

IRISH MONKS IN GERMANY.

Dr. Hogan, of Maynooth College Gives an Interesting Sketch Covering Events for Many Centuries—Some Striking Characteristics of the Sainly Men.

Rev. J. F. Hogan, D.D. of Maynooth College, writing in the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, says: Honau or Hohenau is an island in the Rhine, not far from Strasburg, in which a monastery was established in the year 724. The site of the monastery was granted by the Ethicos, Dukes of Alsace, Adalbert, who is sometimes, though incorrectly, mentioned as its founder, richly endowed. It was further enriched by grants and privileges from the sons of Adalbert, Luitfrid and Eberhard. The importance of the establishment can be judged from the charters granted to it at various times, which are happily preserved by Mabillon. One of these charters, drawn up by the Abbot Beatus, is signed by eight Irish bishops. It makes over and bequeathes to the monastery and to the 'pauperes et peregrinos gentis scottorum' not only the buildings, lands, chattels and appurtenances of Honau itself, but also the right and title to eight abbeys that have been erected in different parts of the German empire by the zeal of those 'pilgrim fathers'. The first abbot of the monastery was Benedict, also called Tabanus. He dedicated his establishment to St. Michael the Archangel. Unfortunately we know nothing about his personal history beyond the fact that he was a Scot and the first abbot of this 'Schottenkloster'. He was succeeded as abbot by Dubanus, Dubanus by Thomas, Thomas by Stephen, Stephen by Beatus. Beatus was the most remarkable of the abbots of Honau.

According to the learned German historian, Friederich, he is the same who evangelized a good part of Switzer land, founded the monastery of Beromunster, near Lucerne; of Yberg, in the canton of Schwyz, and built up several other establishments in Unterwalden and over the Bernig, in the Bernese Oberland, where his name is still commemorated in the famous Batenberg, and in the town of St. Beatenberg, over the lake of Thun. More valuable privileges were granted to Honau by various princes, but the most remarkable of them was the charter of Charlemagne, which confirmed to the monastery all donations previously made by kings or queens or other servants of God, and exempted it from tolls and several other imposts then in force among the people. It furthermore declares that these pilgrim monks are not to be molested or interfered with in any way, and that all these lands and possessions are to belong to them and their countrymen, to the exclusion of all others—an interesting record, as Dr. Todd remarks, 'of the high esteem and favor in which the Irish of the continent were held at that time by the greatest monarch of the West.'

But the most important document that has come down to us in connection with the history of this institution is the charter, or rather the will of Abbot Beatus. This document, besides the intrinsic value of its contents, is attested and authenticated by the signatures of the abbot (in the first place) and of eight bishops whose names, as Zeuss has shown, clearly indicate their nationality. The signatures are: 'Signum Bati Abbatis, qui hanc chartam fieri rogavit; Signum Cunga'i Episcopi, Signum Ebocho Episcopi, Signum Suathari Episcopi, Signum Mancunigib Episcopi, Signum Caimonrie Episcopi, Signum Doil gusso Episcopi, Signum Edromnach Episcopi, Signum Hemeni Episcopi.' Dr. Todd endeavored to make capital out of these signatures in favor of his contention that there was no such thing as diocesan jurisdiction in Ireland before the twelfth century and no canonical restriction whatever to the consecration of bishops. According to him the abbot, who was not a bishop at all, simply consecrated whomsoever he pleased, and the bishops thus consecrated looked up to the abbot as the head of a sept, according to the Brehon code, looked up to a chief. This theory was developed and formally put forward by Dr. Todd in his 'Life of St. Patrick.'

No doubt the early organization of the Celtic Church outside the monasteries is involved in great obscurity. This arises evidently from the fact that the records have perished. Those of the monasteries alone have come down to us, and they deal naturally with the organization of monastic rather than of secular life. The great and, indeed, predominating part which the monasteries played in the religious life of Ireland may be readily conceded, yet Monsignor Garzan, now happily ruling as president of Maynooth College, had little difficulty in showing that the bishops who lived and labored in the monasteries under the rule of the abbot were merely 'chorepiscopi,' subject to the external jurisdiction of the ordinaries, who ruled and governed them as they do now. There is no proof worth the least consideration that such bishops were consecrated by one who was merely an abbot, but not a bishop. The case mentioned by Wasserschleben, of Gregory of Utrecht, is by no means clearly established.

This learned German shows, moreover, in his own work, that the privilege of having resident bishops in monasteries, ready at any moment to administer the sacraments of confirmation and orders, was derived directly from the Holy See, and was much availed of

in countries far distant from the seat of authority at a time when direct communication with Rome was difficult and uncertain. As an instance, he quotes the privilege granted by Pope Adrian I. to the monastery of St. Denis, in France, in the year 771. The fact that eight different churches are mentioned as having been erected by the monks in different localities in Germany would on this principle readily account for eight bishops who signed the charter. One of these churches was in the city of Mayence, one at Hawenback, one at Bubenheim, one at Bochenn, one at Lagnan, one at Hurmusa and one at what is called Sylvia, in Marchlichio. The successor of Beatus as abbot was Egidanus. He was probably the last of the abbots of Honau. In the reign of Charles the Great the whole establishment was transferred to Rheinau, and afterwards to the canons regular of Old St. Peter's in Strasburg, where the Irish abbots of Honau were venerated as saints. It was a canon of this establishment, named Jean le Laboureur, who communicated to Mabillon the important documents relating to the history of Honau which have been preserved in the 'Annals of the Benedictine Order.'

NOTES ON EDUCATION.

THE Kingston Evening Times refers to the fact that in nearly every country the learned professions are full, and many already turned out by the Universities have no opening in which to exercise their gifts and training. This cry, it says, has been raised in Canada for years, but the supply of doctors, lawyers and teachers continues undiminished. There is, however, one profession, says this journal, in which men of good ability and first class training are too few to meet the demand for them, and that is the profession of metallurgist and mining expert. Mr. D. G. Downs, of San Francisco, speaks thus of the prospects of those qualified as metallurgists and mining engineers:

"There is no profession that holds out such tempting allurements to the youth to day as that of the metallurgist and mining expert. Last year, of the class of about a dozen, who were graduated at the school of mines in the University of California, at least 10 have found excellent situations, with big salaries. Our universities cannot turn out expert mining engineers fast enough for the demand. When I was in London last summer, an English scientist told me that there will be a strong demand for competent men, and added that England kept the United States drained of the best mining talent. They are wanted by South Africa, in Australia, New Zealand; in fact, all over the world, and they can get higher pay than doctors, lawyers or any other class of professional men. Any young man who is ambitious for a career that will lead to fortune, if not to fame, and perhaps to both, if he is industrious and steady, will make no mistake by qualifying himself in the direction of mineralogy."

Mr. P. L. CONNELLY, the valued and well-informed Roman correspondent of the Boston Pilot, in a recent letter, refers to the aftermath of the so-called freedom which was brought into the Eternal City nearly three decades ago. He says:—

A non Catholic English writer, discussing the condition of Italy to-day, notes that the Italian Government has done its best to destroy religion in the schools, and its organs in the press have poured forth torrents of abuse and vituperation against everything Catholic, not to say Christian. Other people seem able to live outwardly a clean and decent life without the apparent practice of religion, but the Italian cannot. His mind is so logical that where he does not believe he will not act. It was the knowledge of this fact that led the authorities in power in Italy to undermine the influence of the Catholic Church, in order that they, in their war against the Church, might have allies in the populace. For nearly fifty years in all Italy except Roman States and for nearly thirty years in these, the new Italian Government has been controlling the education of the nation—as far as it could—with the result that, as Paquale Villari said a couple of months ago, the young student of colleges and universities may know all about Venus and Mahomet, but need know nothing of Christ or of His doctrine. It is not that the collegiate course has deliberately turned away from the teaching of Catholicity, to engage in that of Protestantism or in any other form professing Christianity—it is that the tendency has been to pure paganism and away from all Christianity. The English writer already referred to says that: 'Since this system has existed the statistics of juvenile and other crime have shown an alarming increase; and as a single instance of the result of it, I may mention that two young Italians, educated at a Government University, recently informed me in all seriousness that they disbelieved in religion and morality as equally superfluous, and at a public table d'hote vehemently upheld an individual whose name is infamous in English society in consequence of his trial and imprisonment for one of the most detestable of moral crimes.'

SIR WILLIAM KINGSTON, in an address to the students of the University of Ottawa some time ago, said:—'We are often asked: "What is the use of classics? What is the use of this Greek? We don't talk Greek." And of all this Latin? Latin is a dead language today.' I answer: 'A knowledge of Greek and Latin is exclusively the property

of the educated man, and without them one is not educated. Were the educated man to forget in a day, all he has ever learned of Greek or Latin, the mental gymnastics he had undergone to acquire that knowledge will have conferred upon him advantages which will last all through life, and which the one not so trained will be deprived of.

But what advantage, it is often asked, is a classical education to the business man? It certainly will not teach him how to put sand into sugar; or substitute margarine for butter; or put cotton into wool and label it all wool, and sell it as such; or glaze earth into pure milk; or convert paste into cloud; less diamonds, or pass off pinbeak for gold. Perhaps not, although education will help him even in these devious paths of deception and dishonesty, but these are not the highest or noblest, or even the most profitable attainable by man; nor are they the best calculated to bring happiness or contentment.

Education, to attain its true end, must ever be of a religious character, otherwise it is a dangerous weapon. Secular education of itself never has made, never will, never can, make man better, and that should be the end and aim of all education. I should say nothing if it kept him as good as it got him. But what would be the effect of a religious education and of that alone? Let me say to you, parents: The loss of those principles which you instilled into the minds of your little ones can never be compensated for by any amount of science, or by any amount of classical attainments which it is possible, even for genius, to acquire.

If one is disposed to evil his non-religious education will enable him to do evil more methodically, more secretly, more refinedly. The rough, blunt, ignorant man, impelled by anger, or jealousy, or hate, or excited, perhaps, by stimulants, strikes down and kills. He is caught almost in the act. He is hanged and society is at once rid of him. The learned, perhaps, in many of the sciences, especially of chemistry and toxicology, insures the lives of his friends—wife, sisters, brothers or parents; uses the most subtle of poisons, and his victims die; but he escapes detection. This is again and again repeated as often as money is required, until the whole community is agitated at the frequency of these mysterious deaths. Which of these two persons is the more dangerous to society?

BRIEF NOTES OF NEWS.

Sir John Voce Moore, an Alderman of the city of London and senior partner of Moore Brothers, tea merchants, has been elected Lord Mayor of London, to succeed the Hon. Horatio David Davies, the present incumbent of that office. He was born in 1826, represented Candlewick in the Board of Aldermen since 1889, and was Sheriff of the city of London in 1893-94.

The Central News says:—A peculiarly mournful interest is said to attach to the will of the late Empress of Austria, which was completed less than three months ago. It bears the date of June 20, 1878 and the preamble opens with the remarkable sentence, 'One never knows what may happen.' It is pretty well known that the Empress possessed a very large fortune and income in her own right; but it is not very generally known that her Majesty's collections of jewels was not only unique, but was considered to be, in many respects, one of the finest in Europe. A large proportion of the collection to the value, it is stated, of over £600,000, is to be realized and the proceeds are to be applied to various religious and charitable purposes. There are several special jewels which are to descend as heirlooms in the Imperial Family. Among these is the Golden Ros presented to the Empress by Pope Pius the Ninth. The Queen Regent of Spain has been the recipient of a similar distinction 'for virtue' from Leo XIII.

The demonstration held on Sunday last at Dublin, the occasion of the anniversary of the death of Charles Stewart Parnell, was participated in by thousands of people, both from the city and adjoining districts. The Lord Mayor and members of the Corporation and delegates from many of the leading centres in Ireland were present. The procession to Glasnevin Cemetery was very large, and the ceremony of placing wreaths upon the grave was performed.

Caroline, the twelve year old daughter of George Markeley, Lancaster, Pa., died at the home of her parents in Columbia on Saturday last, from convulsions superinduced by a cat's bite. Some time ago the child was playing with a cat, when it bit her in the right hand. The wound was cauterized and healed very nicely, the child apparently suffering no ill effects. On Wednesday she suddenly became ill, and convulsions followed one after another. Froth came from her mouth, and whenever water was offered her, her ravings were terrible. The attending physicians say it was a clear case of hydrophobia.

The little girl died after three days of horrible torture, during which it required the united strength of four men to hold her in bed.

The report comes from Paris that Prince Victor Napoleon has abdicated as head of the Bonapartist cause in favour of his brother, Prince Louis, who is a colonel in the Russian army, and said to be a favourite of Emperor Nicholas.

An interesting prophecy made many years ago by the late Mr. Colman, 'the Mustard King,' is now being recalled. He once assured Mr. Gladstone, in the presence of several other gentlemen, that for 20 years the Liberal party as a predominant force in politics would be effaced. Thirteen years of this period have passed—from 1855 the year of the great 'debacle'—for Mr. Colman insisted that, strong Liberal as

MRS. J. MOODY. Three Physicians Have Treated Her—During Three Years She Has Tried a Great Number of Remedies, All Without Success. RESTORED TO HEALTH BY DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS.

The desire that others should be made well and happy through a knowledge of her painful experience led the above named lady to write authorizing us to publish her testimony.

Mrs. J. Moody, of Farnham, Que., says: "For the past three years I have been a great sufferer from female weakness. I had falling of the womb. I was constipated, had side and back-aches nearly all the time. I was very pale and weak. I had no appetite. I had stomachache. I was so nervous that I could hardly sleep. I was just as tired in the morning as I was the night before. Several doctors treated me and they have cost me much money. I have also tried numerous remedies, but none could cure me. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills alone have cured me of all my troubles. I feel better to day than I ever felt in all my life. I give the pills to my young daughter. They are doing her much good. I have recommended Dr. Coderre's Red Pills to many sick women, for I believe they will cure them."

(Signed) MRS. J. MOODY, Farnham. It is such letters as the above that bring hope to the tortured ones. Will suffering women hesitate to take the remedy that cures their ills? Sick women do you know of a remedy as highly recommended to women as Dr. Coderre's Red Pills? Surely not. All sick, worn out and discouraged women, suffering from female weakness, should take this greatest specific for their ills. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills mean strength, vigor and happiness to every woman afflicted with all suffering women. They are made of remedies good for the diseases of women. That is why they never fail to cure leucorrhoea, painful menstruation, irregularities, palpitation of the heart, stomachache, dyspepsia, fainting spells, nervousness, loss of sleep, swelling of the joints

and coldness of the feet and hands. They help in the development of young ladies. They cure women of diseases peculiar to the turn of life. They have given health, strength, vigor and happiness to thousands and thousands of sick and discouraged women at all ages. Do not get discouraged if, after taking one box of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, you are not cured. You have been sick for years. Your physician could not cure you. You have tried everything without success. Do not expect to get cured in a day's treatment. Give Dr. Coderre's Red Pills a chance to act. Consult our physician. Give him a full description of your case. Address your letter to the "Medical Department, P. O. Box 2304, Montreal, Canada." Our physician alone will open your letter and keep it confidential. He will answer everyone of your letters after having carefully studied your case.

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he was, he could not accept the Administration of 1892, which he supported as the predominant force in politics." By the bye, the death of the Norwich millionaire has called forth some very interesting political reminiscences, but no stress has been laid upon the warmth of the friendship which existed between Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Colman. The G.O.M. had a high opinion of the sturdy common sense of his enthusiastic supporter, and the busy manufacturer was very frequently consulted by the great leader. Mr. Gladstone was not addicted to the vice of punning, but like most men he had occasional lapses. On one occasion, whilst Mr. Colman's guest, he was late for dinner. The hungry company anxiously awaited him in the drawing room. After trying 10 minutes, the distinguished offender entered, and glancing round at the numerous representatives of the Colman family assembled, he slyly asked? "Are we all mustered?"

The Kentucky Court of Appeals has rendered a decision holding constitutionality of the Kentucky statute requiring railroads to provide separate coaches for negroes. The law was passed in 1882 and the decision is on an agreed case testing its validity. The court holds that the law applies to interstate passengers as long as they are in the jurisdiction of the State, taking issue on this point with Federal Judge Burr, who two years ago declared the law invalid. The case is likely to be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The news comes from Memphis that the yellow fever situation throughout the State of Mississippi is assuming grave proportions. The area of the fever has so enlarged that infection may be said to be general throughout the State.

Three interstate railroads have practically suspended business and several short lines are on the verge of a temporary shut-down due to the lack of trade.

Twenty thousand or more people have hurriedly left the State and are now refugees in Northern cities, eagerly awaiting the approach of cold weather.

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J. M. J. D.—ATHENS CHURCH DEBT.—During the time that I have been playing the unsavory and peevish (no poetry in begging, dear friends, I assure you) role of beggarman, St. Denis' debt has been reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,000. Until the debt is paid, I purpose issuing, week after week a bulletin, through the Catholic newspapers, giving an account of St. Denis' financial department. All those who will give me \$1.00 (or more) I promise them that they will have part in all my Masses, prayers, prayers and all the other good works that may be done by me until my death. REV. J. J. COLLINS, Trevelyan, P.O., Leeds, Eng., Oct. 1894.

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