

RANDOM NOTES AND GLEANINGS

SCIENTISTS AND EATING. — It will be difficult to make the ordinary man believe in the following:

"Many scientific investigators of the average diet of civilized people long ago arrived at the conclusion that most people eat too heartily. Professor Chittenden, of New Haven, after his extensive experiments in feeding soldiers from the regular army, on schedules carefully thought out and regulated, may be able to throw some further light upon this important everyday subject of discussion in families. Heads of households in great numbers who find it a difficult task to meet their bills at the grocers' shops and the markets, may discover reason for rejoicing, provided it is made indisputably plain that people are eating too much. It is to be hoped that, among the men of leading and of light, in this department of science, something like an agreement of opinion may be obtained."

LABOR IN PORTO RICO. — One of our exchanges says:

"Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who has just returned from a tour of Porto Rico, makes a startling report of the condition of the wage earners of that island. He testifies that everywhere he saw woman and children in rags, and that the death-rate from starvation alone is from 450 to 500 a month. He also calls attention to the fact that while Porto Rico, under Spanish rule, had a representation proportionate to her numbers in both chambers of the Madrid Cortes, she has not, in her present dependence, a vote in either house of the American Congress."

POINTS OF LAW.—The London Universe says: "It is fortunate for the bereaved families of some people that the law regards not general health in the case of compensation for fatal accidents. Only recently, it was the London County Council which pleaded, as evidence for a lessening of a claim for damages for the loss of a husband through collision with an electric tram, that the man had cancer, and could not have lived so very much longer. In another case, heard on Monday, the defendants represented that the victim, one Collins, who had been scalded to death in the manhole of one of the defendants' steamers, was through his physical condition particularly susceptible to scalding. The answer came plain from Mr. McCall, who represented the widow: 'Gentlemen of the jury people are not permitted to boil others, even if they are not in perfect health.' The argument was the day to the extent that Mrs. Collins received £500 compensation for herself and £273 besides for her three children."

ABOUT THE KING. — "King Edward VII. of England is the greatest diplomat of Europe," said Michael Davitt, the Irish Nationalist leader, in an interview in Chicago, where he stopped off on his way from California to Ireland.

"For two years the King has been busy repairing the blunders of the present impetuous jingo ministry. He has effected a reconciliation with France, and he is striving at Copenhagen to arrange a peace between Russia and Japan,—a peace broken by the impetuous policies of rash and unwise politicians."

UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE is exemplified in many ways. One instance is illustrated in the following paragraph clipped from the Boston Pilot. It runs thus:

"Five innocent men had a narrow escape from death on the scaffold recently in Chicago. A man had been murdered, and his widow, half-demented, no doubt, wanted vengeance in some fashion. She induced a little girl of fourteen to swear that she had seen the murder, and to accuse five men of the deed. The child came to her story so cleverly even through the cross-examination, that the jurors were convinced, and had determined to vote the death penalty. But the child had some religion, and as she said herself, 'I felt that I would never go to heaven.' So she returned to the stand, and emphatically retracted her false testimony. The judge immediately discharged the jury and

the five prisoners. But alas! for the good names smirched, the fortunes lost, and the innocent done to death by the lies that are never retracted!

EXTRAORDINARY MEMORY.—Dr. Leon Meunier, writing in Cosmos on the different kinds of memory, says the Freeman's Journal, tells of a Jesuit of the seventeenth century, Father Menetrier, who used to show the superiority of his memory in a public test before the Queen of Sweden. Two thousand unusual words were written and pronounced before him. He remembered them all and repeated them exactly in the order as pronounced to him.

INTEMPERANCE. — It is better not to take that which not only does no good, but tends to shorten life if not to kill, remarks the Catholic Universe of Cleveland. Physicians tell us that no strength is increased by intoxicating drinks and their tendency is to weaken. Experience proves that the diagnosis is correct. Men persist in drinking such beverages though they can give no good reason even to themselves for so doing. The vicious habit has been contracted by taking what their boon companions took, thinking that they had to do so "to be men," instead of making them manly men it too frequently makes them real brutes.

CANCER PREVALENT. — Leading surgeons and physicians of New York recently confirmed the statement of Dr. Roswell Park, Buffalo, in Berlin that cancer is the most prevalent disease in the United States, and that the State of New York is well within the "cancer belt."

They declared that the dreadful malady is rapidly increasing all over the civilized world, and that they are still utterly in the dark as to its cause or its cure. In the last 24 years, as shown by statistics, it has doubled in prevalence in the United States, and is today claiming more victims than consumption. The surgeon's knife is the only remedy accepted by the most skilled members of the profession and that treatment must be applied very early to insure against return of the disease in a more serious form. Several prominent surgeons said yesterday that the disease was a much more serious question than the average person realized, and made doubly so because of the fact that it may attack any person without warning, and once developed, physicians are powerless to cope with it understandingly.

GIFTS TO BISHOP-ELECT.—Arrangements have been completed for the consecration of Auxiliary Bishop-elect Cusack, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, on April 25. Archbishop Farley will be assisted by Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, and Bishop Colton of Buffalo. The new Bishop's title is Bishop of Themiocya, in the Province of the Hellespont, and Auxiliary Bishop of New York.

Bishop Cusack has been the recipient of many costly and useful presents. Perhaps the most prized of these is a small gold casket from Pope Pius X., containing a heavy gold medallion with the likeness of the Pontiff and the Papal coat-of-arms. Archbishop Farley conveyed this gift from the Pope to the Bishop.

Rev. Charles R. Corley, Bishop Cusack's former pastor at Yonkers, has presented him with a handsome gold pectoral cross and chain, and the members of his old parish of St. Theresa have given him a costly crozier.

A wealthy New Yorker, whose name Bishop Cusack does not yet know, has ordered an episcopal ring set with brilliants, which will be ready in time for the consecration. Bishop Cusack's former associates in the Apostolate Missionary Band have given him a complete confirmation set and everything necessary for the administration of the sacrament.

FINANCIAL ASPECT. —The Belfast Irish Weekly remarks:—"From the report of the representative body of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ireland, we find that last year the total receipts were £498,728. This was somewhat lower than the aver-

age, which is about half a million a year. As there were 3,368,000 Catholics at the last census to 581,000 Protestant Episcopalians, the Catholic expenditure at the same rate should be £3,000,000 a year, or an average of £3000 a year for the 1084 Catholic parishes. The total paid to the bishops and clergy of the 581,000 Protestant Episcopalians was £397,061 last year. On that scale the payment to the Irish priests some £3000, should be about £2,300,000, an average income of £700 a year. What they do receive may be gathered from the report of the recent libel action at Cork against the Irish Times. Father MacInerney was asked:

How many years are you a priest? Thirty-five.

Would you tell the jury what your income as Vicar-General and Parish Priest of Killaloe is? My gross receipts from all sources are about £250.

What is your available net income that you have as a man for supporting your house? Something about £200.

If there was any sense of fairness in Sir Horace Plunkett and others who pay nothing to the cost of the Catholic Church in Ireland, and yet complain of its "extravagance," they would ponder these figures and make amends. But it is impossible to argue with these gentlemen, as the Dublin Telegraph notes, for in one breath they complain that the clergy are overpaid, and in another that they do educational work for less than laymen would, or could, accept.

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY. —In Donahoe's Magazine, Herbert Young, is a contributor of a sketch of Archbishop Farley of New York. From it we take the following extract:

The great question about him among all classes is: What kind of a leader is he to be? It can be answered only by time. In forecasting what time's answer will be one can depend only on his past history and the measurement of the shadows cast by coming events. Naturally he comes into contrast with the three archbishops who have preceded him, and with whose general characteristics the public is fairly acquainted. John Hughes, the pioneer, was a man of force, who lifted the Church out of a rut and placed it in the broad light of day; John McCloskey was the reaper of the harvest, cultured, tactful, placid, but persistent and firm, who respected every man, and relied largely upon his priests to develop things; Archbishop Corrigan depended upon system rather than men for great results, and occasionally system failed him and men too; John Farley saw the conclusion of Hughes' administration, had his share of responsibility under McCloskey and Corrigan, and will know how to profit by his varied experience; and if his administration takes on a likeness to any of his predecessors it will be to the smooth and efficient course of Cardinal McCloskey. It was under the first American Cardinal that Archbishop Farley began his official career as secretary to His Eminence.

More than \$3000 has been spent in the purchase of films for these moving pictures and the exhibition of them will be one of the most interesting of its kind. The theatre is splendidly equipped with scenery and the latest appliances for the proper presentation of plays. It has a seating capacity of 1800 and there are eight exits on a side, each of which is eight feet wide, so that in case of necessity the entire place could be emptied in a few seconds.

Irish Department at St. Louis Fair.

There is considerable excitement in Ireland at the present time over the work done there by the promoters of the Irish Industrial Exhibition at St. Louis. The wide awake methods of the American end of the project, represented there by Mr. James B. Reardon, have aroused the manufacturing interests and the energy displayed would convince any observer that the old land has at last awakened to a sense of her possibilities and found the opportunity to develop them.

A partial list sent over by Mr. Reardon this past week shows the names of more than one hundred and sixty exhibitors. Not only are the makers of linen, woollens and lace represented, as in the former displays in this country, but the manufacturers of art metal goods, patent roofing, shoes, leather, ropes, hosiery, gloves, preserves, quilts, wagons, musical instruments, paper, jewellery, machinery, chemicals, paints, photography and many kindred wares. There are twenty-one makers of woollens among the exhibitors and eleven of linen.

Celtic illumination is to be shown in a collection of reproductions of ancient manuscript and in new designs. Some of the museums will contribute rare antiquities and replica of ancient art metal work.

The Department of Agriculture in

Ireland will show working models of the latest methods in use among the dairyman and others in Ireland. Twenty handsome jaunting cars, with the harness, will be brought from different parts of the country and will be placed in use to bring visitors to and from the leading hotels, making the Irish section their principal stand.

Last, but not least, 50,000 sods of turf of the best quality will be imported and placed in ricks in a corner of the exhibit hall. Any visitor wishing to sit by his own turf fire and regale his nostrils with the smoke as he did in boyhood days at home in the "Ould Dart," can please his fancy at a small cost, as the turf will be retailed here.

The Irish exhibition is one of those that will be finished on time and have some days to spare. Most of the buildings are in the last stages of completion now. The Irish houses of Parliament which form the front of the exhibition, are finished with the exception of the electric wiring and the kitchen, and these features will be completed in a few days. This structure will be occupied by the restaurant department, and will be run as a high grade place. All of the delicacies of the season may be had here at a reasonable price, and there will be a fine orchestra to entertain the guests while eating. It has a capacity of 2000 people. From the windows may be seen the Court of Honor and the Grand Cascade, and on nights when parades or illuminations take place the diners of the Parliament House restaurant may witness the spectacles without leaving their tables.

A representation of St. Lawrence Gate, Drogheda, forms the entrance to the grounds from the Pike, as the Midway is called. It is an immense structure, fully the size of the original, and made of stuff to imitate stone. The entrance from the Lindell boulevard is through Ross Castle, a most picturesque structure, alongside of which is an ancient round tower. Blarney Castle, "without a genuine Blarney stone" tower up in the centre of the grounds to a height of seventy-six feet. From its top a magnificent view of the fair may be had, and the journey to the parapet is made through winding passages along which are hung handsome pictures of Irish scenery.

Through the gate of Blarney Castle the visitors enter the Irish National Theatre, where a splendid stock company will present plays by William Butler Yeats, Douglas Hyde, George Russell, Edward Martyn and some of the best plays of the old authors. Irish harpists, pipers, singers, dancers and other entertainers will be brought over from Dublin for this department. There will also be an exhibition of moving pictures of modern Irish life, showing the receiving of milk at a model creamery, digging the turf, riding the ponies through the Gap of Dunloe, shooting the rapids at Killarney, and also a number of scenes at the Cork exhibition.

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There is to be a reproduction of the original McKinley cottage, where the ancestors of President McKinley were born. Mr. Reardon has succeeded in purchasing the original furniture of the place and it will arrive among the first of the exhibits. The famous Kate Kearney cottage will also be reproduced. Here the visitor may refresh himself with an excellent cup of tea and bread and butter, with real Irish jam, just as he would in the old country. There will be a handsome pavilion in which souvenirs of the exhibition and small articles of lace and jewelry may be had.

One thing must be said about the Irish exhibition of the St. Louis World's Fair. It is dignified in character and will tend to place the cause of Industrial Ireland before the people of the country as it has never been done before. It will exploit and open up a market for Irish manufacture on this side of the Atlantic. It will serve to develop industries that will keep the young Irish people at home and give them a living at least as good as they can get elsewhere, in an atmosphere where they best thrive and all that is best within them is brought to highest development. — Myles J. Murphy.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

It has snowed here to such an extent that we do not wonder the members of Parliament imagine themselves in mid-winter and are keeping up the debate on the now famous Grand Trunk Pacific Bill. It is true they are only going over and over the same old story, but each of them has constituents to be satisfied and to whom he must show that he has spoken in the House. It matters not if his speech costs the taxpayers of Canada a few extra hundred dollars, as long as he has heard it is all that is needed. Before this letter reaches the readers the vote will have been taken, and then the wrangle will commence in committee. It had been hoped that the bill would have not caused more than three or four days' debate; but now we are drawing to the end of the third week and it still goes on. But like all earthly things it must come to an end some day, and until that day there is nothing interesting to tell.

AT THE PALACE.—Last week the city of Ottawa had four Archbishops within its gates. There was Mgr. Sbarretti, the Apostolic delegate; Mgr. Duhamel, the local Archbishop; Mgr. Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, who was on a flying visit to his brother, who resides here; and Mgr. Langevin, Archbishop of St. Boniface. The last mentioned prelate was on his way the Rome. He is to be accompanied by the venerable missionary, Pere Lacombe, who was to join him at Montreal. His Grace goes to Europe to secure priests for the Ruthenian Catholics, who are in large numbers in Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and especially in the dioceses of St. Boniface and St. Albert. It is said that there are not less than fifty thousand Galicians of this rite in that region, while there are only seven priests to minister to their wants. After visiting Rome, His Grace will appeal to the Austrian Government to assist these Catholics of the North-West. Then he will attend the general chapter of the Oblat Order in Paris.

TWO LECTURES.—Last week two very interesting lectures were given in St. Patrick's Hall—quite different in subjects and in every other sense, they were alike in the instruction imparted. Mr. Errol Bouchette, of the Parliamentary Library staff, lectured in French, under the auspices of the Institute Canadien—as that Association's hall was recently destroyed by fire they use the St. Patrick's Hall. The subject of the lecture was "The artistic sense displayed by the French Canadian citizen." It is wonderful how much the lecturer found of new to say upon this subject, and astonishing how little one observes all the facts that he unfolded. We never would think there was half so much art displayed in the ordinary work of the carpenter, mason, blacksmith and other artisans in Canada.

CONDOLENCE.

At a regular meeting of the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, held on the 15th inst., resolutions were adopted conveying the sincere sympathy of the members of the Board to the Rev. Father O'Meara, Pastor of St. Gabriel's Church, on the great loss sustained by him, by the death of his beloved sister, and praying that Almighty God would assuage his grief, leaving only the cherished memory of the loved one.

At a meeting of St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, held on April 10th, reference was made to the death of Mrs. William J. McGarvey, sister of Rev. William O'Meara, and resolutions of condolence were adopted, expressing profound sympathy with the esteemed pastor of St. Gabriel's in his bereavement.

If you be poor do not seem poor, if you would avoid insult as well as suffering.

It isn't always safe to trust a man who has no small vices. He may go to the other extreme.

The second lecture was in English, by Rev. J. H. Sherry, O.M.I., and was on "Ancient Rome." The audience was taken through all the scenes of historic interest whence the destiny of the world was shaped, visiting the temples, arches, tombs and other monuments of that great age when Rome was mistress of the world. He spoke of the means taken by the inhabitants to overcome the difficulties of their location in the heart of a pestilential region, of the city's drainage, its aqueducts carrying pure water from enormous distances, its hospitals, roads, schools and gymnasia, and the master-pieces of Roman art. During his residence in Rome, the lecturer made himself familiar with all these, and he succeeded admirably in transferring to the minds of his readers the impressions he had received from the original objects of study.

WEDDING BELLS.—In St. Joseph's Church on Sunday last, the pastor, Rev. Father Murphy, published the banns of marriage between Miss Fitzpatrick, daughter of the Minister of Justice, and Mr. Cannon, of Quebec. The ceremony will take place this week. Miss Alice Fitzpatrick has been elected "May Queen" at the annual meeting of the "May Court Club."

GLEANINGS. —Chevalier John Heney, one of the pioneer citizens of Ottawa, celebrated his eighty-third birthday last week. Mr. Heney is a native of Cavan, Ireland, and in 1843 he came out to Quebec. In 1844 he came to Ottawa, then Bytown, and settled for life. He was a most successful wood merchant and did considerable contracting for the Government. He has been one of Ottawa's leading Catholics, a lifelong temperance man, and one who has been an honor to his race and creed. He still continues to do business in partnership with his sons. He is a Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and has long been Alderman and magistrate in this city.

Rev. Father Kerwin, O.M.I., of the Ottawa University, is dangerously ill at the Water street Hospital.

Searching is going on among the ruins of the University for the remains of Miss Rose Danis, the elderly servant, who was burned on the occasion of the destruction of the institution.

A most imposing funeral was that of the late Mr. Isidore Cote, paymaster of the Public Works Department. Mr. Cote, who was in his sixty-ninth year, died very suddenly on Friday of last week. He was well known all over Canada wherever branches of the Public Works Department are to be found.

Death of the Most Reverend Dr. MacRedmond.

Irish exchange, received this week: The Most Rev. Dr. MacRedmond, Bishop of Killaloe, died last week at St. Ann's Hill, Cork. His Lordship was a native of Birr, in King's County, was about 68 years of age. He received his ecclesiastical training first in the Irish College in Paris, and later on in Maynooth, where he read a most distinguished course. Ordained priest in 1860, his first mission was as curate at Bourne, near Roscrea. Subsequently he was for a short time in Toomevara. Then he was translated to Nenagh, being appointed secretary to the Most Rev. Dr. Flannery, then Bishop of Killaloe. In 1856 he was appointed President of the Diocesan College, Ennis, and ten years later he was promoted to the parish of Killaloe and appointed Vicar-General of the diocese. In October, 1889, Dr. MacRedmond was appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe, and on the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Flannery, in 1891, he succeeded to the Episcopate. His Lordship had been in ailing health since Christmas, and had been staying at St. Ann's for about two months. Some days ago he was attacked with influenza, which later on developed symptoms of pneumonia, to which His Lordship succumbed, as already stated.

SCIENCE

The following letter to the York Sun by Rev. Francis J. Brennan, an able exposition of the religion to science, and religion. It is as follows:

"I know that in editors are loth to publishing a dissent with but in the case of the Sun confidence for the opportunity of expressing frankly my strong agreement with certain opinions of Sunday last. You sum up the Catholic which has been carried columns.

"Concerning that content have nothing to say. I and were it open, I from desirous of taking. But you yourself have of tion of far greater import by raising the in the attempt to effect a between ancient faith a scientific thought is not to bring together two es- trictory views and the world—the religious and so, the supernatural and faith and practical de- mocracy.

"Now however various views held by Catholics the teachings, positive or advanced by modern in- vention hold, (and, in- dicated, if they do not there can be no contra- diction between the truths attained man reason and those God and interpreted by thority.

"The supernatural and are not contradictory, b- plementary systems. T- is not opposed to the s- of the world. Their s- large measure independent- pical sciences, we are t- over again by their vote- stricted to the domain of an absurdity to say that is found by his science- miraculous. For the s- each, every happening is taken on its own eviden- unusual has as much rig- sideration as the commo-

"The position that ex- the natural law are impo- a scientific but a philos- The whole matter of ul- terpretation belongs not- ical sciences but to phil- to philosophy the Cath- has always made a conf- It is true that systems c- vary and that some exis- tack the foundations of he would be a very bol- ignorant man who wou- ency or reasonableness to dominant philosophic sys- finds in its interpretatio- world room for God, Pur- Soul, Freedom, Duty, In- "So if it be said that sciences do not discover the only answer is I can say, resignedly, 'Well, v- And if it be said that e- ence discredits these thi- ver that the spiritual is by physics, but by a p- beggarly metaphysics, now attempts to mase- garb.

"The giants of physica- never considered that the of the material univers- them to deny the existe- world of spirits. The g- in science are ranged on religious philosophy—Ba- Galileo, Newton, Boyle, teur, Stewart, Stokes, T- Wallace, Newcomb, G- and hundreds of others all branches of scienc- even a man like Tyndal- nally rated as a mate- done a very real servic- istic philosophy by atte- explain everything on the physics. He failed, and agnosticism. This is h- attitude for any man to face of questions of suc- It is on the very point- dall says 'I don't know say 'I know' or 'I belie- and Virchow and others much to destroy what, near reminds us, Cicero already noticed as the- ance of the material- whose adherents rose to they had freshly arriv- councils of the gods.' tative of the school with us, deserted by supporters, but gifted in