

A NEW AND PECULIAR SECT.

(By a Regular Contributor.)

The New York "Sun" has a despatch from London in which the story is told of some two hundred fanatics, who, under the guidance of an ex-minister of the Church of England, named Pigott, have declared themselves satisfied that the Messiah has come and that the said Pigott is Christ. It seems that this newly-proclaimed Messiah had been a regular Anglican clergyman; but he was also a gold-digger in California, a coffee-pecker in Ceylon, a salmon-fisher in British Columbia, a sailor on divers seas, and a somewhat zig-zag character in general. At Clapton, in northeast London, where their temple, the Abode of Love, is located, the members of this strange sect appear to be well-to-do citizens. They dress in mourning, and do not have either marriage or baptism. Those of them already married live as brother and sister, and the others have no time for the vanities of courtship. A man named Prince was their leader, but on his death Pigott became the hero of the two hundred. Now that he declares himself to be Christ, and that his followers believe him to be such, it may be interesting for their neighbors to find out what the next move will be. Pigott was a leader in the Salvation Army once; but even that emotional assembly found him a little too sensational. In fact, there is quite a lot of noise being made about him; but why we cannot tell.

Suppose his two hundred followers do believe him to be the Messiah, it is no worse than scores of similar cases during the past three centuries. Shakers and Ranters, and all these eccentric sects sprang into being in a somewhat like manner, and all have passed away with their founders, or with their immediate successors. Some years ago there was a sect called the Hornerites, that numbered a hundred or more adepts in the County of Pontiac here, and the founder of which was not even as well known as "Little Jack Horner" of the nursery rhyme. Yet not a few apparently sane, and certainly honest people, went almost crazy over the newly-discovered, short-cut to salvation, which Mr. Horner proclaimed. Pigott has had a little more audacity than most of these fathers of special sects, for, instead of being satisfied with proclaiming himself an inspired prophet, or a special envoy of Christ, he has taken the risk of assuming the Messiahship. In the various lunatic asylums of the world, numbers can be found who believe themselves and proclaim themselves to be Christ. The difference is simply this, that while these poor people actually believe in their own divinity every-

body else knows that they are insane. Pigott, very probably does not believe in his own declarations, but others—less sane than he—have faith in them.

Yet there is a serious lesson to be taken from this story. It shows how easily men can be led to believe almost anything, no matter how absurd, provided it is not the real truth. These same people will, very probably, look upon Catholics as superstitious and foolish, while they freely give up their own freedom of thought at the demand of a man whom they must know to be anything but what he represents himself to be. It also teaches us that there is a craving in human nature for the mysterious and the supernatural, and that lack of proper guidance can turn that natural feeling into a grave source of danger. It equally shows us how degenerate becomes the so-called Christianity that has cut adrift from the one vessel of salvation. The strange freaks that the world sees from time to time, even in the domain of religion, are sufficient to warn us against the tendencies of an age that are being directed more and more towards rank infidelity.

We of the Catholic Church have but slight curiosity in such matters. No matter what a man proclaims himself to be, and no matter how he is able to stir up a belief in the breasts of others, the Church simply regards him and his followers as being outside the Pale of Faith; and as long as a person is outside the Church, it is of but slight consequence whether the distance that separates him from it be a foot or a mile, he is still without the communion, and in error. What, however, has somewhat surprised us is the manner in which this special case of folly has been treated by the press, just as if it were something very new, unheard-of before, and awfully original. Sure every so-called ex-monk who sets out on a crusade of abuse against Rome, carries the same ammunition and adopts the same methods as does this J. H. Pigott. The sole distinction is that Pigott abuses all forms of Christianity and declares that he is the Messiah, while the others only abuse the Catholic Church and proclaim themselves heaven-inspired regenerations of humanity.

So it has been and so it will ever be unto the end of time. The very Scriptures have foretold the advent of such characters as this Pigott, and such sects as these Agapmonites. They are not likely to do any harm, except it be to themselves, so the world may as well let them go in peace.

Notes for Farmers.

A BIG HARVESTER.—On a ranch in the far west is in daily operation a harvester of immense proportions. The width of the cutting bar is 35 feet. This harvester is drawn by a traction engine of 50 horse power, which is sufficient to pull the harvester over any hill or ditch. In the rear of this harvester is a thrasher into which the stalks of grain pass after being cut. The grain is separated from the chaff by means of a fan and then passes into the carrier which transports it to the sack which is standing open on a platform on the side of the machine. The straw passes automatically into a receptacle at the rear of the machine, and is dumped at regular intervals. The fuel for the traction engine consists of wood, coal, oil or straw; in the latter case when the straw is consumed, instead of being dumped it is carried by an endless belt to the grates where it is thrown into the fire automatically. The power to run the thrasher is supplied by a small engine of 15 horse power which is located on the thrasher body, although it receives its steam from the boiler of the traction engine. The capacity of the entire outfit is from 1,000 to 1,500 sacks of grain, cut, thrashed, cleaned and sacked per day. This is equivalent to from 70 to 100 acres per day, at an average cost of from 45 to 50 cents an acre. Cheaper than by horse, isn't it?

A correspondent from Abilene, Kan., says:—The revival of the cattle feeding industry has begun in the great feeding centres of the corn States. The stockers are coming in from the range and will soon be in the feed lots to be fattened on the

record-breaking corn crop that has been brought to maturity.

For two years little has been done in this line compared with the demand. Last season the corn crop was a failure and no feeding was done.

The result has been a high price for beef and that in connection with other causes has made the industry very profitable for the farmer. These are the estimated numbers of cattle that are to be fed in the corn States:—

Kansas	800,000
Nebraska	400,000
Missouri	850,000
Oklahoma	150,000
Colorado	100,000

Total

This enormous amount of stock will call for a large sum of money. Few realize what it means to put so many cattle in the feed lot.

In the first place they will weigh on an average about 1,000 pounds, perhaps more. They will be worth four cents a pound at least when they go into the lots, or \$40 a head, which means \$92,000,000 invested by the farmers before they begin on the ninety-day process of transforming them into beef.

In addition there must be feed racks, fences, hay and, most important of all, corn to pay for. It is safe to say that practically all the corn that is grown in the States of the feeding belt will be put into fat stock, except what is needed for the home consumption.

Then there is another new element in the feeding industry. Of late years it has become very profitable to fatten sheep.

There are at this time along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad alone more than 1,000,000 sheep that

will be offered to the feeders when the season opens. The estimate of the number to be fed in the States named is as follows:—

Kansas	500,000
Nebraska	700,000
Colorado	400,000
Missouri	250,000

Total

Other States further east have on-ly recently begun feeding sheep, but they will this year be large factors in the industry and heavy buyers on the Western markets.

Colorado is making remarkable strides in this direction and is proving herself able to produce the finest mutton that goes on the market. The profits are larger every year and with the extension of the alfalfa growing and the raising of sorghum and millet, the semi-arid region is proving equal to the task of handling vast flocks.

It is a curious fact that the South has not yet entered the feeding field. Even in northern Texas, where corn is grown or is accessible at a low rate of freight, there is a constant shipping of yearlings to the Northern pastures to be grown, fattened and brought back as dressed beef.

This is true of the South generally. Some notable experiments have been made to overcome this condition.

One of the largest was that of the Illinois syndicate which bought plantations in the Yazoo delta of the Mississippi ten years ago. It intended to make money by raising cotton and to produce enough cattle and hogs to supply the employees with food. Corn was also to be raised for meal.

The experiment was made for seven years, but the syndicate has now given up the attempt and plants corn only for fodder and buys its meal in St. Louis and its pork and beef in Chicago. The trouble was that the soil was too deep and rich to raise the best corn. The plant ran all to blade, and its production of grain was small and inferior. With the modern development in grain-breeding the difficulty might be overcome, but it is doubtful.

The Southern cattle feeder meets the same trouble. The experience of the past shows that the beef steer reaches its finest development in a belt that runs east and west of the Ohio river and lies more north than south of that stream.

Under ordinary conditions and without unusual care the beef that most people regard as the best comes from that belt. Perhaps it is in the climate and perhaps in the corn, which is but another way of expressing it; certain it is that the most luscious porterhouse or sirloin comes from cattle there fattened.

The process of fattening as followed on the Western farms is in the direction of rapid feeding. The proceeding is easy at first, as the cattle or sheep eat greedily. Then, like the inflation of a bicycle tire, the work is harder toward the last and the gains are smaller and smaller.

The feeder seeks to put on the fat as fast as possible, and then turn the animal into the market. This year the animals will come in from the range in exceptionally fine condition. The splendid grass that has been grown during the summer because of the heavy rains is fitting the stock for feeding at a good profit.

This State has less cattle than one year ago, owing to the sale of stock last season, when the drought made it impossible for the farmers to feed their animals through the winter. As a result there must be purchased large numbers to make up for the loss.

The table of weights of the national report shows that lighter cattle have been shown this year in the markets than one year ago. In June of this year, for instance, the average at the big Western markets was thirty pounds less than in June of 1901, and 104 pounds less than in 1900.

The gross weight in June was 27,993,268 pounds less than in 1901, and 10,929,204 pounds less than in 1900. From Jan. 1 to June 1 of this year the average weight of cattle received at the Chicago stock yards decreased from 1,014 to 900 pounds. The effect of such a shortage is manifest in the present markets.

The bankers of the State are trying to arrange for furnishing to the feeders all the money they need for handling cattle, but it is unlikely that they will be able to do so. The reserves are less than one year ago and the loans are larger, leaving less opportunity for this business.

Eastern money will be demanded in large quantities and the commission houses are preparing for one of the best years in their history. The result will be a marked addition to the prosperity of the farmers when the fat cattle are turned off in the spring.

Live Stock Market

According to reports from London, Eng., during the first day of this week, an easier feeling prevailed in the market for American cattle, and prices show a decline of 4c compared with a week ago, with sales of choice at 14 1/2c. The sheep trade was bad, and those offered were unsold. The Canadian cattle landed were slaughtered.

The Liverpool market for Canadian cattle was strong, and prices show an advance of 1c since this day week, with sales of choice at 14c. Sheep were unchanged at 12c.

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Another cable from Liverpool quotes choice Canadian cattle at 13 1/2c and sheep at 11 1/2c, and one from London quoted cattle at 13 1/2c, and sheep at 11 1/2c.

A private cable received on Saturday from London quoted sales of choice American cattle at 15 1/2c, and Canadians at 14 1/2c.

A feature in local export live stock circles has been the improved demand from shippers for ocean freight space; in consequence, a more active business has been done in this respect, and the bulk, if not all the space has been engaged well up to the middle of next month at firm rates, viz., Liverpool, 35s to 37s 6d; London, 30s; Glasgow, 35s, and Manchester, 35s. An active trade continues to be done in export cattle in the western markets, and as the supply coming forward of such is not excessive, prices rule very steady at \$5.25 to \$6 for choice beefs, which means at least \$5.50 to \$6.25, landed in Montreal.

The "Chicago Drover's Journal" says: Canadians are making vigorous efforts to have restrictions taken off stock cattle by the British Board of Agriculture. They claim that conditions are entirely different now than at the time when the order was issued. The shortage of cattle in England has encouraged many influential Britons to clamor the Canadian cause, but as a rule the cattle producers of England oppose it. A Liverpool paper says: "The great bulk of the beasts are now drawn from the northwest provinces, where they are of a wild nature, and while it may be possible to transport them to this country, the stocking of them here is quite out of the question, owing to their wildness. But, apart from all differences of opinion and counter interests, the likelihood of any change being wrought in the existing arrangements is considered very doubtful, even in the face of the favorable feelings toward the colonies."

The offerings of live stock at the East End abattoir market on Monday morning were 800 cattle, 1,500 sheep and lambs, and 50 calves. There was no important change in the condition of the market since last Thursday. The supply was fairly large, but as the demand was good the undertone was steady. A feature of the trade was the demand from shippers for a few small lots to complete shipments with, and they picked up the best beefs on the market at 4 1/2c to 5c per lb. On the whole, trade was fairly active. The best beefs sold at 4 1/2c to 5c; fairly good at 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c; fair at 3c to 3 1/2c, and common at 2c to 3c per lb.

A fairly active trade was done in sheep and lambs, and prices show no change. Sheep sold at 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c, and lambs at 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. The demand for calves was fair at prices ranging from \$2.50 to \$12 each.

At the Grand Trunk stock yards, at Point St. Charles, the receipts of live hogs were fair, and the tone of the market was easy, in sympathy with the recent decline in prices in the Toronto market, but they showed no further change here. The demand was fairly good, and sales of selected lots were made at 6 1/2c to 7c, and heavy fat at 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c per lb.

The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending September 20th, were:—

	Cattle	Sheep
To Liverpool—		
Lake Erie	311	...
Numidian	213	531
To London—		
Pomeranian	220	531
Montreal	311	1,069
Cervona	426	1,111
To Glasgow—		
Lakonia	295	300
To Bristol—		
Montcalm	220	160
Total	1,996	3,693

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A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Division No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meeting are held on 1st Sunday of every month, at 4 p.m.; and 3rd Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Annie Donovan, president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Miss Nora Kavanagh, recording secretary, 155 Inspector street; Miss Emma Doyle, financial secretary; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer; Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY—Established March 6th, 1856. Incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President; Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green, Corresponding Secretary, John Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

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Of all the regulations there for the protection of her

Continued.
CASHE

F Thurlough O'Connell, Archbishop who a martyr, O'Hurlough, no record, beyond administered the archbishopric, without ever having been regularly in charge. The next one the See of Cashel was I may, who was born in the about the year 1568, and descended of a family whose long honorably connected ancient town. The means his disposal by his father, considerable. He undertook for the support of a number of ecclesiastics in foreign countries. Kearney's early education has no record, nor is he as a college graduate.

of Bushoppes appointed See of Rome for this reason, preserved in the Trinity College, Dublin, to have been "formerly a of Lille, in Flanders," from one of his own letters, that he was in Paris, spring of 1602; the date of his appointment to the See of Cashel in the interval he placed in Rome, Matthew here the statement in the script above referred to, was the only Catholic in Ireland in June, 1613. Prior had was in Rome, Matthew in Flanders, Conroy of Spain. Cornelius Ryan of Linton; and the other see east. It is stated that most part he lived with L. Kearney, of Upper Court, County. He died in 1625.

Possibly a note of personation might not be considered, since it is historical. After the abandonment of the Church by Miller Magrath, the crozier of St. Patrick's that is now in the crozier and that had been so prior, time, came into the possession of Mr. Kearney. In his

whom this same David Kearney, a member, that relic was the Archbishop restored proper use. In consequence of the Kearney family known as Kearney Crux. "Crux" means Cross, or the reason why the present assumed, some years ago, the deplume "Crux" is simply the sole male survivor of the Kearney-Crux family that was custodian for several generations of St. Patrick's crozier. I have some interesting letters from the late Archbishop Croke of Cashel.

After this short parenthesis will pass on to Thomas W. his successor William Burgess both suffered under harsh the protectorate of the The next Archbishop—John man—took part in the negotiations which preceded the treaty, he being one of the commissioners appointed to fix the terms should be demanded. We tell of how that treaty was "the ink with which" could dry." Archbishop B. remained in Ireland till his 1642, but was obliged to leave from Cashel. Of his successor Comerford there is any record.

We now come to the Butler story brings us to comparatively modern days, we will give hurried note.

Walter Butler, of Kilcash, a nephew of James, the celebrated of Ormond; his mother, Mary Plunkett, only daughter of second Earl of Fingall. Born at the paternal man, Killynakeen, County Kilkenny, 1673, and had by primogeniture

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