OBSERVER.

**\*\*** 

ic Sailors' Club ATLORS WELCOME. Every Wednesday Evening.

DAY, AUG. 16, 1902.

al Talent Invited; the ae Oity pay us a visit. t 9 80 a.m. on Sunday. Concert on Sunday ek days from 9 a.m. to

lays, from 1 p.m. to 10 n 2161.

er and Common Sts.

Directory.

VISION NO. 8, meets on Wednesday of

vision No. 3, meets ea and third Wednesday of th, at 1863 Notre Dame ar McGill. Officers: Al-). Gallery, M.P., Presi-McCarthy, Vice-President, Devlin, Rec.-Secretary-itario street; L. Brophy. John Hughes Financial 65 Young street; M. hairman Standing Comohn O'Donnell, Marshal.

T. A. & B. SOCIETY. 1 1863.—Rev. Director, er Flynn. President, D. I.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, nominique street; M. J.
masurer. 18 St. Augustin
ets on the second Sunerry month, in St. Ann's
her Young and Ottawa
1, 3,80 p.m.

DIES' AUXILIARY, Di-5. Organized Oct. 10th, seting are held on 1st every month, at 4 p.m.; hursday, at 8 p.m. Miss onovan, president; Mrs. llen, vice-president; Miss anaugh, recording-secre-Inspector street; Miss financial-secretary; rlotte Sparks, treasurer, er McGrath, chaplain.

CK'S SOCIETY -Estab rch 6th. 1856. revised 1864. Meets in k's Hall, 92 St. Alexant, first Monday of the mmittee meets last Wed-Officers: Rev. Director. allaghan, P.P. President, Justice C. J. Doherty; F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Curran, B.C.L.; Treasnk J. Green, Correspon ry, John Kahala; retary, T. P. Tansey.

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

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

CK'S T. A. & B. cets on the second Suneets on the second Suny 2 St. Alexander St.,
y 2 St. Alexander St.,
w after Vespers. ComManagement meets in
he first Tuesday of every
3 p m. Rev. Father Mov. President; W. P.
t Vice-President; Juo,
x Secretary, 716 St. An-Secretary, 716 St. Ant, St, Henri.

of CANADA, BRANCH nized, 13th November. nch 26 meets at St. nch 26 meets a Hall, 92 St. Ale Monday of each gular meetings for e regular meetings for action of business are e 2nd and 4th Mondays nth, at 8 p.m. Spiritual ev. M. Callaghan; Changley of the control of the ary, Robt. Warren; J. H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-s, Drs. H. J. Harrison, ano; and G. H. Merrill.

J. GURRAN

VOUE EMPTY BAGE.
Users of BRODIE'S VAXA'.
Self-Raising Flour who preserve the empty get and resure them to until receive the me; For 10 ard pound bags and plotter For 24 eix pound bags. For 24 eix pound bags. For 24 eix pound bags. The pound bags may be ent in pound bags. ERODIE 2.

12 Bjesswat, Montreal.

to the "True Witness." <del>Material de la comprese de la compr</del> OUR CURBSTONE

ON DISSATISFIED NATURES

in a steamboat, I had occasion to hear certain remarks passed by a tourist which awakened my attention and suggested painful thoughts, as well as convictions to my mind. The conversation turned upon the press, and importance of Catholic papers. One gentleman present, a Catholic, and one who would feel insulted if I were liked the Catholic papers as a rule. His reason for this strange sentiment towards our own press, was that he had purposely, and for some time back, made it a point to seek out all the errors, typographical and otherwise to be found in Catholic papers, and that he discovered that merous mistakes and misprints came under his eye.

What a dlightful sample of a true Catholic. Without the shadow of a blush,, without the faintest hesitation in his voice, this gentleman frankly admitted that he spent his time hunting for slips and mistakes in the columns of the Catholic papers that he read, and then took story of his discoveries. Imagine. e in whom you have the most entire confidence, amusing himself at your expense in such a fashion; what estimate would you form of his friendship? Suppose such a so-called friend were to spend his hours of association with you in trying to detect your every shortcoming, picking ities you may have, and then amusthe recital of all your little blemishes or faults; what would you think of his professions of friendship? Yet that is exactly what this gentleman was doing in regard to the organs that defend the very instance I might record it as a curitreating our own institutions rather more than I can ever understand. an opportunity of verifying his own Suppose, even, that it were true that inaccuracy.

With the

Scientists.

MECHANICAL POWER. -In 1830

the total horse power of steam engines in the United States was about

200,000; in 1900 it was 20,000,000,

an increase of 10,000 per cent. The total motive power, exclusive of hy-

draulic motors, increased in the seventy years from 1,900,000 to 33,-

000,000 horses nower. The increase

493 per cent. In 1830 the horse

power per inhabitant was 0.15 and

0.7 horse power in 1900. Since 1880

the horse power of locomotives a-

lone has increased 128 per cent.,

while the population increased only

52 per cent. The total wealth of

creased prodigiously, the percentage

being 900. In 1830 the wealth per

1900 \$1,200. It must be noted,

however, that the wealth per inhab-

itant, which increased 100 per cent.

from 1850 to 1870, increased but 31 per cent. from 1880 to 1900. Since

1853 the urban wealth began nota

bly to exceed the rural wealth. To-

cent. In 1860 wages constituted 21

per cent. of the total wealth, while

they make 7½ per cent. to-day. The average wages of workmen have in-

WEIGHT OF THE BRAIN. - M

Marchand has investigated the brains of 1,173 persons immediately

is influenced by the disease; diphtheria, for example, increases the weight. The brains of new-born boys weigh, on the average, 371 grams; of

ed from \$300 per year ip 1860

The weight of the brain

day the former constitutes 75

to \$675 in 1900.

the country in this interval has

inhabitant was about \$365, and

population in this interval was

AST month, while travelling our press is marked with more faults, of the minor class, than the secular press, there still is to be considered the meanness of the spirit that takes delight in proclaiming and in previously and intentionally tecting the same. I did not take the trouble to contradict that genfinally led to the consideration of the tleman, for the good reason that he made mention of my own contribu tions to this Catholic organ, and stated that he read them every to insinuate that he was not a week. I concluded that he would alhope he will learn the lesson, that there is nothing to be gained- even in the estimation of the most anti-Catholic - by belittling, running down, criticizing, and even belying all that is Catholic.

As a matter of fact, I have, since I heard the above-mentioned remarks, taken the special trouble to institute a comparison between the Catholic and the secular papers that in the minds of the foresters that re come into my possession. Taking four good Catholic organs and four of the leading secular, papers of this country, I have discovered that the percentage of errors of every class is greater in the case of the latter group. Taking 100 as a basis, I pleasure in making known to all find 40 per cent. of the typographic-who might wish to hear him, the al errors in the Catholic organs and 60 per cent. of them in secular oryour intimate and trusted friend, the gans; I find 22 per cent. of the general mistakes, such as the wrong spelling of proper names, the ged graphical and like errors, in the Catholic organs, and 78 per cent. of these same mistakes in the secular organs; I find 7 per cent. of the historical errors in the Catholic organs and 93 per cent. of them in the secuout and noting down any peculiar- lar organs. I, finally, find 2 per cent. of the dogmatic mistakes ing another set of acquaintances with the Catholic organs and 98 per cent. of them in the secular organs-and I may qualify this by saying that the two errors, theologically speaking. to which I refer might pass muster any place else than in the Catholic press; one was a mere slip, and the faith which he claims to profess. If other was in regard to a question this were a solitary and accidental not entirely undisputed. To calculate the above, and to find the 100 osity, a freak; but I am sorry to mistakes, in each category, I was say that, in the course of my obser- obliged to take three months of isvations, I have found this method of sues. So accurate have I been that would have no hesitation in suba rule than an exception. What mitting to the gentleman in quespleasure a person can take in thus tion the names and the dates of the work of the slanderer is eight newspapers, that he might have

> new-born girls, 361. At the end of the first year, the figures are boys, 967; girls, 893. By the end of the third year the weight of the brain has tripled and from this epoch it increases very slowly, especially with girls. It attains its greatest weight at about 191 years for men, at about 17 for women. The average weight of the brain of an adult male is 1,400 grams; of an adult female, 1,275 grams. The reduction of weight due to senile atrophy commences with men, about the eightieth year: with women, about the seven-We may recall for comparison the following facts: The heaviest brain on record is that of the novelof the lightest is that of Gambetta (1,160 grams). The weight of the brain is, thus, one factor, and only one, in the comparison of different men and of different sexes.

FOREST LANDS.-In his report to the United States Department of Agriculture on a working plan for forest lands, near Pine Bluff, Ark., Frederick E. Olmsted of the Bureau of Forestry pays a good deal of attention to the question of forest fires, saying that conservative lumbering can never be successfully carried on in the region unless precautions are taken against fires. During the valuation surveys, notes were of fire damage, and it was found that only 5 per cent. of 1,900 acres had escaped more or less serious fire during the last ten years. The fires in the region are seldom more than ground fires, consuming leaf mold, grass, and other ground cover, seedlings, and young growth of all kinds, but very rarely burning a tree that has passed the sapling stage. Where the flames rise to a height of ten feet, the fire is considered severe. Only a small part of the mature pine has been damaged by these fires, since the bark of the pines possesses excellent resisting

areas, the young growth, to a height of twenty feet, has been destroyed, while the mature pine was frequently very severely scorched and charred up to a height of forty feet in sominstances, and the trees were apparently sound and healthy, and thei growth had not been appreciably checked.

One of the reasons for the destruction of large pines had been the cuts made in them, about three feet from the ground, to determine whether the wood was fit for shingles. A notch about a foot square and six inches deep is chopped out, and if the wood is unsuitable the tree is left standing. From this wound the pitch flows freely, hardening in irregular masses on the trunk, and thus offering the best kind ol fuel for the next fire. In the case of young growth fire is very disastrous. When fire reaches the top of a young pine, the tree is, with rare exceptions, killed. An ordinary ground fire, therefore, is pretty sure to kill all pines under six feet in height and five or six years old. Seedling growth is consumed to the roots. Up to the age of fifteen or twenty years, the pines have power to send up shoots from the roots after a fire, so one fire is by no means the end of the reproduction. If the fires occur, however, at intervals of three or four years, the old trees are the only ones left standing, and reproduction is checked. If the fires should be checked as soon as they start, there is no doubt production would go on, and, with judicious cutting, the forests would yield timber for all time to come.

The fires, according to Mr. Olm sted, are due to those started intentionally by people owning farms or small bodies of timber which are set to burn away the underbrush and open the woods for hog-ranging and hunting, and by the carelessness of loggers and campers. The effect of hese fires is to seriously damage or totally destroy the young growth; to damage to some extent the middle-aged and mature trees, and to impoverish the soil through the destruction of the leaf litter. If the forest is to be managed with a view future crops, it is necessary to obtain young growth which will develop into a first-class stand of timber. This is impossible unless fire is kept out. A partial protecyears, and then burned over, the fire feeds on the accumulated litter, and the damage is much greater than if light fires occurred each year. Therefore, if protection is attempted, it should be thorough.

Catholic interests should not be sacrificed to promote any man's ambition.

What harm can happen to him who knows that God does everything, and who loves beforehand everything that God does?

You might as well go to the catacombs of Egypt, and scrape up the dust of the mummies, and knead it into forms, and bake them in your oven, and call such things men, and present them, as citizens and teachers, for our regard, as to bring old, time worn institutions to serve the growth and the living wants of today.

IP

YOU WANT TO SELL

ANYTHING

THE ADVERTISING

TRY

COLUMNS

OF THE

TRUE WITNESS.

RATES ARE LOW

## Census Statistics Of Ireland

From the completed Irish census returns of 1901, which has just been published, we take the following details, which will be found as instructive as they are interesting:-

The population in 1901, including the navy and military service serving in the country, was 4,458,775 — 2,200,400 males, and 2,258,735 males; in 1891 it was 4,704,750--2,-218,953 males, and 2,885,797 females. There was, therefore, in the ten years a decrease of 245,975 per-

sons, or 5.23 per cent.

There is a marked diminution, amcenting to 12.2 per cent., in the number of children and young sons under 20 years of age in 1901, as compared with 1891. There is also a decrease in the number of persons in the age periods from 40 to 55 and 70 upwards amounting to 8.6 and 11.7 respectively.

1901 was-Males, 578,491; females,

The number of families in 1901 was 910,250, as against 932,113 in 1891, showing a decrease of 2.3 per cent.

The inhabited houses decreased from 870.578 in 1891 to 858,158 in

1901, or 4 per cent. 1,052,729 births were registered during the decade, against 1,147,321 in the previous decade.

The marriages in the decade numpered 221,582, as against 212,256 in the previous decade.

The deaths were 834,552 in the last, and 879,412 in the previous decade.

The emigrants from Ireland numbered during the last decade 430, 993-200,125 males and 230,863 females; in the previous decade the emigrants amounted to 768,105. The total for the past fifty years is 3,-846.395, and 71.5 per cent, were between the ages of 20 and 45; 89 per cent. of the total go to America. and 6 per cent. to Great Britain.

The following statement shows the counties arranged according to the highest average annual rate of emi-gration per 1,000 during twenty years ending 31st March, 1901: Kertion is worse than none, for, if the ry, 24; Galway, 20; Clair, 20; Leiforest be guarded for five or six trim, 19; Sligo, 19; Mayo, 18; Cork, 18; Roscommon, 17; Longford, 15 Cavan, 14: Limerick, 14: Waterford, 14; Tipperary, 14; Queen's Co., 13; Carlow, 12; King's Co., 12; Tyrone, 12; Donegal, 11; Monaghan, 10; Fermanagh, 10; Kilkenny, 10; London-derry, 10; Westmeath, 10; Armagh, 9; Antrim, 9; Meath, 9; Kildare, 7; Wexford, 7; Down, 7; Louth, 6; Wicklow, 6; Dublin, 4.

Catholics form the great majority in every province, except Ulster, and even there they largely exceed in number the members of any other denomination, the population of that province, reduced to a basis of 1,000 being composed as follows: 442 Catholics, 227 Protestant Episcopalians, 269 Presbyterians, 30 Methodists, and 32 members of "all other deno-minations." Comparing the figures with those of 1891, the greatest riation is in the proportion of Catholics in Ulster, which has declined from 46 per cent. in 1891 to 44.2 per cent. in 1901. The census separates the county boroughs from the rural portions of the counties, the counties being thus divided into 38 districts. In 28 of these Catholics formed more than 75 per cent. of the population, including 11 in when it passed 90 per cent. In five remaining districts the Catholics formed over 50 per cent., and in the five districts-Armagh, Co. Derry, Co. Down, Co. Belfast, Co. Bor ough, and Antrim County-the Catholic percentages were respectively 45.18. 41.41. 31.31. 24.34. and 20. 59. Catholics formed 77.69 per cent. of the population of the whole country in 1861, 76.69 in 1871, 76.54 in 1881, 75.40 in 1891, and 74.21 in 1901.

Catholics decreased from 3.547.307 in 1891 to 3,308,661 in 1901, or 6.7 per cent. Protestant Episcopalians
(practically "The Church of Ireland") decreased from 600,103 to 581,089, or 3.2 per cent. Presbyterians decreased from 444,974 to 443,276, or 4 per cent. Methodists showed an increase from 55,500 62,006, or 11.7 per cent. All other persuasions increased from 56,866 to 63,743, or 12.1 per cent.

The number of persons returned as speaking Irish only in 1901 was 20,-953, or 47 per cent, the number in 1891 being 38,192, or 81 per cent. The persons speaking both English and Irish numbered last year 620, or 18.9 per cent., as against 642,053, or 13.6 per cent. in 1891 The decreases for Irish only extended to all the provinces. This in Munster the number fell from 9.080 to 4,387, in Ulster from 7.053 to 4,-456 in Connaught, from 22,071 to 12,103, and in Leinster from 8 to 7. With respect to those able to speak

ooth languages the number fell Munster from 298,573 to 271,881, and in Connaught from 282,712 to 233,477; but in Leinster the number rose from 13,669 to 26,429, and in Ulster from 77,099 to 88,402. The counties which contained the largest percentage of Irish-speaking residents are as follows, and in the arder shown:-Galway, Mayo, Waterford, Kerry, Clare, Donegal, and Sligo, the percentages decreasing from 56 per cent. in Galway to 20 per cent. in Sligo. The highest county percentage of persons in the Province of Leinster who can speak Irish is in Co. Io th, 4.9 per cent. and there are four counties in that province-Carlow, Kings, Longford, and Queen's-where not one per cent. can speak Irish, the only other counties in Ireland in the same position being Antilim and Down. Eleven per cent. in Co. Limerick and six per cent. in Co. Tipperary can Irish, but in all the other Munster counties the proportion is over twenty per cent. In Leitrim the propor tion is under six per cent., and Roscommon over 15, but in all the other counties in Connaught it is over 20 per cent. Over 34 per cent in Donegal speak Irish, the percent ages in Monaghan, Cavan, Tyrone and Armagh being respectively 7.1 5.6, 4.3, and 3.6. In the county boroughs the percentages were as follows:-Cork, 10.2; Waterford, 8; Limerick, 4.5; Dublin, 3.3; Derry, 3.2: and Belfast, 1 per cent.

## Agricultural Exhibitions.

Following are the dates of leading fall exhibitions, with the secretary's name:-

QUEBEC. - Eastern Townships Agricultural Association, at Sher-brooke, August 30th to September 6th; W. M. Tomlinson, Sherbrooke. Provincial Exhibition at St. Johns 8th to 13th September; A. N. Deland, St. Johns.

Iberville County Agricultural Society at St. Alexandre, September 1; J. E. Boivin, N.P. sec .- treas.

Huntingdon Agricultural Society Division B., at Howick, September 17; R. Eilerton, Hemmingford.

Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, Division A., at Huntingdon, September 11th and 12th; W. S. Maclaren. Chateauguay County Agricultural

Society, at Ste. Martine, September 9; Nap. Mallette. Missisquoi County Agricultural So

eiety, at Bedford, August 27th and 28th; Geo. Sulley. Missisquoi Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association, Dunham, Sep-

tember 17th and 18th; D. Westover, Frelighsburg. Brome County Agricultural Society, Brome Corners, September 9th and 10th; G. F. Hall, Brome.

Stanstead County Agricultural So ciety, at Ayers' Flatts, August 27th and 28th: George Robinson.

Shefford Fruit Growers' Associa tion, at Granby, September 11th and

12th; John Lincoln. Shefford County Agricultural Sc ciety, at Waterloo, September 16th

and 17th; N. O. Rockwell. Danville Union Agricultural Socie

ty, at Danville, September 27; C. C. Argenteuil County Agricultural So-

ciety, at Lachute; G. J. Walker.

OTHER PROVINCES. - Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, August 22 to 30, E, McMahon, Ottawa

Dundas County Fair, Morrisburg August 27 to 29; G. H. Broafield, Morrisburg, Ont. Kingston District Fair, Kingston

August 25 to 29, J. P. Oram, King Canads Industrial, Toronto, tember 1 to 13; H. J. Hill, Toronto

Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax, September 10 to 18; J. E. Wood, Halifax. Ontario Western, London, Septem per 12 -0 20; J. A. Nelles, London,

Peterborough Central, Peterbor ough, September 9 to 11; W.

Freen, Peterborough. Ontario Northern, Collingwood September 23 to 26; T. W. Archer, Collingwood.

Prince Edward Island Agricultur al. Charlottetown, September 23 to 26; C. R. Smallwood, Charlotte-

Lindsay Central, Lindsay, September 25 to 27; James Keith, Lind-

## The Heart and The Will.

Father Donnelly, S.J., preached in St. Ann's Church, London, England, recently, taking as his text "Learn of Me, for I am meek and humble of heart"-said that Our Lord set Himself before us as our Model, there was one portion of His Sacred Humanity which He chose in an especial way for us to imitate. He said "Learn of Me, for I am meek and humble of heart"-He did not say "Learn of Me, for I am learned," I am high-minded," but it was His Heart we were to take as our This was a curious world to-The intellect was adored, and day. heart was put in the second place. Man would not be judged by his intellect, according to his brains, but by his will and his heart; by his will he would be saved damned. It depended upon a man's will, joined to God's grace, whether he was saved or not, and not upon his intellect. It was by pride that man fell; it was by meekness and humility that he was to rise. The virtue of humlity was not in a front position in this land today; the virtue of obedience was not much practised. There was scarcely a period in the world's history which could be compared with that of today in its pride and love of independence, and, living in a non-Catholic atmosphere, the Catholic was hatse to be infected by this spirit, watch seemed to make of humility a craven and hated thing. To bend before the storm, and when one cheek was struck to present the other, were not in fashion amongst men, and especially amongst Englishmen. To give way or to yield was the last thing they thought a-

Gospel truths were as little palatable now as when Our Lord spoke them. They were all very well when the truth hit some one else, when some one else was asked to put the cap on his head. When that was so. we were rather inclined to be amused than otherwise; but when the cap was meant for us, and fitted our own heads, there was a different story to be told. It was not by the intellect, but by the heart, that man should be judged. Even in this world a man was judged by his heart. A noble-hearted man was loved, while a man who had the most gigantic intellect but who had a bad nearl was turned from with disgust. Perhaps the greatest general this land had ever seen was the Duke of Marlborough, yet everybody turned away from his deeds with a certain amount of loathing. Men themselves valued a man not by the grandeur of his intellect, but by the magnificence of his heart, and it was by his heart man would be judged hereafter. They must, therefore, cultivate the heart and will as well as the intellect, and for that reason they must maintain their schools at all costs. A heavy burden was upon that mission in connection with the schools. The "Nonconformist Conscience" was always ,n arms against them and Catholics knew full well the danger threatening them at the present moment. Unless we educated hearts of the children as well as their intellects they would be lost to God and the Church. It was because we realized this truth, because grasped the importance of educating our children in the True Faith, that had not given up our schools throughout the land. But unless we could support our schools they must go; and they could not be supported without the help of the Faithful. We were being taxed beyond our means. and we only submitted because we were anxious that the little ones of the Catholic Church should be brought up in the principles of the Catholic Faith.

## OBITUARY.

FATHER GLEESON .- The death took place recently of Rev. Hugh J. Gleeson, P.P., Kilmacduane, Co. Clare, at the age of 72. Deceased was the youngest son of the late Michael Gleeson, of Curragh, Portroe, Co. Tipperary. He was educated at the Diocesan College, Ennis, and in All Hallows, Drumcondra, Dublin, and the Grand Seminary, Quebec, and was ordained in the latter city in the year 1858. He for four years assistant priest in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec. In 1862, on his return to Ireland to see his aged parents, the vessel in which he sailed, when within 24 hours of landing, struck against an iceberg, and sank in 30 minutes. He and most of the passengers and crew were saved, being picked up by an outward bound vessel, which returned wit them to Queenstown.

HENR ? R. McGEE .- The death of curred of Mr. Henry R. McGee, of this city, on Wednesday, at the age of 48 years. The remains were takto Lacolle for interment .- R.I P

VOCATE ... Chambers, 180 St. James ree, tMontreal.