famous trees in the worldnamely, the Dragon Tree of Ortovapassed into possession of the Mc Cologans, who by this time transformed their name into De Co-

The new envoy is a very tall, handsome and accomplished man, with a family of children, and was dean o the diplomatic corps at Pekin at the time of the siege, and greatly dis-tinguished himself, not only by his bravery, but also by the unfailing good humor which went far to keer up the spirits of those associated with him. Since his departure from Pekin he has been Minister at gier, which, from a Spanish point of view, is a most important post.

Dr. William Barry.

Dr. William Barry, who has just completed a life of Renan for the se ries of "Literary Lives" published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, and who is recognized as one of the most brilliant writers in England to-day is, though born in England, a man Celt of the Southwest of Ire land. He was educated at Oscot College in the days of the presidency of Dr. Spencer Northcote. Rome we the scene of his higher studies and ordination. Amongst his profe were the famous Franzelin and Tar quini, both afterwards raised to the purple on account of their eminen theological work. He was ordained a priest by Cardinal Patrizi in St. John Lateran, and had the pri vilege of saying his first Mass at the tomb of St. Peter. On his return to England he occupied for a time th posts of Professor of Philosophy and Theology at Oscott College. He is the author of several novels, which, perhaps, the best known "The New Antigone," a roma treatment of the problems of Anarchism and other anti-Christian sys ems. He has also contributed chapter to the Cambridge Modern History. But it is, perhaps, his esreputation as an able and cultured

Reviews which have attracted much In a recent review of one of

writer and a sound and penetrating

critic. Nearly thirty years ago h

began a series of brilliant contribu-tions to the Quarterly and Dublin

works the Times says:
"There are few priests in his com munion who are Dr. Barry's peers in knowledge of Church history, and none who can at all approach him in knowledge of our language, in wealth of diction, and in grace of style. His study on Newman now before as is worthy of Sainte-Beuve."

And an interviewer writes of him

in the Westminster .Gazette : "The frail figure in the black of sock, the scholarly face crowned with white hair, the gentle and courtee manner, vividly recalled the semivividly recalled the semb Dr. Barry has drawn for us so vivid-

IS IT A VELASQUEZ?

Dr. Herbert Linde, of New York an expert on old pictures, believe that for \$50 he bought on April 2 at the Fifth Avenue auction rooms, at a sale of ancient paintings, brought from Peru 45 years ago, a long-lost canvas by Velasquez, entitled "Bacchanale," and catalogue as of the Spanish school. If painting is the original it would worth, in the opinion of experts, least \$50,000.

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Large assortment of fine Swiss Muslin Skirtings, allovers, edgings and insertions; also, fine Valenciennes Lace, all-overs, insertions and edg-ings in delicate patterns.

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Velvet Carpets; close, thick pile, new floral patterns in green and crimson. Regular \$1.40. Sale ity.Regular 75c. Sale price 98c New Tapestry Carpets.

3000 yds of Fine New Tapestry Carpets, in splendid shades of green, crimson and brown. Handsom Oriental and Persian patterns. An exceptionally fine wearing quality. Regula 75c. Sale price 47 1/2 C

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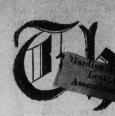
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There are some people so given o to the pettiness of fault-picking the I they should suddenly see the hard writing on the wall, they would discount its awful warning in the court its awful warning in the or haste to point out its defect. manship.—Brander Matthews.

The peace of fact is not the peace of principle. There are indeed two happinesses, that of mature and the of conquest—two equilibris, that of Greece and that of Nazareth—two ingrious, that of the natural management of the control o



Vol. LIV., No. 46

LORD DU

The Associati Donnell a

Messrs. Chapman and H published an interesting pa the Earl of Dunraven, Presi the Irish Reform Associati titled "The Crisis in Ireland count of the Present Cond Ireland, and Suggestions Reform." The opening ch the book are devoted to an tive examination of the preof Ireland and the prospect industrial future. "Irelan his Lordship, "is at a crisi history. Year by year the has been sinking deeper a in misfortune, and now it h ed the point at which it m cided whether the downwar cy is to continue to the i and most melancholy end, ther a supreme effort shall to lift the country out of tional bankruptcy in man p telligence, and material p which so immediately three Mr. Wyndham's great Act first step in the right direc has made all things pos alone it will not suffice. "IRELAND IS SICK ALM

DEATH."

After remarking that "owi internecine warfare which for years has been one of the i cupations, if not recreations majority of the people of Ire attention of England and t has been directed away fro cause of Ireland's distressfu dition to the quarrels of pa to the best remedies to be a Lord Dunraven proceeds to copious statistics dealing wi lation, lunacy, pauperism, Ireland. While the position fairs revealed by these figur the author's words, "deplore points out that crime of all Ireland is diminishing, and t no indications which justify forts being made by extrem sans to blacken the reputat their native land. \ Lord D then goes on to say "money ed for the development of the try, but

MONEY WILL NOT REGEN

IRELAND. The people require educati education in the literal sense must be drawn out of their One million saved by forts of the people and expencording to the wishes of the would do more than treble t granted by Parliament and tered by independent depar The self-respect begot by pow self-control derived from dut confidence in self following up cessful effort, the hope springing seeing the good results of a w duct of affairs-all this is w and must be shaken out of a out of despair, and much may be done in mino tions, the real motive power c

be found in SELF-GOVERNMENT.

in an active interest in the r nent of their own affairs.' Parliament," says the writer closing words of his first cl "is my centre, its ultimate e supremacy is my circumference nanating from that centre an in the circumscribing limit, I to see the largest possible free action and self-governing pow legated to Ireland." In the and third chapters Lord Dud deals with "Ireland's trade rel with England," and "Ireland dustrial future," and in the he discusses the interesting to

"GENESIS OF DEVOLUTION "The policy of the Irish Reformation," his Lordship remark the outcome of the natural produced upon many minds by actual situation in Ireland, though it may have to pass the hough it may have to pass the hany vicinalitudes it must more tainly prevail. Those who sainst reform in Ireland are saged in a losing cause because