

The University Question.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

The London "Times," always so anti-Irish and anti-Catholic, has been warning Balfour and Wyndham against the introduction of an Irish University Education Bill. The stumbling blocks suggested by the "Times" amount simply to a threat that the Protestants of England will not support them at the polls. Here are some of the Thunderer's arguments:—

"The most serious aspect of the matter in the present uncertainty of party politics is the influence any scheme of the kind will probably exercise over elections in Ulster, in Scotland, in Lancashire, and in other parts of the United Kingdom. The endowment of a Roman Catholic college which would satisfy the Irish Bishops would revive the half-forgotten feuds of 1873. . . . The Government . . . should hesitate long, under present conditions, before touching a question of so much doubt and difficulty."

But this is a double-edged sword that cuts both ways. What are the Catholics of England and Ireland going to be doing all this time? . . . If they band together and declare that they will not vote for any candidate except the one who agrees to support this long-retarded measure, how will it be? This is something that the "Times" does not appear to take into its calculations.

Now as to the question of immediate elections after the next session, it is not quite so sure. The Chief Ministerial Whip has been indulging the hope that the general election may be deferred till 1905 or 1906. While this postponement would demand a great deal of skillful management on the part of Balfour, still it would make it quite safe for the Government to venture its Irish University Bill, the promise of which Mr. Balfour has actually made. We know that with his reconstructed Cabinet Mr. Balfour will have to face a strong ordeal when Parliament meets. Especially so in the Lords, when Devonshire, Goschen, Herford, and Bureigh get after the younger and newer members of the Cabinet, will the battle be keen—for there is no doubt that the food question, this terrible issue raised by Chamberlain, will monopolize the political arena. Still there will be a favorable opportunity, specially with the undivided support of the Irish party, to have the vexed question of adequate Catholic University education for Ireland settled. No matter how the "Times" may rave, Mr. Wyndham is not likely to be disturbed by its threats nor changed by its warnings. Strange to say, like a local organ, the "Times" seems to be the loudest organ in the country, and yet to be invariably on the losing side.

Not long since the Dublin correspondent of the "Times" drew, in large lines, a programme or project, such as he says the Government is likely to adopt in regard to the Irish University. The following is a clear and brief summary of the kind of schedule—which certainly foreshadows the Bill. It runs thus:—

"It is proposed to constitute a University consisting of Trinity College, the Queen's College, Belfast, and a new Catholic college. The governing body of the Catholic college will probably be, as in the case of Trinity College, a Provost and a board of Senior Fellows, and in this body, the correspondent of 'The Times' understands, Mr. Wyndham's scheme provides for initial lay control. The lay representation on the board will, he conjectures, amount to about four-fifths of the whole number. After the college is in working order the proportions of the lay and clerical membership of the board will be decided by intellectual competition. The three colleges are to be largely self-contained and autonomous. The connecting link will be the Senate, which will possess only limited powers; but a general visiting body is, it would appear, to be appointed by the Crown, for the purpose of seeing that discipline and the standard of examinations are properly maintained. The fees of the three colleges will be equalized on a moderate scale. Each college will make its own arrangements for religious and other teaching, appoint its own professors and lecturers, and examine for the University degrees. In a word, the aim of the Government is that whilst educational progress will be assured by a healthy rivalry, the utmost freedom, compatible with the successful working of such a sys-

tem, should be enjoyed by the different colleges."

The question now is, how far would such a scheme go to meet the views of the Protestant and Catholic elements in Ireland? Trinity College has suggested a counter scheme, whereby the Catholics would have to remain for all time in a position of inferiority in matters of education. It is reasonable to expect that no matter what scheme is propounded there will be faults to be found and a considerable amount of amendments to be made. But on the whole we are quite of the opinion of the Liverpool "Catholic Times," when it says:—

"The scheme is one which will, we are sure, receive the support of all who are desirous of seeing the Irish University problem satisfactorily solved. It goes without saying that many objections will be raised. Nothing is easier than to make objections. The business of the practical statesman is not to avoid them, but to meet the wishes of the people in a way which will secure the good of the greatest number. The opposition of the governing board of Trinity College to Mr. Wyndham's plan was to be expected. The College, worked as a University, has so far been without competition, and institutions of long-standing are proverbially conservative. The point of the public to consider is whether Trinity College would be injuriously affected. So far as we can see it would not suffer in the slightest degree. Its self-governing powers would remain as they are at present. The establishment of the Queen's College, Belfast, and a Catholic college as constituent colleges of the University would simply stimulate study and research. It is to be hoped that Irish Protestants who are free from prejudice will agree with the 'Irish Times' in the opinion that the scheme is one which should commend itself to all moderate men."

At all events we have full confidence that the men who carried through the Irish Land Bill are able, no matter how political parties may have fluctuated since, on other issues, to bring to a successful termination, and to a generally satisfactory one, this second great question.

Young Men in Business

"The great want of the day is the man who can put his ideas into practice." This thought, in an editorial of "The Saturday Evening Post" of February 28, is the basis of a series of articles on men who have learned how to put their ideas into practice. From the second article we take the following extract:—

When a young man of average ability decides on a line of action and follows it out persistently, perseveringly and consistently, doggedly it may be—when he sticks to it through thick and thin, against opposition and against adverse criticism—when he calls to his assistance the experience and knowledge of trained minds and backs them up with the force, vigor and enthusiasm of his youth, he is sure to win—he must win.

While Louis G. Booth was struggling along on a salary of \$8 a week in a wholesale jewelry-house as an ordinary stock clerk (whose main duty was to know where to find cuff-buttons, watch chains, silver trinkets and various other items of merchandise kept in stock by the firm), he resolved to rise above the level of a mere wage-earner and to take his place as a business man among business men.

He admired his employer. He believed in his firm. He was confident that his best opportunity for advancement was in connection with their business. He studied one department after another. Everywhere he found other young men like himself (and older ones, too) going through a certain routine of work that had been mapped out for them by an expert—the head of that department.

He discovered that these men were heads of departments instead of clerks because they could plan and execute their work better than any one else in the department. It was clear that in order to rise above the level of clerkship he must be a better clerk than the rest. But it was equally clear that at the head of every department was a man of proved ability who was likely to hold his position for life if he kept ahead of his fellows.

With this idea constantly before him he thought out a plan which created a new and successful department.

OUR IRISH GRAVES.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

This year as in former years, various clubs of the city, numbers of his former friends, political associates, and hundreds of sympathizers amongst the general citizens, proceeded in procession to the tomb of the late Honore Mercier, there sang a "Libera," prayed for the repose of the soul of the departed statesman, and retired with the intention of going again another year. There is something admirable and touching in this devotion to the memory of a man, and it is inspiring as well as consoling. To all these pilgrimages have lessons that should be carefully read and taken to heart. Whenever such an occasion arises we feel that a cloud of gloom hangs over our own head. It is not envy, certainly; but a sentiment arises that makes us wish that our own could be as true to and mindful of their great dead as are the French-Canadians in this particular instance. For we have many eminent men whose ashes slumber, very much undisturbed, in the graves, tombs, and vaults of Cote des Neiges. But to none of them do we go on any special occasion. While awaiting the ceremonies of Sunday, the first of November, at the cemetery we rambled off in the direction of Mercier's tomb, and there noted the crowns, crosses, and anchors of flowers that were placed as tokens of a great remembrance. In going there we passed by that series of vaults leading towards his last resting place. Over one of them we read one simple word, carved on a white marble slab, "McGee." As we paused before that tomb, and breathed a humble "Ave," we could not help contrasting the silence and neglect before us, with the hum of approaching hundreds that were coming to the third vault up the hill.

Leaving the spot we turned along the pathway and counted many a grave and monument that told of great Irish Catholic benefactors of the institutions of our city, whose memory is only conserved in dusty account books, and we felt how sad it was that they should remain unnamed and unvisited—even by those whom they had most benefited during their lives.

It seems to us that what can be done by one section of the people can equally be done by another one, and that nothing is needed but to have the suggestion made, to have an annual pilgrimage to the graves of a few, at least, of our most representative dead. They are to be counted by the score; men who once represented us in public life and in the great marts of commerce; men who climbed the ladder of prosperity and with every upward move brought our people higher and higher; men who gave thousands of dollars to educate a whole generation, to build our churches, erect our schools, aid our homes of benevolence and give an impetus to all our religious and national undertakings. It is surely not too much to ask, that they should be remembered in a more tangible, a more practical manner than has heretofore been the case. In giving this hint and making this suggestion we do so as an effect of the feelings experienced on the occasion to which we refer. We have many patriotic societies and amongst them surely there can be found one to give such a movement an impetus. All that would be required, we are sure, would be to have the wheel started, and the accomplishment of such a grateful and patriotic work would be merely a matter of short time.

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of rock fell in a length of thirty feet, about two blocks below where the tunnel comes out on the surface level at the junction of Nagle, Eleventh and Speedway avenues, just north of Fort George.

In the foreground of the picture of the disaster, never to be forgotten by those who saw it, was a priest, a heroic figure in the red, smoky light of the tunnel lamps. He was the Rev. Thomas F. Lynch, of St. Elizabeth's Church, which stands within half a mile of the scene of the disaster. News of the accident was quick to reach Father Lynch, and he was among the first to arrive at the mouth of the tunnel.

Through the semi-darkness of the tunnel, ankle deep in mud, he hurried ahead. The cries of tortured men pinned down by the jagged rocks guided him. Fearlessly pushing on, stumbling over boulders and scattered timbers, Father Lynch safely reached the fearful tangle of rocks and men.

Under one great boulder three men were pinned. One lay dead, hanging head downward. Another was alive, but unconscious, while the third suffered, with legs crushed, tossed his arms in agony. Father Lynch saw the man and unhesitatingly climbed the shaky rocks toward him. The shouts of rescuers were hushed as the priest prayed for the dying man.

Taking a crucifix from his breast he managed to reach the hand of the poor fellow. Clutching the crucifix, the dying man pressed it to his breast as Father Lynch administered the last sacraments of the Church.

To every one of the sufferers within reach Father Lynch carried consolation and prayer. They tried to whisper last messages, but they spoke in Italian and he could not understand them. Finally a young laborer in the party of rescuers volunteered to act as interpreter, and throughout the night the priest, and he stayed by the dying.—Catholic News.

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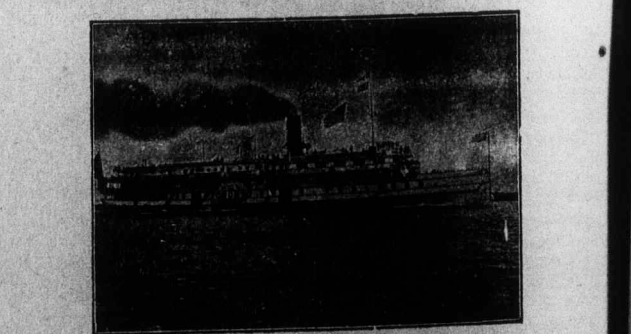
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A GREAT ARCH

By "CR"

FROM time to time we have commenced for the "True" have sought to the readers sor-
pressions, from eloquent great subject of art, an Catholic art. Of course speak of art in general its forms, all its various expression—drawing, painting, sculpture, moulding and design—and in do I find that the Catholic has produced the great while she was ever the ther of art and letters, of philosophy.

From the close of the almost the middle of the centuries there lived a man whose genius had revived art of the Greeks and Roman domain of architecture, monument—even as St. Rome is that of Angelo- of the Cathedral of Florence. His name was Brunelleschi. He was born in the year 1377, and died in the year 1446. almost seventy years of performed wonders as far as volunizing of architecture earned. A few words of his character may not place, before we turn to count of the mighty champion about by the chisel and the Florentine.

Brunelleschi was the son of a banker, and his father intended should follow the same. But he gave evidence of mechanical instinct and that he was apprenticed to a goldsmith. In those days the goldsmith demanded a thorough acquaintance with the arts. became a very good tradesman to perfect himself in the made special studies in perspective and geometry. to Rome in his younger days just budding into manhood he familiarized himself with the works of ancient architects took the secret resolution to die old classical style died out in Italy. Competed work of completing the Florence, when he had returned his sojourn of study in Rome was approved, and he did not live to see the coronation of his great work, still he called himself imperishable fame. ola, which is one of the of architecture, is larger than of St. Peter's in Rome, and the largest in the whole world other of the imperishable monument to his genius is the Pitti Florence. And over Italy found a number of churches and executed by this great architect—and all of them. els that have inspired thousands his time. So much for the career of Brunelleschi; we take a glimpse at the change of style of architecture that he brought about.

The Roman Empire reached the zenith of its glory in the age when peace reigned supreme the arts flourished in all perfection. From the Mantuan sang Virgil, and Horace sang magic lyre and sang the odes that go travelling through the ages. The magic of Cleopatra's glance had awakened the ecstasies of the Forum; the painters, and architects vied with each in glorifying Caesar and the But the decline came; the careers of Nero, Caligula, and that long series of degenerate and degenerating Caesars was nothing in paganism and turn back the tide of luxury was sapping the foundations mightiest fabric that the art of the genius of man had constructed. With the decline of architecture, like all other art, began to decay and the splendid Roman idea sensibly diminished. Through successive periods of man school sank lower and lower and while the architecture of the Middle Ages was taken from Greek and Roman models, the principles which had been the glory of the Grecian and Roman periods was either entirely lost or was misunderstood by the ordinary minds that arose.

There were various styles, more or less transitional character. They were called by names, but by such were they designated they remembered, The Latin.