

RANDOM NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

NON-CATHOLICS AND CHURCH.

When reading several of the gem-like poems of Oliver Wendell Holmes, we often felt that he should have been a Catholic.

I feel like a priest to his altar returning. The crowd that was kneeling no longer is there.

This feeling regarding the poet Holmes makes the following anecdote very interesting. Telling of a visit to the late Archbishop Corrigan by the late Dr. Metcalf, of Boston, His Grace said:

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, on the occasion of a call upon his friend, Dr. Metcalf, was interrupted by the entrance of a young man, who had some words with Metcalf and hurriedly retired.

Dr. Holmes, astonished, looked at his friend during a long pause, and then leaning forward placed his right hand upon his knee, saying: "And you are right, Metcalf, you are safely on the other side. The old hulk is covered with barnacles, but 'twill take you safe into port—I'm on the high seas."

CAPITAL AND LABOR.—During this present visit to the United States Cardinal Satolli had occasion, at Dayton, O., to address a meeting of near four thousand employees. His subject was "Labor and Capital."

"The question of capital and labor a long time ago was resolved by our Lord. We read in that divinely inspired book, the Bible, that our Lord imposed on man the possession of the field at the same time as labor. The first fundamental rule of human life was labor. From place, from century to century, how this question has always been resolved in conformity with the spirit that God in the first moment infused into our fathers. It is in this spirit of faith, in the intellectual and moral strength of the human race, that the true solution of the differences between labor and capital must be found, and body and soul must both be taken into consideration by the man who would adjust these warrings. This was the new revelation of our Lord. Our Lord reiterated again and again the mutual relation of labor and justice, and the duty and the rights of capital and labor. I beg you to remember that the Christian spirit is the key to the solution of this question of capital and labor. Again, the question of labor and capital is the greatest question pertaining to individual life, and the perpetuation of domestic life and social welfare. Consequently the solution must be for the good of all life, of the individual life, of the life of each family, and of the peaceful and prosperous life of the nations. If you here in the United States would have such a prosperous life, the spirit you must cultivate is the Christian spirit of love and justice, charity and self-sacrifice."

MOORE'S MELODIES.—Who does not know, or at least know of, Moore's Irish Melodies? Yet few who hear these rich gems of thought and music, and few who sing and play them, know aught of their first appearance. For years and years the

date of the first appearance of the Melodies has been in dispute. It would seem that Mr. Andrew Gibson, F.R.S.G., has put all such controversies to rest. It had been long asserted that the year 1807 was that in which Moore's immortal words were wedded to twelve old Irish airs. But Mr. Gibson, quoting from a file of the Freeman's Journal, shows beyond dispute that though the first number was announced as ready in October, 1807, it was not until April 6th, 1858, that the volume was issued. Moreover, Mr. Gibson points out that this first volume was published by William Povey, of No. 4 Westmoreland street, Dublin, the music and the letter press being printed by Messrs. Carrick, of 29 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. A London edition was also published in 1808, but having only fifty-one pages, whilst the Dublin edition was sixty-eight pages. The second number appeared in the autumn of the same year. Now, it may be most highly interesting to know the exact date of the first appearance of Moore's melodies, but it seems to us that their charm is such that it matters little when or how they appeared. They are immortal for they are the offspring of true genius and they will go ringing down the ages, inspiring unborn generations, as long as the love of harmony and of the beautiful survives in the soul of man.

TASMANIA'S GOVERNORS.—Time was when it was not possible for a Catholic to occupy any post of administrative importance under the British Crown. Those times are lastly changed, and for the betterment of the Empire. In far off Tasmania we have an example of this. Sir Gerald Strickland, the newly appointed Governor of that colony, is the third Catholic to represent the Crown in that colony during recent years. The other two were Lord Gormanston and Sir Frederick Weld. Sir Gerald is a Maltese Count as well as a British Knight. He was educated at Oscott Catholic College, near Birmingham, and subsequently at Cambridge. After being called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, he returned to Malta, served for some years as member of the Council and Chief Secretary, and satisfactorily conducted some delicate negotiations with his late Holiness, Pope Leo XIII., in reference to the Imperial right of veto on nominations to the See of Malta. So able was his conduct of these negotiations that he was created a Knight of Malta by the Pope, and a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and made Governor of Tasmania by England.

SUPPRESSING RELIGION.—The venom of the law for the suppression of education by religious is to be found in the first three articles which we append. Bad as they are they had been worse but for the appeal to financial considerations emphasized by the Opposition, through which the period of grace was extended from five to ten years, and for the suggestion of loss to French influence abroad, urged by M. Leygues, in deference to which his amendment was accepted, and the novitiate for missionary teachers spared. It will be highly instructive to read and keep these first three articles; they will enable any person anxious to be able to speak of the situation in France to form a correct idea of the extent to which those enemies of God and religion can go. The articles read thus:

"I. Teaching in every grade and of all kinds is prohibited in France to the congregations. The congregations authorized exclusively for the work of teaching will be suppressed within a maximum delay of ten years. The same will apply to congregations and establishments which, though authorized for several objects, were in fact occupied only in teaching on January 1, 1903. The congregations which have received authorization and those which apply for it for teaching and other objects will only enjoy the benefits of this general or special authorization for educational work abroad as provided for in their statutes.

"II. Dating from the promulgation of the present law the congregations devoted exclusively to teaching will no longer be able to receive new members, and their novitiates will be dissolved with the exception of those which are established to train teachers for the French schools abroad, in the colonies, and in countries of the Protectorate. The num-

ber of novitiates and of the novices will be limited to the needs of the establishments provided for in this paragraph. The novitiates will not be able to receive scholars below 21 years of age. These congregations must within a month of the present promulgation furnish to the prefect, in duplicate and duly certified, the lists required by Article 15 of the Law of July 1, 1901. These lists will be fixed in a variety of personnel belonging to each congregation; they may only include the same members fully received into the congregation before the promulgation of the present Law. Every false or incorrect return, and every refusal to communicate such lists, will be punished by penalties provided in paragraph 2 of Article 8 of the Law of July 1, 1901.

"III. The following will be closed within the delay of ten years provided in Article I: Every house belonging to a congregation suppressed by the application of paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 10; every school or class attached to one of the congregations provided against in paragraph 4 of article 10 with the exception of educational services intended solely for children under their care for whom it would be impossible to go to a public school either for reasons of health or otherwise. The closing of the houses and the ending of educational services will be carried out on the dates fixed, by a decree sent from the Ministry of the Interior, and published in the Journal Officiel. This decree, after such publication, will be notified by the administrative to the Superior of the Congregation and the head of the house at least a fortnight before the end of the school year. It will also be published by being posted on the doors of the Mairie of the Commune where such houses are situated."

WITH OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—The following communication was received recently: "Enclosed please find \$5, for which you will send the 'True Witness' to me for one year, and to pay my subscription for the next four years."

If Catholics generally displayed the spirit evinced by this subscriber their position in every walk of life would be second to none in this country.

PROPHETIC WORDS.—An exchange says: M. Thiers, at one time a Prime Minister of France, once uttered the following almost prophetic words: "We must make education more religious than it has been up to the present moment. We must put it on its former basis; for if we do not, I tremble for the future of France."

WORLDLY SPIRIT.—Discussing this subject a writer said recently: The modern young man, and young woman as well, have cultivated a generous disposition for spending money for purely worldly concerns. But when sweet charity and Church call for their pittance they plead "hard times, high prices, not able to make ends meet," and so on ad infinitum. Circumspective economy and careful disbursement are commendable virtues in each and every one of us and should be practised on all occasions. To apply this moral when Church and charity appeal to one's generosity and not when things of earth come up for consideration is, to say the least, a misconception of man's duty to God and His poor. The generous and cheerful giver towards Charity and Church lends to the Lord, and He will repay.

OUR YOUNG MEN.—In public affairs a young man should display greater interest in the issues of the day. This is his privilege and it is to his credit. He is induced to make his choice of affiliations with one of the leading political parties. Not to become a dupe in the hand of irresponsible leaders, he must study the history and needs of the country and particularly of his own city and province, with great care and precision. This patriotic study will increase the love for his country, form his judgment on its requirements and enable him to weigh with some accuracy the pros and cons of current questions. Thus his leisure hours are profitably employed. With this knowledge he can make his vote count. Should his party encounter defeat, he will always have the consciousness that he has done his duty intelligently, as behoves a thinking citizen.

SLIPS OF THE TONGUE.—Some correspondents furnish the London Spectator with these blunders made in Parliament, and very funny they are:

"A loan to India is a mere fleabite in the ocean of expense." Thackeray: "I trust that I have saved one of our most beautiful lakes as a brand from the burning." "In every line of this bill they have hatched a chicken which will come home to roost." "Shunt a question by a side wind." "I cannot endorse the phantom that the hon. member has evoked." "This Bill effects such a change that the last leap in the dark was a mere fleabite."

It was a member of Parliament who expressed his sense of the demoralization of the country by remarking that "the floodgates of irreligion and intemperance are stalling arm in arm throughout the land."

All these are called "mixed metaphors"; the remaining four are mere errors of carelessness. Oratorical Oddities.—The House will observe how these accidents depended on the most capricious circumstances, on winds and waves and Providence. "I see several faces around me who I know would oppose the Bill, and who are not here on the present occasion." "There is not a shadow of an atom of truth in that statement." "The ships broke over the sea repeatedly."

HIS CASE NOW.—When a citizen achieves distinction in any walk of life in the eyes of the ordinary mortal, it is his privilege to have his portrait adorn the advertisement of one of the many up-to-date business men who are aware of the value of pictorial advertising; or he may enjoy the notoriety that follows having some brand of cigars bearing his name. From our point of view it is a great abuse to be thus made the subject of such invasions of one's privacy. Some time ago a young woman in the neighboring republic entered a legal action against a business establishment for using her portrait in connection with an advertisement without her consent and in the lower court her action was dismissed. She appealed from the judgment. Her appeal was heard before the Supreme Court, of which Mr. Justice Parker, now the Democratic nominee in the approaching Presidential election, was chief justice. Mr. Justice Parker was one of the presiding justices who denied she was entitled to any protection. Reports in American journals recently are to the effect that his Lordship, members of his family, and even the domestics of his household are now targets for the busy and curious little army behind kodaks. It is said that his Lordship was actually obliged to leave home to avoid the annoyance. In a letter to the press the young woman reminds Mr. Justice Parker of his judgment in her case. She writes:

"You may recollect that the facts in the case were undisputed; that it was admitted that the defendants, without my knowledge or consent, and knowing they had no right or authority to do so, had secured my photograph, and, having caused it to be enlarged and lithographed in life size, had circulated about 25,000 copies thereof as an advertisement of the commodities in which one of the defendants dealt; that the likenesses were posted conspicuously in stores, warehouses, saloons, and other public places, and had been recognized by my friends and others; that my good name had been attacked, and as a consequence I desired an injunction against the defendants, restraining the further use thereof.

"You referred to my cause of action as a 'so-called' right of privacy; and admitted that such publicity 'which some find agreeable,' is to plaintiff distasteful; and that I suffered mental distress, 'when others would have appreciated the compliment to their beauty'; and in an opinion sixteen pages long you arrived at the conclusion that I had no rights that could be protected by your tribunal.

"I know of no reason why you or your family have any rights of the nature suggested which do not equally belong to me. Indeed, as between us, I submit that I was much more entitled to protection than you. I was a poor girl making my living by my daily efforts, and never had courted publicity in any manner. I had never appeared before the public in any capacity nor solicited any favor at its hands. You, on the other hand, are a candidate for the highest civic office, and that fact makes you a legitimate centre of public interest.

"Your candidacy is something more than merely voluntary, and it may fairly be said that you have invited the curiosity which we have both found to be somewhat annoying."

OUR RIVER BOATS.—In Toronto there is regular police supervision to prevent overcrowding on excursion

boats. The desire to earn money is often fraught with serious results. A daily paper of that city says:

"Trouble is promised a certain local steamboat line arising out of its undue eagerness for passenger traffic on Civic Holiday. There is a stringent law providing against overcrowding and each steamer's capacity for carrying is clearly defined. Patrol Sergeant Irvine, whose duty it is to count the passengers as they disembark, does not believe in avoiding the responsibility of the office, and on the holiday he found that from one particular boat about 600 more passengers than the law allows came off. He will make a report to that effect, and the steamer offending will come in for a fine.

"The overcrowding of steamers is a serious matter, and gives rise to the query of what would happen in case of a panic. It means courting danger, and although no evil resulted on the holiday the possibilities were there."

This matter should be considered by the authorities in Montreal before it is too late.

A PRINCE OF THE PAST.—In noting the anniversary of the birth of the late Cardinal Wiseman, an exchange says:—He was a true soldier and Prince of the Church. Nothing daunted him. By voice and pen and example; in the pulpit and from the lecture desk; through the medium of books, reviews, magazines and weekly papers, he persisted in expounding and explaining the tenets of the Church. His industry was wonderful. No mental effort seemed too great or too recompense for him. Whether it was a profound analysis of Catholic dogma, an elegant disquisition of science and the arts, or an artistically constructed tale of the days of the early martyrs, he was equally versatile and always excellent. He died January 15, 1865.

CATHOLIC UNITY.—At the banquet held after the ceremony of consecration of Armagh's historic Cathedral, one of the toasts honored was "The Bishops of Ireland, England and Scotland." Most Rev. Dr. Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, replied for the prelates of England. Having referred to the esteem in which His Eminence Cardinal Logue was regarded in England, he said there was no thought, no hope, dearer to him, and he might say the same of all his colleagues in the Episcopate in England, than to knit more closely together the ties that ought to unite the Bishops of the three countries. Whatever differences there might be, far and away above them all was the strong and powerful bond of their one Faith. If in any way he was enabled to bring closer together the Catholics of England and Ireland nothing would rejoice him more. They ought to unite, they ought to work together for all those Catholic interests, and if they did who would stand against them? Speaking for himself, and again for his colleagues, because he was sure they would endorse his words, they did watch with the keenest sympathy the realization of the aspirations of the Catholics of Ireland, and they looked with the keenest anxiety to their fullest accomplishment as soon as possible.

ALWAYS TRUE.—Cardinal Logue celebrated his silver jubilee as Bishop on the same day as the historic Cathedral of Armagh was consecrated. In replying to addresses of congratulation, His Eminence touched upon the national question, the temporal concerns of Ireland. Two things are wanted in the opinion of the distinguished and patriotic Prince of the Church. First of all, she demands an Irish University, wherein Catholics can obtain education as free and efficient as that offered to their Protestant fellow-countrymen. Next, Ireland will never be contented because she will never be prosperous, until self-government is granted; until Irish business is done by Irishmen, who understand the people better than strangers can. And His Eminence, in saying this, took care to repudiate in advance any charge against him of being a separatist. He does not wish to dismember the British Empire, but he does wish to see Ireland prosperous and contented.

THE SPIRITUAL POWER.—The "Journal," a French paper, publishes a letter addressed by Cardinal Merry del Val to "a man in the front rank of French Catholics." In this letter the Papal Secretary of State says that whatever may be the human consequences of his acts, the Pope is determined to exercise, both in France and other countries, his full spiritual power.

THE WORKING CLASSES.—The progress of the Catholic faith in

East Northumberland, writes "Elfric" in the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, has been one of the most notable features of the present generation. The enterprise, energy, and devotion represented by the upraising of so many Catholic churches and other institutions is altogether remarkable when one remembers that the funds have practically all been raised by a working class population. There are still people living who can remember the days when Catholics at Blyth were obliged to walk to Morpeth or Longhorsley to hear Mass. Now there are Catholic churches at Blyth, Bedlington, Cowpen and Annesford, and presently there will be another at Ashington, in addition to such buildings as schools and priests' houses.

THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, of Philadelphia have sent a second contribution of \$3250 to Archbishop Ryan towards the fund for the erection of a mission house for Italians.

AN IRISH CENTENARIAN.—Mr. Michael Mooney, a native of the County Longford, Ireland, died last week in Philadelphia at the age of 112 years.

THE C.S.S.R. ORDER.—Thirty-two candidates for admission to the well known missionary Order of the Redemptorists took their vows on the feast of St. Alphonsus at St. Mary's novitiate, Annapolis, Md. Nearly one half the number bore Irish names.

A FIRE IN A CHURCH.—Shortly after High Mass on a recent Sunday fire was discovered in an Italian chapel, Brooklyn. Damage to the amount of \$2000 was caused before the fire was subdued. It is said that the fire originated by a taper falling on the lace altar covering.

A NEW SEMINARY.—There is now in course of erection in the city of Mexico, a Seminary which it is estimated will cost \$500,000.

CATECHISM IN IRISH.—On the occasion of a recent visit to Spiddal parish, Galway, the school children were catechised in Irish in their knowledge of the Christian Doctrine, by Bishop MacCormack. His Lordship complimented the parish priest and teachers on the proficiency of the pupils, and said it gave hope that the grand old language would soon flourish once again.

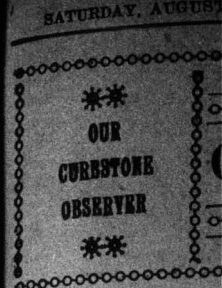
AN IRISH ATHLETE.—John Flanagan, holder of the world's hammer throwing record, added a foot and three inches to the former best figures by hurling the sixteen pound missile an even 173 feet at Celtic Park, New York, recently.

FATHER DOYLE'S REPLY.—In the presence of an audience composed largely of New York State teachers, the Rev. Alexander P. Doyle, editor of the Catholic World, made a spirited response to a recent utterance of Dr. Andrew S. Draper, recently the president of the University of Illinois and now Commissioner of Education for the State of New York. Father Doyle quoted Dr. Draper's address to the graduating class at Illinois last month, in which the latter said: "You need not expect that people will stand aside because you have come. They are going to crowd you, and you will have to crowd them. They will leave you behind unless you leave them behind."

Father Doyle continued: "This doctrine, even though from so eminent a champion of the public school, is thoroughly un-American and un-Christian. It sets at naught the idea of brotherhood and mutual helpfulness, the reaching out of a strong hand to the weak and extending the protecting arm to the fallen. This pagan spirit of selfish greed is diametrically opposed to the Christian idea of loving service. This is the doctrine which is working the greatest harm to our political, industrial and family life to-day."

ANOTHER STRIKE.—A strike in the building trades of New York, which commenced on Monday last, involves 40,000 workmen.

A RAILWAY DISASTER.—From Pueblo, Col., we learn that a passenger train comprising an engine and five coaches went through a bridge at Ft. Collins. It is reported that nearly 80 lives were lost.



A writer in the Cleveland organ says:

"The richest man has a mink picture in his these dealers could see would be an education and ration. The mink is a bot stands in a garden. His br against the background shrub and tree, makes a contrast of color. He holds a hand a scarlet flower which just plucked and upon which the wonderful study. It be the simplest affection and a child on beholding a cherub mate after a long absence, than shows interest which than human, for love of th and His works illuminates tenance as he examines care petal and seeks for further ledge of its delicate beauty. Who has seen this picture a brief ten minutes never fo and looks with horror on t able and grotesque distort are offered for sale as orna

VILE CARICATURES.—gets to my mind many ex a very different character. down one of our leading fars the other day, I notice window, a picture representi cellar, and a monk, seated a his cowl thrown back, and a red wine in front of him, a glass in his hand, and an of the most abominable kin face, as he glared over his he anticipated. I need sca how badly I feel wench with such abominations. I feely willing to acquit so of intending the enormous that they perpetuate. I that much blame is attach tholices who frequent these encourage those dealers, and ways show themselves eith at the pictures or else ind them.

THE HARM PRODUCED be truly said that such pict the used as advertisement objects of special sales, ca monks no harm: those all are but little affected by s eule and slanderous caricatu more would a caricature of dead father or mother ad departed parent, but I judge be calculated to produce st perhaps violent impressions self-nor would it serve th of the artist to come your is not the injury done the is the worst; it is the injur the people, and especially people of the day. I can

MONASTIC HERO OF IRE

Under the caption "Some Heroes," Miss Anna T. Sad tributes to the current num Rosary Magazine an able aple with striking and to cidents of the sufferings of for the faith and particula followers of St. Dominic. W liberty of reproducing the extract:

"It may be fitting to com sketch by an account of th dom at Cashel of Fath Barry, likewise a soldier t illustrious white-robed batta from century to century h so gloriously, forever in th ranks of the army of the b by side with the followers of the brown robed disciples o the Francis, the Benedictine Augustinian, Cistercian, ar tian. They are the herdes Great Commander, the pic of the King. It is i that this be borne in mind days when the powers of l lef loose against the Red ders.

"A luminous page in Ir is offered by the gallant n preceded the surrender of O the martyrdom of Father F town of Cashel, poorly fo besieged by the Earl of with 7000 men. The litl numbered 800. When the town was useless, the in