

Magazines

Chaplain Educator.)

A DEAD LETTER.

On of the human mind have reached a stage which acknowledge its individuality conceded to the religious belief by the nation, has been filled with marvellous force to every deploring and investigating individual is a law unto itself in literature, in science, outside of the pale Church, in religion. mmed up in the pleasing formula, "Every man for himself." This school-room; it rules the drawing room, in prevails everywhere, as places. There alone found, iron, relentless there the individual part of the machine, authority built upon efficiency; there each man's thoughts of others, of others, to surmount of judgment to others. There it is justice, or nature, or that hangs in the balance dollars and cents—authority in the land, thing else the standard in outward things is the eye and the senses, what appeals to and judgment. It is a corrupted mind, which rides the canons of a more, more than to any that the lowering of or of culture, is due, a depraved taste, and ments of art, more ostentatious performances, a pandering on the rights and theatrical. To such nothing is considered gross so long as popular and sanctions it. So, a theatrical season, ung, we have seen two upon the stage, the most eminent actors the title roles, one of e," deliberately and churches the fair fame of catholic poet, while the scene of licentious the text of the story of excuse. It only added, to strengthen the contention, that the written by Sardou, the such dramatist of the other by a young actress a more or less acrobatic among English

PUNISHMENT.

In the United States, made famous by the "Boston Tea Party," the first step taken in the direction of the breach that ended in the independence of the United States. On the 16th December, 1796, the French expedition, sailed from Brest. It was on the same date, in 1830, that General Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Peru, died. And in 1835, on the 16th December, New York was swept by the great fire that almost wiped out the entire city.

The 17th December is a day of many important anniversaries. On that day the great musician, Beethoven, died, in 1770. And on the same date, in 1778, Sir Humphrey Davy, the extraordinary scientific genius, was born. Also was the American poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, born on the 17th December, in the year 1807. On the same date, in 1813, took place the capture of Fort Niagara by the British and Canadian forces. The Americans still persist in recalling the event as the "massacre of Fort Niagara." On the 17th December, 1834, the first railway in Ireland was opened. It was a short line from Dublin to Kingstown, and for years it was the wonder and the talk of all the island. On the same date, in 1885, Bishop Krauthauer, of Green Bay, Wis., died.

It was on the 18th December, 1777, that Washington reached Valley Forge. In a letter to the President of Congress, dated the 23rd December, 1777, speaks of the terrible sufferings endured by himself and his men at Valley Forge. It was the winter of 1777-78 that was spent by these patriots in the cold, and hunger, and exposure; that combined to make the name of Valley Forge forever memorable in their minds. On the 18th December, 1787, the State of New Jersey accepted the American

The Week's Anniversaries.

(By An Occasional Contributor.)

This has been a week fruitful in general anniversaries; but we have so many important reasts at present, both local and belonging to the Church at large, that we need not do any more than indicate a few of the events that are most important and the commemorations of which have fallen on some of the days of the week just elapsed.

Sunday last, the 13th December, was the anniversary of the birth of Pope Sixtus V., which event took place in 1521. On the same day, in the year 1545, the famous Council of Trent opened. Needless to say that this forms one of the most important events in the ecclesiastical history of the world. It was on the 13th December, 1654, that the County of Tipperary was cleared of the last Irish family. The same date, in 1862, took place the famous battle of Fredericksburg, one of the most fiercely contested of all the great battles of the American Civil War. In 1867, on the 13th December, was opened the Clerkenwell Exposition.

On the 14th December, in the year 37, the notorious Roman tyrant and persecutor of the Christians, Nero, was born. We may add, in parenthesis, that one of our several contributors is at this moment preparing an article on the "Life of Nero" that will be of great interest to our readers. In the year 402, on the 14th December, Pope Anastasius I. died. And it was on the same day of the month, in 1799, that George Washington, the Father of American Independence, closed his grand and wonderful career in death. In 1819, on the same date, the State of Alabama was admitted to the American Union.

On the 15th December, 882, Pope John VIII. died. In 1782, on the same date, Charleston was sacked by the British. In 1798, on the same date, Henry C. Carey was born. The great "Peace Convention," at Hartford, Conn., was commenced on the 15th December, 1814. And two years ago, on the 15th December, 1901, Bishop Lenihan, of Cheyenne, departed this life.

On the 16th December, 1687, Sir William Petty died. The same day of the month, in 1773, was made famous by the "Boston Tea Party," the first step taken in the direction of the breach that ended in the independence of the United States. On the 16th December, 1796, the French expedition, sailed from Brest. It was on the same date, in 1830, that General Simon Bolivar, the liberator of Peru, died. And in 1835, on the 16th December, New York was swept by the great fire that almost wiped out the entire city.

The 17th December is a day of many important anniversaries. On that day the great musician, Beethoven, died, in 1770. And on the same date, in 1778, Sir Humphrey Davy, the extraordinary scientific genius, was born. Also was the American poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, born on the 17th December, in the year 1807. On the same date, in 1813, took place the capture of Fort Niagara by the British and Canadian forces. The Americans still persist in recalling the event as the "massacre of Fort Niagara." On the 17th December, 1834, the first railway in Ireland was opened. It was a short line from Dublin to Kingstown, and for years it was the wonder and the talk of all the island. On the same date, in 1885, Bishop Krauthauer, of Green Bay, Wis., died.

It was on the 18th December, 1777, that Washington reached Valley Forge. In a letter to the President of Congress, dated the 23rd December, 1777, speaks of the terrible sufferings endured by himself and his men at Valley Forge. It was the winter of 1777-78 that was spent by these patriots in the cold, and hunger, and exposure; that combined to make the name of Valley Forge forever memorable in their minds. On the 18th December, 1787, the State of New Jersey accepted the American

constitution. It was also on the 18th December, in the year, 1865, that the famous Thirteenth Amendment was ratified by the President of the United States, and that slavery was actually abolished. The abolition of slavery brought about the close of the war that for three long and bloody years had rent the North and the South in twain. No sooner was this great civilizing deed of emancipation done than the one who was prime mover in the whole matter, the President of the United States, Lincoln, was laid low by an assassin's shot. Thus peace was purchased at a fearful cost.

PRIEST TALKS TO UNITARIANS.

A somewhat unusual scene was presented at the conclusion of the regular monthly dinner of the Wollaston Unitarian Club, Quincy, Mass., a few evenings ago, when there was introduced as the principal speaker the learned Jesuit priest of Boston, the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, S.J., professor of ethics at Boston College. The dinner was served in the vestry of the Wollaston Unitarian Church. This was the first time a Catholic clergyman had ever spoken in the edifice, although Catholic laymen have spoken at the club's dinners. The address by Father Gasson was the first of a series of talks on "Essentials of Religion" which will be delivered the coming winter by clergymen of all denominations. Father Gasson's special subject was "Essentials of Religion as Contained in the Catholic Faith." He said in part:—

"The ties which bind nearly 265,000,000 of human beings into a compact organization, living an active, vigorous life, must ever command the consideration of intelligent observers.

"What are the links which so effectively unite the Catholic body that neither persecution from without nor treachery from within has ever been able to break them? We may, for the sake of brevity, reduce them to four—the existence of a Supreme Being as made known by the light of reason, the unfolding of religious truth as made by this Supreme Being, that this revelation has been made through Christ and through those messengers who either prepared the way for Christ or received their commissions for Him, and finally the revelation finds its direct and adequate exposition in the teachings of the Catholic Church.

"The Church claims to be not merely the depository of revealed truth, but the authoritative moral teacher and guide of humanity. She holds that the divine spirit has not suspended its action; that true religious life is not a meshwork of accident and of human motives, but the harmonious development, under the influence of the Holy Spirit, of man's higher faculties along the lines of the loftiest spiritual perfection. For this man needs a teacher who will never fail, and this is what the Church avers she is."

Father Gasson was warmly applauded at the close of his address, and afterward an informal reception was tendered him.

A LESSON.

There is a lesson, for young and old, in the following letter published in "The New World," a Catholic newspaper of Chicago:—

"While reading the last 'New World' I saw a letter written by one of the boys from this school, so I thought I would write you a few lines. I attend the Holy Name School and I am in fifth grade. We are taught by the Viatorian Brothers. Our teacher's name is Bro. Brown, and he is well liked by all his pupils. I am studying arithmetic, Bible history, spelling, catechism and grammar. We write a composition once a month. Our brother often speaks to us about our vocation, and when I am old enough I am going to study for the priesthood. All the boys of our class wear old gold and blue ribbons. Hoping to see my letter in the 'New World,' I am your devoted reader, Harry Quinn.

THE BEST MONUMENT.

A towering monument deceives nobody, not even the man who built it or the man who sleeps beneath it. A block of granite is a cold pillow for the head to rest upon. Better a thousand times, to rest in the sweet memories of those whom we loved and to whom our lives have been a blessing, than to win a bronze or marble immortality by defrauding our fellowmen.

IMPROPER PUBLICITY

(Translated for the True Witness.)

Under this heading "La Semaine Religieuse" of Montreal has an admirable page this week, and we feel that we are meeting the wishes of its writer and of the ordinary whose organ that publication is, by translating it for the benefit of our readers. It runs thus:—

"In accord with the wishes expressed by some friends of our review, we feel it a duty to publish, almost in its entirety, the following article, which first appeared in the 'Moniteur du Commerce,' and which was afterwards reproduced in several of the daily papers."

The article thus reproduced reads:—

"Have a police, guardians of good morals!"

"We are on the way to corrupting the physical portion of our youth, with the obscene cards and labels, that are distributed in a clandestine manner, from hand to hand, for the purpose of drawing attention to such and such a medicine. It is amongst our young boys, specially, that this distribution of dirty things takes place, the sole object of which is to stir up in them the animal passions and to drag them down to the lowest depths, mentally and physically. Some promoters push their cynicism to the point of signing their names to such abominations. The sales and profits due to such means can only bring malediction upon a business; and our most ardent desire is to see those who make use of such means, as soon as possible, in the hands of justice, and that their business affairs may end in the most ignominious bankruptcy.

"Have we any guardians of morality? One must have the moral sense very depraved to have so little respect for our young people. We all understand easily the daily temptations that assail youth. But what we cannot understand, is the imbecility of those who, to advertise their tablets, tobacco, cigars, even laces and jewelry, make use of obscene pictures, revolting things that are put into the goods sold.

"If people want to advertise with effect, in an honorable manner, and with benefit to the merchant and the consumer, let them use the press, or pamphlets, or circulars; it does not cost any more, and it is more public and more moral. Canada has need of strong, vigorous men to develop her unlimited resources; and, if, already, impure, hidden, insinuating, provocative publication, advertising products of the lowest vices, can be allowed amongst us, what are we to expect of the coming generation?—It will be a generation, alas, of abortive, shattered slaves.

"We must respect our young men if we wish them to be a source of national strength later on, in every sphere of life; and above all must we keep an eye upon this dangerous clandestine advertising. Have we no police who have the guardians of our morals?"

This is plain, outspoken, and to the point, and we hope that it will get still further publicity. For our part we rejoice in the opportunity of circulating still farther such a timely and honorable article. Protect our youth for the sake of the future generations.

Catholicity in The Philippines.

Bishop Kendrick, the newly appointed head of the diocese of Cebu, Philippine Islands, will soon start for the archipelago. He talked of his new see to a representative of the Utica, N.Y., "Observer" last week.

"The diocese of Cebu," he said, "which, by the way, means Jesus, is located in the southern and eastern portion of the Philippine archipelago. There are about twenty-five islands in the diocese, with a Catholic population of 1,745,000 people. This is seventeen times larger than the diocese of Syracuse, and its has 250,000 more souls than the archdiocese of New York. In the Syracuse diocese there are about 100 priests, while in Cebu there are 450, and this is only about one-fourth of the number that is needed. The diocese is well provided with churches and has among its other properties a college for women of the same grade as Vassar and Wellesley.

"The people are, as a body, of superior intelligence and, probably, on the whole, are as well educated as the people of New York, according to their social rank. They are courteous, hospitable and fine musicians,

and altogether are of a superior race. The main difficulty to be met arises from the complete change from the old to the new conditions. Instead of the Church being an arm of the government, the Church in the Philippines now expects nothing more than is expected in Utica—fair treatment to all and no favoritism. With this condition assured—and I believe it is—the future of Catholicism in the Philippines is safe. Bishop Rooker, of the diocese of Jaro, is in charge of the district next to the westward of Cebu. His headquarters will be about 150 miles from mine.

"The great navigator Magellan who was the first to circumnavigate the globe and who, on his second tour, went to Cebu and met death at the hands of a native chieftain while trying to settle a tribal quarrel, is buried in Cebu. The cross which he planted as a symbol that the lands were under the sovereignty of Spain and the Catholic Church, has been preserved and is kept in the Cathedral of Cebu.

"The Bishop's Cathedral and palace at Cebu are remarkably beautiful and the climate is the best in the Philippines, much preferable to that of Manila."

THE VIRTUE OF ECONOMY.

"I did not expect to get a cent from you," said a lady who had gone to ask of John Murray a contribution for a benevolent purpose, and received \$100. "You blew out one of the candles by which you were writing when I came in."

"It is by practicing economy that I save my money with which to do a charitable act," was the reply; "one candle is enough to talk by."

If we look closely at the lives of most philanthropists, and those who have acquired considerable fortunes, we shall find that they are now, or were, in a position to give largely, or to carry out great enterprises, because they never lighted, or else they constantly practiced the habit of blowing out waste candles.

The people of Peabody, Mass., tell many anecdotes of the great philanthropist for whom the town was named, showing that he never burned two candles when only one was needed. Extravagance was to him a sin, which he, in the smallest things, avoided. Lydia Maria Child was never appealed to for any worthy object in vain. Her response was ever hearty and munificent for one with her comparatively small means, and yet she turned envelopes which had been used, that she might use them again, and, in every possible instance, snuffed out the unneeded candle.

Emerson used to relate an anecdote of a rich business man who, when approached for a contribution for charity, was found admonishing a clerk for using whole wafers, when only half wafers were needed. When he had finished the admonition, he turned to the caller, heard his story, and subscribed \$500. When his visitor expressed surprise that a man who readily gave so large a sum should be so particular about expenditure in wafers, the merchant said: "It is by saving in half wafers, and attending to such little things, that I have now something to give."

JESUIT MARTYRS.

Two Hungarian Jesuits, Revs. Stephen Pongracz, S.J., and Melchior Grodeckzy, S.J., have just been declared beatified by Pope Pius X. They were martyred during the religious persecution at Kashun in 1619. The process of their beatification was begun under Pope Urban VIII. in 1628. After a time it ceased for some reason, and was finally resumed in 1896 by Cardinal Vasary. In June of this year the decree was issued, but the death of Leo XIII. delayed its formal proclamation until now.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

In Toledo, Ohio, on Thanksgiving Day Bishop Horstmann dedicated the magnificent new school which has just been completed for St. Mary's parish at a cost of \$100,000. Speaking on that occasion, the Bishop said:—

"In my travels through Europe, and especially in France, Spain, Austria and Italy, I have seen scores of beautiful cathedrals. But here in this country we have something which is greater than those cathedrals in our parochial schools. And there is the future. What the school is, that is what the parish will be. What good are fine churches if we have not people to fill them? All over this diocese we have beautiful schools filled with hard-working students. I would rather have the schools than fine cathedrals."

Cost of Panama Canal.

It is estimated that it will cost the United States \$184,283,368 to acquire and complete the Panama canal, besides the amount to be paid to the government in control of the isthmus for the concession.

Already there has been an immense amount of money and energy expended on the canal. It is safe to say that a sum more than sufficient to dig a waterway from ocean to ocean at sea level has been collected from investors at different times in its history.

When De Lesseps organized the first company in 1880 for the construction of the canal, it started work with a paid up capital of \$60,000,000. For eight years the company toiled, employing at times as many as 15,000 men. Then came a necessity for changing the plans and the company failed, after having collected in round figures from the sale of stocks and bonds \$260,000,000. Of this it was shown that the expenditures actually made on the isthmus amounted to \$156,400,000, and that the cost of excavation and embankment proper was \$88,600,000. The ultimate cost was then estimated at \$174,600,000. For several years an effort was made to capitalize a new corporation to complete the work, and at last, in 1894, the present Panama Canal Company was organized with a paid up capital of \$13,000,000. Since that time work has advanced at the rate of about 1,200,000 cubic yards of excavation each year.

The total amount of excavation up to the present has been about 81,000,000 cubic yards. Unfortunately only about 40,000,000 cubic yards of this is available for the waterway proposed in 1899-1900 by the Canal Commission, of which Rear Admiral Walker was president. The Walker commission's recommendations included this available excavation in the \$40,000,000 to be paid the canal company for its work, maps, records, drawings and the property of the Panama Railroad Company. The commission estimated that the total amount of excavation which would be required for the canal to be built from its plans, exclusive of that for the Bohio dam and the Giganti spillway, would be 94,863,703 cubic yards. The work remaining to be done, therefore, represents the difference between the amount of available

excavation which it will acquire by purchase from the Panama Canal company, or nearly three-fifths of the entire work. It is estimated that the cost of this work will be \$144,283,358, in addition to the sum to be paid to the present owner of the property. By the time it is completed more than \$450,000,000 will have been obtained in one way or another for use in building the canal, while nearly \$312,000,000 will have actually been spent in connection with its construction and administration.

It was the intention of the Panama Canal Company to make the canal 29.5 feet deep. The increased dimensions of steamers now being built has made it necessary to plan for a much deeper canal, and the Walker Commission's plans are for a waterway thirty-six feet deep.

A FRENCH BISHOP'S VIEW.

The opinion which we expressed last week, that the unauthorized French religious should maintain their work in France itself, and among their own countrymen preach the Gospel which no law can prevent them from doing is not our own opinion merely, but that of the Bishop of Perigueux, Mgr. Delamain. He too has bidden the religious, banished from their monasteries and churches, to go forth into the lanes and byways, and in word and example make of themselves missionaries of truth, liberty, and right. "They forbid you the pulpit," he says; "then go to meetings, go to the squares, go wherever men gather together, and while opening their eyes to your sufferings, open them to the injustice of your enemies." This counsel would seem to be as sensible as it is necessary. Religion in France had never so much need of missionaries as now; and, since no tyrant can deny that the monks and nuns are citizens, and as such, when secularised, may claim the protection of that common law by which they are governed, they have an opportunity, even outside their monasteries and convents, of advancing the cause of religion among the people.—Catholic Times.

HASTINESS.

Beware of judging hastily; it is better to suspend an opinion than to retract an assertion.

Our Holiday Cases are in demand from Yarmouth, N.S., to Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Here they are:

1903 Holiday Cases of Wines and Liquors

HOLIDAY CASE No. 1 at \$5.90.

- 2 Bottles Pale Sherry Wine.
- 2 Bottles Claret Wine.
- 2 Bottles Port Wine.
- 2 Bottles Walker's Rye Whisky.
- 1 Bottle Brandy.
- 1 Bottle Scotch or Irish Whisky.
- 1 Bottle Ginger Wine.
- 1 Bottle Holland Gin.

HOLIDAY CASE No. 2 at \$8.90.

- 1 Quart Bottle Champagne.
- 2 Bottles Table Sherry.
- 2 Bottles Tawny Port Wine.
- 2 Bottles Superior Claret Wine.
- 2 Bottles Walker's V. O. Rye Whisky.
- 1 Bottle 1878 Brandy.
- 1 Bottle "Diamond Blend" Scotch or Irish Whisky.
- 1 Bottle Holland Gin.

HOLIDAY CASE No. 3 at \$11.75.

- 2 Quart Bottles Champagne.
- 2 Bottles Superior Dinner Sherry (dry or fruity).
- 2 Bottles Very Superior Port Wine.
- 2 Bottles Superior Claret Wine.
- 1 Bottle Walker's Extra Old Rye.
- 1 Bottle 1865 Brandy.
- 1 Bottle V. O. Scotch or Irish Whisky.
- 1 Bottle Bols' Liqueur Holland Gin.

No. 4—SPECIAL HOLIDAY CASE OF STILL AND SPARKLING RED AND WHITE BURGUNDY WINES at \$11.25

- 2 Quart Bottles Macon.
- 2 Quart Bottles Beaune.
- 2 Quart Bottles Chablis (White).
- 2 Quart Bottles Beaujolais.
- 2 Quart Bottles Pommard.
- 2 Quart Bottles Ultra Sec Champagne.

Holiday Case of Fine Wines, &c.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY CASE No. 5 for \$12.75.

- 2 Quarts Still Hock or Still Moselle.
- 2 Quarts Fine Sauternes.
- 1 Quart Fine Table Sherry.
- 1 Quart Fine Claret.
- 1 Quart Fine Burgundy.
- 1 Quart Fine Old Brandy.
- 1 Bottle Bols' Orange Curoco a la fine Champagne.
- 2 Quarts Fine Champagne.

Prices Net Cash, and free on board cars at Montreal.

Prices reduced on all. We DO NOT PREPAY EXPRESS CHARGES on the above Holiday Cases.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.
ESTABLISHED 1856.

THE NORDHEIMER Building,
207, 209 & 211 St. James St.
MONTREAL.