The CATHOLIC ·CHRONICLE ..

DEVOTED *TO* ... FOREIGN NEWS

UNITED STATES (San Francisco Leader)

At a time when the sacred vestments were exposed for sale in our second hand shops, at a time when the Mass chalices were used by drunken soldiers as goblets, at a tline when Funston was exhibiting the pettleoat stolen from the image of the Blessed Virgin as an anti-macassar, men had the hardihood to deny that there was any looting of churches in the Philippines. We know, because we have seen, that there was looting, not only of the silver and gold, of the silks and satins, but of the very wooden candlesticks of the altar. We know how statues were mutiliated and how their heads and arms ornament the curiosity cubinet of a dirty preacher. We know how the consecrated bells of the churches were carried off in sheer wantonness by a licentious soldiery and we

WATER OURE FOR PRIEST

know how the graves of the dead

were turned into latrines to serve

the necessities of a camp and to

vent the spite of barbarians on the

ancestors of a people they pretended

to civilize

Washington, Sept 23 -General the charges made against army officers and men in the Philippines.

The investigation is the result of a Herbert-Welsh, anti-imperialists Filcase" as detailed by Chairman Adams:

During the latter part of the coast town near Iloilo, on the Island of Panay. The company had been stationed at the place a little over six months when a guntoat arrived from Iloilo, having on board a prisoner, who was delivered, presumably for sale keeping, to the officer commanding the post The man was a Filipino, about forty years of age and familiar with the Spanish tongue. It was afterwards understood among the soldiers that he was a priest of the Roman Catholic faith, called Father Augustine. He was con-Tined, not with the other prisoners, but alone, in a small froom under the officers' quarters. He was not supplied with a sufficient quantity of food until a guard secretly furnished

"On the 8th of December, 1900, the prisoner was subjected to the 'water cure. Most of the soldiers believed It was for the purpose of forcing him to tell the whereabouts of a sum of money either in the possession of the prisoner or secreted in some place known to him. On the afternoon of *the dollowing day he was treated in the same manner. A sergeant and private applied the torture under direction and in the presence of the commanding officer. The surgeon of the post was also present. The next (Bacty O'Brien, in The Freeman's night he was removed to a house and again tortured. The night following the third application the prisoner died. He was at once buried by a party of native prisoners detailed for the work."

Chairman Adams asserts that the names of the persons concerned in the proceedings are known

FATHER AND SON CONVERTS

(Catholic Universe, Cleveland) Among the thirty-two converts in the immense class that received Confirmation at the hands of Bishop Moratmann at St. Thomas Aquinas' Church last Sunday afternoon, September 14, were two whose conversion is of special interest They are Mr. Stephen W. Wilson, formerly recfor of Grace Episcopal Church, and his agod father.

Mt. Wilson has been studying Catholicity for years. It was his father who first unsettled his faith is Episcopalianism and led bim to consider the claims of the Catholic Church. And it was the fear that his lather, already an old man, might die without solving the problems that perplexed him that, led the young clergyman to pursus his investigations un-Blanchingly, even when he loresaw which raged during many years, and

where they would lead him and what revolutionizing changes they would make in the whole plan and habit of

Mr Wilson will study for the priesthood He left Cleveland Wednesday afternoon for Baltimore, where he will immediately enter St Mary's Seminary He will take the regular theological course and one year in philosophy and will be ordained for this diocese in four or five years. His venerable father and mother accompanied him to Baltimore They will reside there until his ordination

Mr Wilson is thirty-three years of age He was born in Princeton Ill He was graduated from the divinity school at Naslotah, Wis, with the degree of bachelor of divinity in 1890 and was ordained to the Episcopal ministry in Kansas City in 1893

ENGLAND

MEMORIAL TO AN IRISH PATRIOT

The London-Irish pilgrimage to Maidstone in connection with unveiling three stained glass windows erected in the Catholic Church as a memorial to Father O Coigles, recalls a foul judicial murder Father O'Coigley, a patriot Irish priest, who George B. Davis, Judge Advocate of had been tracked by the Castle the army, is engaged in investigating bloodhounds, McNally, Turner, Dalton and other informers and spies. was arrested at Margate in February, 1798, on his way to France, and communication relative to alleged in his great coat, the police witness military atrocities in the Philippines es swore, was found an address from sent President Roosevelt in July by the "Secret Convention" in England Charles Schurz, Charles Francis to the French Executive, strongly outskirts of the wood, the distance Adams, Edwin Burritt Smith and urging an invasion of England Father O'Coigley was tried at Maidstone lowing is the gist of a "specific in May, 1798, and convicted and sentenced to death. When Mr Justice Buller, in passing the savage sentence by which Father O'Coigley was doomyear 1900 a certain company of vol- ed to be "hanged, drawn and quarterunteers was stationed at Banate, a ed, was descanting on the mildness and elemency of the Government the prisoner quietly took a pinch of snuft and said "ahem" He met his fate with courage and resignation, but asserted his innocence to the last. He was hanged on Penningden Heath on June 7th, 1798

> aver, as Lord Chancellor Thurlow assured me he did to Judge Buller, who tried him, that 'if ever a poor man was murdered it was O'Coigley," but simply to allude to a circumstance which in the case of a common felon would have saved his life. The Boystreet officer who swore to finding the fatal paper in his pocketbook, i.nd remarked in Court the folding of the paper as fitting that pocketbook, had sworn before the Privy Council that the same paper was found loose in O'Coigley's great coat, and I think he added that he himself has put it into the pocketbook" The prototypes of Sergeant Sheridan were 1t work in procuring the consultion of Father O'Coigley

FONTENOY

Journal, Dublin.)

Between 1740 and 1748 the war of the Austrian succession convulsed Europe In 1713 Charles VI, Archduke of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Emperor of Germany, had promulgated a new law called - par excellence - the "Pragmatic Sanction," by which in default of male descendants, the succession to his dominions was secured in the female line In 1740 he died, leaving no male lysue, whereupon his daughter, Maria Theresa, succeeded to his ample possessions But her rights were disputed Frederic the Great claimed the province of Silesia, Charles, Elector of Bavaria, claimed the Kingdom of Rohemia, while the king of Spain made still larger demands The dismemberment of the Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy seemed imminent, and each European State was eager to range itself upon the side which appeared most conducive to its own interests England and Holland were among the Powers which fought in

support of the Pragmatic Sanction. France ranged herself upon the side of the Elector of Bavaria-an old ally Frederic and the Elector soon began hostilities. The one seized Sil esia, the other marched into Bohemia and was crowned King The same thus kindled spread over F.u rope, and blazed out in regions iai beyond "The whole world," says Ma-caulay, "sprang to arms " And he adds; "On the head of Frederic is all the blood which was shed in a war

in every quarter of the globe,- the blood of the column at Fontency the blood of the mountaineers who were slaughtered at Culloden The evils produced by his wickedness (for he had struck the first blow) were felt in lands where the name of Prussia was unknown, and, in order that he might rob a neighbor, whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America

We need not follow the fortunes of this war Irish interest in it centres in a single battle, and Irishmen who, it may be, know little else of the history of their country, can tell the story of Fontency In 1743 England and France came

to blows in Germany, and France was defeated at Vettingon In 1715 they came to blows again in the Netherlands, and Vettingon was avenged There was something more avenged too, and the men who led the crowning charge at Fontency shouted, as they closed with the enemies of their "Remember Limerick; down with the Sassenach"

In April, 1745, a French army

80,000 men, under Marshal Saxe (Count Lauvendal being second in command) marched into the Austrian Netherlands, and in the presence of King Louis XV. and Dauphin laid siego to Tournai An allied army, consisting of English under the Duke of Cumberland, Austrians under Marshal Konigseck, and Dutch under the Prince of Waldeck (numbering in all some 60,000, of which 25,000 were English) advanced to save the town Saze, leaving 18,000 men before Tournai, threw himself across the enemy's path on the gentle heights which berland flashes a pistol in his face, overlook the little villages of St Antoin and Fontency The ground was well chosen and its natural advantages were improved by the military skill of the French General On the right were the River Scheld and the villages of St Antoin and Fontenoy On the left were the village of Ramecroix and the wood of Barri In front was a narrow valley stretching between Fontenoy and the wood of Barri Saxe's first thought was to command the valley, and for this purpose he crected one redoubt on the left of Fontenoy (called d'Eu) and another opposite to it on the between the two redoubts being about 900 yards, and he calculated that the cross-fire from the guns in the redoubts would make it impossible any force to march through the valley to attack the French centre.

He also erected a redoubt at St Antoin (on the right flank), and the space between St Antoin and Fontenoy (which was in front of Antoin, near the French centrel was protected-at the suggestion, it is said, of the Irishman Laily-by three more redoubts. Thus a force making any attempt on the French right would have to fight with the river in its rear and the three redoubts in decimated ranks, but undaunted spfrits front An attack on the right it, has passed out of range of the flank would have been met by battieries of St Antoin The French "O'Coigles, writes Lord Holland, left was sheltered by the wood of

> The centre, which extended from a point in the roat of Fontenes to a point in the rear of d'Eu, was composed (aming other forces) of the regiment of the King, the regiment of Autoteree, the Swiss Guards, and the French Guards The three red abts on the right were manned by Swiss, while d'Eu and Fontenoy were held by French regiments Frenchmen also composed the right and left wings generally In reserve were the regiment des valsseaux and the Brigade of Normandy (both posted in the village of Ramecroix), and the Brigade of the Crown, and the Irish Brigade (posted under the cover of the wood of Barri)

The Irish Brigade - "excellent troops," says a contemporary French authority-consisted of the infantry regiments of Clare, Dillon, Buckley, Rath. Berwick, and Lally There was also the cavalry regiment of Fitzthe Fruch Horse, and was, therefore, detached from the main body of their fellow-countrymen

On the 10th of May the allies encamred at Vezon (within about six miles of Tournai) in front of the French position After reconnuitring the situation, Konigseck proposed that no direct attack should be made on the French, but that Saxe should be harassed and forced by this means, to raise the siege of Tournai But Cumberland insisted on a direct attack and he overbore his rol

On the 11th of May the allies were drawn up in battle array Austrians and Dutch on the French right, English and Hanoverians on the left and in the centre

At 5 a m operations began Big adjer-General Ingoldsby was sent joi ward with an English torre conprising the 12th and 13th Finit and 42nd Highlanders) to storm d ku, but so warm his reception that he retreated precipitately and did not distinguish himself in any other part of the field during the remainder of the day. Afterwards be was tried by court-martial and rensured for his conduct before dien Hetween 5 and 8 a m there was a heree artiflery duel and many fell on both sides, but the French redoubts were not silenced At 8 am the Austrians and Dutch were urdered to storia St Antom and turn the French position. But they failed as signally as Inguideby had failed, you did they show much inclination subsequently to renew the assault, the attacks on a state had been made

Fontency, but he too discovered that the French artiflerists were invincible There was now a pause in the conflict, and Cumberland surveyed the situation anew the prospects were at Fontenoy could not be silenced The redoubt at d'Eu could not be silenced St Antoin could not be turned The three redoubts, raised at the suggestion of Lally, made it impossible to break through the French right between St Antoin and Fontenoy The French left was amply protected by the wood of Bargi and the forces in its vicinity In these circumstances only one course seemed open to Cumberland. It was a desperato course, but retreat appeared to be the alternative "Sans peur et sans avis" (to quote Carlyle), he resolved to cross the valley between d'Eu and Fontenoy, and to grapple with the French centre beyond Forming his men into three columns, he ordered them to march forward, trailing their guns with them, but reserving their fire until they had run the gauntlet of the redoubts and came to close quarters with the French centre Riding at the head of the columns, he led the way, and English and Hanoverlans marched forward. The batteries of d'Eu and Fontenoy open terrific cross-fire; English and Hanoverians fall in hundreds; but Cumberland cries "Foward!" On press the men, doggedly, silently. Fiercely thunder the batteries, the columns are decimated, but Cumberland cries "Forward!" An English officer panic-stricken under the raking fire turns his horse's head to fly and shouts "Foward" Saxe beholds the allied advance with amazement and expects every moment to see the columns retreat under the terrible cannonade from the redoubts, but onward they steadily roll Soon the three columns are crushed into one by the French sire But Cumberland still cries "Foward! Slowly and painfully English and Hanoverlans march through the valley, strewing the path with their dead, but Cumberland can see nothing except the French lines ahead And now the column is abreast the redoubts slaughter is terrible, but, though staggering under the fire, the column still rells onward. Saxe surveys the situation with some anxiety Should the column run the gauntiet between d'Eu and Fontenoy successfully, he has erected no redoubt on the heights to bar its progress. The one oversight he committed on this memorable day...telieving that no force could survive the cross-fire from the redoubts commanding the valley Yet column is forging steadily ahead, while the batteries are now playing havoc on its right and left flank-for it is creeping past the redoubts-and English and Hanovenians fall as fast as ever At length Cumberland, with redoubts, and is within striking distance of the French centre Pausing to re-form, he prepares to ascend the -was condemned on false and contra- Barri, while the centre was guarded rising ground, and to drive the e redoubts d'icu and Fontenoy. French from the heights. The French Guards descend the slopes to check the advancing column, but are met with a furious musketry fire, and driven back in confusion The Swiss Guards and the regiment of Aubeterre are sent forward to support

> pulverized Even as the redoubts of d'Eu and Fontency had decimated the column. the column now decimates the French regiments Cumberland is master of the situation Konfgseck gallops up to him and congratulates him on his victory " Saxe is in despair, and prepares to retreat Turning to the King, he urges Louis to fly while there is yet time, for the Hanoverians are pressing to the French right and threatening the line of retreat across the Scheld But Louis refuses to quit the field, and expresses his determination to share the festures of the day with his aim; The Due de Richelieu, the King's Aide-de-Camp, rides from point to point to inspect the various positions St. Antoin is safe. The redoubts between it and Fontency are still impregnable. At Fontenoy the ammurition is exhausted but die a said able to give a good account of itself. He rides to Ranceroix and finds the Brigade of Normandy which has not yet been in action, eager in he fray, and then passing to the Irish. Brigade. also fresh and been for the conto to be sees Latterarefully, and even hopefully sur sing the situation We have seen that it was at Laily's suggestion that the three redoubts tetween St. Julian and Fontency had been constructed. The Irish commander made a " ill more valuable " suggestion now The column, he said, ould only be checked, in the first instance by artillery, then, under the over of the batteries, cavairy and infantry should advance, and drive the Erglish from the heights, and he indicated the point where the bai teries might be placed. Richelleu ap-

their comrades, but the English dash

up the rising ground, sweeping every-

thing before them, and not waiting

to draw breath until they reach the

heights and plant their guns There

Cumberland has turned the tables on

his enemies and now pours a deadly

fire into them Regiment after regi-

ment is sent forward to take tho

guns, but are driven back, broken and

approves of the suggestion, and or ders the guns to be placed in posi-It is now one o'clock The battle by an arbitlery duel, and it seem-

preclated the auggestion, and quickly

submitted it to the General Saxe

berland opened fire on the redoubt of duel too. Fiercely the French batteries open, and flercely the English re-French regiments, horse and foot, dash up the heights where tha English resolutely stand, but they are blown from the cannon's mouth or scattered by a raking musketry black, but not hopeless The redoubt fire The column not only holds its Yown, but gains ground inch by inch Still the French batteries thunder, and shot and shell break over the column or drive through its serried ranks But Cumberland grimly holds his ground, and French cavalry and infantry throw themselves in vain against the English squares Saxe, who is suffering acutely from dropsy, and has to be borne on a litter (sucking a leaden bullet all day long to assuage his thirst), is carried around the field, where he encourages the men to make one supreme cflort to recover the day. He passes the points at which the reserves are posted, and bids the Brigade of Normandy and the Irish Brigade to prepare for action. The French regiments-cavairy and infantry-on the right, left, and in the centre have been in the thick of the fight throughout the day, and are terribly cut up. Even the regiment of Vaissecmy and the Brigade of the Crown, which were in reserve, had to be called out. The only fresh regiments are the Brigade of Normandy and the Irish Brigade

The French on the right are now ordered to attack the Hanoverlans. Richelieu at the head of the Household troops leads the way, and French and Hanoverians are soon locked in a death struggle. On the left Count Lowendal, placing himself at the head of the Irish Brigade, and followed by the Brigade of Normandy and the French Guards (which he had railied), points to the English position Lally addresses his "Forward," he says, "against the enemies of Franco and the ene mies of Ireland Reserve your fire. trust to the bayonet Forward!" The Irishmen rush up the heights young officer-Anthony Macdonough is in advance of his men An English officer steps out of his lines, and dashes at the Irishman There is a struggle-short, shap and decisive the English officer is wounded, disarmed and made a prisoner A cheer breaks from the Irish lines, and the men press forward again Then the French Carbineers, deceived by the red uniform of the Brigade, fires into them, and many fail, but this untoward mistake is soon put right by the Irish cries of "Vive la France." and the Irishmen dash forward once more. Onward and upward they go and coolly and stiently the Fnglish watch and wait "Give them the bayonet, charge!" shouts Lally, and flercely the men plunge at their encmies Then there is a raking musketry fire from the English lines, and Irish dead and wounded strew the ground in all directions Clare fails plerged by two bullets, and is borne wounded to the rear Dillon is killed at the head of his regiment, officers bravely struggling to close the ranks are struck down everywhere But Laily bears a charmed life Quickly he railies his men, and flexcely they renew the combat. With cries of "Remember Limerick' they close with the enemy Foot to foot and bayonet to bayonet English and Irish now fight for victory Cumberland is the inspiring figure on one side and Lally on the other The Coldstream Guards in the English front, fight like tions. but the Irishmen charge home, and the famous Scotch regiment suffers. severely—guns and colors are captured by the Brigade The Grenadiers and the Royal Dragoons try to bar the way, but the onset of these Irish exiles, impelled by the memory of terrible wrongs, and facing the destroyers of their nation, is irresistible Back they roll the foe, and slowly and sullenly, but steadily and surely Cumberland-desperately but hopelessly resisting the combined attack of Irish and Norman, and now pressed on all sides by railying

NEW USE FOR REFINED PARAF

R BARRY O'BRIEN.

French-re-crosses the narrow valley,

which a few hours before he had so

gallantly traversed That night the

allies passed through Vezon, retreat-

ing along the Brussels road, and the

Irish encamped upon the heights they

bad so splendedly won

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