

## COSTIGAN

for and admir-  
had availed,  
tions moved by  
ating the Brit-  
Irish Land  
aspirations for  
nominously ex-  
to the late  
of Commons and  
in the resolu-  
ars, would have  
support of the  
But there was  
every speaker  
are a "noble  
ple," and so on,  
ed became naus-  
The resolutions  
impertinent, un-  
one or two mem-  
them. Why?  
Introduced by  
of the speakers—  
of the House"—  
old story of the  
skey, of being in

## NTARY.

ed subscribers in  
lands, Eng. Rev.  
loaned his copy of  
o of London, Ont.,  
st, Rev. Father  
the following letter  
s. We thank both  
n and Bailey for  
rest in the CATHO-

—I am delighted  
RECORD. To say  
able literary excel-  
catholic paper. By  
can a paper which  
by affairs and cham-  
particularly religious  
difficult to be calm  
more one prizes one's  
one is tempted to  
bit bitterness attacks  
still more difficult  
to opponents.  
fives them credit for  
is inclined to under-  
ons and to represent  
as force than they

either heads can be  
CATHOLIC RECORD.  
ness, it is temperate  
attacks with an in-  
that carries con-  
is scrupulously fair  
stating their objec-  
and powerfully as  
ted them themselves.  
the real point at  
avoiding those side  
sions prolong con-  
the situation.

st, though it is broad-  
the true sense of the  
n, it is eminently  
ng and spirit of the  
for the truth at all  
eeps in mind where  
s to help the world  
a clergy, it is not  
that the Church in  
rapid strides.

BAILEY, P. P.,  
y, Channel Islands,  
England.

## HEN LANDS.

shed statistics of the  
missionaries in Pagan  
the total number of  
Mahometanism and  
the year 1902 was  
185,000 became Cath-  
cent.

enced that the Nestor-  
negotiating for their  
tholic fold, and there  
of a successful issue

of the Nestorian  
become convinced that  
reason for persever-  
res, and for several  
have been advocating  
to bring about a re-  
church. A meeting was  
at Mossoul for the pur-  
ing on what conditions  
will readmit them, and  
conditions were explained  
the Catholic Chaldean  
have expressed them-  
ed, but certain details  
ed before their actual  
will take place. The  
olic Patriarch will pre-  
ails in full at another  
has been arranged to  
Mossoul shortly, where  
Patriarch Mar Chimon  
her Bishops and digni-  
ented the Nestorians.

ent has very much  
ssians and Anglicans of  
who are making com-  
ne effort to counteract.  
onsul has called in two  
to assist in convincing  
that it is against his in-  
Nestorianism and to  
ans be absorbed into the

Catholic Church. The Patriarch is  
indeed in some terror lest he should  
offend Russia and England, but it is  
expected that notwithstanding all this  
the union will be consummated at the  
coming Mossoul meeting.

The British Consul has moved to  
Mossoul in the meantime in order to  
cooperate with the Russian Consul in  
throwing obstacles in the way of the  
Union.

The Nestorians are a sect which first  
made its appearance in the year 428.  
Nestorius, the Patriarch of Constanti-  
nople, being its founder. He taught  
that in Christ there are two distinct  
persons, and that, therefore, Mary was  
not mother of God, but only of the  
human person Christ. According to  
this teaching also it cannot be said that  
the Divine Person suffered on the cross;  
so that Nestorianism subverts the very  
foundation of Christianity.

The Anglicans in Turkey, however, frater-  
nize with the Nestorians owing to the  
fact that both deny that Mary should  
be called the Mother of God, though we  
have never heard that any Protestant  
sect has ever declared that in Christ  
there are two persons, one divine and  
the other human. The Anglicans ad-  
mit the Athanasian creed which de-  
clares plainly the unity of Christ's  
personality: "Who though He is God  
and Man, is not two, but one Christ."

\* \* \* One, not by confusion of sub-  
stance, but by unity of person. For as  
the rational soul and flesh are one man,  
so God and Man are one Christ."  
But it is because the Nestorians refuse  
to call Mary "the Mother of God,"  
and because they reject the Catholic  
Church and the authority of the Pope,  
that the British Consul and other  
Anglicans favor the perpetuation of the  
Nestorian heresy. In all probability,  
however, notwithstanding these efforts  
to perpetuate it, it will practically dis-  
appear when its leaders become Catho-  
lics.

## PENAL LAWS STILL EXTANT.

The Constitution of New Hampshire  
requires that every seven years the  
question of a revision of the Constitu-  
tion must be submitted to popular vote,  
and if a majority of the people are in  
favor of revision a convention must be  
called for the purpose of making the  
amendments which are deemed advis-  
able. The Convention is empowered to  
make the amendments if a two-thirds  
vote be recorded in favor of the same.

In accordance with this requirement  
the two questions of female suffrage  
and complete religious equality were  
voted on this month, the result being  
that female suffrage was defeated by a  
majority of almost two to one, and re-  
ligious equality was also defeated by a  
decisive majority, equality being  
granted to all so-called "Evangelical  
Protestants," but the proposition to  
admit Catholics to equality was voted  
down notwithstanding that it is the  
boast of the New Englanders that their  
States were settled by the pilgrim  
fathers with the intention that the  
settlers should enjoy complete freedom  
of religion. The spirit of the old  
Puritans was that they should them-  
selves be free to worship as they  
thought proper, while Catholics, Epis-  
copalians, Quakers, and others should  
be punished in the pillories and stocks.  
Their descendants have the same spirit  
at the present day.

A GROSS INSULT TO CATHOLIC  
SISTERHOODS.

Much indignation has been aroused  
in Cincinnati, Ohio, by the fact that at  
a reception given by Mr. Moses Gold-  
smith on March 21st, a number of  
ballet dancers attired as nuns amused  
the party by their coarse conduct.  
The occasion was a festivity in honor  
of Mr. Goldsmith's son and the young  
man's newly-wedded bride.

The dancers were robed as Sisters of  
Charity, according to one daily paper,  
or Sisters of Mercy according to  
another. They waited upon the door,  
and when the festivities were at their  
height, these girls threw off their nuns'  
clothing, and appeared in pink tights,  
and began a series of Oriental dances,  
of which the chief feature was the levity  
of conduct for which these prancings  
are notorious.

Catholics are naturally very indig-  
nant at this insult to the religious  
orders of the Church, and owing to the  
fact that half a dozen or more political  
leaders of the Republican party were  
present, and no one had the courage to  
protest against the unseemly exhibi-  
tion, the affair is likely to have a de-  
cided influence at the next city elec-  
tions.

Mayor Fleischmann of the city was  
among those present, and though he  
had not control over the proceedings,  
he might very reasonably have pro-  
tested against the insulting exhibition.

As he did not do so, it is said to be  
very probable that his chances of re-  
election are greatly diminished by the  
occurrence.

The Catholic Knights of Columbus  
have taken so much interest in the  
matter that they have appointed a com-  
mittee to investigate on whom the re-  
sponsibility of the exhibition rests.

It is asserted that the ballet was ex-  
tremely disgusting, and there was cer-  
tainly no excuse for coupling either the  
Sisters of Charity or Mercy with the  
affair. We are not surprised at the in-  
dignation excited by the transaction.

The Mr. Goldsmith at whose house  
the disgraceful exhibition referred to  
took place is a Jew, but judging from  
the decisive manner in which his repre-  
hensible conduct was repudiated and  
denounced by Rabbi David Philipson,  
of Mount street Jewish Temple on Sat-  
urday, March 28th, the Jewish population  
of the city have no sympathy with the  
insult offered to the pure and self sacri-  
ficing ladies who belong to the Catholic  
sisterhoods.

Rabbi Philipson said in his sermon  
that it was "a disgraceful occurrence  
which rightfully agitated the communi-  
cants of the Catholic Church." He  
protested that it is unfair to the Jews  
to hold them responsible for the repre-  
hensible act of an individual Jew, and  
expressed regret that the fact of  
Mr. Goldsmith's being a Jew  
should have been mentioned at all  
in connection with what was  
said by the press regarding the occur-  
rence. He notes, however, with satis-  
faction that the venerable Archbishop  
of Cincinnati has stated publicly that  
he understands the true state of the  
case, and completely exonerates the  
Jewish people from all responsibility for  
the offence. The Rabbi adds to this  
that

"Not one Catholic in the city  
feels more outraged and scandalized than  
do we Jews. Words are not strong enough  
to condemn the disgraceful proceeding in  
which the sacred garb of a Catholic Sister of  
Charity was used as a masquerade to fur-  
nish sport to a party of revellers. There  
are very few, if any, self-regarding  
Jews, who would be guilty of such an  
act of impropriety—yes, of indecency.  
We respect the feelings of our neighbors  
of every religious faith too much to travesty  
anything that is sacred to them, however  
radically we may differ from them on  
points of religious belief, and we need  
scarcely assure our Catholic fellow-  
citizens that we sympathize with them  
to the fullest extent in the indignation  
they feel at this outrageous act."

It is but fair to say that the Catholic  
papers of the United States did not at  
all accuse the Jews of any complicity  
in the matter. They denounced Mr.  
Goldsmith's conduct, and rebuked the  
politicians who were present without  
protesting against the occurrence,  
but they perfectly understood  
that the matter was an individual  
affair for which the Jews in general  
were in no wise responsible.

The Cincinnati branches of the Catho-  
lic Knights of America, at a meeting  
held to consider the matter, denounced  
strongly those who participated in the  
revellings, and in a series of resolutions  
in which the exhibition was denounced,  
declared that the public officials who  
took part should resign their commis-  
sions, to give the public "an opportu-  
nity to have in their stead officials less  
depraved and more pure in character."

## THE CHURCH IN FRANCE.

From a vote taken in the French  
Senate a few days ago it does not ap-  
pear that this chamber has come as  
yet to the point of desiring to suppress  
the Catholic religion, or even of  
weakening to any great degree the ties  
which bind the nation to the Catholic  
Church and the Pope.

M. Clemenceau moved that the  
French Embassy to the Vatican be  
suppressed, but the motion was de-  
clared by M. Delcasse to be not war-  
ranted by existing conditions, and the  
motion was not pressed. A vote was  
taken, however, as a test on the propo-  
sal of M. Clemenceau, to reduce the  
appropriation for the Vatican embassy.  
This was defeated by 182 votes to 82.  
This was in accordance with the recent  
declaration of M. Combes that the  
people are in need of and desire re-  
ligion, and that the religion desired is  
the Catholic religion and no other.

It is astonishing that with such views  
the Government should be bent upon  
destroying the religious orders, and  
throwing obstacles in the way of the  
administration of Church affairs in the  
nation by demanding that the Pope  
should practically give up his sole  
right to appoint Bishops, which he  
certainly will not do; but consistency  
is not to be expected from an infidel  
Premier and Government. Infidels are  
always loud-mouthed in their profes-  
sions that all should enjoy the fullest  
liberty of conscience; but the only  
liberty they are willing to grant is that  
of believing as they do. This was the  
only liberty which the French infidels  
of 1792 and 1871 were willing to grant,  
and which they enforced by putting to

death all who would not accept their  
dicta in regard to religious matters.

M. Combes has not threatened with  
death all who have remained faithful to  
their religion, but we know very well  
the diabolic character of the spirit  
which animates himself and his follow-  
ers, which is the same with that by  
which Robespierre, Danton, Ledru-  
Rollin, Dombrowski, etc., were inspired.  
and it is only the fact that the present  
rulers of France dread an uprising of  
the people against their truculence  
which prevents them from following the  
traditions of Red Republicanism.

We shall await with anxiety the  
developments which will result from an-  
other move made by Premier Combes  
which is intended to precipitate a  
schism in the Church. He has had the  
audacity to nominate three Bishops  
without consulting with the Pope. It  
is not to be expected that these priests  
will accept such an appointment, as  
they would thereby cut themselves off  
from the Church, yet such things have  
occurred in the past, that intruders  
have been thrust into Episcopal Sees  
by the civil power, and it is barely  
possible that some one or more of these  
appointees will accept the positions  
offered them. In such case the civil  
power would hand over to them the  
Episcopal revenues, but they would not  
receive the obedience of the faithful priests or  
people. A schism is possible under  
these circumstances, but is not prob-  
able, as priests and people are quite  
aware that the Pope alone has the  
power to appoint Bishops.

Already the Bishops of the nation  
have warned their priests that no  
appointment by the civil power, with-  
out the consent of the Holy See, can  
be accepted by them, and we have con-  
fidence in the fidelity of the priests that  
none of them will play into M. Combes'  
hands by accepting such uncanonical  
appointments.

The day of retribution can scarcely  
be delayed much longer when the  
people of France will rise to punish M.  
Combes and his Government for their  
impudent interference in ecclesiastical  
matters.

## THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

The correspondent in Ireland of the  
Montreal Star says that the demonstra-  
tion in Dublin against the Irish language  
on the Sunday previous to his writing  
"was one of the most imposing sights  
seen in that city for a long time. Con-  
tingents from all parts of the country  
took part in the procession. The differ-  
ent Gaelic societies and the educa-  
tional institutions were largely re-  
presented," and so on. Yet he is pes-  
simistic, for he adds, "Despite all  
that has been said of the revival of the  
national language, I do not believe  
that it has made any advance worth  
speaking of." How he can reconcile  
his very elaborate description of the  
demonstration above alluded to and his  
conclusion on the subject, it would be  
hard for him to explain.

This brings to mind a former refer-  
ence of the correspondent to the same  
matter. In a recent letter he men-  
tioned that one of the Irish banks  
having issued an advertisement for  
tenders for subscription, to a new issue  
of its capital stock, because some of  
those desirous of subscribing wrote  
their application in Irish, the Board  
of Directors threw them out. This,  
the addressing the Directors in the  
Irish language, "was"—  
said he—"going too far!"  
Well, let "T. S. B." suppose  
a case. Suppose that the di-  
rectors of, say, the Eastern Townships  
Bank in the Province of Quebec had  
issued a call, and that many of the French  
Canadians wrote their applications in  
their mother-tongue, does he imagine  
that it would be "going too far,"  
or that the directors would for a moment  
think of throwing the applications in  
the waste basket? "T. S. B." well  
knows they would not dream of doing so.

## McFADDEN'S FLATS.

The vulgar exhibitions which from  
time to time are given on the public  
stage, under the pretence of represent-  
ing the Irish character, have been at last  
effectually though unexpectedly called  
down from the stage in New York and  
Philadelphia, through the action taken  
by a number of young men said to be  
members of the United Irish League  
and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.  
An exhibition was announced under  
the name of "McFadden's Flats," to  
take place a few evenings ago in  
Fourteenth street theatre, New York.  
This is a farce in which the Irishman  
is made to figure as a debased creature  
who is capable of uttering and acting  
only the lowest vulgarisms, and the  
character of the play was well known  
by the public generally, so that an  
opportunity was given to a number of  
respectable young Irishmen of the city  
to prepare themselves to show their  
appreciation of the farce.

About a hundred young Irishmen at-  
tended, and when the vulgarisms began

a shower of ancient and ill-odorious  
eggs were thrown at the actors on the  
stage, many of which hit the target.  
The eggs were followed by a storm of  
decayed onions, carrots, cabbages, and  
other vegetables to the great discom-  
fort of the players, who were soon  
obliged to leave the stage.

They were not rowdies who took this  
method of showing their disgust at  
such exhibitions. They were respect-  
able young men who were determined  
to put an end to the outrageous car-  
icatures of Irishmen who are so frequently  
brought forward at similar exhibitions.  
We are not generally in favor of  
these violent methods of remedying  
such an evil, yet we cannot but feel  
that these young men under such pro-  
vocation were justified in putting a  
stop to the proceedings which have been  
so frequent that it would seem that they  
could not be brought to a close by any  
gentler means.

In Harlem an exhibition of the same  
character was stopped in a similar way.  
We can only express a hope that the  
lesson given will result in driving the  
so-called "stage Irishman" into ob-  
scurity, and no doubt it would be  
gratifying to all true Irishmen if he  
were to disappear from the stage in  
Canada as well as in the United States.

## THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA.

In last week's issue appeared the  
thirty-third annual report of the above  
named company, a careful examination  
of which will show that the Company  
is in every respect worthy not  
only of the confidence but also of the  
active support and encouragement of  
the insuring public. It stands to-day  
in the forefront among the most pro-  
gressive and substantial life companies  
of Canada.

It closed the last year with the large  
sum of \$34,467,420 insurance in force  
and with assets amounting to \$6,459,780.  
And after paying to its policyholders  
during the year \$483,350, it held in  
surplus over all its liabilities the  
very handsome sum of \$738,256.  
The Mutual Life of Canada enjoys  
the unique distinction of being the  
only purely native life company in  
Canada dividing all its profits  
among its policyholders only, as  
it has no stockholders to claim  
the lion's or any share therein. This  
fact alone gives the Company an in-  
dividuality all its own and entitles it  
to be looked upon as the policyholders'  
Company, *par excellence*. The manage-  
ment while always conservative has  
been very progressive, as the steady  
and healthy growth of the company  
abundantly shows.

We have, therefore,  
much pleasure in congratulating  
the President, Mr. Melvin, the Man-  
ager, Mr. Wegenast, and the Secre-  
tary, Mr. Riddell, as well as the  
Directors and agency staff, upon the  
truly national prominence the com-  
pany has attained and the great future  
it has before it as one of the largest  
insurance and financial institutions of  
the country. We have no hesitation in  
recommending the Mutual Life of Canada  
to the favorable attention of our  
readers.

In the Dublin Freeman's Journal of  
March 9, appears a report of a public  
meeting held in the town of Galway  
for the purpose of nominating a  
candidate for Parliament. Mr. Devlin  
was the choice of the people, and the  
speech he delivered on the occasion was  
one which reflected credit on Canada,  
his native country. He is a National-  
ist of the best type, and we have hopes  
that our young Canadian will make a  
name and a fame for himself in the  
House of Commons.

## THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

A Catholic society that is spreading  
with marvelous rapidity is the Knights  
of Columbus.

Founded in Connecticut only a few  
years ago, it now has branches in  
almost every State from the Atlantic  
to the Pacific ocean. It attracts men to  
it by its sociability. It attracts men to  
it by the fact that it offers opportunities for  
the making of nice acquaintanceships, by  
its splendid ritual, and by the enter-  
tainments that it gives. It also has a  
fraternal insurance feature.

It is well for Catholics to get together  
occasionally even in their amusements.  
There is a tone of life to be kept up by  
them, from which they should not fall  
to a lower key. So that, even at recre-  
ation, they must not lose sight of their  
high vocation.

The Knights are expected to culti-  
vate courtesy, friendliness, and broth-  
erly love. They admit to their coun-  
cils only practical Catholics. They ex-  
clude persons engaged in the liquor  
traffic. They intend that their organi-  
zation shall have all the attractions  
of the forbidden secret societies and none  
of the latter's drawbacks. They hope  
that it may always be animated with a  
spirit of attachment and docility for  
the Church, take a foremost part in all  
movements for the advancement of  
Catholic interests, and help to form a  
body of ideal Christian gentlemen.—  
Catholic Columbian, Columbus, Ohio.

Amongst all the devotions, after  
that of Holy Communion, there is not  
one more agreeable to our Lord, or  
more advantageous to ourselves, than  
that of making Him frequent visits  
before the holy altar. Detach your-  
self, then, sometimes from the company  
of mankind, in order to go and taste  
the delightful companionship of your  
adorable Saviour.—St. Liguori.

EXPOSE CANARDS OF HOSTILE  
PRESS.

L. C. T. S. AFFILIATES WITH THE CATHO-  
LIC BUREAU OF INFORMATION AT  
BRIELIN.

Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

Brooklyn, N. Y., February 28.  
Your readers will be pleased to learn  
that this society has now perfected  
arrangements with the Catholic Bureau  
of Information (Central-Auskunftstelle  
der Katholischen Presse), the head-  
quarters of which are in Berlin and the  
energetic, able superintendent of which  
is Mr. Ernest Kley. This Bureau was  
established during the latter part of the  
year 1900 for the sole purpose of in-  
vestigating the veracity of articles,  
dissertations, telegraphic despatches,  
etc., heavily charged with anti-Catho-  
lic virus, appearing in the various  
secular papers of Europe.

Of late years the imperative need of  
some such central agency has been  
made apparent to all thinking Catholics  
of Europe of an agency which would be  
in a position to get at the real truth  
of the alleged "scandals," "rebellions in  
the Church," "defections among the  
clergy," etc., and which might be in a  
position to give the exact truth to per-  
sonal inquirers, and above all to supply  
with authoritative information the  
various Catholic papers of the Conti-  
nent. During its brief existence this  
Bureau has merited the highest esteem  
and gratitude of thinking men by its  
admirable spirit of justice and impar-  
tiality. Should the facts in any re-  
ported scandal in the Church be true,  
they are with regret but openly and  
plainly admitted, but the average reader  
has not the slightest conception of the  
number, variety and malice of the can-  
cans put before the reading public of  
every country in Europe by the anti-  
Catholic daily press.

With the affiliation of this bureau the  
efficiency of the International Catholic  
Truth Society is greatly increased, be-  
cause not a few of these mendacious  
attacks upon the Church are reprinted  
verbatim in numerous dailies of the  
United States.

It is unnecessary to dilate upon the  
advantages which must needs accrue to  
the Catholic press of this country from  
this systematic intercommunication,  
and we ask the co-operation of Catholics  
at large, and particularly of the editors  
of our Catholic papers, to assist us in  
carrying out the obligations which we  
have assumed towards the Berlin  
management. As it is going to be for us  
to refute for the benefit of the Catholic  
people canards against the Catholic  
Church of Europe, so it is necessary  
for us to perform like service for the  
fair name of the Catholic Church of  
these parts, frequently misrepresented  
in the anti-clerical organs of Europe.  
The sample given in the following  
correspondence from Herr Kley are  
characteristic illustrations of the  
unscrupulous tactics of European papers  
when there is question of Catholic in-  
terests and tactics, we are sorry to say,  
frequently adopted by not a few editors  
on this side of the Atlantic.

L. C. T. S.

## SUPERSTITION (!) IN ITALY.

The anti-clerical press of entire  
Europe published the following in-  
cident:

"In the small village, Coriano (Cen-  
tral Italy) a mad dog had bitten four  
persons. The doctor of the vil-  
lage sent the head of the animal to the  
bacteriological institute of the Univer-  
sity of Bologna, which found the usual  
indications of hydrophobia. At the in-  
vestigation of the pastor the village  
authorities decreed to grant those who  
had been bitten the sum of 1,000 lire,  
and to send them not to Bologna to be  
treated according to the Pasteur sys-  
tem, but to Cucullo, a place of pilgrim-  
age, where they should be cured  
through St. Dominic. The pilgrims,  
however, returned even more sick and  
one even died."

This report is an infamous calumny  
about the pastor and the Catholic au-  
thorities of Coriano. The pastor had  
nothing whatever to do with the affair.  
The authorities granted the victims  
1,000 lire to go to Bologna for treat-  
ment. But the victims (they were  
eight, not fourteen, in number) of their  
own accord, without the knowledge of  
the pastor or the authorities, went not  
to Bologna, but to Cucullo, as their an-  
cestors used to do in similar circum-  
stances. ALL OF THEM, WITHOUT EX-  
CEPTION, RETURNED PERFECTLY CURED,  
while some years ago a boy died who  
had been bitten by a mad dog had been  
treated in proper time by the Pasteur  
Institute of Bologna.

The Episcopal See of Rimini, to  
which Coriano belongs, sent me a de-  
claration of the pastor, of the authori-  
ties and some local newspapers in which  
those who had been cured personally  
narrated all details.

## FALSE STATISTICS.

"Le Jour" of January 23, pictures  
the French Bretagne, in which at pre-  
sent 20,000 fishermen are in great dis-  
tress, as "darkest France," claiming  
that it furnishes for the "Grande Re-  
publique" the largest number of spiri-  
tual congregations and of persons who  
can't read or write of DRUNKARDS AND  
CRIMINALS.

A statistical comparison between two  
provinces of a country can only be just  
if, aside from various other conditions,  
the comparative size of the provinces  
is considered. It is wrong, then, to  
say: In this or that country there is  
the greatest number of drunkards,  
criminals, etc., but one ought to say:  
In proportion to its size, such or such  
a country has the largest number of  
drunkards, etc. Taking this into con-  
sideration we may conclude:

That Bretagne does not contain  
the largest number of congregations,  
for there are comparatively as many in  
the Auvergne, in Rhone, Soire, etc.  
The largest number is in the depart-  
ment Auvergne.

2. Such as can't read or write are  
as numerous in the South and South-  
eastern France as in the Bretagne.  
Even in Paris there are about 30,000  
children that go to no school, or do not  
begin to go until they are fifteen years  
of age.

3. The largest percentage of drunk-  
ards is found in Normandie, especially

in the Department Seine inferieure;  
Bretagne ranks third.

4. The brooding place for crime is  
Paris and its suburbs, where there is  
little religion. The Protestant journal  
Le Temps had to acknowledge that in  
the good Catholic sections of France  
there are the best morals and the  
least crimes. Among such thoroughly  
Catholic sections of the country there  
Temp justly mentions first Bretagne,  
then Auvergne, Bearn, Biscaye.

## AN ANTI-CELIBACY CANARD.

During the past few months a few  
of the leading anti-clerical papers of  
every country in Europe have been  
endeavoring to create the impression  
that there exists a strong, widely  
developed movement among the Catho-  
lic clergy, particularly of Italy,  
against clerical celibacy. Thus the  
Berlin daily (Berlin Tageblatt) in a  
recent issue gives the following des-  
patch:

"Rome. In Apulia there has devel-  
oped among the clergy a vigorous pro-  
paganda against clerical celibacy. The  
Bishop of Molfetta communicated with  
the Vatican on the subject and has sus-  
pended a number of priests from the  
sacred ministry."

In answer to inquiries, I have re-  
ceived from the Bishop of Molfetta,  
Mgr. Pascolo Piccone, the following:

1. It is absolutely untrue that there  
has arisen in this diocese even the slight-  
est movement of the clergy against cel-  
ibacy. 2. The Bishop of Molfetta has  
never communicated with the Vatican  
upon this subject. 3. By reason of  
some disciplinary offenses a few priests  
were recently suspended *a divinis*.

Can you, readers, by any stretch of  
imagination conceive how the above  
named canard could have come into exist-  
ence?

## ONE RED ROSE.

What the Heavenly Visitant Found when  
He Came.

The only beauty that was left the  
poor, frail little creature was her great  
wealth of hair. The heavy air of the  
dilapidated tenement house could not  
rob her of that.

The only pleasure she had ever known  
was when people would turn and say as  
she passed: "What beautiful hair!"

Her poorly clad figure, growing more  
thin as the chill days of winter passed,  
was a familiar one to the people of the  
grim parts where she lived. They shook  
their heads as she went by and mur-  
mured in undertones: "Poor thing!  
she will not last much longer."

The strange red roses that came to  
her face last fall had never departed.  
As her cheeks grew more hollow, the  
more red and vivid grew the roses.  
She was a little proud of the roses when  
they first came. After a while she  
knew they were not the roses of health-  
fulness, but the roses of suffering. Her  
shoulders grew peaked, her hair fell  
and her chest sunken, poor thing! Her  
eyes bore a frightened look as she came  
out of her doorway to face the chill air  
of the morning. Dying by inches, she  
was still trying to earn a little to help  
things along in her cheerless home,  
where poverty and drink had placed  
their ghastly seal.

High up above the busy street she  
worked at making paper flowers.  
There was no sweet perfume lingering  
about them. They were flowers only  
in form and color, still they were re-  
minders of the roses and lilies, and  
pansies and violets that grew, she had  
heard, where the sun shone.

Some of the girls talked about new  
hats for the morrow; but the girl who  
coughed as she worked wondered if she  
would ever wear a new hat with pretty  
flowers.

Night came and the work was over;  
the crowd of chattering girls dispersed,  
and the young thing with the peaked  
shoulders hastened homeward, coughing  
as she went. The air was heavy with  
fog, and breathing became a positive  
pain.

The windows on her way were gay  
with color and she gave a little sob  
as she passed them, for there was nothing  
back of those brightly lighted places of  
glass for her. Her eyes caught a  
glimpse of red, a rose that dropped  
from a lady's hand. The girl quickly  
snatched it from the curb and lifted it  
to her face. A rose, a real rose! Her  
heart gave a glad throb, for now she  
might wear a real rose in her beautiful  
hair on Easter.

The scant supper eaten, she hastened  
up to her cheerless room, and the rose,  
the beautiful red rose, she placed in a  
tumbler of water by her bed.  
A visitor came