

# CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND.

Continued From Page One.

The Bishop of the Highlands, Bishop John Chisholm, accordingly began to collect funds for a new seminary, and purchased a site in the island of Lismore, with a good substantial house, which cost £4,960. It is closely connected with the names of the two brothers, bishops John and Aeneas Chisholm, but, like Aquhorthies, its existence was not long enough to create a history and a tradition, and the students of both colleges were transferred to Blair, where the combined college for all Scotland was established by the princely munificence of Mr. Menzies, of Pitlochry, who, in 1827, made over in free gift the estate of Blair, with mansion house and gardens. In the first year at Aquhorthies Bishop Hay informed them that there were twenty-one students. In 1829, when Mr. Badenoch conducted the students to their new home on the banks of the Dee, he brought thirty-one boys with him. When he (the right rev. preacher) entered the college as a student, in 1848, there were forty-five students; several of whom had taken refuge in their old Alma Mater from the storm of the French Revolution. The memory of the students of Scotland has almost passed away, but with Aquhorthies and its inmates they were more familiar. The names of Dr. M'Pherson and Dr. Strain, the latter of whom was the first Archbishop of Edinburgh; Bishop Kyle, upon whose worthy shoulders fell the mantle of Bishop Hay, Fathers Donald Carmichael and James Sharp, the procurators, the Rev. John Sharp, who may be called the first rector of Blair; that grand old priest, the Rev. Charles Gordon, of Aberdeen, Monsignor James Clapperton, whose name was the first in the college books of Blair College, and who but a few short weeks ago looked forward with great interest to be present with them that day, but was not permitted to see the rising walls of the new wing and the college tower, with which he wished his name connected as a generous benefactor—these names, and many more of old Aquhorthies boys, rise before them that day. How they would have rejoiced to see the days that they had seen and rejoiced in the fruits of the seed which they had sown in toil and hardships, in prudence and foresight, in Blair—and Blair—dear old Blair!—so closely connected with the history of the Catholic Church in Scotland since its opening in 1829! Almost every Scottish priest in the country since that time had passed through its portals. What a hallowed tradition had grown round it. How many life-long friendships had commenced within its walls, how the cares and toils of mission life had been softened and melted by the old associations and the old memories. Many names rose before them that day, to you, my fellow-priests (continued the bishop); as you sit in those beautifully-carved stalls perhaps a little feeling of envy might be natural enough that such things were not in your days. But do you not look back upon the old chapel, with its plain row of seats, with feelings akin to those of Bishop Hay when he left the rude surroundings of Scotland—the old chapel, with its associations of days of innocence, and the many prayers and favors you received there in prayer, in preparation for the life before you as

came a musician under his father, Joseph L. Schmitz, beginning his career as a drummer boy in a theatre where his father was leader. His wife was Miss Carrie Julia A. Driscoll, of Watsonville, Cal., and he has three children.

The Mayor-elect had never before been in politics, but from the beginning of the campaign he showed a knowledge of local conditions and municipal affairs that comes only to those who feel a keen interest in the city's well-being. In National politics he is a Republican. He has been connected with union labor for sixteen years. For four years he was secretary of the Musicians' Union, is now president of that body, and was a delegate to the old Labor Council. He was president of the Musical Fund Society, a charitable organization, founded in 1883, by his father and others.

**MILITARY STREET SCANDALS**

At the usual weekly meeting of the Inns Quay Ward branch of the United Irish League, Dublin, the following important letter was read from His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, in reply to a resolution of the branch calling on the civil and military authorities to take steps to put a stop to the scandalous obstructions of the principal thoroughfares of the city on Sundays and other evenings by soldiers and their female companions:

Dear Sir—I am glad to find that some protest is being made against the abuse to which your letter refers. I have but few opportunities of seeing anything of the state of our public thoroughfares in the city, but I have seen enough to satisfy me that, in the matter dealt with in your letter, what is asked to go on, apparently without check or control of any kind, is a disgrace to the authorities, whether civil or military, in whose hands it lies to remedy the daily newspaper press of this city could do a good deal towards making the continuance of the abuse impossible. I have just returned from the Continent, having spent a few weeks there, in the course of which I happened to pass through a number of garrison towns and cities in France, Austria, and Germany. In none of them was there to be witnessed anything in the nature of what is to be seen here in the principal thoroughfares of Dublin. But in view of the countries I have named the army is maintained for military purposes, and the idea of soldiers being allowed to congregate in any particular thoroughfare, so as to interfere in the slightest degree with the free use of the streets by the citizens would be scouted as preposterous. You are at liberty to make any use you wish of this letter.

**HEALTH OF HIS HOLINESS.**

Even if the Holy Father were twice as ill and low-spirited as yellow journalists, atheist for sensation, state that he is, he would not doubt recover his health and good spirits by merely glancing at the columns of absurd nonsense which a section of the press publishes daily about the venerable Pontiff. Only the other day the Paris "Eclair" gravely announced that it had been decided at the Vatican, in view of Leo the Thirteenth's precarious condition, to elect a Vice-Pope, the present Pontiff being only allowed to retain a shadow of authority! And this startling piece of news had been communicated to it by an eminent prelate! Of all "canards" about the Pope which in my journalistic career I have ever come across, this is surely the most preposterous and ludicrous. It was my good fortune in Detroit to meet the professor Laponi, the Pope's physician, and I naturally availed myself of the opportunity to obtain some authentic information about the Holy Father's health. "You can say," said the venerable physician, "that the venerable Pontiff is at present as well as a man of his age can possibly be, and, in fact, I have even noticed a decided improvement in his condition since the debilitating heat of the summer has given way to the cooler autumn weather which we are now enjoying. His Holiness partakes of food with much better appetite, and the slight stomach trouble from which he was suffering during the hot summer months has now completely disappeared. As to the fainting fits and all the other alarming rumors, they are mere inventions. I am convinced," added Professor Laponi, "that Leo XIII. will not only be spared to celebrate his Pontifical Jubilee, but that he will survive many of those imaginative gentlemen of the press who are now so emphatically and delicately discussing the probability of his speedy demise."

If Professor Laponi's words needed confirmation, a glance at the list of eminent persons received in private audience by the Holy Father during the week would suffice to convince the most sceptical reader that a man who gives proofs of such extraordinary activity cannot be so very ill after all. Besides a long list of bishops and prelates, His Holiness received in solemn audience Prince Robert of Bavaria, who was accompanied by the Princess Gabrielle, his wife, and who afterwards called upon the Cardinal Secretary of State. It is stated in the audience Prince Robert announced to the Pontiff the impending resignation of his uncle, Emperor Prince Regent, and his approaching accession to the throne of Bavaria. Another important audience took place on Saturday, when the Holy Father received the Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, who had arrived on the preceding day from the French capital. It is not customary for prelates to be received by the Pope immediately on their arrival, a few days being always allowed to elapse, so that it

is argued that Cardinal Richard has come to Rome on exceptionally grave and urgent business. Although 82 years of age, Cardinal Richard is still in good health and extremely active. His Eminence intends to head a numerous deputation of French bishops who will come to Rome in March on the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee. A propos, I learn that Cardinal Respighi, Vice-General and President of the International Committee for the Jubilee festivities, will present the Holy Father with a precious "Trigregno," the gift of the whole Catholic world, to be used by the Pontiff during the ceremony of solemn thanksgiving which will take place in St. Peter's on Easter Sunday.—Correspondence, Liverpool Catholic Times.

**NOTES FOR FARMERS.**

In a trip through the fields of the Central Experimental Farm last week with Mr. J. H. Grisdale, Dominion agriculturalist, a number of interesting observations were made, says the Ottawa "Free Press." The most notable was in regard to methods of soil cultivation. There seems to be nothing so much neglected among farmers as attending to their fields between the crops. Throughout the country after the harvest is taken in the common method is to plow the land once before the next sowing. A quantity of manure is applied once in a number of years. This treatment is far from complete and is below the standard required if the most profitable results from farming is sought after.

One handsome field was noticed at the farm in the first year of a five year rotation. It was ploughed in the first week of August and during the next two months was cultivated regularly keeping down the growth of weeds. In September the soil was deeply ribbed, the furrows being 22 inches wide. While the surface is in this state a coat of manure will be applied. In the spring this will be mixed with the soil running a cultivator in the opposite direction to which the furrows run.

An experiment to learn the effects of fall plowing is under way. In a large field five acres has been ploughed while the rest will remain in sod until spring. Before the land is re-ploughed for some of the latest spring crops, a large crop of clover or grass will sometimes have grown which makes valuable manure when ploughed down. Of course, this is all lost with fall plowing. The five acres which have been already ploughed will show what is lost in this way. This is the only case where spring plowing may prove to be preferable. Mr. Grisdale recommends as much fall plowing as possible. During that season there is more time at a farmer's disposal and when the roots of grasses and weeds are under during the winter they will reach a decomposed state earlier and produce great richness in the soil.

In one field this year the clover crop sowed for fertilizing purposes was remarkably heavy and a herd of cattle were turned out to graze it down. The effect of this on the crop next year will be watched closely.

A very interesting test in clover fertilizing was begun this summer on a six acre plot. The whole field was seeded with clover and produced a luxuriant crop. Two acres were mowed down, and a large quantity of fodder housed, two acres were pastured and two left untouched. On the latter there is at present a heavy crop. The six acres will be mowed down and sown to learn the effect of the different treatments on the crops. In computing the yields allowances will be made for the value of the fodder and pasture of two of the plots.

Fertilizing land by manure and clover crops is found to be profitable at the Central Experimental Farm. It is the object to manure at least 40 acres of the farm each year. The total area is 200 acres so that 40 acres manured each year covers the whole farm in a five year rotation. During the first year of this rotation manure was not available at the farm to do the 40 acres. Lately there has been enough to do more. Every farmer may regulate the rotation as regards manure to suit his supply.

Following is the Experimental Farm five year rotation. First year pasture, ploughed in July or August and ribbed in the fall.

Second year, grain seeded with 10 pounds of clover per acre for a fertilizer.

Third year, roots or corn. This is the year the manure is supplied. The quantity is 15 tons per acre.

Fourth year, oats or barley seeded with clover and timothy, eight pounds and ten pounds respectively per acre.

Fifth year, hay which will bring it back to the pasture for the first year of the next rotation.

The turnips were placed in the root house on Tuesday. There will be about 400 tons of roots.

In raising the turnips experimental work was carried on. Heretofore the plan was to pull with one hand and cutting off the top with a knife was adopted. A plot was this season divided into three pieces.

An old cultivator with two knives attached was used to skim along cutting the roots off in the ground after the top had been taken off with a hoe. Another method was to cut the roots off with a hoe and then hoe out the turnip. The third piece was raised by the old method.

An account of the men's time while working at each piece was kept and the report as to the most profitable method will be made.

Clay carried into a root house is very destructive of the contents causing heating. All the earth should be removed. The plan of doing this at the Central Farm is by the use of a long slide made of slats to convey the turnips from the wagon to the cellars. There is no thought to be much gained by a wagon bottom of slats. It is computed that the field crop of turnips this year will not be much behind last year.

**IRISH COLLEGES.**—The "Daily News" draws attention to the fact that since the foundation of the Queen's College, Galway, in 1850, only 2,628 students have matriculated, and of these, only 1,104 were Catholics, although the college was established for Catholics. During the Belfast "Irish Weekly." During the fifty-one years of the existence of the college the sum of 253,000 has been expended on it, exclusive of

the marriage rate, a decline in the birth rate, an increase in the death rate, an increase in the emigration rate. While 18,853 births were recorded, 45,288 persons emigrated. The population was estimated at nearly 50,000 less in 1900 than in 1899.



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There are less... of the immense... the Windsor Ha... of the welcome t... Redmond, leader... tianentary Party... members, Messrs... O'Donnell.

President, Dor... bers of the execu... Irish National So... who were instrum... the distinguished... to this city, and... Irish national so... operated with the... deserve the hi... the striking... manner in which... programme was... enthusiasm manif... to prove that the... Home Rule is as... as the breasts of ou... It was a remarka... many senses; the... of a people battl... and legislative a... ing and appealing... the full enjoyment... tional self-govern... sioning the situat... from that which... to-day, was culcu... flood of new light... debated issue, and... patrics that might... remained dormant... The declaration of... to the absolute ur... party, and the un... all over Ireland, w... that applause wh... bounded satisfacti... of these prominent... tives has served t... lightning many a... died mind on the... Home Rule battle... into activity the s... endeavor that alw... the Irish citizens... cannot refrain from... admiration for the... by men of various... ities, and in partic... Canadian fellow-cit... phatic and grand... of Mr. Madore, M.P... the resolutions mov... Guerin, and second... F. Quinn, Q.C., mu... the visiting Irish... with delight. The... all its features, is... the sympathetic sp... exists between the d... of this great city... Doran, president of... Society, occupied... seated on his right... of the evening.

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building and equipment. The annual report of the president of the college, which has just been issued, contains somewhat startling revelations. There are 29 medical and 56 art students in the college. The 29 medical students have no less than six professors, receiving \$1,120 per annum from the treasury, while the 56 art students divide among them no fewer than 28 scholarships and eight exhibitions. This is proof conclusive enough that Irish people don't take kindly to the goddess colleges.

**ADVERTISE.**—Even religion needs advertising. The Paulists lately gave a non-Catholic mission in Milwaukee and one of them afterwards made this remark, says the "Catholic Columbian":

"It has frequently been said that to be successful, a non-Catholic mission ought necessarily to be preceded by a Catholic mission. But our mission in Milwaukee is proof positive to the contrary. What is required, however, is energetic work beforehand by pastor and people. Advertising is an essential. Never was any non-Catholic mission in the United States advertised so well."

If you want to get rich, to sell goods, to hire help, to find work, or to bring non-Catholics to a mission—advertise!

THOSE PRESSE... those noticed on... were—Hon. Dr. G... Ald. D. Gallery, M... Quinn, Q.C., J. A... R. Lemieux, M.P.,... Shane, F. B. McN... row, of the A.O.U... nagh, S.J., Rev. W... St. Gabriel's, Rev... edy, P. O'Brien, M... Bermlogham, M. De... fey, John O'Loary, J... Kearney, B. Tanse... ton, Ald. D. Tansey... nell, J. T. White, J... ron, Ex-Ald. T. Kin... Tarte, J. A. Drouin... P. Reynolds, F. Cas... lan, W. H. Cox, N.P... J. Curran, Peter K... Killovan, Rev. Fath... R. P. McDermott, J... F. Monaghan, Dr... others.

Among those whom the audience were roll, T. P. O'Grav... linan, W. Davis, F... E. Durack, M. Burke... John Gallery, P. J... Hammill, Thomas Heff... Morley, J. J. Ryan, M... W. J. Hinchy, Joseph... Jones, John Kane, F... nagh, Q.C., C. A. Mc... Kavanagh, James J... J. Lamy, P. Lyr... McCaffrey, P. McC...

## GLASGOW'S CITY GOVERNMENT.

From time to time one hears Utopian stories with regard to the city of Glasgow. A popular rumor goes abroad, once in a while, to the effect that the municipal enterprises pay the public taxes and thus relieve the public of any such duty. This is, of course, ridiculous. It is contrary to the spirit of this model municipal government, which has been taken over most of the public services which is usually furnished by corporations. It owns its water works, its street railway system, its gas and electric plants and many other services are furnished which are quite out of the ordinary. When a portion of the city begins to fall into decay through the shifting of business or lack of enterprise on the part of the property holders, the city buys up these places. Then old buildings are torn down and neat tenements with all modern improvements are erected. If the streets are narrow and there appears to be danger of overcrowding a section is torn out and a public park is created. Such tenements are rented to tenants at a very modest charge which will just about pay interest and keep the buildings in perpetual repair.

There are no street railway companies, gas or electric light companies with millions of dollars' worth of bonds and many more millions in watered stock, upon which the patronizing public must pay interest and dividends. Instead of collecting a 5-cent fare and applying the profits of operating the street railway system to payment of city taxes, the city charges half-penny fares and gives the citizens at large the full and immediate benefit. Taxes are charged about in the same proportion as in this country, although the system is somewhat different. A correspondent of "The Outlook" cites an example. He examined the tax certificates of a tenant in Glasgow, who occupied a flat of four rooms. In Glasgow the tax is based upon the rental value and in that case at least "the foreigner pays the tax," if the non-owning tenant may be called a foreigner.

This flat rented for \$160 a year, which represented the payment to the landlord. In addition the tenant had to pay a tax of \$24 a year. Of this amount \$3 was for school tax,

\$3 was for poor tax and \$18 was for the general municipal tax. In addition the city water rate was \$3 a year. It will be seen that the cost of the flat to the tenant averages about \$15.50 a month, exclusive of the very small water tax. Compared with the cost of rentals in Detroit the charge is extraordinarily cheap. In addition, the tenant has a half-penny car fare when he goes about the city. His gas and electric light bills are proportionately low. The municipal government gives him very clean streets, drinking water as ever being brought through a pipe, plenty of light and fresh air, for the city has strict sanitary regulations governing the plans of buildings, and plenty of open spaces for the circulation of fresh air. The general result is that while a dozen or more capitalists are deprived of the privilege of fattening their bank accounts off the public, through control of public utilities, the average citizen gets far more for his money and is happier than the average urban resident in consequence.

Residents of Glasgow are enthusiasts over the wonderful development of government in their city, for the good effects are apparent. Ancient rookeries which were once an eyesore are disappearing. The death rate has declined from somewhere about 22 per thousand per annum to 14 per thousand.

In spite of the fact that Glasgow is not favorably situated for salubrity it ranks above any city of open population in the world in public health, and it is probable that the citizens get more benefit for the money spent for public purposes than those of any other city in the world.—Detroit News-Tribune.

## SAN FRANCISCO'S MAYOR.

One of the surprises during the recent American elections was the victory achieved by the Labor candidate in San Francisco who captured the mayoral chair. His name is Eugene W. Schmitz, and he is only thirty-seven years of age. An American journal gives the following brief sketch of his career:

Mr. Schmitz is thirty-seven years old, a Catholic, a native of San Francisco, and born of a German father and an Irish mother, both from the other side. He had a public school education, and be-

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**SIGNIFICANT FACTS.**—The annual report of the Registrar-General for Ireland just issued shows four significant facts—A decline in

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