

What the Monks...

At the present time...

At pages 14 and 15...

THE LAITY.—A distinguished...

THOSE THAT ARE GONE.—It is...

EDUCATION.—There is no question...

RANDOM NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

SCOTCH CATHOLICS.—According to the Catholic Church Directory, Catholics number 513,400 in Auld Scotia.

BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—The newly appointed Bishop of Manchester, N.H., Rev. John B. Delaney, is only 39 years of age. He made his studies for the priesthood at St. Sulpice, Paris, and was ordained in that city in 1891.

MAINTAINING A STRIKE is a serious problem. Apart from the suffering of the artisan and the members of his family, the extent of which is unknown to those outside of the district concerned, the financial question involved in aiding the strikers and those depending upon them during its progress is not easy of solution.

AGAINST CONVENTIONS.—The Catholic Columbian is opposed to big conventions of societies. It says "the game is not worth the candle."

PIONEER IRISH PRIESTS.—In chronicling the death of the late Father O'Neil, of Kankona, Ont., a Catholic exchange pays a well deserved tribute to the memory of the pioneer Irish priests of whom we had a number in Montreal. It says:

"Their work will live after them, and their heroic sacrifices be their monuments, both in America and Canada. They were a brave band, these early Irish missionaries, bringing from the land of St. Patrick nothing but a stout heart and a zealous love for God's work. One by one they are going to their final reward, and it remains for us to remember them and their self-sacrifice in our prayers and to follow in their footsteps. God bless them!"

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY, of New York, was a guest at the Windsor Hotel, this city, last week. The eminent prelate was interviewed by a representative of a local newspaper. His Grace, when asked why Catholics, considering their number in the United States, seem to wield little influence in national politics at Washington, remarked: "That will come right in time."

SYMPATHY WITH THE CAUSE. Two subscriptions of \$250 each are acknowledged by the trustees of the United Irish Parliamentary Fund of this year. One comes from the famous inventor of wireless telegraphy, Signor Marconi and his cousin, Mr. H. J. Davis, and the other from Mr. Martin Kennedy, Wellington, New Zealand, who is at present visiting Ireland. The fund on August 9 amounted to \$27,000.

CATHOLICS AND THE NAVY.—The Belfast Irish Weekly says:

"The fact that Catholic recruits to the British navy are constantly deprived of the consolation of their religion has been again brought home to the minds of the people of Waterford. The ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore, by posters and otherwise, have drawn the attention of their people to the resolution passed at the meeting of the Irish Hierarchy on 26th June, 1901, on the question of Catholics joining the British navy. The resolution, which is signed by Cardinal Logue, Most Rev. Dr. Healy, then Bishop of Clonfert, and now Archbishop of Tuam, and Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan, Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, draws attention to the fact that the Catholic ecclesiastical authorities in Ireland had frequently urged the Government to make adequate provision for the spiritual needs of Catholic sailors in the British navy, but that, notwithstanding repeated promises to meet their wishes, adequate provision had not been made. "We now deem it our duty," the Bishops added: "to advise Catholic parents not to allow their children to join His Majesty's ships until suitable arrangements shall be made to minister to the spiritual wants of Catholic seamen in the fleet." Every Irish Catholic should make a careful note of the solemn declaration of the Hierarchy."

IRISH STATISTICS.—The marriages (6950) registered in Ireland during the first quarter of 1904 are equivalent to an annual rate of 6.8 per 1000 of the estimated population, being 0.2 below the rate for the corresponding quarter of 1903, but 0.2 above the average rate for the first quarter of the ten years 1894-1903.

Of the total number of marriages 5574 were Roman Catholics and 1876 were those of persons of other creeds, the former number being equal to an annual rate of 6.8 per 1000 of the estimated Roman Catholic population, and the latter affording a rate of 4.8 per 1000 of the members of all other religious persuasions.

The number of births registered during the quarter ended 30th June last was 26,985—13,820 boys and 13,165 girls—being equal to an annual ratio of 1 in every 40.8, or 24.5 per 1000 of the estimated population. The average number of births registered during the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1894-1903 was 27,270, equivalent to an annual rate of 24.2 per 1000 of the estimated population of those years.

The number of deaths registered in Ireland during the quarter ended 30th June, last was 20,793—10,413 males and 10,380 females—affording an annual ratio of 1 in every 52.9 or 18.9 per 1000 of the estimated population; the average rate for the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1894-1903 was also 18.9 per 1000.

A PRINCE OF THE CHURCH.—A correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal in an interesting sketch of Cardinal Satolli, makes the following observations from which all may learn a lesson. They are:

"It is as easy to see him as any business man in New York. At once you are put at your ease. He is the most affable, kind and gentle person you ever met. It is like calling on your own pastor. He is gentle and fatherly. In his presence you feel at home. You kiss his ring, and then you sit down, and you can talk with him as with your best friend. He goes direct to the point, for his time is much taken up. For outside may be waiting to see him an ambassador from a royal court, heads of religious orders, members of the Roman Congregations, or, perhaps, the agent of the Associated Press, who will cable the news the Cardinal will give to every newspaper in this country and Canada, reaching millions of readers the next day."

SO-CALLED DARK AGES.—President Capen, of Tuft's College, gave expression to some views on this subject recently. He said in part:

"I stand in awe under the mighty arches of a great Cathedral of the Old World. I look around on a vast pile which was centuries in building, and which it would require the resources of an empire to reproduce. My eye is caught by the delicacy and grace which seemed to be the response to every tap of the workman's hammer. I say, surely the men of the olden time were not inferior to the men of to-day, and when I am reminded, too, that all this majesty and beauty were the voice of feelings of faith and love, my soul is filled with humility and gratitude. "I would not put the hands back on the dial plate of time. I would not have the nineteenth and twentieth centuries exchange places with the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. I would not have mankind half in their mighty march of progress. Nor would I put out of mind the marvellous offerings for learning and charity which render our age illustrious."

"But I could wish that we had something more of the religious faith something more of the absorbing devotion, something more of the self-denying love of those earlier times injected into our age, even though it might mean for all of us a simpler life and a loss of some of the products which we now reckon as a part of the wealth of the world. Economics might show a diminution in its account, but our essential humanity would be vastly enriched."

SITUATION IN FRANCE.—This is the subject of numerous letters to the Catholic American press. One of the most recent is from an American prelate who has been visiting afflicted cities and towns of that unfortunate land. He says: "That Combes intends to proceed to other and more repressive measures against the Church there is no doubt."

MR. REDMOND'S COURAGE.—Previous to leaving on his mission to this country, Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., leader of the Irish Parliamentary Party, and his colleagues who are to accompany him, were tendered a reception in London under the auspices of the United Irish League of Great Britain, to wish them God-speed on their journey. Mr. T. P. O'Connor presided and the attendance was large.

Mr. Redmond's speech was characterized by a true spirit of patriotism and a plea for a continuance of unity in Irish ranks. He was loath to leave the scene of his arduous labors, and particularly on account of the fact that Irish politics, for the moment, had got into a position of delicacy and some danger. He appealed to his colleagues to devote themselves to the great work of peace and unity. He had no fear as to the future if the Irish people did not allow themselves to dwell upon real or imaginary grievances of the past in their own ranks. Touching upon the position of the League in Great Britain, he said it had gone on increasing in power, and at present they had 3000 more enrolled members than two years ago. In referring to the prospects for Home Rule, Mr. Redmond gave expression to sentiments which are worthy of study in Irish ranks the world over. He said: He was full of hope. He said before that he was a very sanguine man, and he would add that he absolutely refused to look at the gloomy side of things; he always looked at the bright side, and in the present circumstances he found no difficulty in discovering a very bright side indeed to Irish political situation. He believed that Home Rule was not unpopular with the masses of the English people. There was going on a rapid drift in the direction of devolution of business from the House of Commons, the opinion in many directions being that the Imperial Parliament is over-worked, and that it would be a wise and salutary thing to allow the different portions of what were called the United Kingdom to manage their own affairs.

He did not say that that was a very good definition of their idea of Home Rule. But when he saw public opinion amongst various parties in this country drifting in the direction he indicated, he had every reason to be encouraged and to be sanguine of the future. All they (the Irish) had to do was to stand together, and all they wanted in order to succeed was steadiness, persistence, and some of that stolid perseverance and obstinacy so characteristic of the English nation. They must refuse to allow themselves to be blown about by every wind and must not go off at a tangent. If they kept their heads cool and remained steady and persistent in their efforts, he was convinced that the present generation of Irishmen would not pass away without seeing the triumph of the cause for which their forefathers suffered and died.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.—The Bishop of Newport in an appeal says there is an absolute need of \$100,000 in his diocese to provide for the schools in which there are 11,500 poor children. The Catholics of the diocese are poor and it will be impossible to find a quarter of the amount unless God moves generous friends to contribute.

NUNS GREAT WORK.—The vast amount of good performed by nuns in education, charity and care of the sick, is truly wonderful. In every civilized land there are striking and practical evidences of their zeal and devotion in spite of difficulties and trials. In Hull, England, the Sisters of Mercy are now opening a training college for teachers.

SULPICIAN AT DIJON.—Under this heading the Catholic Times of Liverpool explains the cause of the recent bitter attitude of Combes towards the Sulpicians of Dijon, which was the subject of a brief but misleading despatch to the local non-Catholic press of this city recently. It says:

"The Sulpician Fathers, who taught in the diocesan seminary of Mgr. le Nordaz (one of the Bishops who refused to go to Rome at the request of the Holy Father), have been punished by M. Combes with brutal ferocity. Because they were in charge of the Seminary, they have been held guilty of the acts of the students, who refuse to be ordained by their Bishop, and have been suppressed by a Presidential decree. Yet unimpeachable evidence proves that they took no part whatever in the students' action, but constantly counselled respect and obedience towards the diocesan. Naturally their position was one of extreme delicacy. They could not use force to compel any young man to accept ordination; but they did what they could. They informed the seminarians that they might, if conscientiously receive ordination, and that such counsel was well based, and admittedly correct, as even the authorities at Rome recognized. In vain. All they did and said was useless. And now M. Combes inflicts upon them a punishment which is regarded as illegal even by men who have no sympathy with the Church. The Sulpicians must leave the Seminary and find a livelihood in the world. No inquiry is too great, as no method of revenge is too mean, for the spiteful anti-clerical spirit of M. Combes. But what an irony that such a man should be the Minister of Public Worship in a country like France!"

Elsewhere in this issue, under the heading "France and Rome," we reproduce an article which explains more fully the position of affairs in the diocese of Dijon.

VAUGHAN MEMORIAL.—The Duke of Norfolk has contributed \$5000 towards the school to be erected in London, as a memorial to the late Cardinal Vaughan.

A FURIOUS GALE.—From St. Paul and Minneapolis, dispatches received on Monday last tell the story of loss of life and destruction of property as a result of a tornado which swept down the valley of the Mississippi on Sunday night last. It is reported that twelve persons met death and many were injured. The financial losses are estimated at over \$1,000,000.

CHICAGO STRIKE.—One man killed and three wounded was the sad record of one day's encounter between strikers and strike-breakers in the Chicago stockyard strike.

A GLASS OF BEER costs a loaf of bread. That is the thought, says the Catholic Columbian, for every father of a family to take with him if he enters a saloon. For the children ought to be fed.

CHURCH MUSIC.—The New York Freeman's Journal says: "Mr. Richard Bagot, a professing Catholic, writing in a London magazine in disapproval of the Pope's recent instructions regarding Church music, thus modestly undertakes to speak for almost all the Catholics of the world: "We submit that Pope Pius X. in his determination to banish from Roman Catholic worship all but a form of music which may be described as archaic, has forgotten that, though the Vatican may still cling to the traditions and breathe the mental atmosphere of the early Middle Ages, the great mass of Roman Catholic laity of all nationalities prefers the atmosphere of the twentieth century."

"How does Mr. Bagot know this? Did the 'great mass' tell him so? The famous three tailors claimed to represent only the people of England, but this gentleman is content to be the mouthpiece of no less than all the nationalities."

MONUMENT TO MANGAN.—A movement has been started in Ireland to erect a memorial to one of Ireland's poets, James Clarence Mangan.

END OF THE WORLD.—The Adventists are again busily engaged in declaring that the end of the world is near—almost at the doors, says the Catholic Universe, of Cleveland, O. They base this on the prophesy in the chapter of St. James that the last days would be marked by the heaping up of great treasures by the rich and the crying out of the poor for their just hire. They point to the packers' strike as illustrating this phase. The Adventists have started out twenty-five missionaries to preach the end of the world. Each is equipped with a tent. This is being done in a manner bordering on the sensational. They do not appear to be discouraged by the failure of William Miller, who prophesied that the world would come to an end in 1843. How many wrest the Scriptures to their own destruction. Man left himself so liable to err that no wonder Christ left His Church to guide and direct him through the wilderness of doubt.

CATHOLIC PRESS.—The oldest Catholic paper in Rome the Voce della Verita, will cease publication on the last day of the present month, its staff joining the ranks of the Osservatore Romano. Rome is thus left with only one Catholic daily, the Osservatore, and that one very little read for a variety of reasons. Meanwhile the essays of all shades have their Giornale d'Italia, Tribuna, Messaggero, Avanti. This fact is all the more surprising when it is remembered that the Catholic party in Rome is more numerous than all the other parties combined and it is especially deplorable when it is remembered that all the opposition papers, no matter how much they differ among themselves, neglect no opportunity to cast discredit on the Holy See. Many explanations have been alleged for the want of success of Catholic papers there, but it is probable that one very obvious reason is quite sufficient to account for the phenomenon: Catholic newspapers are not read because they do not give the news of the day. Happily an attempt is now about to be made to start a real Catholic "newspaper" in Rome. It will see the light some time in September or October, although a name has not yet been chosen for it.—Pittsburg Observer.

SUCCESS.—As may be seen by a glance at magazines and the daily press, certain writers of to-day are devoting every stroke of their pens to the theme—success—that is worldly success—piling up the dollars. In this city a newspaper that prides itself upon the great value of its space devotes several columns twice each week to the pen sketches of one who claims to be a student of success.

GENERAL ELECTIONS.—A member of the Government, speaking in one of the rural districts the other day, succeeded admirably in keeping alive the curiosity and the anxiety of a certain class in regard to the date of the next Dominion elections, when he remarked that they may be held in six weeks or six months.

A NEW ASPIRANT.—Mr. Edward Halley, a well known member of many Irish National societies of Montreal, has been nominated as the standard-bearer of the independent Liberals of St. Lawrence Division of this city.

IN MEXICO.—A press despatch from Austin, Texas states that a general conference of the Catholic Church authorities in Mexico, will be held in the city of Morelia in October 4 and continue twelve days. The seven Archbishops of Mexico, all the bishops and many priests will attend. It will be the first conference of the kind in many years, and matters of importance to the Mexican dioceses will be discussed.

A SAD FATALITY.—A despatch published in the Catholic American exchanges, from Youngstown, O., under date of August 13, says: The Rev. Michael Healey, pastor of St. Mary's Church, Tiffin, Ohio, was found lying unconscious on the concrete walk between the Church and parsonage of St. Columba's Church at 5.30 o'clock this morning. His skull was fractured. Father Healey who is 81 years old, during the night fell from a second story window. He has served in the priesthood fifty-three years.

AN ALLEGED MIRACLE.—The Catholic Standard and Times, in noting a strange occurrence which has attracted much notice in the press says: A startling story from Morristown, N.J., of a man who had been struck by lightning and upon whose back there afterwards appeared the outline of a crucifix has gone the rounds of the secular press. When it first appeared inquiries were made by the Catholic Standard and Times as to the truth of the matter, when the following reply was received from one in a position to obtain the facts: "The crucifix is on the man's back. How it got there I know not. I believe only the fact; I discredit the 'miracle.' Dr. Griswold is one of the attending physicians of the staff and is a Protestant, although All Souls' Hospital is conducted by the Catholic Grey Nuns of Montreal. Parker, (who was said to be struck by lightning) professes to be an Episcopalian. Personally I believe the crucifix to have been tattooed; and the whole business a piece of chicanery. The man concerned has been of a very eccentric nature, and may have had the crucifix tattooed there several years ago."

All of which indicates that Catholics are not so credulous regarding alleged miracles, though firm in the faith that God still works them.

FLAIN CHANT.—An exchange says The people that attended High Mass on the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul at the Church of Santa Maria in Aquiro were much surprised to receive, each of them, men, women and children, a printed card containing both in English and Italian, the "Gloria," "Credo," and "Agnus Dei." They did not understand the meaning of it until they found at the Gloria that here and there among them individuals were singing this part of the Mass according to the Plain Chant of Solesmes. Before the Gloria was over they realized that they were all expected to join, but the hymn was almost over before many of them plucked up courage to begin singing. There was a noted improvement at the Credo, and at the Agnus Dei at least a hundred of the congregation were doing their best to swell the sacred melody. The experiment was repeated with increased success, and the fathers who minister in St. Maria in Aquiro are quite convinced that their people will take kindly to congregational singing. As it is quite certain that many Bishops and rectors of churches in the United States, England, Australia, Canada, Scotland, Ireland and elsewhere are very anxious to introduce the old Catholic custom of congregational singing during the liturgy, it may be interesting to describe how this first experiment in Rome was made a success. First a body of young men belonging to the Circolo di San Pietro were taught the plain chant of the Gloria, Credo, and Agnus Dei. A couple of lessons were quite sufficient. The same instruction was then imparted to a number of school children, and they learnt their lesson even more quickly than the young men.

LEARNING A TRADE.—In some of our exchanges we notice expressions of regret, and justly so, that so many of our young men prefer entering offices and warehouses as clerks to taking up a trade. We know of certain lines in manufacturing establishments where the work is now performed by men who have crossed the dividing line between vigorous manhood and old age. The proprietors are anxious about the future, as the young men are not available to take the places which must in the near future become vacant. There are far more prizes and victories to be won in skilled mechanical lines than in the business office or warehouse of the most prosperous establishments.

SPENDING MONEY.—The habit of spending money uselessly, remarks an exchange, has marred the fortunes of a legion of young men before they become their own masters. It is a weakness that should be firmly resisted by all who desire a happy and independent old age.

CANADA is now attracting a great deal of attention. In many quarters where our country was ignored it is now being studied. In magazines and newspapers in Europe and in the United States the resources of Canada are discussed from many points of view.

THE LAITY.—A distinguished prelate in dwelling upon "Work for the Catholic Laity," once remarked: It is because the laity of France, Spain and Italy—the professional classes, the merchants, the traders, the bankers, the artisans, the laborers—were bent on making money, and refused to concern themselves with any issues outside their own estate, that their own shop, their own cash-books, their own recreations, their own narrow round of social life, that they left the needy politician, the noisy patriots and astute professional men of their respective countries get the reins, and the keys, and the strong machinery of the modern state into their hands.

THOSE THAT ARE GONE.—It is but a few years since those whose names were household words in Catholic parishes of Montreal—priests and laymen—have departed this life. Yet their names are never mentioned by even those who were their most intimate friends.

OPENING OF SCHOOLS.—Only one week more of vacation for our boys and girls. School will open early in the following week, beginning September 5.

EDUCATION.—There is no question which has a greater hold upon public attention of to-day than that of education, and the persistent efforts made on all sides by non-Catholics to firmly establish what is known as "State Education." From many points of view Catholics are not sufficiently aggressive in regard to educational matters, and do not display judgment in using the means which their citizenship affords them in securing their rights.

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