

ECHOES FROM SCOTLAND.

Every day we have strong evidence of the wonderful advances made by the Catholic Church in Scotland. Recently the congregation of the mission of St. Joseph, Dundee, celebrated their silver jubilee. The mission was founded in 1874. The new altar was unveiled and blessed by the Most Rev. Angus Macdonald, Archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh. The Bishops of Aberdeen and Dunkeld were present. The list of priests present is a very lengthy one. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Trady, one of the most eloquent pulpit orators in Great Britain. In the course of his sermon Father Brady said that: "The ceremony which they had that day witnessed marked a great and notable event in the history of St. Joseph's congregation, and proceeded to expound in powerful language the Church's doctrine of the Real Presence. Just as certainly as the Holy Ghost was present under the form of tongues of fire at Pentecost, and in the shape of a dove at the River Jordan, so was Our Lord and Saviour present under the appearance of bread and wine. They were treading upon dangerous ground who strove to confute the sacred dogmas of the Holy Catholic faith. In support of their belief in the Real Presence they had the strong authority of the leaders of the Church from ancient times, and the strongest proof in Holy Writ."

Another widely known Irish priest in Scotland, is Father O'Reilly, Rector of St. Alphonsus Church, in Glasgow. It appears that the tide of Irish migration towards Scotland, and Glasgow especially, is wonderfully on the increase. So much so is it, that Father O'Reilly is perfecting a plan to advance the material as well as religious interests of the Irish people who land there without friends or special prospects. Speaking on the subject the Rev. Father said: "In a city and district boasting innumerable branches of the Irish National League, Irish National Fraternities, and kindred societies this will be considered surprising. The dangers of a great city are too well known to require recounting, and it will therefore be readily believed that very many precious souls have been lost to the Church, and it is to be feared a regrettable addition to the criminal classes. As a rule, but from divers causes, most of them find their first city home in some of its worst slums. Generally of the laboring classes, and without knowledge of a trade, they seldom rise above the level of their surroundings, and it takes an incredibly short time to corrupt and defile their innate

goodness. The dangers to young girls are of the greatest and most serious kind. "It is particularly the latter whom Father O'Reilly desires to assist, and this he proposes doing by the institution of a committee or body working on similar lines to the Ladies' League attached to the Caledonian Catholic Association. He has on several occasions this season and last brought the subject up at the County Re-unions in Glasgow, and he means to do so at such social meetings in connection therewith as have yet to come off. It is in these bodies, I believe that his reverence's hope mainly lies, and they have at length justified his confidence. The Fermanagh Re-union Committee have at intervals during the past three months, had the matter before them, and now—acting in harmony with Father O'Reilly—they have summoned the other Re-union Committees to a conference in the Grand National Hall, on Sunday, February 4, when the reverend gentleman will attempt to explain his plan. Briefly that plan is this: To hire an office in a suitable part of the city where would be kept a register of public factories, where suitable employment was likely to be obtained; registry offices, where domestic situations might be applied for, and a list of respectable people agreeable to take in such lodgers as might be sent to them from the office. Afterwards, when funds permitted, he hopes to see a large room hired where the girls may congregate and pass their evenings free from the dangers and evil that are otherwise certain to beset even the wisest and most prudent frequenter of the streets. Father O'Reilly, as I have previously remarked, first mooted his scheme at last year's Arragh Re-union, and the report then published of his remarks here fruit in an unexpected manner. Dr. Foster, a convert residing in the States, read his remarks and forthwith forwarded him a subscription of £10 to assist in the work. Father O'Reilly confidently anticipates that the scheme will be in working order by May at latest.

It is almost like something entirely novel to read of such great energy on the part of the Catholic clergy in Scotland. In fact the world is only becoming accustomed to receive Catholic news from that country. The general idea is that all Scotland is Presbyterial, and that the few isolated Catholics are of but slight consequence. But these individuals, few as they might have been, have never ceased to concentrate their forces, and the result is that the Catholic Church has made gigantic strides during the past twenty years in Scotland. If the signs along the horizon are indicative of anything they certainly point to the religious absorption of non-Catholics and non-Catholic institutions by the one great and only Catholic ecclesiastical establishment on earth.

MORE ABOUT CROMWELL.

Since a year ago last autumn we have heard no end of discussion concerning Oliver Cromwell; in fact we took an humble part, ourselves, in the arguments, favorable and unfavorable, to that monster of human wickedness. As a climax to all that has been brought forth regarding his life, his motives, the effects of his deeds, and the spirit which animated him, we have the following paragraph: "We had a literary deluge of Napoleon, Washington and Lincoln, and now Cromwell appears to be rising to the crest of the wave. In nine current periodicals I found the great independent a most conspicuous figure in story, biography and history of his time, with advertisements of much more to come. We may next expect to see him on the stage."

character. Provided the man is represented in his true colors, given his real characteristics, made to move and speak as did the original, we are sure that most salutary lessons could be read in such a presentation of Cromwell. Much as we dislike his whole being and abhor his brutal career, we must give credit to him for having occupied a foremost place in the thoughts of his contemporaries and of even into this day standing in the front rank of the world's conspicuous men. Some men are famed for bravery and glorious deeds, others have gained immortality by gentleness, goodness, refinement and similar qualities; but Oliver Cromwell's fame is that of a tyrant and his immortality that of a human butcher. Not a very enviable reputation, we admit; yet it is a last one all the same. His friends and apologists seek to paint him as a man of transcendent talents and wonderfully effective action.

COCKRAN'S TALKS ON MILLIONAIRES.

Hon. Bourke Cockran in a speech delivered at a dinner given last week by the Lytton Club, of New York, in honor of Andrew Carnegie, made Mr. Carnegie's life the text of a defence of millionaires and of great fortunes. "Nobody is less popular than the millionaire," said Mr. Cockran. "More than any other man, he is made the subject of reproach, and he is universally envied. Mr. Carnegie has been able to guage exactly the function of a millionaire and to live up to it. The millionaire is most valuable to the community when he is making money. There is a widespread rumor that he is a pampered idler, living the life of clubs and social amusements upon pecuniations which he has somehow managed to acquire—that he is altogether vicious and useless. No man can accumulate a fortune except by making thousands of dollars for others for every dollar that he makes for himself. How can he

better assist his fellows than by enriching them? "Millionaires can increase their returns only by increasing their product. They cannot increase their product without employing more hands; they cannot employ more hands except by raising wages or by substituting them. What can a man do better than help others to help themselves? "I have known millionaires who thought they could do good by investing their money in some scheme of education, but in nine cases out of ten they do not understand education and never had any. The fact that a man makes millions shows that his talent lies in the direction of making money, and that he ought to stick to it. He cannot serve himself without serving the whole community. No labor can be affected without being fruitful in all directions. A man cannot change his relation to his fellows, but he may direct the spirit of that relation."

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The Very Rev. William Byrne, D.D., V. G., of Boston, presided the other day at a meeting of the Massachusetts Prison Reform League, in St. Joseph's Hall, Allen Street, Boston. Many forms of religious belief were represented. Ministers of all denominations were there, and all agreed with Rev. Dr. Byrne that there was room for better care of discharged prisoners, especially female prisoners.

A lengthy debate took place, and all seemed to possess the same idea. The only question of discussion was the advisability of having one large institution to receive discharged prisoners, until work could be got for them, or else to have a number of small homes suitable each to some special category of culprits. As far as the report which we have read goes we do not see that any

definite conclusion was reached at that meeting; but it is evident that a new sphere of activity for the humanitarian, the social reformer, and the Christian worker has been discovered.

It seems to us that this is an exceedingly wise movement. It is one that might be imitated with profit to society in every large city on this continent (Montreal included). There are hardened criminals whose future lives of misery and crime are shaped for them in prison. On coming forth they feel that they have a brand of degradation on their beings, that they are ostracised by their fellow-men for all time, and that their only way to redeem themselves is to fly from

their reputations and seek elsewhere to build them up again. The shadow of the prison rests upon them and so darkens their future; this is the cloud that should be dispelled, in order to save these unhappy creatures from lives of still greater degradation. It is a subject that appeals to every class of the community, and one that should not be too lightly treated. We sincerely hope that some day Montreal will possess the means of coming to the aid of discharged prisoners. Boston has set a splendid example; the same can be done elsewhere, and we hope that our city will find itself equipped with homes and institutions wherein the discharged prisoners—who are of good will—can be cared for.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

It is generally considered that Germany's Kaiser is somewhat eccentric. His strange and very theatrical performances on past occasions gave rise to the rumor that he is insane on certain points. However, it must be remembered that as a ruler he is often expected to do good work in the way of reforms, social improvements. His remarks in reply to a deputation of Berlin vectors who were presented to him and who came to discuss his political attitude towards the technical schools of Berlin, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Hanover, are certainly far from indicative of a light or polished mind; on the contrary his speech created a profound impression. The Emperor said: "I have been pleased, to have an opportunity to distinguish the technical high schools. You know great resistance had to be overcome, but it has finally been removed. I intended bringing the technical schools to the fore, for they have to solve great problems, not only technical but social. The latter have as yet not been dealt with as I would have liked. They are in a position to exert great influence upon social conditions, owing to their numerous connections with labor and workmen and industry in general. They are therefore called to fulfil great tasks in the future. The present institutions have entirely failed from a social point of view, and I therefore rely upon the technical schools. "As regards Social Democracy, I regard it as a temporary movement. It will spend itself. You must, however, make clear to your disciples their social duties towards workmen,

and you must not lose sight of great general tasks. In this work I rely upon you. Work and reward will not be wanting. Our technical education has already achieved great success. We require much technical intelligence in our country. The authority of German technicians is already very great. The best families are beginning to let their sons devote themselves to the study of the technical sciences, and I hope that this movement will grow. Abroad, also, the respect felt for you is very great, and foreigners speak with the utmost enthusiasm of the technical education they have received at your schools. In England I everywhere found the greatest esteem expressed for German technicians. Only lately I have again experienced how greatly appreciated are German technical education and technical achievements in England. Devote yourself therefore, with all your powers, to the great economical and social tasks."

Not only in Germany, but in every country in the world, there is room for improvement in technical education. In Canada we also experience the necessity of such training. Here is a land pre-eminently of the future; and while the professional ranks are constantly swelling, there is ever less field for the exercise of professional talents, than there is for the putting into practice all that a technical course of studies imparts. When one is in such a position as that occupied by the German Emperor, undertakes to advocate this reform in an educational system, there is cause to reflect and to take advantage of such reflection, for the greater good of the masses.

THE HORRORS OF THE DEEP.

The coast of Newfoundland is famed far and wide for its many marine disasters. Ships of all sizes have come to grief in treacherous places on its rugged and rock-bound coast. The native fishermen can tell many a woeful tale of the awful sufferings which they themselves have experienced while pursuing their hazardous avocation. Here is a thrilling example of one of the hardy toilers of the deep, who navigated a dismasted schooner on the high seas for four days, and arrived safely at port. The forty-three ton schooner "Myra," Capt. John Hillier, four men and a dog, left St. John's a short time since with a full load of provisions, salt, etc., for a place on the Northern coast of the island called Twillingate.

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CHASED BY BABOONS.

Ralph Waldo, formerly of Fort Wayne, Ind., has written home a letter from Bulawayo, Rhodesia, in which he says he is a lieutenant in a provisional British regiment, which was intended to go to the relief of Mafeking. Mr. Lewis tells a thrilling story of an encounter with an army of baboons, which came near being a serious matter for him. He says he shot a large male baboon at a spring some distance from camp one morning. Continuing, he says: "The baboon never made a cry, but fell with a thud full 100 feet, to the bottom of the ledge. Immediately another came, and looking over the

edge saw its comrade below. Then, seeing me gave a most hideous yell. As if by magic the entire ledge on both sides swarmed with baboons, and as I was alone and my rifle had jammed after the first shot on account of a dirty cartridge, I became nervous, and much more so when I saw them moving in a body toward me. I took to my heels and ran with all my speed for the camp. And it was wise that I did, for they followed me for two or three hundred yards but I outstripped them. An old-timer here told me that I certainly would have been attacked if I had remained. Philadelphia Enquirer.

HOME-MADE WAR PICTURES.

In view of the pictorial display, made by some of our local newspapers, in their "Saturday Blankets" the following article from the "Ave Maria" will be timely: "The war pictures that fill so much space in so many newspapers are as little to be relied upon as ninety and nine hundredths of the rest of the contents. But people seem to like being 'humbugged'; and when they see in their favorite daily the portrait of some obscure soldier—men killed or wounded somewhere the day before, they never question it being true to life; and the more simple will make observations about the marvellous enterprise of modern journalism. We know how the 'picture racket' is worked, but the evolution of battle scenes was a mystery to us till we met with the following paragraph in

the Paris correspondence of the Saturday Evening Post: "Yesterday the correspondent of one of the great New York dailies gave me an opportunity of witnessing one of the fierce battles of the Anglo-Boer War. It was on some vacant lots alongside the Rue Manin, near the Buttes-Chaumont. There was a small hill held by Boers with two heavy guns. There were Scottish Highlanders led by a general on horseback. Of course all these people were theatrical 'supers,' and there was a professional stage-manager to direct the battle. At the right instant—just as the wounded general was falling from his horse and the Highlanders were storming the hill—the photographer clicked his shutter. He secured a fine series of sensational photographs. You will see them all in a New York newspaper, labeled, 'taken on the spot.'"

GERMANY AND THE JESUITS.

In following the press of Berlin, it becomes evident that the Bundesrath, or Federal Council of the Empire, leans strongly towards the abolition of the law against religious orders, and especially against the Jesuits. The followers of St. Ignatius are to be re-admitted, but not immediately. The prohibition against the Lazarists and the Order of the Sacred Heart will first be revoked, and when this step has been taken the proscription of the Jesuits is after a while to disappear. The arrangement has, it is rumored, been decided on with a view to propitiating the Centre and gaining their support for the naval programme. The members of that party have hitherto displayed anything but a favorable attitude towards the project which the Emperor has at

heart, but they have come to the conclusion that the country and its Majesty are of one mind, on the matter. In that case they would, no doubt, accept the scheme, first insisting on the abolition or modification of the anti-Jesuit law. So speak and reason certain European organs. It has always been a mystery to us how the German Government can attempt to justify its expulsion of the Jesuits, the Lazarists, and other religious communities. We can understand individual bigotry, the fanaticism of a society, even the intolerance of a political party; but we fail to fathom the motives of a Government—which is the responsible portion of a nation—lending itself to a policy that must eventually recoil upon itself. However late as it is, the change for the better will be hailed with satisfaction.

POPULATION OF TORONTO.

The Toronto City Directory for 1900 has been issued by the Might Directory Company. The publishers in their statement say that the volume contains 87,029 names, exclusive of names of firms or companies, which is an increase of 5,502 over last year. In past years the publishers have been in the habit of multiplying the names in the directory by three in order to ascertain the population. Now they conclude this would make the population of Toronto higher than it really is, and used 2/3 as the multiple. This shows a population of 250,000, exclusive of the suburbs. Taking into consideration the large number of new houses and buildings that have been erected during the year 1899 it is a source of gratification that there are fewer vacant houses, stores and offices than there have been in any years for ten years past. In 1891 the directory contained 61,339 names, while there were 3,133 vacant houses and 422 vacant stores and offices. This year there are 87,029 names recorded, and the number of vacant houses has dropped to 1,255 and vacant stores and offices to 316.

should be easily located. Musical instruments are limited 1 Harp and 1 Flute. It may be thought remarkable that there are 6 Forests with 5 Trees; 1 Pill, many Rolls, 5 Peaches, 11 Ducks, 1 Record, 4 Ruffs, 1 Fink, 1 Milliner, 5 Romes, 4 Edgers, 1 Inkpen, 5 Dames, 1 Deadman, 1 Needle, 1 Creek, 1 Clover, 12 Peas, 5 Feasts, 3 Cards, 2 Chins, 2 Dutch-burns, 1 Trimmer, 1 Weed, 12 Beavers, 5 Shinglers, 1 Doll, 1 Manager, 7 Messengers, 4 Scales, and 1 Odd are also included in the muster roll of the population.—Toronto "Globe."

The oddities and peculiarities of the names of many of the citizens of Toronto are well illustrated by a perusal of the pages of the directory. Examples of this could be repeated indefinitely, and when one attempts to look up names he is sure to meet with a strange cognomen, which belongs to one of the city's 250,000 inhabitants. The population has increased greatly during the past year, but now there are only six Bibles in the city; a single Benedict is known, 163 Bakers are in evidence; 61 Barbers have been found, five Bobbys serve to keep the peace, but only two Bells have been provided for them. Although its reputation for religion is high, Toronto has only 23 Churches; 7 Bishopries are controlled by 53 Bishops; there are 262 Bells, 16 Sox-Gals, 1 Breeze, 1 Stockfish, and 6 and 4 Bibles can be found, but 20 Elders are known; 1 Bottle needs 11 Corks, and 4 Corkers have been found.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED

The great counterfeit mystery, that has been occupying the attention of the Dominion police for months past, has at last been solved, and the four principals are safely lodged behind the prison bars. The names of these implicated and where they were arrested, are as follows: Anthony Dicker, Baltimore; Paul Dicker, Woodstock; Mr. Paul Dicker, Hamilton; Hall Huntz, London.

The city is not exactly a seaport, but it has 2 Floats, 1 Brighton, many Galos, 1 Breeze, 1 stockfish, and 6 Whales. The martial spirit is predominant, and we could withstand a heavy siege. We have 3 Bulls, 28 Gums, 12 Cannon, 1 Lance, 4 Cartridges, 8 Nurses, 1 Patient, 5 Cattle, 5 Bucklers, 3 Spices and 7 Steeds. The cosmopolitan nature of the population is shown by the existence of 1 Gentile, 1 Abdonour, 1 Abdon, and 1 Salvatrice. There are 4 Bushells, but only 9 Pecks, plenty of Oates and a good deal of Har. Once affection is shown by 1 Dearlove, 3 New-loves, and 1 Sweetlove. Many Loves are apparent and 5 are Billing.

Sympathy may help a wounded heart but it won't heal a wounded limb.

That fact is so obvious that you wonder why any one can offer "sympathy" as the chief feature of treatment for the delicate diseases of women. Yet women are invited to "write to a woman who can sympathize with woman," and the theme of their correspondence is to be the delicate, difficult and dangerous diseases which undermine a woman's health and strength. It is true that such offers are combined with an offer of "medical advice." But medical advice can only be given by a competent physician, and no mention is made in such offers of a physician or doctor's advice. It is not offered because it cannot be given. The offer is not being made by a qualified physician.

A natural history collection is suggested by 53 Birds, 7 Thrushes, 6 Beaver, 7 Eagles, 5 Squirrels, 1 Sparrowhawk, 11 Ducks, 4 Motifs and 3 Flocks.

The offer of free consultation by letter, made to ailing women by Doctor R. V. Pierce, has behind it a physician's ability. Dr. Pierce is consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Associated with Dr. Pierce is a staff of nearly a score of physicians, each man a specialist. In a practice of over thirty years Dr. Pierce and his staff have treated successfully more than half a million women, who have been cured of debilitating drains, inflammations, ulcerations and female troubles. The age, experience and skill of Dr. Pierce give him a supreme advantage in his chosen field of diseases of women.

Fifty-six Banks with 3 Ledgers seem ample to transact the business of 1 Richman, although a goodly number of the citizens are Rich. Toronto has a good Public Library, and yet it is painful to realize that there are only three Books. Fees are abundant, although only 3 Sheriffs are known; 2 Dollars have been discovered, not sufficient for 6 Towns; 4 Letters show a paucity of correspondence.

You can write to Dr. Pierce without fear and without fee. Every letter is read privately and answered confidentially, the answer being sent in a plain envelope, without any printing upon it. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, free on receipt of stamps to cover customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the edition in paper cover, or 50 stamps for cloth bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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