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Orne Vol. L., No. 9.



MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

NOTES FROM IRELAND

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—The criminal statistics for Ireland for the year 1899 have just been published in the form of a Blue-book. From this it appears that the increase in the number of indictable offences in the year 1898, noted in the report for that year, did not continue during 1899, the number of such cases in that year being 8.5 per cent. below the number of such cases in that year being 8.5 per cent. below the number of 1898, and 3.4 per cent. below that for 1897. The number of persons proceeded against for non-indictable offences was stightly less than in the year 1898, but such cases exceeded the corresponding average for the ten years 1899-98, and, allowing for the decrease in the population, were relatively more numerous than in any year during that period. The chief increases in the non-indictable offences are compared with the corresponding averages were in cases of drunkenness, offences in relation to dogs, and offences against the person, which, after having fallen from 867 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year, rose to 877 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 for the following year which prospect of it clearing, although it may already have done throughout the country.

BISHOP HENRY'S LET for the following year, rose to 873 for the year 1898, fell again to 803 last year. The total number of cases of murder was 26, being eight less than in the preceding year. The number of cases of offences against property with violence reported to the police during the year 1899 was 480, being 57 under the number for the preceding year, while as regards offences against property without violence, these formed 71 per cent. of the total number of indictable offences reported to the police in 1899. The number of cases of malicious injuries was 823, of intimidation by threatening letters, notices, etc., or an increase of 22, as compared with the number for the corresponding year.

settings, authors, sec. or in hemitable for the corresponding year.

SUCCESS MINT COME — Pather Kane, thring the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the course of a sub-montpreached last week, made the following the sub-montpreached last week, made the following the sub-montpreached last week, made the following the sub-montpreached last week, for sub-montpreached last wee

THE HARVEST.—Although the weather up to a fortnight ago (says the "Irish Farming World") was characterized by intermittent rains, which culminated in a downpour of quite exceptional severity during the opening days of the month, we have been greatly reassured as to its previously reported devastating effects by the special reports of a number of esteemed correspondents, which we publish in another part of the paper this week. From these it appears that the intermediate evil effects of the recent heavy rains were the flattening and twisting of the corn crops to rather an alarming degree, the encouragement of the disease amongst potatoes, and the flooding of low-lying lands. In some cases the corn crops have been so very badly laid that reaping by machinery is completely out of the question, and a return has to be made to cutting the crop by hand; but in others the damage has only been partial, and under the genial influence of the truly delightful weather of the past two weeks matters have assumed a very much rosier aspect. Potatoes for the most part have badly suffered—atmosphere conditions having fevored the development of

BISHOP HENRY'S LETTER.

BISHOP HENRY'S LETTER.—
The following letter from the Right
Rev. Dr. Henry, Lord Bishop of
Down and Connor, has been addressed to the Belfast "Irish News":
Dear Sir.—I am informed that an
attempt is being made to mar the
success of the collection which is at
present being taken up with my approval from house to house for the
registration of Catholic voters in
Belfast. The unpatriotic attempt to
thwart the action of the Catholic Association is being made by members
bf a local political organization
whose ringleaders have become notosociation is being made by members of a local political organization whose ringleaders have become notorious throughout the country for the scandalous warfare they have been waging against me, especially in a newspaper which they import from Glasgow. I am disposed to give the utmost freedom to our Catholic people to subscribe generously, through proper channels, and at opportune times, for National purposes. I disapprove, however, of these collections being made with the object of frustrating such useful and necessary work as that of registration. These persons, while unwilling or unable to look after registration themselves, have been all along putting obstacles in the way of the Catholic Association, which, notwithstanding, has already done excellent work in putting Catholics on the register in every quarter of the city. Politicians who pursue such a policy may impose on the ignorant, or the blindly-prejudiced, but I need hardly remind the intelligent Catholics of Belfast that they are not the agents through whom either our local interests or the interests of the country are likely to be advanced.

esson that we give the case as preented:—

"In relation to the public schools, Catholics seem to have no rights except to pay taxes to support them. Our children are discriminated against when they apply for admission into them; they are forced under Protestant influences so long as they attend them; and when they fit themselves to teach in them, they are ostracized whenever possible.

"A recent case of this effort to

ostracized whenever possible.

"A recent case of this effort to crowd Catholics out of the benefits of the public schools, has come to the attention of the "Observer." A young lady who has successfully taught for 11 years in a public school in one of the cities of this diocese, being dissatisfied with the salary paid her, declined a re-appointment, and sought a position elsewhere where her ability would be better appreciated financially. She applied to a teachers' agency in Ohio, submitted her credentials, testified concerning her experience and success as a teacher, and expected a fair chance with other competitors for a good position. This is a letter she received in reply:—

The Central Teachers' Agency, J. M.

The Central Teachers' Agency, J. M. Adams, Ph. M., and W. G. Compher, A.M., Ph. D., Prop. The Ruggery Building. Columbus, Ohio, July 3, 1900.

Miss——: Your letter at hand and the contents noted. We regret as much as you do that we have not as yet been able to secure you a position, as it is from positions that we

must make our salary as the registration fee does not pay expenses.

We have had you in mind for several positions that your qualifications well fit you to hold, but we find on investigating that they do not employ one who belongs to your Church, and, of course, we had to let the matter drop. This is, frankly the reason.

reason.

We shall within the next few days write to all the Catholic schools in the country and ascertain if there are any vacancies in them, and shall let you know the result. We trust that we shall be able yet to secure you a good position.

With this explanation, we hope that you will excuse our seeming neglect.

with this explanation, we hope that you will excuse our seeming neglect, but we assure you that it was not intentional on our part, for we are just as anxious to serve you as any of our patrons, and trust that we shall do so yet.

Very truly yours,
The Central Teachers' Agency.

"The young lady wrote back that she thought that this was a land of civil and religious liberty, that she understood the Constitution to forindemaking a religious test for public office, and that she did not believe that any member of any Board of Education had the right to so unite Church and State as to vote that only non-Catholics should be employed to teach in the common.

ployed to teach in the common schools.
"But, protest or no protest, the Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, she remains blacklisted because she is a Catholic!"

HEROIC PRIESTS.

ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE. -During the whole course of the Boer war the world has been kept informed of the noble deeds, wonderful heroism, bright companionship and unbounded charity of Rev. Abbe O'Leary, of Quebec, who went as chaplain to the first Canadian con-

fight as well as preach, for at Hasheen he took his place among the fight as well as preach, for at Hasheen he took his place among the fighters and did execution with his revolver. Later in the fight, when it was necessary to send a message to a distant part of the field, across ground swept by the enemy's bullets, this brave chaplain volunteered to carry it, and crossed the zone of death as unconcernedly as he might walk to church. No wonder that he was the hero of the army; the only wonder is that his militant Christianity was not rewarded with the 'Cross for Valor.''

There are hundreds of similar, but unrecorded cases. The Catholic priest has ever played a conspicuous part in the wars of modern times. It is easy, however, to understand his heroism. He is there to perform a certan duty, and he performs it, no matter what the consequences to himself. Virtue lends him courage and the extraordinary grace of God makes him capable of self-multiplication at the call of duty.

SAVED A NUN.—Another striking

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND.

On the occasion of the recent jubile festival of St. Mary's Lea, near Preston, Bishop Whiteside delivered a most interesting and eloquent discourse, from which we take the following extracts:—

Let them go in spirit back one hundred years ago and note the names of the bench-holders. They would recognize many of their own kith and kin, whose blood flowed in the vens of most of them. Many would recognize, if not their parents, at least their grandparents. And they knew what were the thoughts—they could picture to themselves the thoughts that crowded into their minds when the great event took place one hundred years ago—the opening of that chapel. It was thought after the years of persecution that the Catholic Church was exterminated in this country, and so it was, except in the present time there were 207 public church was exterminated in this country, and so it was, except in the present time there were 207 public church was exterminated in this country, and so it was, except in the present time there were 207 public church was exterminated in this country, and so it was, except in the present time there were 207 public churchs in Lancashire. With regreated to the number of sonds give, at the time Lea chapel was opened, the total number of priests in Lancashire as 70. To-day—that is, one hundred years afterwards — there were close upon 700; in Lancashire as 70. To-day—that is, one hundred years afterwards — there were close upon 700; in Lancashire as 70. To-day—that is, one hundred years afterwards — there were close upon 700; in Lancashire as 70. To-day—that is, one hundred years afterwards — there were close upon 700; in Lancashire as 70. To-day—that is, one hundred years afterwards — there were close upon 700; in Lancashire as 70. To-day—that is, one hundred years afterwards — the country were close upon 700; in Lancashire were close upon 700; in Lancashire as 70. To-day—that is, one hundred years afterwards — the country were close upon 700; in Lancashire, when were close upon 700; in Lancashire as 70. To-da country, and so it was, except in this part of Lancashire. What was the reason that in Lancashire the Faith was kept alive? Several reasons would probably occur to them. One was that here in the Fylde Cardinal Allan, who was born at Rossall, founded a college at Douai for the education of priests who were to keep the Faith alive in England at the risk even of life itself. Another reason was the fidelity of the people themselves to the ancient Faith. Another explanation was the loyalty of our Catholic gentry to the Catholic Church. They not only kept the Faith themselves, but they were the means of preserving the Faith of Catholics living around them, who were enabled to hear Mass and receive the Sacraments in their private domestic chapels, where priests either enterprises that the sacraments in their private domestic chapels, where priests either enterprise distributions of the Catholic schools and on the guise of tutors or chanced to visit at stated times during the year. Twenty-two years before the close of last century a respite came in these series of persecutions. An Act was Catholies living around them, who were enabled to hear Mass and receive the Sacraments in their private domestic chapels, where priests citter permanently resided under the guise of tutors or chanced to visit at stated times during the year. Twenty-two years before the close of last century a respite came in these series of persecutions. An Act was introduced in Parliament through the exertions of a man who had the courage to say that the existing laws against Catholics were a discredit to humanity itself. When Lea chapel was built there were already five chapels built in the neighborhood. Cottam congregation had built their chapel, Claughton people had built one, the congregations at Fernyhalgh, Westby, and Great Eccleston had also erected chapels. It might interest them, perhaps, and give them ground for thankfulness te Almighty God, if he just outlined for them the advance that had been made by Catholicity in this Lancashire of thee state of Catholicity in the year 1800, but there was one document that was of some use to them. England before the "Reformation."
There were 32 convents in the Salford diocese, which made altogether
80 convents in Lancashire. He might
mention, as showing the progress
made within the last six years in
the Liverpool diocese only, that ten
religious houses had been opened and
there had been 81 additional Sisters
in the last six years. Of charitable of the state of Catholicity in the year 1800, but there was one document that was of some use to them. When Lea chapel was opened Bishop Gibson was Bishop of the Northern district. In 1804 the Bishop furnished Propaganda with a summary of the religious state of his diocese. From that statement of his they could gather some facts which would enable them to compare the progress of Catholicity in Lancashire in 1800, when Lea chapel was opened. He (the Bishop) could not say exactly how many priests there were in 1800. Bishop Dicconson gave 68 priests as the number of secular and regular clergy in 1741. In 1819 they knew

CHAMPLAIN SUMMER SCHOOL

No more impressive ceremony has been witnessed at Cliff Haven since been witnessed at Cliff Haven since

No more impressive ecremony has been witnessed at Cliff Haven since the founding of the school than the dedication of the new chapel of Our Lady of the Lake on Sunday, by Rt. Rev. Henry Gabriels, D.D., bishop of Ogdensburg, in whose diocese the Summer School is situated. After these services, the closing Pontifical High Mass was celebrated.

The congregation was greatly privileged in having the opportunity of listening to Rev. Thomas F. Burke, C.S.R., who delivered a magnificent sermon on "The Individual and the Church." It was in all respects an exceptional sermon, because of its superior excellence in matter, form and delivery, and because of its thorough and exalted Catholicity.

The last lecture courses of the session of 1900 were begun on Monday, one being a series of talks on "Distinguished Catholic Laymen," by Henry Austin Adams, A.M., and the other, a course of lectures on "Irish Music," illustrated with some very fine vocal selections by Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, of Brooklyn, assisted by her husband, Mr. Bernard O'Donnell.

Mr. Adams' lectures especially appealed to his audiences, because of their stirring and graphic portrayal of incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal of incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal of incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal of incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal and incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal of incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal and incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal and incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal to incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal to incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal to incidents, and because of their stirring and graphic portrayal to incidents, and because of the services of the servi

ONE RESULT OF BEING A CATHOLIC.

Last week we had occasion to refer to those publications that seek to impress the world with the ides that Catholics, if individually competent and in every sense qualified, and no obstacles on account of their faith, to advancement. In fact, they cite as an instance the exceptional career of the late Lord Russell, Lord Cale Justice of England. But they forget that neither in England, nor late that neither in England, nor late United States are there many cases of Catholio promotion. In

From the personal testimony of Father Bruck, O.M.I., says Marion J. Brunowe in her entertaining article in the current number of the "Catholic World Magazine," an interesting sketch may be gleaned of life on an Indian reservation in the far Northwest.

"On arriving at the reservation," writes Father Bruck, "I found the aged missionary whom I was to succeed. He was living in a poor wooden building, consisting of only two rooms. The house was open to all the winds, and in winter so cold that during Mass the Most Precious Blood would freeze in the chalice. For the ablutions it was necessary to warm the wine and water; cold water would freeze instantly. I had

TRIALS OF OUR MISSIONARIES.