

THE
OSTRACISM
OF
CATHOLICS
IN
UNITED
STATES.

A recent public meeting of the parishioners of St. Patrick's Church, Cleveland, O., in regard to the policy of the Government in the Philippines, Rev. Francis T. Moran, who presided, spoke of the revolting cruelties admittedly practiced on the Filipinos and read from the testimony of soldiers taken before the investigation committee in Washington. He referred to the work of the Church through long ages, her never-dying charity, her art and architecture, her labor for the welfare of the world; and yet how easily her traditions are believed when prejudice asserts itself. In closing he said: "As Catholics, we protest against the slanders heaped upon our religion, against the injustice done the natives by seeking to rob them of their Catholicity, against the proselytizing of children and the use of schools and agencies for the propagation of Protestantism. We protest against the discourtesy shown to the large and respectable body of Catholics in the United States in not inviting any member of the Church to serve upon the commissions to whom was intrusted the settlement of affairs in the Philippines. The Sultan of Sulu was considered. The rights of Catholic priests and people in the Philippines were studiously ignored, if not deliberately violated. We protest in the name of humanity and religion against these and many other abuses of our occupation of the Philippines and we call upon the supporters of our government and the liberty loving people of our country to see that our fair name be no longer tarnished by this foul blot and that justice be done to our 'wards in the Pacific.'"

Resolutions were drawn and adopted. These protested against the calumnies of the friars, the desecration of the churches, the proselytizing of the inhabitants, the employment of so many Protestant ministers in the schools, and the discrimination against Catholics in not appointing any of our own religion on the commissions.

THE
EMPRESS
OF
CHINA
HONORS
A
BISHOP.

THE following letter is a new and eloquent answer to the attacks directed some time ago against Mgr. Favier, the venerable Bishop of Pekin, China. It shows in what esteem he is held by the Imperial Court. A few days before the audience, an account of which we are going to give, he had received the title of mandarin of the first class, a dignity conferred on princes only and most seldom on foreigners. The letter is from the bishop himself to the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. He writes: "I am sure you will be pleased to hear of the great honor conferred a few days ago on Bishop Jarlin, my coadjutor, and myself. On the 23rd of February, at 10 o'clock a.m., we were received in solemn audience by Their Majesties, the Empress Dowager and the Emperor of China. Escorted by several mandarins who had been sent to meet us, we entered the palace by the western gate where we left our chaises. Twenty mandarins of the first class were awaiting us and ushered us to the apartment of Prince Ksing, who was to introduce us to Their Majesties. Clothed in purple cassocks and robes we followed the prince into the throne room. One end of it, separated from the rest by draperies, is set apart for the meetings of the State councils; that is where we were received. Their Majesties were seated on a throne covered with embroidered yellow silk, the dowager empress on the right, the emperor on the left. A little table was before them. Having made three bows we approached the

throne, and at once I began to express our gratitude to the empress and the emperor for the great favor shown us by granting the audience. I congratulated them on their return to Pekin and thanked them for the decrees enacted in favor of the Catholics.

The empress deplored the troubles of the last years and assured us repeatedly that they would not occur again. She added:

"I perceive that the doctrine you are teaching is excellent, that the bishops and missionaries are very good men and lead the people to do good. All the mandarins have told me that you are most just, having for so many years decided all questions with a perfect equity and love of peace which have won universal esteem. I have known you by reputation and for a long time have wished to see you. I am very much pleased at having done so."

I answered:—"Your Majesty has already rewarded our good will and humble efforts with high titles of mandarins, for which we thank her most sincerely. We will continue to exhort the Christians to obey faithfully the laws of the empire and to live as brothers with their fellow-citizens, as they are members of that family of which the empress and emperor are father and mother."

The empress continued:—"I know you are doing all this, and am thankful for it; but in the Chinese as well as in European nations some are good, some are bad. How could it be otherwise, considering the immense population of the empire? So also among the large number of Christians there might be some poor ones, in spite of your excellent doctrine, your perfect direction and vigilance and your love of peace. Be very careful how you choose them."

I replied:—"We take the greatest care, oftentimes detaining for two years, those who want to become Christians, examining whether they obey the laws and are of peaceful dispositions; once admitted, if they prove unfaithful to their promises we expel them without pity."

The empress, interrupting me, said: "I know this, and you are doing very well. You may rely on my protection, and peace will not be disturbed anew."

In the course of our conversation I had informed the empress that Pope Leo XIII., 92 years old, had asked me about her; so her last words were: "I wish that the Pope may have so many days to live full of peace and happiness."

Out of respect for the empress the emperor did not speak at length, but both his words and looks were marked with the utmost kindness. The audience lasted about half an hour, the empress addressing us with a great simplicity in the mandarin language. Her Majesty seems to be a person of great intelligence and possessed of a keen mind; although she is over 60 years old, she looks hardly 50. The emperor is intelligent, his eye is clear and penetrating and he seems to enjoy excellent health.

Their Majesties have made the best impression on us, and we cannot doubt the sincerity of the kind words of the empress. That audience gives us great confidence for the future.

I believe that on her side the empress was well satisfied with our visit, since the following day she gave orders to Prince Tsin to write us an official letter informing us that Their Majesties had raised my coadjutor to the dignity of the red globe and myself to the higher dignity of the peacock feathers.

IRISHMEN
IN
THE
BRITISH
ARMY.

R. THOMAS DONNELL, M. P., who visited Montreal several months ago in company of Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., in the course of a recent speech delivered at Tralee, touched upon the subject of Irish enlistments in the British army. He furnished some interesting figures which we give to our readers.

Let me ask you to listen to the figures which I shall read, said Mr. O'Donnell, of the numbers of Irishmen fighting England's wars. I have gone carefully over the army reports during the last twenty years, and on reading those reports it is

to me a matter of humiliation to see thousands of our bravest sons driven to fight for the British flag. In the regular army we find in 1889, 38,359 Irishmen and only 14,446 Scotchmen; in 1890, 28,712 Irishmen, a very noticeable decrease, and 16,534 Scotchmen; and in 1899 there are, despite our declining population, 28,352 Irishmen.

I come now to enlistment in various parts of Ireland during the last five years:—

	Regular Army.				
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Irish Enlistment.	1029	924	1128	1571	1098
Belfast District.	1515	1709	1693	1804	1708
Cork " "	1314	1391	1166	965	918
Total I. Districts	2868	4094	3987	4040	3778

It is worthy of note to remark that in Belfast district, which includes most of those who boast of their loyalty to the British crown, the numbers are much lower than they are in the Cork district. From the above figures it will be seen that Ireland has 28,000 in the regular army of England and fighting England's wars.

OLD
IRISH
PROVERBS.

BELOW we give a list of genuine Irish proverbs, principally translated, and literally from Hardiman's "Irish Miscellany," which will show the similarity between them and modern English proverbs:—

The rare jewel is the most prized.
A blind man is no judge of colors.
When the cat is out the mice dance.
Even a fool has luck.
A mouth of ivy, a heart of holly.
The historian's food is truth.
Fierceness is often hidden under beauty.

There is often anger in a laugh.
A good dress often hides a deceiver.

Fame is more lasting than life.
A foolish word is folly.
The church that has no music is poor indeed.

Lay up in time.
Mild to the meek.
Cat after kind.
Force overcomes justice.

Hope consoles the persecuted.
The satisfied forget the hungry.
Long sleep renders a child inert.
Hurry without haste.

Drunkenness is the brother of robbery.
Hope is the physician of each misery.

It is difficult to tame the proud.
Idleness is the desire of a fool.
Look before you leap.
Gold is light with a fool.

The end of a feast is better than the beginning of a quarrel.
A wren in the hand is better than a crane out of it.

He who is out, his supper cools.
The memory of an old child is long.
Everything is revealed by time.
A cat can look at a king.

Patience is the cure of an inveterate disease.
Learning is the desire of the wise.
Character is better than wealth.

Without treasure, without friends.
A hungry man is angry.
No man is wise at all times.
Every dear article is woman's desire.

Wisdom exceeds strength.
Wine is sweet; to pay for it bitter.

Sleep is the image of death.
Enough is a feast.
Present good is better than past good.

Satire wounds a great character.
Death is the physician of the poor.
Every flatterer is not a friend.

There is no nobility without virtue.
Never too old to learn wisdom.
There is no one without fault.
Gold is the idol of the covetous.

That weather is bad which is not good for some person.
An ignorant king is a crowned ass.

Wisdom exceeds riches.
An empty vessel makes most noise.
Wine pours out the truth.
Sunshine follows rain.

From education comes conduct.
A good beginning is half the work.
Wine to-day; water to-morrow.

It will be seen from these literal translations the extent to which many commonly used English proverbs owe their origin to the ancient Irish.

EDWARD
THE
CONFESSIONER
AT
ST.
LAURENT
COLLEGE.

BEFORE a large and enthusiastic audience, composed mostly of the parents and friends of the students, the historical drama, "Edward the Confessor," was, on the evening of the 19th inst., presented, under the auspices of St. Patrick's Literary Association, at St. Laurent College.

Cast of characters:—
Edward, Edward J. Carr.

Alfred, young brother of Edward, Horace J. Gelineau.

Godwin, Count of Kent, Joseph H. Loughran.

Sweyn, confidant of Godwin, Thos. J. J. Kearney.

Leofric, Count of Leicester, William C. Humphrey.

Siward, Count of Northumberland, Francis J. McGue.

Oswin, son of Siward, Cornelius F. Maher.

Oswald, Count of Wilshire, Arthur C. Kenny.

Harold and William, Lords, Joseph T. McCarthy and John H. Di-neen.

Geowulf and Synewulf, Assassins, George C. Kane and Aloysius M. McGarry.

Redwald, Captain of the Guards, John J. Bent.

Albert, Page, Wilfred E. McDonough.

Guards, courtiers, etc.

As Edward the English Confessor, E. J. Carr proved himself "a prince to the manner born." Royal in his words, royal in his actions and Christian in his sentiments, he displayed during the entire performance a nobility of character and fearlessness of demeanor, especially toward the treacherous, wily Godwin, that was truly inspiring. His love and devotion to his courageous, but unfortunate little brother Alfred, were most touching. In the latter role, Horace Gelineau won the sympathy of all by the confidence he placed in his elder brother. In the death scene his leave taking of Edward was most realistic. Godwin, the crafty, plotting schemer, was excellently impersonated by Joseph H. Loughran, whose facial expressions were varied and true to nature. Sweyn, too virtuous to be a murderer, yet too weak to break the net in which Godwin had entangled him, was brilliantly portrayed by Thomas J. Kearney.

In the opening scene, "wearing a smiling countenance and concealing a dagger under his robe" while he coolly plots with Godwin the prince's death; then the anguish and despair of a self acknowledged murderer as "he sees blood on his own hands"

and frightful spectres flit across his excited imagination; finally in the duel scene, where, struck down by his villainous accomplice, he feebly salutes his king who graciously "forgives him all" and "bids him die in peace," the finished actor, throughout the various phases of a difficult role, deservedly won the admiration and generous encomiums of a delighted audience. As nobles of the court and friends to Edward, William C. Humphrey, Francis McGue, Joseph McCarthy, John Di-neen and Arthur Kenny, acted their respective parts in a creditable and praiseworthy manner. Oswin, loyal and true to Edward, in the person of Cornelius Maher, was very natural. George Kane and Aloysius McGarry craving for gold and blood, fierce and terrible looking in the extreme, sent a shudder of horror through everyone at each appearance. Prettily and naturally interpreted by Wilfred E. McDonough, was the part of Albert; the page

Under the direction of the Rev. J. A. Clement, C.S.C., the College orchestra rendered a highly artistic and thoroughly appreciated musical programme. To the untiring and competent management of Prof. T. J. Lennox, the faculty of the college, the association and the students in general, are deeply indebted for this very creditable and grandest dramatic success ever witnessed within the academic hall of the institution. He was ably assisted by Mr. Henry

Howarth, president of the association, and Mr. Thomas Kearney, who devoted so much time and labor to the successful production of this difficult drama. The stage settings and scenic effects were perfect, as were also the dainty and greatly admired souvenir programmes.

Among those present were: Rev. M. A. McGarry, C.S.C.; Hon. J. J. Curran, Rev. J. E. Donnelly, Rev. J. Cassy, Rev. Father Doyle, S.J.; Rev. Jas. Lacey, Canton, N.Y.; Rev. M. Crombie, of Cote des Neiges; Rev. A. Crevier, C.S.C.; Rev. J. C. Carrier, C.S.C.; Rev. E. Meshan, C.S.C.; Rev. E. Guertin, C.S.C.; Rev. E. Vanier, C.S.C.; Rev. W. H. Condon, C.S.C.; Rev. E. Hebert, C.S.C.; Rev. Jas. Kelly, C.S.C.

SPECTATOR.

ARCHBISHOP
CORRIGAN'S
WILL.

THE Will of Archbishop Corrigan and proof for its probate have been filed in the Surrogate's Court, New York. The will was executed on February 9, 1894, before subscribing witnesses William P. O'Connor, Father Joseph H. McMahon and Father James N. Connolly. It says:

"I give, devise and bequeath all my estate, both real and personal, of whatever kind, name and nature and wheresoever situated, whether in possession, reversion, remainder or otherwise, unto the Right Rev. Charles E. McDonnell, Bishop of the city of Brooklyn; the Right Rev. Winand M. Wigger, Bishop of the city of Newark, N.J., and the Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, Bishop of Ogdensburg, N.Y., to have and to hold, their heirs and assigns, forever, as joint tenants and not as tenants in common."

"I have executed this will in duplicate according to Pl. Council of Baltimore."

Under the joint tenancy the final survivor would take the whole estate. The will is satisfactory to the kin. It is only through the waiver of citations and consent to probate of the brothers, Joseph F. Corrigan, of St. Leo, Fla., and George W. Corrigan, of Newark, N. J., that the proceeding for probate has been expedited. These are the only heirs and next of kin according to the petition for probate. The three beneficiaries were named the executors. Bishop Wigger has died since the will was made.

The petition of Bishop Gabriels for the probate put the personality at \$10,000 and stated that the value of the realty is unknown. Subsequently Lawyer Harold H. O'Connor, of the firm of Gillespie & O'Connor, who filed the will, said that the personality was only roughly estimated at \$10,000. This was made up of money in bank, life insurance amounting to \$4,000; personal belongings, such as gifts of chalices, vestments, editions de luxe of books and other tributes of affection and esteem.

Mr. O'Connor said that when the safe deposit box of the testator was examined it will be found that realty stands in his name, but this is held in trust for the Church. The lawyer said that bishops do not hold so much property in this way now as in former times, because the different churches are incorporating and hold their property in their corporate names.

DON'T
FAVOR
TALL
BUILDINGS.

LONDON correspondent of an American journal writes:—Londoners do not mean to have American skyscrapers, if they can help it. The statement that F. B. Eisler, styled an American financier, has completed arrangements to build a gigantic office building in New Holburn and the Strand Avenue has again aroused strong press criticism. The "Architectural Review" publishes the plans showing the middle windows of the building on a line with the top of the historic old Church of St. Mary le Strand. It is urged that by widening the roadway Wren's two Strand churches already have been reduced in scale. Alongside a twenty-decker they would seem toys. What is suitable to New York's brilliant climate is unsuitable to London's smoke and clouds. Unless London streets are to be made tunnels skyscrapers must be forbidden.

A
NEW
LICENSE
LAW.

HERE is at present before the British Parliament a government measure for the better regulation of the liquor traffic, the particular provisions of which may be summarized as follows: It is intended to prohibit clerks of licensing benches from having a financial interest in the granting of licenses; to prevent the issue of occasional licenses in other than open court; to require at least two magistrates at the hearing of the application; to give the licensing benches over grocers and other liquor licenses; to give the licensing authority more power over structural alterations in licensed premises; to give the police further power to arrest drunken persons; to punish especially those who are found intoxicated while in charge of infant children; to make publicans more responsible for drunkenness on the premises; to prohibit the harboring or allowing the serving of specified habitual drunkards; to prohibit such drunkards from purchasing intoxicants or entering licensed premises; to require that all convictions against publicans be registered and considered on the application for the renewal of licenses; to require that on the fifth conviction within five years the license shall be revoked unless renewed for specified reasons, against which the police can appeal; to enable a wife to secure a separation order from an habitual drunken husband; to enable a husband to secure a separation order from an habitual drunken wife; to prohibit drink selling clubs unless registered by the magistrates' clerk; to require registered clubs to make annual returns; and to enable the police to enter such clubs on sworn information of misconduct therein.

AN
OPEN
AIR
MEETING.

THE following news paragraph from Edinburgh, Scotland, brings evidence of a new departure in modern missionary methods:

"The Rev. Father Pover, S.J., has again resumed his open-air meetings in the Grassmarket on the Friday evenings. Last Friday night, shortly after 7 o'clock, his commanding figure might be observed hurrying down the West Port towards the Grassmarket. He gave an occasional decisive ring to a large bell which he carried and which was intended to gather his congregation as he went along. Reaching Regan's lodging house, Father Pover darted up the stairs, and in a few seconds reappeared on the Grassmarket with a large following from this eminently respectable house. Proceeding to the head of the Grassmarket, attended by a big gathering of people, he there and then inaugurated the meeting with prayer and afterwards preached a characteristic sermon on devotion to Our Blessed Lady. A unique feature of this meeting, valuable, we believe in practical results, was the giving to all who cared to take it a twelve hours' pledge from all intoxicating liquors. This pledge is binding from Saturday at noon till midnight. A very large percentage of the meeting thus pledged themselves."—Catholic Standard and Times.

C. A. McDONNELL,
Accountant and Liquidator
180 ST. JAMES STREET,
Montreal.

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms, and public corporations a specialty.
TELEPHONE 1123

AN HISTORICAL
ROMANCE
—OF THE—
Times of
Queen
Elizabeth.

CHAPTER XXII. CONT.

"I rang my hands in m...
"Meanwhile," I said, "in...
ability Walsingham is on...
of this man; perhaps he...
caught him and put him o...
Who knows but that at...
hour he may, under stres...
ture, have revealed all our...
accomplices and accessories...
bloody purpose! If so, n...
mains for us but the gall...
the hangman's knife; and...
the best names in England...
branded for ever!"

"Yes, my dear fellow...
coolly rejoined, "you had...
sider well before you emb...
sort of business. If the...
delivering the Queen fail...
will save you from a...
death."

"I have considered all...
am prepared to lay down...
the enterprise, for that w...
regarded as a blot upon n...
son, whatever the verdict...
royal law courts may be...
condemned as an accomp...
murder! Every idea of s...
was scrupulously excluded...
project, and I should feel...
retiring from it, if Babin...
bines, independently of us...
dangerous an individual...
dict upon it, and decide...
my duty to do."

"Do so by all means,"...
answered. "But remember...
drawal will not put a s...
enterprise, and your name...
ways be connected with i...
you will lay yourself o...
charge of cowardice."

I repeated that I would...
matter over, and allow n...
ation to prevent me. Th...
what I thought right. Th...
him when he was returni...
don?"

"To-morrow," he replied...
receive the Queen's comm...
from the honest brewer, a...
to London at once."

"Very well," I answer...
haps I shall ask you to...
letters for me at the sar...
And here our conversation...
That evening in my sol...
her I pondered long over...
ling intelligence I had h...
out, however, arriving at...
sion as to the course of...
perplexed me in my wak...
haunted my pillow at...
length I concluded to re...
ive, and for the present...
content myself with writi...
ington a letter of warni...
in general terms.

Nothing worthy of n...
the next few days. Giff...
from the brewer, as he...
thick packet of letters...
he told me, to the Frenc...
dor, the Archbishop of G...
Duke of Guise, and other...
Mary's partisans. There...
short letter to Babington...
Gifford started at once...
to London, and I gave n...
my sweetheart Mary, bes...
lines to Babington, into

"CHAPTER XXII.—F...
weeks I led a quiet coun...
Charley. My humble pay...
ed me daily, and in ever...
numbers, so that the ho...
"Mayflower" was fain t...
my disposal a small roo...
ground floor to be used a...
ing room.

Frequently I sought ou...
myself, in their scatter...
on the banks of the Don...
Trent, or the borders of...
spreading moorland. By...
I learnt how faithfully...
population clung to the...
Christian almsgiving seem...
have died out under the...
the so-called "pure Gosp...
creed wherein faith was...
and works were nothing...
ous monasteries, the gr...
sers of charity, at whose...
impotent and indigent n...
help in vain, had been...
and their revenues best...
highborn favorites of...
who squandered on thei...
the "heritage of the poor...
property was considered...
former days. Thus the...
buted by the imprisoned...
doubly welcome, and ser...
hance the sympathy and...
which misfortune invari...
from the hearts of the p...
where I heard her spoken...
faction and respect, whil