# The Catholic Chronicle

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Under date of May 15, the Rome correspondent of the New York Freeman's Journal says;—It is nighteen hundred and thirty-four years since Peter, to asbom out Lord spoke the words, "linou art the rock, and on this rock I will build my church," was crudified, head downward, on the Vatioan this Characher, vaculting for rows. hill. Since then revolution after revo-lution has swept over the world, gov-ernments and dynast as have passed away antil they have become a mere

ernments and dynast as have passed away antil they have become a mere name; the centre of excitization, art, wealth, power has shifted a hundred times, new countries have been discovered, old ones remodeled, manners, thoughts, customs have undergone an infinity of variations. The whole face of the world has been renewed.

It a Homar of the time of Nero were to make his appearance in the world to-day everything would be strange to him except the Papacy. He saw the first Dop put to an ignominious death in the city of the Caesars, but he would at once recognize Peter in the prison Vatican to-day. Looked at merely from the human standpoint the unbroken succession of two hundred and sixty-three Pontiffs is a phenomenon which has no parallel in the history of the world. Moreover, it is a fact beyond gainsaying. There is not a single serious historian who denies that I.co. Kill. can strace his pontifical descent without a flaw to St. Peter. St. Peter

Bit. Peter.

But a fact or phenomenon still more extraordinary lies beaind this unbroken, succession of pontiffs, and that is the identity existing between the claims and the teaching of the first Pope in the first century and those of his latest successor in the twenkieth. Peter was the undisputed lead of the early Christians. Leo is the undisputed head of three hundred millions of Catholics to-day; Peter claimilions of Catholics to-day; Peter claimilions of the lates the month of the Holy Ghost; Leo does the same. Leo has not added to or subtracted from the divine deposit given to Peter and the Apostles. A'postles.

Finally, a third most important fact stands out in the history of the Pa-pacy. Go through all the more notestands out in the history of the trapaoy. Go through all the more noteworthly attacks that have been made
on the successors of Peter-and there
has never been an age when such attacks have not frequently been made—
and you will find that the enemies of
the Papaoy have been unable to bring
evidence against more than nine of
them. There was one Judas in twelve
lapostles—with the same proportion
there should have been more than a
soore of Judases among the occupants
of the chair of Peter.

Let it be clearly understood that the

Let it be clearly understood tihat the Church does not claim impeccability for her pontiffs. But short of this she does claim that the world has never seen such a succession of holy, learned and zealous men. Of the nine who are incriminated and against whose there is at least a show of evidence, sk-Stephen VII., Christophorus, Sergius III., John XII., Boniface, VII., and Benedict IX.—lived and reigned between the years 896 and 1033, an epoon during which Italy and Rome were torn by factions and whose history is known principally through documents largely suspired by the animodities which prevailed at the time. The latest and best evidence makes largely for the rehabilitation of many of the accused Popes.

Pope Alexander VI became the chief

order has indirectly done much to prove that as Sovereign Pontiff he we, in many ways a wise and prudent

on the other hand the Church can show at least four sainted Pontiffs for every century of her existence. Theirty-three Popes suffered martyrdom at the hands of the persecutors of the Church, four at the hands of hereitos, and forty-three have been raised to the altars as confessors. Thus, nearly one-third of the successors of Peter have been canonized. How many more may be found worthy of the same honor the future alone can say; but even the enemies of the Popacy admit that many of those who can say; but even the chemics of the Pr pacy admit that many of those who are not yet entitled to be considered saints were great and good men, and that on the whole, the Popes have been that leaders of their time.

# IRELAND.

Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M.P., waites. Now that opportunities are to be given both in purely English speaking and in bilingual districts for the teaching of Irien, both inside and outside school hours, the great and pressing necessity of the moment is to find a sufficient number of teachers who were competent water to teachers who were competent water to teachers who were competent water to teachers who were competent water of teachers who were competent water of teachers with a language and the stabilish summer classes in various districts in Ireland for the transfer of teachers in the language, which Mr. Thomas O'Donnell, M.P., writes. ling of teachers in the language, which grant was unfortunately refused. I Most teachers take a month's holidays in July or August'at some seaside resort. I propose to them to spend their holidays this year at seaside resorts where they can be provided with firsh teachers and where they can hear the tanguage spoken. Twenty such places can easily be found where splendid sea-baning, comfortable and cheap todgings, lots of enjoyment can be combined with the notice work of preparing oneself for the national and imperative demand amongst our peopreparing oneself for the national and imperative demand amongst our people for their own language—a demand which mast be satisfied, and which teachers—would be wise to prepare for I shall find teachers in three such places in iterry—Ballyferritter, Ross-beigh, and Waterville—and Lurust the (faelie League will soon consider what other places would be suitable and what teachers would be available. I would suggest that we confine our

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ceives for the present to twenty watering places, all of course either in or near Irish-speaking districts, and souttered from Donegal to Cork The teachers in those districts should be teachers in those districts should be appointed as soon as possible. The names of those places, with the persons appointed to teach, should be published until dugust so that teachers intending to join may know where to apply; and to pay expenses of Gaelio Leaguers, who volunteer their services, a small fee of, say, 10s. each may be charged. No class should far exceed twenty. The Goun system of teaching should, as far as possible, be used with the teaching from text used with the teaching from fext books. One hour in the stay at actual class seaching, constant practice at all times in speaking with the inhabi-tants. Irish concerts and Irish dances at night would, in one month, give such a groundwork of knowledge and such a love for the language that in bix months after every such teacher would be a master of the language, would be a master of the language, while the prospect of such a month opens up new and hatherto neglected fields of intellectual and national enjoyment, which is once availed of will be eagerly sought for after. I trust we shall be able to arrange twenty centres mith twenty learners in each. This would mean, in a short time, 400 teachers of Irish.

I carnestly appeal to the patriotism and public spirit of the National Teachers of Ireland to show their love of country, their regard for Ireland of country, their regard for Ireland and her language, by cordially co-operating in this or any similar scheme. The English Government refuses aid. With a little practical patriotism, and with little or no self-sacrifice, what I have outlined can be done without the aid of the British Government—I am, sir, very truly yours,

THOMAS O'DONNELL.

DESECRATION OF CHURCHES

From different parts of Ireland with in the last few weeks have come re-ports of shameful descoration of Catholio chare hes. On Sunday morning when the new church of St. Mary of the Rosary, Nenagh, was opened it was discovered that a most disgraceful outrage had been committed, and some misoreant or miscreants had broken the stained-glass windows of the sacristy, and by the aid of a spade and other instruments succeeded in and other instruments succeeded in forcing a way into the sacred edifice. The private drawers of the sacristy were broken open, and the key of the safe abstracted. Disciplointed at the absence of more valuable spoil, the burglars entered the main portion of the church and broke open the general collection boxes and the St. Vincent de Paul subscription box, and abstracted the contents. Rev. Father Glym, C.C., said it would be hard to relieve that such a crime could be seliver that such a crime could be committed by amjone born on Irish soil; but, whoever was the perpetra-tor, he advised every member of the congregation to keep his eyes and cars open, so that the police might be assisted in bringing such an abominable secondrel to justice.

At the Tomgraney Petty Sessions, Henry Tolson, of Swords, Dublin, and Andrew Clarke, Kingston, were charged with a shocking outrage at the Tomgrancy Church, The men, who Tomgrancy Church. The men, who are of the tramp class, were brought from Killato by car under a strong volue escort. At various points on the way there were strong police patrols statuoued, and about 30 extra patrons stationed, and about 50 extra police were drafted into Tomgraney, as the authorities feared, so intense was the indignation of the residents at the description of their church, that an attack would be made on the prisoners.

Sergeant M'Hugh, Scaruf, described the state of the church on his arrival. A chest of drawers co. : aining the sac-red westments had been pulled out, and the vestments 400 cd, as if rifted. The shest on the book-stand was broken shest on the book-stand was broken open; the altar was broken about the tabernac'e, and the marble ronamentations of the tabernacle was broken, and brinks used in the setting of the safe and the tabernacle were picked out and smashed. The door of same was also battered, and a la ge stone, evidently used to force the safe, was on the altar, with a broken tongs and fire shovel. The crucifix on the altar was injured, and the flower vases and cructs broken. The mass-book and cruets broken. The mass-book was disarranged, and some of the leaves covered with excrement. The innen of the altar had a hole burned, and was profusely covered with excre-The candlesticas were also thrown down.

## UNITED STATES.

CATHOLICS AND THE PAN-AMER-

The Catholic Union and Times, of Buffalo, says;—The opening of the Pan-American Exposition on Dedication Hay may be said to mark an era an the history of Buffalo. For on that day we turned ourselves towards the ourside world and beckoned the people of every claime to crowd to our side of Lake Era shore. The city las comof Lake Eris shore The ovir las committed steelf to a gigantic welcome; it has thrown wide its gates, and has declared steelf to be for the next six months quite prepared to exercise the virtue of hospitality towards all creations. tion. The undertaking is colossal, but if we may judge from the demonstra-cions on Monday the people of the city are in carnest, and are moreover able to accomplish all that they have set

out to do.

The exhibition is the result of much forethought given to it by men of ex-perience and resource. In bringing their gigantic plans to the maturity which they enjoy even so early in the life of the exposition, these gentleme a have reckoned on the support of But falo's citizens regardless of creed, nationality or political affiliations. And although an element of monetary speculation may be discovered by critical although an element of monetary speculation may be discerned by critics who no longer believe an civic pride as a motive power, generous citizens will not harp upon that disco dant string, but will lend their co-operation towards making the exposition a worldwide success fit to live a history.

The good wishes expressed by the

President and Vice-President of the United States, by the presidents of South American republice, by high officers of other governments on this containing a superior of Buffalo, and will make them feel that their promises have been wislely appreciated. Of course the number of those innucleately concerned with the exposition in their official and executive capacity is very limited, and at first sight it might appear that congratulations from without are their especial property. But if the people at large in this city stand aloof, regarding the exposition as none President and Vice-President of the aloof, regarding the exposition as none of their concern, congravulations and good wishes, no matter from what source, are bound to prove a premature investment.

ture investment.

Although the Catholics of Buffalo have not pledged themselves to any formal policy in reference to the exposition, they may be relied upon to co-operate most heartily in whatever will tend to the security and comfort of our visitors and the maintenance of Buffalo's preatige as a city renowned for host tality. Though fully equipped through our splendid administration to corral all sinners and convert them before they leave the precincts of our city, we have not deemed it a gospil accessity to detail preachers to stand before the doors of the Midway, like Jonahs before the preathers to stand before the doors of the Midway, like Jonahs before the gates of Ninsve, and consuntagle the Lord's demuncio ions with the ories of the commercial faker. Yet shall we be called upon to exercise religious hospitality towards thousands of our brethren. But it will not be decessary for Catholic pastors to hang placards along the highways to the fake grounds, announcing where Catholic churches may be found, for cross-crowned steeples are easily discerned in any quarter of the iky towards which the stranger may look.

The number of our churches, with

The number of our churches, with their crowded congregations, will, no doubt, prove a source of actonishment to rural stizens from Wayback, who, failing to read in their village paper that Catholes were among the denominations falling over each other to secure pulpit concessions, will fondly conclude that our tribe is extinct in Buffalo Visitors of discernment who know that the growth of a city in the United States means usually a Catholic eathedral and a long list of churches, will, nevertheless, have cause to marvel at the number and beauty of our houses of worship in the exposition city Our Jusicst tharcoughfare, which will serve as a main entery for descharging floods of visations. The number of our churches, with oughare, which will serve as a future artery for descharging floods of visitors at the fair grounds, is sentincled every few blocks with Catholic churches and finstitutions, sacred admonitors to those passing by that our religion is prominent among the fac-tors which have contributed to the beauty and prosperity of Buffalo.

#### ENGLAND.

THE NEW EDUCATION BILL.

The Universe; -After long waiting The Universe;—After long watting and many rumors as to its intentions, the Government has laid its Education Bill on the table of the House of Commons. Six John Gorst, one of the ablest of the Unionist ministers and a past master in all that concerns the Education question, asted as exponent of the measure. of the measure. We have read the Bill through, and

of the measure.

We have read the Bill through, and though vague and disjointed in many directions we cannot help regarding it as a proposed step in the right direction. We speak dvis-dly when we say that; for it is evident to every thunking man in England to-day that anythang more absurd, more obactic, and more expensive than the system of public elementary education at present in vogue in this country could with difficulty be imagined. An observant foreigner coming amongst us would be led 'o believ: that the training given in the majority of our Board Schools at the public cost was intended to render the pupils discontented with their lot in life and unfit for the proper performance of the duties which lie before them when their schooldays ended This is bad enough but that is not all. There is one thing which exceeds the lavish generosity of our expenditure in the matter of elementary education, and that is our parsimony as regards the technical training of the youth of the country. England, the richest country in the world; England, a nation of shopkeepers and manufacturers, is on the same level in the matter of technical proficiency at the present moment as Turkey and China. This is galling to our pride, but it is the plain unvarished truth, and it is just as well that we should be made to realize it as such once and for all.

Look to the technical schools of America; look to the technical schools of America; look to those which have

Look to Use technical Look to the technical schools of America; look to those which have been established during recent years in France, Belgium, Denmark, Ger-many and Austris. Study the effect and the influence of these schools in and the influence of these schools in the minds of the rising generations in those countries, and you cannot escape the conclusion that if we are to maintain our gressent position as a manufacturing nation we must hasten to bestir ourselves and amitate the modus agends of our competitors.

In so far, then, as the Education Bill of the Government proposes to do somethang—not much, in all truth, but still a little—in the interests of tech-

still a little-in the interests of tech still a little—in the interests of technical education we welcome it right cordially. We cannot help regreting the fact that the Bill intends to leave the School Boards, with a few exceptions, untouched. As it now stands, the Bovernment measure deals directly only with the erection of authorities for secondary and technical education. Each County Council will be empowered to form a statutory committee in each county or county boreasth. muttee in each county or county bor-ough, composed for the most part of

mittee in each county or sounty porough, composed for the most part of
members of the County Council, and
partly of outsiders, male and female.
It will be the duty of this committee
to administer all the secondary and
technical schools within its own area,
and to receive support for same outof the public rates and taxes.
The Bill touches the elementary
schools only on one point, and that is
as regards evening continuation
classes. According to the terms of
the now famous Cockerion judgment
of is certain that many Board schools
devoted a portion of the ratepayers
money towards the advancement of
what is known as "higher" education.
This is now declared to be illegal. Sir
John Gorst explained that he paid a

visit not long since to one of those visit not long since to one of those evening continuation schools, where he found the pupils engaged in dancing. The teachers defended this practice on the ground that it came under the fielding of "suitable physical exercise." There may lawfully be a difference of opinion as to the suitability of the evenue. But most people are manimous in asserting that the teaching of such exercise should hardly be paid for out of the Consolidate I Fund. This emphatically is our view. emphatically is our view

Perhaps one of the brightest contingeneral likely to follow the passing of the Government's Education Bill Into Liw is this-that in time the Board schools themselves will be absorbed by the new educational authority called into existence by the County Councils That truly is "a consummation de-routly to be wished," and one which will be hailed with enthusiasm by every natepayer in the country.

### FRANCE.

A JESUIT AND AN EDITOR A JESUIT AND AN EDITOR
The whole of the French Press is
still teeming with comments on the
recent Catholic demonstration at
Lourdes, and on the multiant sermon
of Fairer Crabet. The comment Jesnit is daily torn to pieces in print by
the Freemasons, and even the usual
Catholics who object to vigorous language are shaking their heads over
the alleged imprudence of the famous
breacher who, like Peter the Hermit. preacher who, like Peter the Hermit

preacher who, the return the beam, has practically started a new crusade. M. Dawmont, by the way a Catholic, falls foul of Father Coubet in the "Libre Parole," and is rather inclined to succerat the Jesuit's military and mediaeval metaphors. Father Coubet, for instance, said that his voice would resound like in bigue call, like the horn or "oliphant" of Roland at Roncevaux, or as Sir Walter Scott and the English have it. Roncesvalles. where died "Roland brave, and Oliver, and every petadin and peer," of charl-emague. Al Drumont cares little for emagne. M Drumont cares intie was mediaeval metaphors and anoient his mediacyal metaphors and anoient history allustions, like most busy men of modern times, and he accordingly thanks the Jesuit's "oratic castrensis" bizance, declamatory, artificial und opposed to reality or hard fact. Then M Drumont in his usual slashing way falls foul of "Loose orders whose members want to compromise with the Government, and who are "ready to throw over their brethren of other religious associations." There is also an ligious associations." There is also an attack on the bishops, who "are more servile than the Prefects, and only use their power in order to terrorize the country priests, who alone have energy in their souls and blood in their veins." M Drumont's article is full of thastily-written nonsense, inter-spersed with some grains of sense.

He is ably answered by Father Cou-bet, who justly points out that the too-busy edutor has not carefully read the reports of his sermon at Lourdes, and who claims that his mediacyal and who claims that his mediaeval metaphors were quite in keeping with the scene, the place, the people and the occasion. Aloreover, they were enthus astically theered and notably by the country prests who were present, and who thanked the Jesuit for baving given expression to the indignation and sorrow which had accumulated in their own hearts. In his letter to the Editor, the Jesuit also ably takes the opportunity of reminding M ter to the Editor, the Jesuit also ably takes the opportunity of reminding M Drumont that if the secular and religious clergy, instead of carrying out the "other theck" policy, had been more energetiz in defending themselves and their cause, Catholicism would not now be at so low an ebb in trance. "That is why," concludes Faither Coubet, "I ook up "the old oligiant of our fatners, which sounds sadly, I admit, on the boulevards and has made you laugh, but which caused many a tear to fall at Louedes." (The elections are now approaching and the Catholics need more union than ever, as the battle will be a serious one.

STORY LOOKS FISHY.

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The case of the priest, M Bruneau, who is said to have gone to the guillotine rather than reveal a sonfessional secret, is still filling the newspapers. The affair has assumed an opera bouffe or fartial complexion, first, because the woman Jeanette who was supposed to have murdered the parish priest, M Fricot, and to have confessed the crime on her deathbed to M Bruneau, is still alive, and secondly, because she has been receiving would be interviewers with her sweeping-brussh, and is threatening to go to faw with the newspapers which charged her with the nurder of M Fricot. Jeanette, a strong old woman of sixty-six years, is now housekeeper to wnother priest near Nantes, and both she and her master, being plagued by interviewers, are on dhe defensive against such busybodies. The STORY LOOKS FISHY. plagued by sitterviewers, are on the defensive against such busybodies. The old Amazon charged at a carload of journalists the other day with her strongest besom, and her master not only applicated the act, but said that only applicated the act, but said that he would utilize the besom himself, or else a big stick, if any more importunate inquirers came knocking at his door. Another twist has now been given to the tragedy-comedy by the report that u person has really died who made a remarkable confession to M. Bruneau All this has yet to be safted with great care.

A NOTABLE WEDDING

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French fashonable papers chronicle
the manriage in the Church of St. Jean
de Loz, that charming seaside acsort
in the Lower Pyrenees, of M Henri Soleitle, son of the General of that name,
with Mademoiselle O'llyrne, daughter
of Count and Countess G Byrne. The
Sovereign Pontiff deigned to send his
Benediction to the young couple.
Among those present at the marriage
were ithe Count and Countess Edward
O'Byrne, M and Bladame Patrick Boland, Lieutenant O'Byrne, Mademoi-O'Byrne, M and Gladame Patrick Boland, Lieutenant O'Byrne, Mademoiselle Bridget O'Byrne, the Viscount and Viscountess de Bonald, and many more who were chiefly members of the French aristocracy. He marlinge will also soon take place, most probably in Paris, of Mr. John Patrick Hennessey, soon of Mr. Maarree Hennessey, with Mademoiselle de Man, daughter of the Count and Countess Albert de Mun. It is almost unnecessary to add that the Is almost unnecessary to add that the Is almost unnecessary to add that the Is almost pronon-Lish family, which has been enriched by the sale of French brandy. The young lady's father is the velctrated Catholic champion in Parliament, who is so well known in Ireland that it is band to any that he is the successor of Monte

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alembert, and the O'Connell of French

Pather James O'Haire, an Irish Apopolitics.

Bather James O'Haire, an Irish Apostolio Missionary in South Africa, and now testing in Cognec in the Chatente for the sake of his health sends to the French papers a remarkable to bute to the dioers. Like along other ecclesistics, as well as laying the points out that the Boers are being systematically maligned by the English, who not only want to rob them of their land and their gold, but of their character as well. As far as his experience goes, the floors are generous and hospitable. They refused to receive his money when he had to seek shelter from generous and hospitable. They refused to receive his money when he had to seek shelter from them thuring a long mission journey. Holler says that they have behaved well ever, where towards priests, monks and nuns, for whom they built, or subscribed towards the building of a chapel and gratto of Notre Dame de Lourdes in one of the Boer towns. B'ather O'llaire also says that many Unt-Lourdes in one of the Boer towns, wather O'Haire also says that many Urtlanders told him they had no grievances against the Boers and that they only went out to the Vaul in order to at money there and then return home with it. In fact, the grievances, as

with it. In fact, the grievances, as the missionary scenns to insist, were the oreations of millionaires, those who will one day be like Tomlinson, of Berkeley square, described by Kipling in a terrible poem,—"But now ye work, at hell-mouth gate and not in Berkeley square," and who have much to answer for.

#### EVERYDAY HEROES.

In the June chapter in St. Nicholas of the series on "Carcers of Danger and Daring," Cleveland Moffett takes up "The Firemen." "In all its history," he says, "I suppose the world has seen no heroes ake these, who join the skill of gladiators with the valor of crueaters. Does that sound like of crusaders. Does that sound like exaggeration? I should call strather understatement."

understatement."

As illustrating the things firemen do every day, and do gladly, he gives some incidents of one particular fire that happened in New York on St. Patrick's Day, 1899. It was a pleasant afternoon, and Fifah avenue was crowded with people gathered to watch the parade. A gayer, pleasanter scene it would have been hard to find at three o'clock, or a sadder one alb four. ab four. The Ancient Order of H'bernians,

coming along with hands and hanners, were nearing Forty-sixth Street, when suddenly there sounded hourse shouts and the angry clang of fare-gongs, and down Forty-second street came Hook and Ladder 4 on a dead run, and swing into Fifth Avenue straight at the pompous paraders, who immediately became hadly seared Irishmen and took to their heels. But the big ladders went no farther. Here they were needed, oh, so badly needed; for the Windsor Hotel was on fire—the famous Windsor Hotel, at Fifth ave. and Forty-seventh street. It was on fire, and far gone with fire,—the thing seems incredible—before ever the engines were called; and the reason was suddenly there sounded hourse shouts gines were called; and the reason was games were called; and the reason was that everybody supposed that of course somebody had sent the alarm. And so they all watched the fire, and waited for the engines, ten minutes, fifteen minutes, and by that time a great column of flame was leaping up great common of finine was teaping up the elevator-shaft, and people on the roof, in their madness, were jumping down to the etreet. Then some same citizen went to a fire-box and rang the call, and within ninety seconds Engine 65 was on the ground. And after her came Engines 54 and 21, and then the hook and ladder companies. then the book and ladder companies. But there was no making up that fifteen minutes. The fire had things in its teeth now, and three, four, five alarms went out in quick succession Twenty-three engines had their streams on that fire in almost as man; minutes. And the old fire-tower came from Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, and six hook and ladder companies anrived.

Let us see how Hook and Ledder

companies anrived.

Let us see how Hook and Ladder 21 came. She was the mate of the fire-tower, and the rush of her galloping horses was echoing up the avenue just as Battalion Chief John Binns made out a woman in a seventh-story window on the Forty-sixth street side, where the fire was raging fiercely. The woman was holding a little dog in her aprins, and it docked as if she was going to jump. The chief waved to her to stay where she was, and, running toward the truck, motioned it into Forty-sixth Street. Whereupon the tiller-man at his back wheel on the tiller-man at his back wheel Aid a pretty piece of steering, and even as they plunged along, the crew began boasting the big ladder. Such a thing is never done, for the truck light upset with the swaying every second counted here, and they took the chance.

As they drew along the curb. Fireman McDermott sprang up the slowly rising ladder and two men came be-hand with scaling-ladders, for they saw that the main ladder would never teach the woman Five stories is what it did reach, and then McDermott, standing on the top round, smashed one of the scaling-ladders athrough a sixth-story window, and climbed on, smashed the second scaling-ladder through a seventh-story window, and five seconds later had the

window, and live seconds inter and the woman in his strins.

To carry a woman down the front of a burning building on scaling-ladders is a matter of regular routine for a fireman, like jumping from a fourth story window down to n. net, or making a bridge of his body. It is part of the business. But to have one foot in the air reaching for a lower step on a swaying, flimsy thing, and to feel the other step break under you, and to fall two feet and catch

you, and to fall two feet and catch safely, that is a thing not every fireman could do, but McDermort did it, and he brought the woman safely to the ground—and the dog too. Almost at the same moment, the or owd on Forty-seventh street were gasping in admiration of a resoue feat even more thrilling. On the roof, screaming in terror, was Kate Flannian. gan, a servant, swaying over the cor-nice, on the point of throwing herself down. Then out of a topfloor window crept a little fireman, and stood on the fire-escape, gasping for air. Then he reached in and dragged out an anconscious avoman and lowered nor to cheers, and was just starting down-bimself when relis from the street made bim look up, and he saw Kate

Plannigan. Sho was ten feet above am, and he had no means of reaching

her.

The crowd watched anxiously, and saw the little fireman le n back over the fire-escape and motion and shout something to the woman. And then she crept over the cornice edge, hung by her hands for a second, and dropped into the fireman's arms. It lan't ever this strong man who could eater her. every big, strong man who could catch a sizable woman in a fall like that and hold her, but this stripling did it, because he had the nerve and know how. And that made another life saved.

By This time flames were breaking

out of every story from street to roof. It seemed ruposable to go on with the resoure work; yet the men persisted, even on the Fifth Avenue front, bare of fire escapes. They used the ton, extension ladders as far as they could, and then "scaled it" from window to distribute they was that William. and then "scaled it" from whidow to window. Here it was that William Clark of Hook and Ladder 7 made the rescues that gave him the Bennett medal—took three women out of seventhistory windows when it was like climbing over furnace mouths to get there. And one of these women he reached only by working his way along the narrow stone ledges for turee windows who held the same way to his

dows, and back the same way to his ladder with the woman on his shoul-der. Even so it is likely the would have failed in this last effort had not Edward Ford come part of the way along the ledges to meet and help him.

#### A FRESHMAN AT LARGE.

From the New York Sun.
To the Editor of the Sun.—Sir;—The address of Mr. Charles Wolcott Merriam, of Yale University School, of which I find a report in to-day's Sun, offers a most interesting revelation of the standard of theological studies of that university. To make my re-

of the standard of theological studies in that university. To make my remarks clear, I beg that you will permit me to repeat these of Mr. Merriam's words relative to the doctrine of Papal infallibility:—
"When we consider this claim in the light of the Papacy, it cannot be taken serrously, but it is a somewhat mournful fact that a tenth of our population are pledged to the belief that when the Roman Pontaff gives his ocasional ex-cathedra utterances they casional ex-cathedra utterances they are as the voice of God. If the Congress of the United States should decree one thing and the Pope of Rome the opposite, American Catholics, the

the opposite, American Catholics, theoretically at least, could have no choice in the matter."

1.—Mr. Meriam might as well speculate on the effects of a collision between the Northern Pac.fic Railroad and the "Wild Irish Mail," as between ann ex-eathedra pronouncement and an act of Congress, for the reason that the conflicting powers in the premises the conflicting powers in the premises can never meet. Congress can make no law about religion; and the Papal infallibility "xtends only to faith and morals. As the Pope has never lifted his little finger, in the hundred years of our national existence, to direct Catholies how to vote, it is safe to predict he will not do so for a hundred years to come, and should he oversitely the bounds of his authority, Catholies, "theoretically at least," would not a bound to accept his suggestion.

II.—Regarding the confessional, what does Mr. Merriam know about it that he ventured to maken the Ca-It that he ventured to malign the Catholio clergy, as if they "frequently yielded to the temptation of abusing the confidences they receive?" During a priestly ministry of nearly forty years, the writer can recall no single instance in which the seal of confession was violated, and having had to deal with many hundreds of priests, he may lay claim to a larger experience than the callow graduate of Yale. In passing, we may remark that the In passing, we may remark that the best Catholics go oftenest to confession, among them thousands and thousands who never commit a grievous sin. Experience, therefore, hardly bears out the statement that the confessional pulses sin terms.

confessional makes sin too easy.

III.—Dr. Brownson's words may be passed by as counterbalanced by many explanatory statements in his voluminous writings. E. g., speaking of the charge that Catholics should be the charge that Catholies should be regarded as un-American because they owe allegiance to a foreign power. Dr. Brownson says (Warks, wol. x., page 27); "If we really supposed that any one among us could be so simple us to believe this, we should contradict it. But these are charges too absurd to need a reply."

IV.—The Catholic Church is "un-American" because of its morality. Mr. Bourke Cockran proved on Tuesday afternoon, in receiving the Lactare medal, that the Catholic Church alone made republics possible, because she alone, from the beginning, taught the absolute equality of all men; broke

absolute equality of all men; broke down the old pagan class distinctions; opposed and finally eliminated slavery opposed and finally eliminated slavery and made men free not only before God, but before the law, and the world. Democracy—the rise of reimblics—is the obvious outcome. Would the assue be the same if all men believed in total deprayity? or is total deprayity a preparation for self-government? ernment?

Father Hecker, the friend of "men like Gibbons and Ircland," used to boost "I am a better Catholic because I am an American and a better American because I am a Catbolic"
A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN:

HOW THEY FIGURED IT OUT.

A rehool teacher in sheffield received the following from a complaining parent a few weeks ago;—
"Sir;—Will you please for the future

parent a few weeks ago;

"Sir;- Will you please for the future
give my boy sum easier somes to do
at nites? This is what he brought
boam to or three nites back; 'If fore
gallins of bere will fill 'airty-to plat
bottles, how many pint und a half
bottles will fine gallins fill?' Well,
we tried, and could make nothing of it
at all; and my boy cried and sed &
didn't dare go back in the morning
without doin' it. So I had to go an
buy a nine-gallon cask of bere,
which I could ill afford to do, and
then we went and borrowed a lot of
wine and brandy bottler, besides a fow
we had by us. Well, we emptied the
cask into the bottles, and then co ated them, and there were nineteen, and
my boy rout the number down for an
answer I don't know whether It da
rite or not as we spill sum while doin' it. P. S. Please iet the next some
be in water, as I am not able to buy
any more byre "Baugkok Weekly be in water, as am not able to buy any more bare"-Baugkok Weekly