

RANDOM NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

A PECULIAR UNIVERSITY—In Sweden there is a university that is essentially Scandinavian in its characteristics. It is the university of Upsala. It is unlike any of the great universities of Europe—such as Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna and Oxford—yet it is a great institution. Its fifteen hundred students are nearly all the sons and daughters of Swedish parents. It takes twenty-four hours from Berlin to reach Upsala, and its remoteness from the great centres of life and the singleness of the language of its inmates make it a specially Swedish establishment.

This great body of Swedish students is divided up into what they call "nations." This congregation of "nations" constitutes the most peculiar characteristic of the institution. A nation is a body composed of the students who come from a certain province in Sweden. The term is a geographical distinction. The thirteen nations into which the students are divided correspond with the thirteen provinces. Each of these bodies owns or leases a house, which is a club and its intimates a fraternity. It usually contains a library, reading-room, offices and rooms for the use of committees.

The members are of two sorts, active and honorary. The active include usually the students; honorary the teachers of the university, former active members and certain persons elected. The government of each nation is entrusted to a few officers known as "inspectors," and curators and other functionaries. The general purposes of the organization is intellectual, ethical, social. The expenses of membership is small; the life is simple; the general atmosphere is one of good fellowship depending more upon personality than upon purse. The loyalty of the members of a nation to itself is constant and strong. The flag which each nation flaunts forth upon public occasions means for the eye what a college yell of American colleges means for the ear.

THE TRANSGRESSOR.—A local manager of an American Surety Company and treasurer of a charitable home was convicted of stealing thousands of dollars from both institutions recently. He was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

CARNEGIE AGAIN—Andrew Carnegie's proposed gift of \$1,500,000 for a building in New York city, as the common home and source of income for the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, has led to the introduction of a bill in the State Legislature to enable the original incorporators of the United Engineer Society to accept money and to hold real estate.

FEDERATION OF SOCIETIES.—The Boston Pilot says: Steps are being taken to form a federation of Catholic societies in Canada by prominent members of the clergy and laity. Judge O'Donoghue, of Ontario, writes that he hopes that in course of time the entire North American continent will present a united front in matters pertaining to the work of the Federation.

THIRTY-FIVE CONVERTS.—Thirty-five converts were the immediate fruits of a week's mission to non-Catholics which closed last Sunday in the Church of the Holy Rosary, New York, of which Rev. Francis H. Wall is rector. The non-Catholic mission was conducted by Rev. Xavier Sutton, of the Passionists. It was preceded by a two weeks' mission for Catholics, in which Fathers Albert and Alexis labored along with Father Xavier.

A LARGE AUDIENCE.—Fully three thousand people were present at a lecture on Ireland delivered by Father Donnelly, S.J., the other day in the public hall, Preston, England. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested during its delivery.

IRISH LANGUAGE.—The Dublin

Corporation has decided to make the Irish language an obligatory subject at all future competitive examinations for clerkship in the service of the Council.

DRINK HABIT AMONG WOMEN—

The Pittsburg Catholic says: "A St. Louis priest inveighs strongly against the drink evil among women. It is the weak, foolish woman who indulges in strong liquors. Fathers, heads of families, should recognize this fact, and as far as in them lies keep stimulants out of their houses. Doctors should know that, too often, they prescribe malt and spirituous liquors for women patients, when other remedies could be used, and the end is the inordinate love of the one time medicine. The after-theatre dinner parties are responsible for the spread of the drink habit among women. It is no unusual thing to see women, young and old, around festive tables with liquor, disguised in decoctions, before them, and insensibly the base habit is aroused. Catholic women should shun liquor in all its forms; it is the beginning of their ruin, socially and morally. The should, at all times, and in every place, put their veto on it."

AN OLD FRIEND.—On Easter Monday a dramatic event which attracted much attention was held in Long Branch, N.J., in aid of the parish of the Church of Our Lady. Among the professionals who took part in the cast was Mr. Richard Milloy, of this city. The play staged was "Held by the Enemy."

A SUBSCRIBER.—Enclosed please find one dollar, being renewal of my subscription to the True Witness for the ensuing year.

Allow me to compliment you upon the literary excellence of the old journal; in my opinion it now stands without a peer among the many newspapers of this continent. Wishing you continued success, I remain, gentlemen, Yours truly, J. T.

MAKING OF MONEY.—An American newspaper refers to an investigation now going on in connection with certain public utilities, in one of the cities of the United States, in which it was stated by one of the witnesses that he had been associated with "deals" involving at least \$100,000,000. Those enterprises seem to have been on a large scale, as a general thing, but there is one to which the witness in question particularly refers as making for those engaged in it the sum of \$46,000,000 in round figures.

To make money, remarks the Journal, implies the production of something of value which people want and for which they are willing to pay. Did the parties, in their association, ever produce \$46,000,000 worth of anything? Did they ever, either in company or in antagonism, bring forth anything for which other people should pay them a price netting them \$46,000,000 profit? Certainly not.

REQUESTS TO CHURCHES.—The Western Watchman remarks: Fighting in the Courts over bequests made to the Church is always very distasteful to Bishops. Archbishop Riordan and Quigley have lately renounced large bequests which the heirs contested. When the Archbishop of San Francisco filed his renunciation a high-spirited gentleman sent him his check for the amount renounced. As a rule, relatives respect the wishes of their dead kinsmen; but where greed smothered the instinct of family affection it is sometimes well not to deny them the reward of their degeneracy.

THE REDEMPTRIST Order is contemplating the erection of a monastery building 200 by 400 feet at Elcheater, Md., on the Howard county side of the Patapsco.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.—Recently Bishop McFaul, in referring to "the relations of capital and labor," said: "In view of the numerous violations of law and order that have dis-

turbed society in various parts of the United States, we deem it necessary to emphasize the necessity of Christian principles and their practical application to political and social life.

"We express our firm intention to uphold Christian principles, not only by our opposition to mob rule and lawlessness, but also by declaring ourselves opposed to all principles subversive of human society, whether they be known as liberalism, socialism, anarchism or by any other term. For the preservation of Christian order in society we condemn liberalism because it proclaims the absolute autonomy of the individual or society without regard to the laws of God and the Church. We condemn socialism as opposed to natural justice, since its primary object is to deprive man of the lawful possession of staple and permanent private property, which is necessary for the welfare of the individual, as well as of the family. Catholics especially should take a firm stand against social democracy, which preaches the gospel of materialism and atheism, repudiates the divinely constituted authority of the Church and State, and threatens to undermine family life by advocating free love and secularization of all education. We heartily endorse the endeavor of workmen to better their material condition and to promote their temporal prosperity by the formation of trades unions, but at the same time we exhort our Catholic workmen to form special associations the object of which is to provide also for their religious and moral wants, and to instruct them properly on the social questions and the practical solution thereof, as it has been proposed by our Holy Father, Leo XIII., in his immortal Encyclical on the 'Condition of Labor.'"

THE LYNCHING MANIA is travelling north, says the Chicago New World, at a rapid pace. During the week a white man was lynched in Vermont and an attempt made to lynch another at La Crosse, Wis. Rumor asserts that another massacre of Jews may be expected in Russia about Easter, but here in America lynching bees appear to be the growing order of the day. Is it not apparent that, both here and abroad, a great deal of the untamed beast yet abides in certain classes of men? However, if juries will not promptly hang infamous criminals, lawless citizens are moved to take strange liberties.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.—Recently all the Italian and most of the foreign newspapers reported that the Pope was more or less seriously ill. In contradiction of all this, however, the Pope's brother, Angelo, has received a letter in which His Holiness says: "Although the newspapers state that I am suffering from neurasthenia, homesickness, sleeplessness, aversion to food, and particularly sore eyes, I thank God that up to the present I do not feel the least symptom of any of these ailments. For many years I have never been as well as I am now. I must smile at these makers of falsehoods, who can never guess aright. You have no cause for anxiety."

A QUEER REPLY.—"No, I do not contemplate joining the Catholic Church," said Russell Sage a couple of days ago, to a reporter who asked him if there was any truth in the report that he was being instructed in the Catholic religion by the Very Rev. Dr. Lavelle, of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. "It is quite true that I have paid several visits to the Cathedral, which, as you see, is directly opposite my residence, and it is also true that I have met and been treated most courteously by priests connected with the Cathedral, but I am too old now to change my religious belief."

STILL VIGOROUS.—Right Rev. Monsignor Nugent, founder of the League of the Cross, Liverpool, was present recently at the thirty-second anniversary of the starting of that organization, and delivered an address. The Monsignor entered on his eighty-third year, and, through total abstinence, is hale and strong, and thinks nothing of undertaking long

journeys by sea and land. There was a private view of the statue about to be erected to the Monsignor in St. John's Gardens, Liverpool. A touching effect is produced by the introduction of a poor little boy with whom Monsignor Nugent is sympathizing.

A NUN DEAD.—Mother Mary Bonaventure, prioress of the Dominican Convent at New Orleans, where she labored for over 33 years, died last week, aged 54 years. She was a native of Cork, Ireland, and came to America in 1871 and was chosen mother superior of the Dominicans in 1877. She leaves two sisters, one an Ursuline nun, the other a Sister of Charity.

CATHOLIC REQUESTS.—The following bequests for charitable and religious purposes are contained in the will of John Moan, admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court, Baltimore a few days ago:

Two thousand dollars to the Little Cent's Male Orphan Asylum.

Two thousand dollars to St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, otherwise known as the Protectors of St. Mary's Orphan Female School.

Two thousand dollars to the Little Sisters of the Poor.

Forty-five hundred dollars to St. Mary's Industrial School for Boys, of which \$2000 is to be used for the benefit of St. James' Home, a branch of the corporation, and \$2500 for the general purposes of the corporation.

One thousand dollars to St. Elizabeth's Home for Colored Children.

Fifteen hundred dollars to the House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls.

LOVE OF COUNTRY.—At the recent banquet of the Los Angeles chamber of Commerce, the guests included about 350 of the most influential citizens of Los Angeles, and the principal speakers were Bishop Conaty and Governor Pardee of California. The Bishop was accorded an ovation. His theme was "Our Country," and was the feature of the evening.

We take the following extract from the report of the eloquent deliverance of His Lordship: "We need faith in our country and our country's God. We need faith in one another, self-reliance and self-control in ourselves, the wisdom to make laws just and the willingness to obey them. Heart service and not lip service leads nations to renown. Open the doors to all men fleeing from persecution for conscience sake, but close them to all men fleeing from prosecution for crime. The individual citizen should aim at the ideal, an American in spirit as well as in name—liberal and just, fair-minded and trustful, full of hope in the future of his country and full of courage to defend it, loving liberty as a gift of God, guarding it sacredly by the integrity of a personal life, conceding to all others the rights he claims for himself, full of high-mindedness, trustfulness, confidence, sobriety and justice. If things are bad, set to work to remedy them. If there are dangers, meet them like men. It is an age of greed, but it is also an age of charity and religion. There is a worship of power and success, but there is also a worship of God. My trust is in God and the people."

"Goodness is the source of greatness, and the good man is the best citizen. The man who believes in God and loves Him will give the best service to the State. Educate men, but have God in their education. Honor the man who demands that religion be the wool and warp of all education. Liberty demands that we should look to the source of our citizenship and allow no poison to enter into the well springs of public life. We need manhood more than money, and character more than armies. We need respect for moral law more than statute enactment. Magnificent in its possibilities, O my country, raise up true men to love thee, to guide thee, to protect thee, to fight for thee, and if necessary to die for thee."

A SAD SEQUEL—Under this heading a correspondent of the Catholic Columbian writes:

Twenty years ago, while I was in active journalism in Washington, D. C., I became acquainted with a young man, in the same profession, who had all the gifts of person and mind to reap a brilliant reward. He was very handsome, sweet-tempered and genial, popular with everybody, and full of versatile talents. He was a scholarly and picturesque writer, a dazzling orator, a vivid lecturer and a skillful politician. Unfortunately he fell into convivial company and laid the foundation of habits that impaired an originally sound and vigorous constitution. He did not abandon his brilliant work and was much sought after, but a day came when paralysis claimed him as a victim, and, in the meridian of life, he passed away, after many months of sickness, in which, I trust, he made reparation. There was no young man in the South who had fairer prospects, perhaps, but they were largely wasted. But all who knew him speak lovingly of his career, in its bright estate, and all must pray that he may find peace in the other world.

HISTORY IN FIGURES.—The statistics of immigration into the United States during the past 85 years furnish a very interesting study. From 1821 to 1903, both inclusive, the total number of immigrants that have come into the United States aggregates 21,265,723, equal to one-fourth of the present population of the country. It takes in almost every known nationality. Europe

A REMINDER.—At the annual dinner of the Bristol Hibernal Society, held in Bristol, Eng., on St. Patrick's Day, much enthusiasm was displayed.

The Bishop of Chifton, in the course of an eloquent speech, said he was not an Irishman, but a Sassenach who had spent a great deal of time in Ireland. He mentioned many illustrious Irishmen, including St. Cuthbert, whose cross he was proud to bear, for he had been the patron of the diocese. Ireland was an island of saints long before England was, and did not Ireland contribute to the expansion and extension of the commerce of this country? Whence did they obtain their greatest generals and some of the mightiest and noblest statesmen? Were it not for the lively Irish sallies in the House of Commons it would be a dull assembly indeed.

DAWN OF BRIGHTER DAYS.—Signs are not wanting to show that a new era is opening up for the sturdy race. The London Universe furnishes the following evidence in that regard. It says in its column of notes on the "Irish in London":

"The interesting Gaelic celebration of St. Patrick's Day at Dockhead Catholic Church must have brought joy to the hearts of many old, and indeed young, Irish people. The recital of the Rosary and the preaching of a sermon in Ireland's native language must have recalled days long past—days when our people worshipped God in their own tongue in their own land. At the present moment it is, I think, opportune that steps should be taken by those interested in the language revival to have prayers said and sermons in Irish preached as often as possible. I see no reason why Irish Catholics in London should not have a Church built where all services would be performed in Gaelic. Surely if the French, Germans and Italians resident in London can do so, we, who are numerically stronger, should be able to do likewise. I hope that the Irish societies interested in the language movement will take this matter up."

VICTIMS OF DRINK HABIT.—A more Christian method of dealing with the unfortunate victims of the drink habit has been adopted in two cities of this Province, Montreal and Quebec. The treatment is an experiment, and Dr. Mackay, of Quebec, is the promoter. Two cures of well known habitual drunkards are reported as a result of submitting to the remedies provided by the city under the direction of Dr. Mackay, and one of the officers of the police force. Treatment is given in the homes of those afflicted or in temporary apartments in the City Hall.

CATHOLIC ENTERPRISE.—The Chicago correspondent of the Catholic Union and Times says:

Two great Catholic diocesan enterprises under the direct supervision of Archbishop Quigley, will be launched in Chicago within a week. A diocesan publishing and church supply house will be located on Wabash avenue near Twelfth street and a diocesan office building will be erected on the North Side, where all the diocesan and clerical business will be transacted.

IN GAELIC.—Among the addresses of welcome presented to Archbishop Messmer by the students of Marquette College, Milwaukee, was a specially eloquent one in Gaelic, delivered by Victor Noonan.

LOWERING IDEALS.—Here is a brief comment, taken from a secular review, in which we find graphically pictured the unfortunate tendency of the literature, especially the novel and drama, of the day to lower the standards of womanhood and to destroy the glorious ideals that great minds and true hearts have woven about woman in general. We will add no comment to it, for it would need a great many columns to express all that it suggests; but we will simply remark how the Catholic Church alone, in her teachings, and even in her children's literature, has ever upheld the dignity of womanhood and raised rather than lowered our ideals in regard to woman. Here is the item:

"The decline and fall of the heroine of fiction from a position as secure morally as Caesar's wife to the house-breaking type, may or may not be due to a corrupted public conscience. There can be, however, no denying the fact that the decline has begun. Some of the most human and beautiful of the female figures placed by writers at the front of the stage in recent novel and short stories have been thieves."

All this is certainly meeting the demand of a public which is clamoring for the unconventional in its fiction. But do these venturesome authors realize that the pedestal from which they are ruthlessly pulling the heroine is firmly fixed in our front yards, and that when we wake up at last to the knowledge that the figure of meekness and all virtue is gone we shall cry for vengeance?"

NON-CATHOLIC FIGURES.—According to recent statistics compiled by the authorities in England, the Established or Anglican Church provides 7,127,834 sittings; the Nonconformists, 8,171,666. The Anglican communicants are 2,050,718; the Nonconformists, 2,010,530. The number of children in the respective Sunday-schools is almost the same—about 3,389,849.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.—Referring to Catholic influence in the ranks of young men in Italy, an Italian journal remarks: "To-day we are witnesses of a fact which twenty-five or thirty years ago would have appeared to certain intellectuals and abstractionists as a simple impossibility—that is, an awakening of Catholic energies, not only in the social field (Christian democracy), but also in the sphere of mentality and culture, shown in new methods in apologetics and biblical exegesis. . . . The initiative in this revival is entrusted to an elite of the young clergy and Catholic laity—an initiative replete with difficulties it is true, but which can be of benefit to all."

furnished 93 per cent., the western hemisphere 4.5 per cent., and China and all other countries 2.5 per cent.

Of the total immigration into the United States from 1821 to 1903, Germany and the United Kingdom furnished 56 per cent., as follows: Germany, 24 per cent.; Ireland, 19 per cent., and England, Scotland and Wales, 13 per cent. During the same period Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia and Poland furnished 21 per cent., as follows: Italy, eight per cent.; Austria-Hungary, seven per cent., and Russian and Poland six per cent. Of the total immigration in 1903, Germany and the United Kingdom furnished only 12 per cent., while Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia and Poland furnished 68 per cent.

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Last week we had the period in which it was promised to some of the finest of the most sublime works of the most would be traced to Ossian's poem "Fing" begin with a few lines

"As torrents roll incensed hills
With rage impetuous
ing hills;
Rush to the vales, and
the plain,
Roar through a thousand
the main."

Thus it is that Ossian like picture: "As rush foam from the dark sea Cromla; when the thunder above the dark-brown half the hill."

In Pope again we find description of a battle

"Now shield with shield
helmet closed,
To armour armour,
opposed.

Host against host,
squadrons drew,
The sounding darts in
flew;

With streaming blood
fields are dy'd,
And slaughter'd her
dreadful tide."

Milton has a passage in other words, the same "Arms and armour"

Horrible discord, and
wheels

Of brazen chariots rag
Eighteen centuries

Pope or Milton, Ossian

"As autumn's dark
from two echoing hills,
other approached the
dark streams from high
and mix and war on t
rough, and dark in bat
lin and Innisfail. Ch
stroke with chief, and
steel, clinging, sounded
mets are cleft on high
and smokes around i
on the polished yew;
along the sky; spears
circles of light that gl
face of night."

Another passage of many of the readers will thus:—

"—As when two
With heaven's artillery
rattling on
Over the Caspian."

Here is Ossian's mode the same thought:—

"Who are those, like
and their swords like li
them?"

We will now quote on beautiful comparisons works:

"But when he speaks, w
flows!
Like the soft fleeces
snows."

To my mind Ossian's the same thought is sublime; it is as follows

"Pleasant is thy voice
said the blue-eyed chief
ly are the words of other
are like the calm show
when the sun looks on
the light cloud flies over

Milton again has this sage:

"As when hee
Hath scath'd the forest
mountain pines
with sing'd tops, their st
tho' bare

Stand on the blasted h
Here is Ossian's version

"They (the heroes) s
heath, like oaks with
branches round them, w
to the stream of frost,
withered leaves rustle on

Virgil and Milton have comparison that, while taken from Ossian, is clearer in each of their great in that of the Celtic is likely that Virgil ever

Asian, although his date is recent; and it is more p Milton's thought was original, that it was i