

THE SOCIETY—Established in 1864, incorporated 1864. Meets in Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Monday of each month. The committee meets last Wednesday evening. Rev. Director, J. J. O'Leary, P.P. President, J. J. O'Leary, Vice, F. Casey, John O'Leary, Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Curran, Recording Secretary, T. P. O'Leary.

WOMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION—Organized April, 1874. Dec. 1875—Regular meeting held in its hall, on the first Sunday of each month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Management meets and fourth Wednesday evening. President, M. A. O'Leary, Secretary, M. J. O'Leary, Treasurer, M. J. O'Leary, Recording Secretary, M. J. O'Leary, Corresponding Secretary, M. J. O'Leary, Vice, M. J. O'Leary.

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 8 1907.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE THEMES OF CATHOLIC MAGAZINES.

THE LEAGUE.—Under the caption "The Reign of the Sacred Heart," Rev. Father Devine, S.J., in an article in the Canadian "Messenger of the Sacred Heart" for May says:—

"The movement of souls towards the Sacred Heart of Jesus is, perhaps, the most consoling event of the age we live in. While the enemies of God are making every effort to forget His name and His benefits, there are millions of Catholics in every clime, and of every color and condition, who are meeting at this common source of grace, and taking away with them, strength and courage to help them in their struggles through life. Nearly thirty million God-fearing Catholics, fully organized and resolute, like an army on the eve of victory, are on their knees daily, offering up their prayers and sacrifices, in order that the Sacred Heart of Jesus may reign over the world.

"The stupendous spread of the devotion to the Sacred Heart, during the past fifty years, and its influence on men's minds and hearts, is a fact chroniclers must keep in mind when they write the history of this age."

A CATHOLIC WRITER.—Teresa Beatrice O'Hare contributes an interesting sketch of the well known Catholic educationist and writer, Prof. Maurice Francis Egan, to the Rosary Magazine, from which we clip this paragraph:—

"The kered world is not blind to the kingdom of the heart and it is less blind to the kingdom of the mind; it may not be able to understand the motives which shape his life, but it gives its honor and its respect to the man whose holiest thoughts turn to the dear old-fashioned mother, and to the old garden with the pinks and larkspur and four-o'clocks and lilies; the man who has spurred its offers and allurements because he has God's greatest question to answer in the dreaded hour—after the silence of the century—a man whose name and dignity all its wealth could never buy."

PATIENCE AND WORK.—Under this heading the American "Messenger of the Sacred Heart" gives some useful advice. It says:—

"No work is perfect without patience, hence to be efficacious prayer requires it as an essential condition. When the late Father Bridgett, C.S.S.R., began his agitation for a change in the Coronation Oath, about five years ago, who would have predicted that we should have to witness a universal sentiment against the offensive clauses of the Oath, even on the part of the royal person who felt forced to take it? Who could have expected a few years ago that the Presbyterian of this country would make public admission of the erroneous articles of its confession about predestination, free-will, and the old superstition that the Pope is anti-Christ. These two facts prove that the prayer of the Holy Father, and our prayers in the union of Christendom, for which we have been waiting so patiently, are not in vain. Already two great bodies of Christians are willing to repudiate what they have hitherto held sacred, partly because they begin to know it is erroneous, partly because the spirit of the times prompts them to do justice to the Catholic body. The manifest desire on the part of all better informed citizens to heed the plea of the Archbishop of New York for the recognition of Catholic rights in the organization of the public library system is another instance in point. Patience makes perfect work, not the pittance of meek submission or of timid inactivity, but the patience which prompts

us to spend time and thought and energy presenting our views or claims until those who seem to be opposed to us understand what we consider right.

TRUE CHARITY.—Under the title "The Encyclical on Christian Democracy Analyzed," the "Catholic World Magazine" remarks:—

"Reciprocity, exercised according to the spirit of the Gospel, fosters neither pride nor shame, but rather binds closer the bonds of mutual kindness. Charity neither degrades the donor nor the recipient, says the Holy Father; it is, indeed, a fulfilling of a natural as well as a Christian law. No man but needs the help that some other may give him. Christianity can never side with those who hold that such as in the natural struggle cannot maintain themselves ought to be allowed to perish. Yet indiscriminate charity is to be unconditionally condemned. Charity should be administered with prudence. It ought never to do for others what they can do, or be made to do, for themselves. It is not the aim of charity to rob its recipients of responsibility or to promote ease and indolence, but rather to infuse in those receiving it a spirit of thrift and economy."

MASS FOR NIGHT WORKERS.—Rev. Luke J. Evers, of New York, in an article to Donahoe's Magazine, explains the great success which has attended this most praiseworthy undertaking. Among other things he says:—

"It is quite a revelation to many to hear of the large number who attend the Mass in our Church every Sunday morning at 2.30 o'clock. Many have never thought nor even dreamed of the large army of men and women working during the night in large cities like New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, etc. Yet when you come to study it out, and make some definite statistics of it, you will find the numbers amazing. These men and women have, I might say, turned night into day and day into night, and when they are toiling away sleeping, and when they are enjoying the bright sunshine of the day they are resting. It was but a mere chance that led me into the study of the conditions which obtain in the lives of the hundreds of men who are employed in the offices of the New York daily papers, the Post-office, and many other offices which are situated in and around printing house square. When it was first brought to my attention I came to realize, after a few months' study, that the number of men laboring during the night, was very great, and that among this army of mechanics there must be a large number of Catholic men to whom the comforts of religion were lost, because they could not attend Holy Mass at the ordinary morning hours. They have to work from early evening till two or three in the morning. Then, fagged out, and with scarcely a trace of blood in their faces, they go home to sleep till long after noon. Now, how were these men to attend to the duties of religion? How was religion to reach these men with its saving truth? This was the problem.

Living among them for some two years, meeting and speaking with them, suggested the idea of having a Mass for them at an hour in the morning when they could leave the printing offices, step into the church, hear Mass and a five-minute instruction, go to their homes at about half after three, sleep till noon time, and spend the Sunday afternoon in the bosom of their families, which they had not done for years. When these plans were collected and made known to Rome permission was granted to have a Mass said every Sunday morning at 2.30 for printers and night-workers in New York city.

THE CENSUS OF IRELAND.

Every Province Shows a Loss of Population.

The topic of the week in Ireland is the census returns which have just been published. The Belfast "Irish Weekly" in referring to the figures which we give below says:—

"The census returns have brought out for the first time that Ireland has to take place as regards population in the British Islands. Not so long ago she had double the population of Scotland, but the latter country is now nearly half a million ahead. Thousands of those who have contributed to this result are of Irish birth or descent who have been compelled to seek a livelihood and to contribute to the prosperity of other countries they might have assisted their own country to. Some of our contemporaries, by an elaborate system of juggling with figures, endeavor to make capital out of the superior prosperity of the North, but we do not envy them the satisfaction in view of the deplorable pass the whole country has been brought to through English misrule."

THE PROVINCES.—The number of inhabitants in Leinster is set down as 570,110 males, 580,375 females, making a total of 1,150,485, or a decrease of 41,297, as compared with '91.

In Munster 540,429 males and 534,646 females; total, 1,075,075, or a decrease of 98,568.

Ulster—762,605 males, 818,746 females; total, 1,581,351, being a decrease of 68,463.

Connacht—324,595 males, 325,040 females; total, 649,635, being a decrease of 69,876.

THE COUNTIES.—In the three following counties the population has increased during the decade:—

Dublin	1901	1891
Down	447,266	416,860
Down	289,335	269,734
Down	461,244	430,865
Including the County Boroughs of Dublin.		
In all the other counties a decrease has taken place as follows:—		
1901	1891	
Monaghan	74,505	86,206
Cavan	97,368	111,917
Roscommon	101,689	116,552
Fermanagh	150,468	171,401
Fermanagh	65,243	74,170
Leitrim	69,201	78,618
Cork, W. R.	131,668	148,928
Longford	46,581	52,647
Meath	67,463	76,111
Clare	112,129	126,244
Sligo	84,022	94,418
Tipperary, S.R.	91,227	102,147
Queen's County	57,226	63,855
Westmeath	61,527	68,611
Carlow	37,723	41,964
Kilkenny	74,821	87,496
Kildare	68,469	70,206
Armagh	125,236	137,877
Waterford	87,030	95,702
Galway	192,146	211,227
Louth	65,741	71,914
King's County	60,129	65,563
Limerick	146,018	158,912
Kerry	165,851	179,136
Wexford	103,850	112,063
Mayo	209,827	218,698
Donegal	178,625	185,685
Tipperary, N.R.	68,527	78,070
Wicklow	60,679	64,492
Cork, E.R.	272,145	289,504
Derry	144,329	152,009

THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS.—The following figures give the numbers professing the various religious denominations in the undermentioned counties:—

Cork, E.R.—346,336 Catholics, 21,767 Protestants, 1,570 Presbyterians, 1,658 Methodists, 436 Jews, 1,828 of other denominations, and 51 who refused to state their religion.

Cork, W.R.—119,750 Catholics, 9,644 Protestants, 210 Presbyterians, 1,288 Methodists, 3 Jews, 767 other denominations, and 7 refused.

Limerick—158,695 Catholics, 5,777 Protestants, 300 Presbyterians, 704 Methodists, 169 Jews, 261 others, and 14 refused.

Waterford—82,494 Catholics, 3,645 Protestants, 312 Presbyterians,

214 Methodists, 45 Jews, 306 others, and 14 refused.

Antrim—113,383 Catholics, 119,407 Protestants, 186,155 Presbyterians, 19,062 Methodists, 694 Jews, 21,945 other denominations, and 594 refused.

Armagh—56,707 Catholics, 40,833 Protestants, 20,029 Presbyterians, 5,066 Methodists, 44 Jews, 2,377 others, and 162 refused to state.

Donegal—134,999 Catholics, 19,907 Protestants, 16,221 Presbyterians, 4,795 Methodists, no Jews, 682 others, and 21 refused.

Down—76,535 Catholics, 71,568 Protestants, 114,182 Presbyterians, 10,543 Methodists, 41 Jews, 1,306 other denominations, 9 refused.

Fermanagh—36,066 Catholics, 23,169 Protestants, 1,279 Presbyterians, 4,702 Methodists, 3 Jews, 85 others, 9 refused.

Londonderry—65,308 Catholics, 27,687 Protestants, 45,828 Presbyterians, 1,440 Methodists, 61 Jews, 3,916 others, 89 refused.

Galway—186,870 Catholics, 4,435 Protestants, 589 Presbyterians, 181 Methodists, 69 others, 2 refused, Jews none.

Mayo—198,014 Catholics, 3,757 Protestants, 562 Presbyterians, 166 Methodists, 122 others, 6 refused, no Jews.

Leitrim—62,604 Catholics, 5,668 Protestants, 562 Presbyterians, 685 Methodists, 14 others, 6 refused, no Jews.

Roscommon—98,985 Catholics, 2,229 Protestants, 247 Presbyterians, 96 Methodists, 72 others, 10 refused, no Jews.

Sligo—75,194 Catholics, 6,362 Protestants, 648 Presbyterians, 529 Methodists, 4 Jews, 271 others, 14 refused.

CITIES AND TOWNS.—The following is a list of the cities and towns whose populations increased during the decade:—

1901	1891	
Belfast	348,965	313,079
Belfast	348,876	273,114
Londonderry	39,873	33,200
Bathmines & Rathgar	32,472	27,996
Dublin	289,108	268,587
Pembroke	25,524	23,992
Dublin	286,328	269,716
Sligo	10,862	10,274
Dundalk	13,067	12,449
Blackrock	11,719	13,429
Lurgan	11,770	8,401
Cork	99,693	97,251
Limerick	38,085	37,155
Waterford	26,743	26,203
Kingstown	17,856	17,183
Cork	75,978	75,945
Waterford	27,947	27,713
Derry	39,873	33,200

A decrease is shown in the following:—

1901	1891	
Drogheda	12,765	13,108
Lisburn	11,455	12,250
Kilkenny	12,924	13,722
Kilkenny	10,493	11,088
Newry	13,121	13,691
Galway	16,245	16,959
Wexford	11,154	11,545
Newry	12,587	12,961
Galway	13,414	13,800
Limerick	45,806	46,135

It will be seen from the above lists that the largest percentage of increase was in the Parliamentary Borough of Belfast, where it was no less than 27.8 per cent. Derry being next with 20.8 per cent. The greatest percentage of decrease was in Drogheda, viz., 6.9; Lisburn being next with 6.5.

FAMILIES.—The number of families in Ireland in 1901 is returned at 910,568, being a decrease of 21,605 as compared with 1891, and the average number of members in each family is given at 4.7, as against 5.0.

give the number of houses in each province:—

LEINSTER.	
Inhabited	1901 1891
Uninhabited	205,867 208,189
Building	16,054 17,575
	918 602

MUNSTER.	
Inhabited	193,063 202,668
Uninhabited	13,895 16,880
Building	443 585

ULSTER.	
Inhabited	332,106 326,517
Uninhabited	37,135 29,779
Building	955 1,219

CONNAUGHT.	
Inhabited	126,867 133,174
Uninhabited	5,498 5,449
Building	226 166

The total inhabited houses in Ireland are 858,503; uninhabited, 72,582; and building, 2,592.

DUBLIN.—From a table relating to Dublin it appears that the population in the city increased by 7.6 per cent., while in the townships the percentage of increase were:—Rathmines and Rathgar, 18.8; Pembroke, 6.4; Blackrock, 3.8; Kingstown, 1.0. The population of the city as constituted previous to the extension is 260,035, or an increase of 15,034 in 1891.

The population of the Parliamentary borough of College Green is 74,385, against 67,923 in 1891; the Harbor Division, 76,257, against 71,530; Stephen's Green Division, 66,908, against 65,652; and St. Patrick's, 69,078, against 64,611.

The population of the city is comprised of 248,701 Catholics, 78,921 Protestants, 7,538 Presbyterians, 4,464 Methodists, 2,119 Jews, all others 5,204, and 319 refused to give the sect to which they belonged.

SOME COMMENTS.—The late hour at which the abstract of the census returns, summaries of the Irish census returns was made available, says the London correspondent of the "Irish Weekly," Belfast, prevented anything like a complete analysis of the figures; but in addition to the already published the following supplementary facts will be of public interest. Taking the Parliamentary constituencies, the following show increased population:—

East Belfast, 42 per cent.; West Belfast, 32; South Belfast, 25; North Belfast, 5; South Dublin, 10; North Dublin, 8; Fermanagh, 9; Down, 2; College Green, Dublin, 9; Harbour, Dublin, 6; Stephen's Green, Dublin, 2; St. Patrick's, Dublin, 7; Waterford, 0.8; Derry City, 20; Cork City, 2.5. But it should be noted that in all these cases, except Limerick and Cork, the total population of the boroughs have been enlarged since 1891, and that the new census deals with the extended areas. The heaviest decreases in constituencies were in East Cavan, West Wexford, South Armagh, South Monaghan, South Tyrone, and South Sligo, where the rate was from 13 to 14 per cent.

The decrease in the following was between 12 and 13 per cent.:—North Longford, South Meath, North Cork, South Cork, East Waterford, West Cavan, South Monaghan, and North Monaghan, Mid-Tyrone, and North Leitrim. The towns increased in population are in the order of percentages as follows:—Belfast, Derry, Rathmines, Dublin, Pembroke, Sligo, Dundalk, Blackrock, Lurgan, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, are given for Belfast and Cork, the larger being for the Parliamentary area. The figures for Belfast show an increase of 75,762 to 348,876, and an increase of 75,886 to 348,965. The figures for Cork show an increase of 2,412 to 99,693, and an increase of 633 to 75,978. The decreasing boroughs are in order of decrease, and beginning with the highest, Drogheda, Lisburn, Kilkenny, Newry, Galway, Wexford and Limerick. The population of Ireland, which in 1891 was 8,196,597, was diminished in 1901 to 7,750,845. East Belfast has 121,784 inhabitants, 10,386 of the latter being Catholic males, and 12,942 Catholic females. South Belfast—73,427, of whom 4,995 are Catholic males, and 6,816 Catholic females. West Belfast—61,848, of whom 15,600 are Catholic males, and 19,016 Catholic females; and North Belfast, 89,307, of whom 6,626 are Catholic males, and 8,662 Catholic females. Newry, with a population of 13,121, has 4,110 Catholic males, and 4,923 Catholic females; and Derry City has 9,844 Catholic males, and 12,201 Catholic females, in a total population of 39,873. The Protestant Episcopalians are distributed as follows in the constituencies named:—East Belfast, 16,482 males and 17,658 females; 4,823 females; West Belfast, 6,784 males and 7,414 females; North Belfast, 13,054 males and 15,077 females; Newry, 853 males and 918 females; Derry, 3,392 males and 3,865 females. The Presbyterians are distributed thus:—East Belfast, 23,184 males and 24,813 females; South Belfast, 11,691 males and 13,912 females; West Belfast, 5,919 males and 6,538 females; North Belfast, 16,150 males and 18,328 females; Newry, 851 males and 905 females; Derry, 4,255 males and 4,768 females. The Methodists number in East Belfast, 3,680 males and 4,188 females; South, 2,518 males and 3,025 females; West, 968 males and 1,145 females; North, 2,962 males and 3,288 females; Newry, 101 males and

128 females; and Derry, 310 males and 382 females. The Independents are in a very small minority, except in East Belfast, where they total 1,650 males and 1,833 females; and the same applies to the Baptists, who in East Belfast number 471 males and 500 females.

IRISH MYTHS.

A very interesting lecture on "The Basis of Irish Myths" was given recently by Dr. Sigerson, at Dublin. The Irish are a very mythopoeitic people, the lecturer said, and the belief in the supernatural was very strong in them. The doctor said that he believed earthquakes have a great deal to say in establishing many of the legends which existed. There is no doubt that in ancient times Ireland suffered much from seismic disturbances, and about the time of St. Patrick this was particularly the case. The prolonged beltings, or the tossing of lakes, which were ascribed to the roaring and struggling of a great beast in their depths, were undoubtedly due to earthquakes. The legend of the rushing up of the waters of Lough Neagh and the drowning of whole cities is beautifully told in verse by Moore, and possibly "the towers beneath them shining" are no poetic fancies, but real stubborn facts.

A Mr. Rolleston, who was present at the lecture, and who proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Sigerson, said that he himself had seen a round tower beneath the waters of Lough Neagh. The mythical Isles of the West, or as they were also called the Isles of the Young, of the Living, or as Hy-Brasil and the Isles of the Blessed, were very possibly not the mere mental creations of the poet and the dreamer. It is known that so late as the seventeenth century a patent was taken out for one of these islands, and Bristol alone fitted out three search expeditions to discover them. That these islands at one time existed was more than probable, the lecturer said, and their mysterious appearance and disappearance was due to the mighty magic of earthquake action.

WHAT AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES ARE DOING.

Determined to have the most original country home in America, Mrs. Howard Gould has planned the erection of a "replica" of Kilkenny Castle, which is now being erected for her at Sands Point, on Long Island Sound. This projected building will be the first mediaeval and will take two years in its erection. The site is on a bluff seventy feet off above the water. A ravine cuts it off from the mainland, and an artificial lake will be made in the ravine, thus practically cutting the castle off from the shore.

All the land between the lake and the castle will be laid out in an elaborate garden. The completed house will have the exterior construction of a castle, with massive stone walls and heavy stone arches. The highest tower, which will rise nearly one hundred and fifty feet from the ground, will give a wide prospect over the Sound, and will be visible itself for miles in every direction. In front of the castle, toward the Sound, there will be a terrace stretching to the edge of the bluff overlooking the water, and lined along its edge by a marble balustrade.

Two stone bridges will cross the moat. The carriage road will wind up to the castle, crossing a brook that will run through the garden. In the central court there will be a station for carriages. The rooms of the edifice have been planned in such a way that the three chief apartments on the ground floor, the hall, the library, and reception room, are cut clear through, from the exterior court to the front of the house, in the fashion of the smaller French chateaux.

The most original feature of the interior of the house is a large room in one of the wings, which is given up to an "orangery," where all kinds of trees and shrubs, in tubs, will be kept, to be used in decorating the court in summer and for the ball-room and dining-rooms.

In front of the house, on the terrace, a sort of mediaeval plaza has been arranged by means of awnings, shutters, and doors, which can easily be removed or put in place, according to the weather.

Kilkenny Castle, in Ireland, occupies a commanding position on the summit of a precipice above the River Nore. It was originally built by Strongbow, who was Governor of Ireland in 1173, and it was rebuilt by William le Mare