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Colleges.

Literature in Our Schools and

Thoughts on Education's New Contributions.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1897.—An sticle on "Literature," in a recent issue of a Catholic weekly, in speaking of the quantity of work in Catholic publications which appears over the names of leave the field in undisputed possession of thos; who acquire Catholicity and to exclude those who have the faith as an inheritance," suggesting that one season why Catholics fail to enter the lists may be the fault of their early training." No doubt, there is truth in the suggestion, but that there was "sult" in the "training" which causes the unskilled and uncalled to literature to halt before attempting it, is not a portion of that truth. "Our Catholic schools and colleges," the article proceeds, "should give as good a literary course as the socular institutions, and we have not the least doubt but that they do. Why then can any college bred Protestant drop into literature when he or she embraces Catholicity, and why cannot our Catholic graduates turn in the same direction instead of cramming the already overcrowded practical professions? We believe it is a question of confidence. The keystone in the arch of Catholic school education seems to be

tain by fearing to attempt.' " What SCHOOL EDUCATION"

reliance on others. This naturally

treeds diffidence in a If. As a result the

confident—we sometimes say the nervy

-convert dares approach anything ; the

shy native 'loses the good he might at'

may be, I am not prepared to decide. but of the result of that education in so far as it is calculated to produce pood literature, I think I am a judge. For years I have had under my notice the host of "exchanges" which are on the list of school and college weeklies and month lies, and I know that they are no mean test of the ability, the ambition and the working powers of the many students, from whose ranks they are edited, contributed to, and issued. I further know that they are most creditable as a whole, and the Catholic publications by far the most creditable in the long run. Far from surpassing them, the non Catholic publications of the same class are dry, pompous, fintaitic, ridiculously during, lacking in interest except to those who have a personal interest in the college or school or writer. On the other hand, Catholic publications coming to me from a distance and with not one name I ever heard upon their lists, bring critiques with thought in them, poems far better than the average, essays of most hopeful promise, and very good beginnings as fiction. I understand why there is a difference. All Catholic education has one basis a pon which to build, and while this limits flights of fancy, it supplies strength and et dirance.

# NON-CATHOL C EDUCATION

lacks solidity of this kind. The product of its systems—and their name is legion -is that nerviness which "dare approach anything," and too often with most dis. setrous results so far as real merit or the expression of intellect is concerned. The Catholic is taught moderation, self-re pression, "prudence, justice, fortitude. and temperance," and the roots of such teachings take deep hold, and underlie. in an unsuspected manner, the after bloom and fruitage of life's efforts. There are many things as good—there are some things far better in every way than any possible expression of one's self to the public, and it is possible that more Catholics discover this than do non-Catholics. One thing is certain-if there is no future crowding of the paths of literature by Catholics as there has been no past struggle for the laurel crown in the ranks of the Catholic majority, it will not be because they are less carefully prepared for such paths, or that they are less endowed with the ability to begin the struggle. There is "an infinite deal" of promise of a literary nature in the Catholic students and pupils of to day.

# "IE (E H TH HER VICTORIES."

Some time ago there appeared in the Catholic World a story that deserved a greater meed of praise than was bestowed upon it at the time There was nothing in its name, attractive as it was, to betray the noble aim of the unobtrusive lesson it conveyed. "Peace Hath Her Victories," Miss Marion Ames Taggart entitled her gentle work, and she pictured beneath that title a struggle and a victory that was sublime. It is the story of a priest, not alone as he should be, but as he often is. It takes him from his boyhood, innocent, ordinary, well-intentioned, as many a boy has been in all ages and many a boy will be until the end of time, through the test trial of

a story, and yet so great a victory in this one day enjoying the University degrees. streets of Salt Hill, playing the "Dead thrust him back. "I'll put out the fire," end of the nineteenth century, when the idea is all too prevalent that "if you direction from the University, and redon't like a thing, leave it—don't have it," and the doctrine is continually set forth that you are to "get all you can and keep all you get." If Father Gericke is not a finer, truer character in every way than the "passion tost souls" usually presented to us, he is, at least, a far more natural one and, therefore, a far better study of human nature. Men-meaning woman also, of course—are far better in many ways than they are credited with. To take up the burden laid upon one, and fight on to the end as best one may, is the outcome of nine out of ten of the struggles" that really take place.

Out of that struggle and that taking up of the burden, that victory so little converts, remarks that "it is a pity to known and so unappreciated when it is known, comes the beauty and the strength of many natures we think equivalent to such graduation. neither beautiful nor strong. How delightful, then, to welcome a story that was written by one who saw with clearer eyes than the many. It should be widely printed and scattered broadcast through many a blind soul and unsympathetic heart Not all men have such trials, but any-even the best of men-may have them. To read of such victories is lar pleasanter, to say nothing of its being more ennobling and more encouraging, than any study or sin, however photographic and disgusting. "A study of character," as we all know to our cost, usually means the unveiling of no char acter at ali. Peace, in gaining her vic tories, strips every fault and failing from the character she gradully chisels into the white perfection of an image of God.

" RECOLLECTIONS OF AUBREY DE VERE."

It is not often that a man's biography, autobiography, lite and letters, or any other species of unburdening himself to tions and found them nothing like so finished in any way as he described what they were to be in his most interesting sketch of himself-half truth, half fiction, I supphse-I have read of but one secular writer who gained by each new thing you learned of him "THE KEYSTONE OF THE ARCH OF CATHOLIC from himself; that one is Sir Walter Scott. His diaries, "gurnels," letters, etc., reveal no meanness, no cruelty, no treachery, no unmanliness. That is saving a great deal. But the "Recollec tions of Aubrey de Vere," now running through the Ave Maria, are of the same nature. Every installment of these papers renders the poet and the scholar more pleasing as a man whom one would like to know. There is something so very learned, so profound, so finished, about his poetry, that it removes him from or kindles but a dutiful admiration. A that makes me like him more and more. I wish "to pass this on," for I happen to know that only the highest and clearest order of intellect really profit by the writings of Mr. de Vere, with which the general public and the Catholic public are most lamiliar.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

### TRINITY COLLEGE FOR CATH-OLIC WOMEN.

As reports have been prematurely circulated of late in the dully preas, it was deemed advisable by those immediately concerned to publish the following authoritative statement:

Since the establishment of the Cath olic University of America at Washington, enquiries have been repeatedly made as to what the Cathelic Church is prepared to do for the higher education of women. An important step in that direction is announced to-day, for it has been decided to establish in Washington a Woman's College, of the same grade as Vassar, giving young women an opportunity for the highest collegiate instruction.

The institution is to be known as Trinity College, and will be under the direction and control of the Sisters of Notre Dame, whose mother house is in Namur, Belgium. This congregation of religious women is devoted exclusively to teaching; their colleges in Belgium, England and Scotland, and their academics and Parochial schools in the United States, have won for them high distinction in educational work. Trinity College will offer to its students all the advantages of the best American colleges, and will have, in addition, those benefits that come from education given under the direction of experienced, reli-

gious teachers. The Sisters of Notre Dame have purchased twenty acres of land near the gateway of the Catholic University, at the junction of Michigan and Lincoln avenues, and plans will be at once prepared for a suitable college building. The establishment of this college in the City of Washington offers opportunities to the student, which can be found in no other city of our country; the libraries and museums, as well as many of the educational institutes; the scientific collections of the government, etc., present opportunities for intellectual development that cannot be equalled elsewhere in America; while its close proximity to the Catholic University will give to the students of this college

direction from the University, and regards it as a boon to establish itself under its protection. This college idea has been under consideration for some time, and has met with the cordial approbation of his Eminence the Car dinal Archbishop of Bultimore and Chancellor of the University, who wel comes its establishment in his diocese and near the University as a providential step in the higher education of Catholic women. It is to be a post-graduate school, and no preparatory department is to be connected with it. It is intended to be the complement of the academies and high schools of good standing throughout our land; and the candidates for admission must have certificates of graduation from such school or pass an examination before entering,

It will off-r three courses of study, each extending through four years: the classical course, leading to the degree of Buchelor of Arts; the scientific course leading to the degree of Bichelor of the land for the insight it will add to Science; and the course of letters, leading to the degree of Buchelor of Letters. All the courses will ultimately lead to the degree of Ph. D. The age required for admission is seventeen years.

Endowments for scholarships will be gratefully received, as well as donations and bequests of any amount, to help in building up and establishing this great work.

# OUR IRISH LETTER

Interesting News From the Old Land.

DUBLIN, July 10.-The question of the proper nursing of sick paupers has been the cause of some interesting correspond. the world, really and truly increases our respect, admiration or affection for him of the Irish Workhouse Association and ence between the Executive Committee as we did not know him. From the the Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland. time I read Goethe's finished produc It had been suggested that paupers cease It had been suggested that paupers cease to be used as nurses for the sick poor and the opinion of their Lordships was requested. In reply Most Rev. Dr. MacCormack, secretary of the Bishops, stated that the matter had been thoroughly discussed by the Hierarchy at a meeting held at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, and that he had been directed to state:-

(a) That the prelates upanimously condemn the system of employing pauper inmates for the nursing of the sick in the workhouse wards, as it is carried on at present, and

(b) That they cordially endorse the recommendation of engaging the services of skilled or trained nurses to attend upon the workhouse sick during the hours of the night.

The Canadian Government are having dutiful admiration is no incentive to a an inspection made of Blacksod Bay, better performance of one's duty, and I with a view of discovering its adaptshall get far more good from Mr. de ability as a port of call for trans Atlantic Vere's poems now that I really know liners. The Countess of Aberdeen is, it something of the man and something is understood, interested in the movement, and it has received support from the Irish Industries Association. Mr. James Talbot Power and the Earl of May o will, it is stated, visit and examine the district at the request of the Count-es. The fact that the Governor General of the Dominion is interested in the selection of Blacksod Bay may lead to the great liners once again visiting the port of Connaught. The visit of the Channel Fleet this week will include twenty great warships and a flotilla of torpedo

> Our Commissioner at Belmullet (says the "Freeman") sends further painful details of the distress of the people there. The union is simost bankrupt. The rates next year on the unfortunate people will be at least twelve shillings and eight pence in the pound. But to save the people outdoor relief to eight times the ordinary extent has to be given. The deaths among the fever stricken amount to twelve and a half per cent already. Infection cannot be stayed by the ordinary methods, because the people have no clothes except those impregnated with the fever germs.

The July Circulars of the Emigrants' Information Office and the annual penny hand books show the present prospect of emigration. This is the best season of the year for work in Canada; but there is no demand for anyone except farmers with capital, experienced farm laborers, and femule domestic servants; there is some opening also for competent miners with some money in the new mining districts of British Columbia and Ontario. All emigrants are specially warned against paying premiums or other fees to any agency or person in this country for situations as farm pupils with farmers in Canada; they should in all cases apply to the Canadian Government agents here, or this office.

Among the deaths recorded this week is that of the Rev. James Fetherstone. Parish Priest of the united parishes of Ballintubber and Ballymoe. The dead priest was in the sixty sixth year of his life and thirty-third of his ministry. He had charge in Boyle, Riverstown, Maherow, Shokestown, Ballyleagrue, Roscommon and Seramogue, and was appointed to his last double parish by the Inte Most Rev. Bishop Gilhooly of the diocese of Elphin. The deceased belonged to the well known family of the Fetherstones of Newton.

March," "God Save Ireland," etc. The she exclaimed, as she pulled at the drapband was preceded by a flag on which was inscribed, " Rotten Jubilee mest we did not get in '47, we do not want in '97." "Coercion eviction '37"; "Starvation, '97."

A good story touching the recent Jubilee celebration is going the rounds of the press. Mr. Samuel Young, the only Irish Nationalist member wno accepted the invitation to the garden party at Windsor, was sought for in every direction, as the Queen had expressed a desire that he should be introduced to her. It was stated generally that he la! left the grounds of the Castle. He was. however, found atter diligent search, and on being told of her Maj-sty's wish. prayed to be excused from appearing in the royal presence on the ground that in the present critical state of the Irish question, preduced by his action in going to the garden party, a pers mal introduction to the Sovereign would be inopportune. "It is better," he said, "that the Queen and I should not meet; it might compromise us both."

A retreat for the womens' and mens confraternities of the Holy Family, of St. Patrick's Parish, Trim, was concluded on last Sunday evening. How cordially and universally the invitation was responded to was testified by the multitudes of women and men who, each morning and evening during their respective weeks filled the old parish church to overflowing. The retreat was very successibily conducted by the Very Rev. Fathers M'Dermott and Moynanan. Redemptorist Fathers, Dundulk, Their striking, eloquent, and impressive a r mons, their edifying instructions their zeal and constant attendance to their I-ola detected the odor of gas. He called work, give every reason to hope that Zincenti's attention to it. The latter their labors in St. Patrick's will be pro | med noticed the odor also, and the two ductive of the best and most permanent

The Dublin Gazate contains an order of the Lords Justices, signed by Alder man Joseph M. Meade and Sir Richard Martin, Privy Councillors, declaring that the baronies of Bantry, Bear, Carbery East, ED; Carbery East, W. D; Carbery West, E D; Carbery West W. D; Courceys, Ibane and Barryroe, Kinalmeaky, and Muskerry West, all in the county Cork, have ceased to be in a state of disturbance. This will mean the discontinuance of the extra Constabulary torce quartered on these baronies. Similar orders are made with regard to the par ony of Duhallow and the baronies of Bar retts, Barrymore, Condons and Clangibbon, Cork, Fermoy, Imokilly, Kerrycur rihy, Kinalea, Kinnatarloon, Kinsale, Markerry East, and Orrery and Kilmore, atso in Co. Cork.

Billiant is to have another new chines to serve the newly constituted parish of Knockbreds. The new building the con tract for which has already been let will, according to the plans, be a credit and crnament to the city.

Ray, Jer-miah Crowe of the Arch discess of Cashel, and for many years one of the greatest educationalists in Ireland, is dead at the early age of thirtyseven, el ven of which he had spent in the ministry. He was a strong and clever writer. The death is also recorded this week of the Rev. M. Kearney, parish prices of Durrue.

The consecration of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Sigo, was performed on Thursday last with unive cedented soleminty. At the consecra-tion ceremony the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy was assisted by Rev. J. Hynes as deacon. Rev. B. Curriel, sub deacon. The Very Rev. J. J. Corcoran, Roscommon, and Rev. P. Martin, Sligo College, were the masters of ceremonies.

Among the notables at present reported ill are Major Barton of Stafford, and Major General Coombe, Commander of the Curragh Camp. The latter is suffering from concussion, caused by a fall from a bicycle..

A most successful mission has just closed at Newbridge. It was conducted by the Redemptorist Fatners Chine, Bartlett and Lynch, and the immense church of St Conleith was unable to ac commodate the devout worshippers.

Last week Miss Hickey (in religion Sister Mary Navier) daughter of Thomas Hickey, Esq., of B. Illinauit, Cloumel, Was solemnly received a member of the Presentation Order of Nuns at the Convent, Maryborough.

# A BRAVE NUN.

AT THE RISK OF HER OWN LIFE SAVES A CHURCH FROM DESTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN, July 17 .- The courage and presence of mind of Sister Edmunds, one of the Sisters of St. Joseph, in charge of the home for orphau children adjoining St. Malachy's Church, prevented a dangerous fire recently in the church. About five hundred persons were gathered there to attend the funeral of Thomas O'Donabue. One of the altar boys, while lighting the candles, upset one of them, and the flames communicated with the draperies of the altar. In an instant the whole front of the altar was a sheet of flame.

Father Ward, arrayed in his vestments, was stunned for a thort time, but his truth and strength after he had be the rare privilege of following regularly come a pricet, and he is victorious. In the public lecture courses, private the eight of the Lord." It is so simple courses by specialiste, and it is hoped of by come thousand persons, paraded the later rail, grasped Father Ward and made a failure.—Oh o Stat Journal.

eries and hauled them down as her feet, where they laid in a blazing pile.

Women and children a reamed, and some of them fainted. Detective Garvey, of the Liberty Avenue Police Stetion; Thomas McCock and Robert Craig, who were standing in the vestibule, rus ed in and up to the altar rail, where the lone woman was battling with the fire. They attempted to drag Sister Edmunds away, as there was danger of her habit catching fire, but the brave Sister besought them to let her alone. The three men soon had the draperies all down on the floor where it was but

the flames. A ter it was all over Sister Edmunds showed signs of collapse. Her hards were severely burned, but it is agreed by all who saw her brave set that she saved the courch, as it is a trame structure, and would probably have been destroy ed had the flames gained any nead Way.

the work of a few minutes to stamp out

#### TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

In a Church in N w York-The Priest Blinded For Life.

NEW YORK, July 17.-A most distressing accident occurr d yesterday aftermoon in the Church of Our Lady of the Ros try, No. 214 Sullivan street, resulting in the permanent less of sight to the pastor. Rev. Father Francis Zasogtic, and the wounding unto death of the two sextons. Francisco Zincenti and his assistant, Francisco Isola. Last night the sexton was jutting the basement in order for a meeting. While the men were at work, men began looking for the leak in the gas pipes. After searching for some time, and failing to trace the source of the leak, Zincenti went to the rectory and informed Father Zabaglio.

The latter took a lighted candle in his hand and all three started to locate the leak. The smell of gas seemed to come from a small storeroom underneath the stairs leading to the chapel. It has no windows. As the men neared this door the odor of gas became stronger, and they concluded the leak was in the storeroom. Father Zabogdo was in advance of the other two, and on reaching the door he pushed it open and placed one toot over the threshold. Instantly there was an explosion, the report of which was heard two blocks away. The walls of the storeroom which were about five inches thick, were blown into tragments, the bricks and mortar illing in all directions. The priest was totally handed and the two sextons were so severely burnt that they cannot possibly live.

# 279,975 IRI-H SOLDIERS.

Erin's Contribution to the Northern Army in the L te Rebellion.

The following letter is self-explanatory :-

Editor New York Sun:

In the Sun of June 27 (correcting the figures in your issue of March 18) it is stated "that the number of Irisa born soldiers in the Northern armies is said. unofficially, to have been 144 200 9

These figures, as the Sun knows, are the result of Dr. B. A. Gould's deductions and inferences of the make up of the Union armies that put down the Confederate States' rebeliion. | See his Investigations in the Military and Anthropological Statistics of American Soldiers." I have shown in the Sun more than once (the last time in the issue of Occember 13, 1896) how very misleading are these demetions. Dr. Goold himself says that his figures are

but " apparent estimator," and he adds : As it is clearly out of the question to form any trustworthy numerical estimate of this mode of estimation, it seems the better course to give the resultant figures, after calling attention to this course of inaccuracy in the interences."

There is, however, in the medical statistics of the prevest marshal general's bureau a table which gives the best existing basis of a true estimate of the number of soldiers of different nation alities who served in the Union armics during the R beltion. It shows the order of superiority in stature of 501 060 men of different nativities. Ireland's proportion in that number was 50 537 or a fraction over ten per cent. Taking these half million of men-who were actually measured and examined—as a basis of calculation, we find that Ireland's contribution to the Northern army was 279 975, or 10.08 per cent. of the aggregate enlistments-2,778 004-instead of only 144,200, as stated in your issue of June 27.

As it is the practice of those who try to ignore or belittle the part taken by the people of Irish nativity and descent in founding and upbuilding the American nation and its institutions to call Americans of Irish nativity, even to the third and fourth generations, "Irish," if I were to apply this practice I would be justified in claiming that more than one half of the Union armies consisted of Irish soldiers, especially when it is re-membered how the "Irish" and their descendants have always rallied to the Union flag in the hour of danger.

J. D. O'CONNELL, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 1.

Summer boarder—Is this farm of yours very fertile?

Kaness farmer-Not very. I tried to

THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

Of the Appointment of Canon Bruchesi to the Archi piscopal Secof Moutreal Received.

The Apostolic Brief, which efficially announces the appointment of Rev. Canon Bruchesi to the Archiepiscopal See of Mentreal, arrived on Sunday night. Is was dated Rome, July the fifth, and was addressed to the senior Bishop of the Ecclesiastical Province of Montreal, Mgr. Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, the course always pursued by the Vatican in such matters. His Lordship deputed Caron Deceller, Chancellor of the Diocese, to present the document to the Archbishop Designate.

Canon Decelles arrived on Sunday right at the Palace, but his mission had to be postponed until Monday morning. as His Grace was in Quebec. When Hig Grace arrived, the ceremony of the deavery of the communication from the Holy See was very simple. Canon Decelles, in a few well chosen words, presented the Papal Brief to the Archbishop D signate and with this the appointment of Canon Paul Bruchesi ter the great Archdiocess of Montreal became an accomplished fact.

The parchment is not a Papal Buil; it is a Brief. In France and other countries where the dioceses belong to the Church proper, the document appointing the Bishop assumes the importance of a Parnel Bull. Canada, however, is in the missionary dominion of the Church, and therefor a Brief, and not a Ball, is the term applied to the document. The difference between a Papal Bull and a Papal Brief lies in the fact that the former is always written on the smoothside of the parchment and in Gothic or Latin characters while in the latter the ordinary Latin character is used and the rough side of the parchment holds the writing.

The Brief appointing Archbishop Bruchesi is signed by the Secretaries of the Propagands and bears the signet of Peter the Fisherman, which is only affixed to documents in the presence of His Holi-

We learn from the Bishop's Palace that the Episcopal consecration of Archbisnop Paul Bruchesi, will take place one Sanday, August the 8th. It was the wish of His Grace that this ceremony take place on a week day, to permit all the priests of the archdiocese to be present, but the rule of the Church in this respect is very strict, and demands that all Bishops be consecrated on a-Sanday or on one of the least days of the Apostles. His Holmess bas exor seed the desire that the consecration of His Grace take place on the regular. day, and on that acc a it no dispensation in bevor of August the fifth was forwarded.

An efficial letter giving further intermation will shortly be addressed to the clergy of the archdicesse in connection with the ceremonies of the conse

It is further announced that on Suiday evening next Archbishop Brachesi. will take formal possession of the Argaisepiscopal See of Montreal. The ceremony, which will be selemn and nearnificent in its character, will commence at 7 30, in the Cathedral.

It is a subject o remark that next Sunday is the feast of the Cachedral's Titular Saint, S. James the Great. All the priests of the archdiccese have been i wited to attend.

ANARCHISM.

[St. Louis, Mo., Review,]

The Paris Figaro, of late, offered 100 france to its readers for the best answer to the question, What is anarchism? Answers arrived not alone from France, but from Holland, Belgium, Italy, etc., even from Servia and Turkey. "Among those worthy of note," says the Revista Catolica of Las Vegas, "we esteem the tollowing:

"Anarchists are the thriftless of the lower classes who with fury look at those of the upper classes "

"Anarchism is the pêle mêle of the seven capital sins." "An Anarchist is a lupate who, in

order to secure thing, breaks the barom-eter marking rain" "Anarchism is the gespel of the thrift-

"Anarchism is the product of three causes: a body without work, a heart without principles, a soul without God." Who can hit the nail more squarely?

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL, N.Y.

FO BE FITTED WITH A NEW CHIME OF BELLS.

The steamer Toursino, which arrived in New York several days ago, had stored in her hold a set of chimes for St. Patrick's Cathedral of that city. The bells are now in the Custom House. The new bells were made in Savoy, France, by the Paccards, a famous firm of bell founders. There are nineteen bells, and this makes the Cathedral chimes more numerous than those of either Trinity or Grace Church, which number respectively ten and nine. The largest bell in St. Patrick's chimes weighs about 7,000 pounds and the smallest weighs only 300 pounds. On every bell is an inscription giving the name of the saint and the name of the donor. The bells have raise a mortgige on it last year and all been presented to the Cathedral by parishioners.