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WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1896

A WORD TO OUR READERS.—Readers will help *THE TRUE WITNESS* materially by dealing with those who advertise in its columns. The Catholic population of Montreal should patronize those who read aid in building up the business of their favorite paper.

YOUNGER IRELAND AND M. J. F. HOGAN, M. P.

That success, like truth, is relative, is a principle peculiarly applicable to the consideration of certain great popular movements. For illustrations, the whole vast field of human struggle with vaunting wrong and wickedness in high places lies before us. And of all the examples by which it is crowded there is none more striking than the history of our blessed religion. Hard though it is to realize, the Church of God was once, to mere human seeming, a stranger ready to perish, a small and despised sect, seeking in vain from the world's masters the recognition bestowed on the impure cults of heathenism or the disdainful scepticism of a pretentious philosophy. But in God's good time the day of small things ended, and, in the great upheaval and readjustment of the nations, both conquerors and the conquered acknowledged the supremacy of a common Sovereign. Yet, as we look back to day, it is among the annals of persecution, of martyrdom, that we seek for the Church's grandest triumphs. Nor is it otherwise in the secular sphere. How often in "the story of the nations" are periods which, at first sight, seem tame and inglorious, marked only with defeat and disorder, overcast with clouds to which there is no lining of silver, become, on closer view, the seminal seasons of spiritual and intellectual revival, conceptional moments of the most far-reaching significance, to which, when the harvest begins to ripen, the patriot can look back with justifiable satisfaction and gratitude. In the annals of our own dear motherland, so long and sorely tried in the furnace of affliction, so many aspirations have seemed to lack fulfilment, so many a sowing, in tears and even in blood, has apparently been followed by no fruit—or, at least, no fruit after its kind—that the patriot may sometimes ask himself whether the struggle is of any avail at all or hope of any good issue is not a delusion. But it is in the doubt that the delusion lies. All honest, conscientious, noble effort must have its due sequel. It may be other than some of the toilers looked for and they may not hide their disappointment. But the man of true faith, who sees with unselfish eye and knows something of the relations of things, is not so blinded or biased. In a lecture that he gave some time ago before the Irish Literary Society, of London, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, looking back to the stormy beginning of his own career, did not hesitate to pronounce the Young Ireland era "a singularly fruitful one." Of that movement he is the historian, and it was the supreme pleasure of his old age that he should have lived to see a younger Ireland and a movement that promised still greater fruitfulness. The society before which Sir Charles delivered the lecture just referred to is one of the proofs of its vitality. In Dublin the Irish National Literary Society serves a like object. These sister societies have already started a vigorous campaign against the apathy that would neglect or belittle the ancient movements of Ireland's civilization. The lectures are most inspiring—the subjects being well chosen and the lecturers being the foremost Irishmen of the day in letters, art and science. Dr. George

Sigerson, Dr. Douglas Hyde, Rev. T. Finlay, S.J., Standish O'Grady, W. B. Yeats, Dr. D. J. O'Donoghue, T. W. Rolleston, Alfred P. Graves, J. G. O'Keefe, Rev. Stoford Brooke and other eminent writers and scholars being of the number. The appeals in these lectures to the higher patriotism of the thinker, the poet, the man of letters, the antiquary, are soul-stirring, and the wealth of virtually unknown learning to which they direct attention, as swept away in Irish manuscripts, awaiting the task of the editor and translator, must be a surprise to many. The movement, of which these societies of London and Dublin indicate the spirit and the aim, has not, indeed, waited for their formation to enter upon its work. One feature of that work—the publication, in the original, in English, or in both, of the masterpieces of old Celtic lore, has already had a fair start. A more popular feature is indicated by the daily growing number of gifted singers and story-tellers who are worthy successors of Davis and Mangan and Ferguson, of Banin, and Carleton and Miss Edgeworth. Some of the singers have a note that seems to be an echo of the ancient Celtic strain. But younger Ireland includes more than the poets and story-tellers and sublime dreamers. Lovely and pleasant though these be, the common cause calls for a diversity of gifts—for the practical as well as the visionary. The parliamentary party of younger Ireland—under Butt, Shaw, Parnell, McCarthy—has been, on the whole, a party of rare ability, fidelity and devotion. Some of their prominent men have been personally known to our readers—the latest to visit Montreal being Mr. J. F. Hogan, an individuality attractive in many ways. To Canadians he is of special interest as a colonist. McGee dedicated his book of Canadian ballads to Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and we have always looked upon those two distinguished friends as peculiarly fit representatives of Ireland—the one in Canada, the other in Australia. Mr. Hogan and Mr. Blake form another pair of Irishmen, representing the same great constituencies, not by their fame merely, but in the Imperial Parliament. Knowing Sir Gavan well, it was natural that Mr. Hogan should think of his martyred friend when he entered the "Catholic City," which was so long his home and guards his remains. His patriotic heart thrilled with pleasure at the sight of so large and prosperous a Catholic Irish population and he was much pleased with St. Patrick's Church. Recalling that the Hon. T. D. McGee was once the chosen spokesman of his compatriots in Montreal, Mr. Hogan is glad to be able to mention that in the Hon. J. J. Curran, Q.C., L.L.D., now Judge Curran, they had found a worthy successor to the gifted orator. He quotes the Judge's remarks on the position of the Irish Catholic community in this city and its vicinity—"one of influence, power and prestige." The charities and houses of education—especially the colossal convent of the Grey Nuns—excited the visitor's surprise and admiration. He does not forget to pay due tribute of praise to the self-devotion of Sister McMullen, the superioress, and the other ladies of the great convent, during the years of famine and fever when so many Irish sufferers succumbed to the plague. Though they knew that, in going to the help of the sick, they were exposing themselves to almost certain death, not one of those noble women hesitated to go to the sheds. "Servants of the poor"—that, says Mr. Hogan, is the motto of the Grey Nuns, and "right well do they act up to it."

The great value of Mr. Hogan's book consists in his comparison of the people, resources and industries of Canada with those of Australia. The title of it, "The Sister Dominion," is a prophecy, for, as our readers are aware, the Australasian provinces have not yet completed the task of federation. It is a kindly and tactful way of urging that Canada's confederation is the model for Australia to follow. Our great railway aroused Mr. Hogan's enthusiasm, and he greatly admires Sir William Van Horne. He has something to say of every important stage on the route across the continent. He speaks highly of the Mounted Police and of the region in which they maintain order. He was pleased to find Australian papers in the reading rooms at Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, and he looks upon this provision as a hopeful indication of the close and, he trusts, mutually profitable relations that are being developed between the two great colonial groups that are separated and united by the Pacific. It is, however, when he sets foot on his native heath (so to speak) and looks up old friends in Sydney that Mr. Hogan is most instructive to the Canadian reader. How little we know of our kinsmen in the South Seas and how interested we become as we obey the guidance of Mr. Hogan's facile pen! Of the G.O.M. of Australia, who has only just rested from his labors, he gives a most animated and sympathetic portrayal. Sir Henry Parkes was a worker to the last. He and Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, whom he admired as "a writer of luminous and clear-cut English," were old friends and fellow-statesmen, and to Sir Gavan, Sir Henry

owed his introduction to Canada. On another occasion we may give an outline of Mr. Hogan's reminiscences and observations. Meanwhile it is a pleasure to speak of him as a representative in public life of that Younger Ireland which in its highest aspirations has preserved what is best in the spirit of the movement of fifty years ago, without its excesses and with some added virtues of its own.

THE MILLENNIUM AND HOME RULE.

The present generation has witnessed commemorations of centennials, jubilees, quarter centennials and of every multiple of the hundred up to the millennial. Some of these have been political, some literary, some civic, some religious, some military, and some, again, have partaken of two or more of these characteristics. In the nature of things, human institutions being sadly prone to change, from many causes, it can rarely happen that any nation, institution or community attains the age of a thousand years. At the same time, there is no nation that has preserved a record of the successive stages of its development, whether it remained independent or passed under the domination of a stronger neighbor, which could not, if so disposed, fix upon some date in its distant past as the starting point of some more or less characteristic feature of its organization or national life, or as marking the zenith of its promise or performance. Many a celebration has taken place all over the world since in 1874 Iceland commemorated the thousandth anniversary of its settlement by the Norsemen. It was while attending it that Bayard Taylor obtained a glimpse of "a grand and true-hearted people, innocent children in their trust and affection, almost more than men in their brave unassuming endurance." And now it is Hungary's turn to look back at so remote a birthday. The Millennial Exhibition which has just opened at Buda Pesth is one of the memorable events of the year 1896. Apart from its associations with a past so unlike the present that it might belong to another sphere of existence, the exhibition will have a thousand attractions for persons of every taste that is not absolutely bad. The list of congresses is almost without precedent, and East and West will meet in some of these on common ground. For the student of history, the story of Hungary has its fascinations. Here is a proud people that numbers among its nobles men of distinguished physique and of rare intellectual power, whose middle class has furnished writers of eminent ability, whose peasantry have sacrificed everything for freedom—a race which, for cultivation of the arts of life, is equal to any in Europe, and yet it is not Aryan or even Semitic. The Magyars, who from their language are said to be of the same stock as the Finns and Lapps, entered Europe about the year 884. About 899 they crossed the Carpathians under a chief named Almos, and on his death soon after, they chose his son Arpad as their duke. This warrior overran all Hungary and Transylvania, but before his death in 907 the strangers had made themselves formidable to the Empire. Goltan and Taksony, who followed, the former reigning 40, the latter 25 years, brought the record down to 972. During these three reigns the Magyars were a terror to Christendom, though Henry I. in 933 and Otto the Great in 955 defeated Hungarian armies. Under Geyza, who ascended the ducal throne in 972, a change of some importance took place. This prince married a Christian lady, and when his son and heir, Vaik, was old enough, he entrusted him to the Bishop of Prague, to be trained in Christian doctrine as well as secular knowledge and social accomplishments and duties. On Geyza's death, Vaik ascended the throne, as a professedly Christian prince. As was the rule in those times, his example was followed by his people and Hungary thus became a Christian nation. This important change took place just nine hundred years ago. Some years later (A. D. 1000) Vaik, on whom Pope Sylvester II. had conferred the title of Apostolic King, was duly anointed and crowned as Stephen I., and, being subsequently canonized, has come down to the veneration of Hungarians as Stephen the Saint or Saint Stephen. The Millennium of Saint Stephen will not, however, be witnessed till the year 2000. It is the oath to Arpad the Conqueror, after his father Almos had crossed the Carpathians and they had entered into a solemn compact, that each of the seven tribes should do justice to the rest, that is being commemorated to-day.

The long interval that divides the barbarous followers of Arpad from their posterity of the 19th century has seen many changes. But the Hungarians have always been extremely patriotic, jealous of their rights and loyal to their own princes. In 1222 the Golden Bull, a parallel for England's *Magna Charta* of a few years earlier (1215), was wrested from Andrew by his nobles. In the same century the country was laid waste by an incursion of the Tartars, and it was to compensate for the loss sustained by massacre that Bela introduced Ger-

man settlers. Andrew III., last King of the dynasty of Arpad, died in 1301, without issue. Charles Robert of Anjou, a kinsman through his mother of the extinct dynasty, succeeded by favor of Pope Boniface VIII. Under him and his son Louis the kingdom developed to a surprising extent. The first half of the 15th century was marked by onsets of the Turks, who in 1453 became masters of Constantinople. After that event Hungary was in still greater peril from the triumphant Moslem. At last, in 1526, the Ottomans, after capturing Belgrade and advancing into the heart of the country, slew the flower of the Hungarian nobility with King Louis at their head. On Louis' death, some of the surviving nobility declared in favor of John Zapolya, Way-wode of Transylvania, but Maria, the widowed Queen, having summoned a diet at Pressburg, had her brother, Ferdinand I., proclaimed King. From this time forward the sovereign rulers of Austria and Hungary have been the same; and, with the exception of Maria Theresa and the last two monarchs, they have also sat on the throne of the Holy Roman Empire. The troubles which culminated in the Revolution of 1848, and after the period of hated reaction that followed the defeat of the insurgents, ended in the crowning of Francis Joseph as King of Hungary in 1867, may be said to have begun on the death of Maria Theresa. Hungary is as striking an example of the salutary effects of Home Rule as could well be adduced from the pages of modern history. A couple of years ago the quarter centennial of the coronation was duly commemorated. The memory of the rough Arpad is doubtless dear to Magyar hearts, but it is safe to say that, had not the Emperor restored to Hungary its autonomy, and, with the crown of St. Stephen, solemnly assumed the guardianship of Hungary's rights, the millennial celebration, if conceived at all, would have had a very different significance from what it has.

CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOLS

In the announcement of the Catholic Summer School on Lake Champlain, which is to open on the 12th of July next, four lectures on Christian Archaeology are assigned to the Rev. J. Driscoll, D.D., Dr. Conde B. Pallen, of St. Louis, will deliver five lectures on "The Philosophy of Literature." Mr. Richard Malcolm Johnson, of Baltimore, will discuss "The Evolution of the Essay" in a course of four lectures. It is said that \$50,000 will be expended in preparing the Assembly grounds for the session—this being the first occasion on which the grounds will be used for that purpose. An electric railway will carry visitors from Plattsburgh to the grounds. Special courses will be in progress from July 5 to September 1.

The Columbian Catholic Summer School, established last year at Madison, Wisconsin, will open its second session on the 19th of July and close on the 4th of August. Among the lecturers will be Bishop Spalding (Peoria), the Right Rev. J. J. Keane, Rector of the Catholic University at Washington; Cardinal Satolli; Archbishop Ireland and other prominent prelates.

COLLEGE STUDENTS.

There is abundant proof that our Catholic colleges are alive to the needs of the times. One of the best evidences is, that in most of the institutions there are magazines in which the students are allowed to publish their essays. Amongst the college monthlies, two of the best are our Ottawa University Owl and the Scholastic of Notre Dame College, Indiana; some of the compositions being worthy of a place in the prominent publications of the country. Nothing could be devised, better calculated to induce students to do their best, than to have before their eyes, the prospective honor of a place for their productions, in the college literary organ, and many a man will look back with more than ordinary pleasure, in days to come, upon the first fruits of his literary endeavors. In this issue place has been given to an essay on oratory. Mr. McClosky secured the prize at Manhattan College, N.Y., and having been favored with a printed copy of the effort, we have great pleasure in placing it before our readers, as an evidence of the talent of the writer, and of the excellent training given by the Christian Brothers, in their most important educational establishment on the continent. In this city Mount St. Louis Institute enjoys a high reputation as a commercial college. The Archbishop's Academy, under Brother Denis, St. Ann's, formerly under Bro. Arnold, now under Bro. Prudent, and St. Lawrence school in St. Patrick's parish, which was under the direction in the early days, of such able educationalists as Bro. Owen and Bro. Patrick, hold deservedly high places in the esteem of the people. In some quarters, for one reason or another, things have not gone so well, but, on the whole, no body of teachers in Canada, are more entitled to respect and consideration, for eminent services, than the humble followers of Jean Baptiste de la Salle. Those who read the essay of Mr. McClosky will, no doubt, disagree

with him on some points. He has treated his subject admirably, more especially with respect to the orators of antiquity. With reference to some of the great orators of recent times, he has not been quite so happy. His estimate of O'Connell, for instance, is, to say the least, erroneous. O'Connell won from the world the title of Liberator of his native land. He secured that by his oratory. True, he was the greatest master of agitation, but in the role he had to play he displayed the most consummate statesmanship. It is detracting from his merit to say that he did not secure emancipation by his unrivalled eloquence, joined with his skillful management. He spoke to thousands, who carried away with them, to other tens of thousands, the enthusiasm he had kindled in their hearts. The world at large claimed for Catholics the rights of human beings, but it was the voice of O'Connell that awoke the slumbering millions. In most respects the essay is an admirable production. With the sound training the youthful essayist has received, at the hands of the Christian Brothers, it is safe to predict, that with persevering study and strict adherence to their training in religion and science, he will be heard from in the not distant future. Would that our young men, when they leave the college benches, felt, more keenly than they seem to do, the debt they owe to their God, their country and themselves. With the talent Providence has bestowed upon our race, with so generous a hand, there is nothing beyond their reach. There should be in the hearts of our young men of education an honest manly pride, the ambition worthy of a true Christian, and the steady perseverance and pains-taking industry which alone can ensure permanent success.

JAMESON'S RAID.

We can hardly wonder if some members of the Irish Parliamentary party have made mock of the remonstrances of a portion of the English press against President Kruger's course in taking a serious view of the raid and its Johannesburg sympathizers. The judgment of the British judiciary, fairly taken, could not fail to be on the side of the invaded Transvaal. If the justification of the Boer State depended on British precedent, there would assuredly be no lack of pieces justifiable. During the period of universal anxiety that preceded the dates fixed by successive alarms for the invasion of Napoleon Bonaparte, need it be said that short shrift would have been the fate of the man who had been convicted of conspiring with the enemy or assisting him with information? Circumstances alter cases. There is nothing more difficult than to be strictly just, to weigh men's and actions and motives purely on their merits, and to judge men by these alone, not by their origin, their creed, their purse or their influence. The later disclosures regarding Dr. Jameson's undertaking have made the task of defending it, which some persons and papers seemed at first to think so easy, much harder than it was before.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

KRUPP of Essen is the richest subject in Prussia, having been taxed on an income of 7,140,000 marks (\$1,785,000) for the current year, his tax being \$71,250.
The investiture of Archbishop Kain with the pallium will take place in his cathedral at St. Louis on May 10, and the ceremony will be performed by Cardinal Gibbons.
The bicycle is becoming a source of very great danger in this city and it is time that some special by-law should be passed by the City Council to govern the wheel enthusiasts, as scarcely a day passes without some accident being recorded.
The Montreal Witness says:—"The attitude of the Hon. Mr. Laurier when threatened by Rev. Father Lacombe, the mouthpiece of the Bishops, is a splendid instance of manly French-Canadian independence."—Toronto Globe.
Mr. Laurier is perhaps exclaiming—save me from my friends.
Our readers will be pleased to find in this issue a speech on Irish Nation Builders, by Thomas D'Arcy McGee, student at Ottawa University, and a nephew of the late Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The talent of the race is still manifest and new soldiers for the old cause are coming forward.
The Chicago ministers who wrote to the Pope, asking him to have the governments of the South American republics grant greater privileges to the Protestants, have received an answer from Cardinal Rampolla stating that the laws complained of are civil, and that the Pope cannot interfere.
During the recent yachting tour of Emperor William of Germany and his family to Naples he paid a visit to Cardinal Sanfelice. Before departing the Emperor expressed the desire to see the

Cardinal again and invited him on board his yacht. The ecclesiastic was received with the greatest honors and spent an hour in private conversation with his royal host.
THE statistician, M. G. Mulhall, estimates that the United States could support 210,000,000 inhabitants.
PADEREWSKI has closed his season and sailed away for Europe, loaded with American shekels. The gross receipts of his three months' tour were \$247,000, of which Paderewski received 80 per cent.
THOMAS DIXON, a Protestant minister of New York, declares that not only is Protestantism a failure in the metropolis but that the "town could not be held from the devil twenty-four hours if it were not for the Catholic priesthood."
MISS EMMA C. STREET, one of our talented young ladies of St. Mary's parish, has contributed for the present issue an interesting article on "Protestants and Saints." We hope Miss Street will continue to devote her pen to the cause of Catholic truth.
THE National Convention of Irishmen from all parts of the world will be held in Dublin next September. The date has been fixed to afford all countries ample time to select delegates. Much is expected of the convention, which will be open to all sections of Irish Nationalists.
THE second congress of the Catholic laymen of the diocese of North Dakota, will open on the morning of May 27. The success of the first convention, held about a year ago, was seemingly most encouraging. The work begun then will be continued and perfected by the convention of this year.
DESPITE the narrow-minded, bitter and un-American storm of prejudice that has raged in Washington and the Northwest among a certain class of people, the statue of Father Marquette has been officially accepted by the Senate, and it will stand, henceforth, in Statuary Hall, a monument to the justice and liberality of the majority of the American people.
THERE will be a battle royal for supremacy in the St. Antoine division of this city between Dr. Roddick and Robert MacKay. The former is amongst the foremost in the ranks of the medical profession, whilst the latter is a great leader in commercial circles. Dr. Roddick is the nominee of the Conservatives and Mr. MacKay, as is well known, will defend the citadel for the Reformers.
REV. GEORGE ALBERT BERANEK, of St. James' Church, Baltimore, celebrated the 90th anniversary of his birth Thursday at the St. James' priests' house, Eagerstreet, near Aisquith street. He was born in Austria in 1806 and entered the Redemptorist Order in 1834. Three years later he was ordained, since which time he has been connected with many houses of the order. Father Beranek is the oldest priest of the order.
THE Pope is now the doyen or longest consecrated of all the Bishops in the world. He was consecrated Titular Archbishop of Damietta—a title borne by the late Cardinal Persico—on Feb. 19, 1843. Hitherto the distinction attached to the late Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, who was consecrated in 1841, and who shortly before his death was translated to the Titular See of Maricanopoli, when the Most Rev. Dr. Kain succeeded to the See of St. Louis.
THE Catholic International Scientific Congress, which will be held at Fribourg in Switzerland from the 9th to the 13th of August next, promises to be even more successful than those held at Paris and Brussels. His Holiness Leo XIII. has already addressed a letter of encouragement to the organizing committee. Papers for the occasion are now being prepared by scientists of the first eminence, and religious, philosophic, historical, physical, and social questions will be fully discussed.
THE Connecticut Catholic says that the census bureau's latest publication, which is on "Crime, Pauperism and Benevolence," tells that in 1890 there were in the penal institutions of the country 82,329 persons, of whom nearly 76,000 were males. More than half were native-born and the class of crimes most largely represented were forgeries, embezzlement, and kindred offences. As to age, the largest number of the criminals were between twenty and twenty-four years. About two-thirds owned to adictness of liquor.
DR. BRIGHAM, of San Francisco, was a witness in a case of one Frank Lawlor, who was bringing suit for damages sustained in a railway collision. He testified that he had examined Lawlor and could find no evidence of injuries, but that he complained of acute pains deep in the muscles of the back. On cross-examination, Dr. Brigham admitted