CATHOLIC SCIENTISTS' CONGRESS.

the support of conclusions deduced from such investigations. In other words, progressive science and in-vestigation is hindered because the-ology is assumed to be the only ology is assumed to be the only science—if we may call it so—which Catholics as a body are permitted to be discursive in, and this must be the prerogative of the few. Now, accurate science must be Truth, and the Church of itself being Truth in its teachings must therefore of necessity be the patron of Truth, and conse be the patron of Truth, and conse-quently if the true or accurate sciences do exist they must find sup-port from that Church which claims Truth as its teaching. It is no easy task to convince by words or argu-ment those who uphold the opinion that the Catholic Church is opposed to science, for not desiring to appre-ciate what Catholics have done for ciate what Catholics have done for the advancement of the true sciences they continue their opposition as did the iconoclasts in the days gone by, when they brought their enthusiasm to the destruction of the beautifully-sculptured figures which adorned the old cathedrals. An unprejudiced and unbiassed investigator, desirous of tracing the sciences under the fosterage of the Church, has only to note carefully the progress in all branches they have achieved during the earlier centuries, the many discoveries made, and the results handed down for the general benefit of posterity. And having done so much, to consider the great object-lesson taught by the recent gathering of some eight der the great object-lesson taught by the recent gathering of some eight hundred Catholic scholars from all parts of Europe, not excluding America, in the Aula Maxima of the Kaim-saal in Munich, to discuss questions in all branches of science, from philosophy to biology. It is, however, somewhat regrettable the object of these great congresses is not more generally understood, and consequently that they would be less liable to remain unappreciated. While further the Catholics of Fare.

One of the great events of the present year, the fifth Catholic International Sciecntific Congress, is now a matter of the past, writes a special contributor of the Liverpool "Catholic Times." A fitting tribute it was to the capital city of Bavaria, so full of antiquity, noted for its Catholic associations, and prominent for its scientific advancements, that such a gathering of Catholic scientists from all countries of Europe, and not excluding the ocean-divided States of America, should assemble on common cause in that historic city. It is a common, and at the same time a very general accusation, that Catholics cannot become scientific men because the Church, being opposed to the study and development of true science, cannot permit independent res?arch and allow the support of conclusions deduced from such investigations. In other words, progressive science and investigation is hindered because the condity is assumed to be the only cussed scientific and critical ques-tions in their relation to modern speculation, and the great speech Monsignor D'Hulst delivered on that tions in their relation to modern speculation, and the great speech Monsignor D'Hulst delivered on that occasion when he brought up into special relief the help which the Catholic Church, true ever to its traditions, can give in dealing with the double aspect of any scientific problem. Z proceeding much to be regretted was the change of date originally fixed for the Munich meeting, and which suggestion at the time evoked a very strong protest from the President and committee of the British section. This alteration of date in the present instance resulted in a more limited attendance from England and Ireland than has hitherto been the case, since the majority of professors in the seminaries and other institutions of higher education were umable to be present since the general studies had re-opened and they could not absent themselves from their duties. This regrettable oversight was however acknowledged in the following terms in a communication from the President, Professor Heuffer, to the Marquess MacSwiney: "It is a matter of regret that the time which has been fixed for the Congress out of deference to the express desire of our French friends is unfavorable to the conditions in England, but it would be now impossible to once more, alter the date arranged." The type of the ancient city, the little monk who with extended arms in the days of yore welcomed all scientists to his beloved Munich, was a happy coincidence on the present occasion. The same welcome to Catholic scientists and scholars was to-day as in those so-called "Dark Ages" when science and learning were fostered and kept alive under the wing of the Church. We discover such ages were periods of advanced education, progressive literature and science, and that the high status of secular science at the present day owes a deep debt of gratitude to that galaxy of scientific scholars, who notwithstanding the troublous times during which they

cipation that some new theories would be discussed. The professor introduced some new ideas regarding certain problems in philosophy, which gave rise to some discussion. Fach day two general meetings were held, at which papers were read by the principal members, and sectional meetings were held morning and evening, at which papers read by other members gave rise to some warm and lengthy discussions. There were ten sections, viz., Physiological Phychology and Philosophy, Religious Sciences; Juridical, Economic, and Social Sriences; Ecclesiastical and Profane History; History of Art and Civilization; Oriental Languages and Antiquities; Philology, Archaelogy and Epigraphy; Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Minerology, and the Technical Sciences, Astronomy, Geography, Geognosy, Geology, etc., Biology, Botany, Zoology, Anthropology and Medicine; at each of which several papers were read daily.

The following list may be given as illustrating the range of subjects dealt with: "Electrolosys as a reans for the Extraction of Metal Redies in the Human System," Dr. Luis Livera; "A Simple Method of Applying the Rontgen Rays"; "Unity of the Cell in its Formation and Lyelopment," Dr. F. de Backer, Faris; "The Origin of the Sun and Moon," Dr. Parat; "The Progress of Astronomy in the United States," Dr. Brannan, St. Louis; "The Scientific Work of the Chinese Missioners and their Influence on Chinese Civilization," Father Brucker, S. J.," "The Progress of Christian Social Science in the 19th Century," Professor Torniolo, Turin; "La Carta, Fotographica sie cielo," Professor Ciovanni; "The Development of Art in Bavaria to the Present Time," F. Gusar Amongst the papers from England and Ireland may be mentioned "The Flora of the Carboniferous Period," J. J. Fitzpatrick (past President Liverpool); "The Atomic Theory," Rev. Walter McDonald, D.D., Maynooth; "Gregorian Music in Our Churches," Rev. D. McCrea, D.D., M.R.I.A., Irish College, Rome; "The Golden Roses sent to the Kings of Portugal in the 16th Century," Marquess MacSwiney, of Mashanaglass; "Miracles and the Zeitgeest," Rev. M. O'Riordan, D.D., D. C.L., Limerick; "The Polyzoa, their Place in Nature," Joseph Smith, F. L.S., M.R.I.A., Warrington; "Le Nombré et l'Ordre des Jugements que l'on appelle Synthetiques a Priori," Rev. T. J. O'Mahony, D.D., D.C.L., All Hallows; "The Pressure of Moral Nombre et l'Ordre des Jugements que l'on appelle Synthetiques a Triori," Rev. T. J. O'Mahony, D.D., D.C.L., All Hallows; "The Pressure of Moral Law on the Will of Man," Monsidator John Prior, D.D., Rector, St. Bede's, Rome; "A Muse on Laying the Foundations of the Sun and Earth," W Middlehurst; "The Suppression of the Monasteries in Ireland by Henry VIII.," Rev. A. Coleman, O.P. The rajority of those who sent papers from England and Ireland were unable to be at the meetings, but a somewhat curious coincidence was that three of the papers on the 27th period in the data Maxima of the grant on the days of the problem of record organous in the decomponent of the control of the

wreck every house within a hundred yards and to kill all the men in the staft. Eight men were in the shaft when the fire started, Engineer Moon sent the car down the shaft to the men below, while he stood in imminent danger of being blown to plees, and while his hat and coat were scorched and burned upon him. Six men two into the car safely and two others clung to the sides. The two dropped back after the car started. Notwithstanding that the flames were roaring about him and the explosion of the dynamite was momentarily expected, Moon sent the car back into the shaft once more sand brought the two miners to the surface in safety. Superintendent Smiley went in and carried the dynamite out, rushing past the flames to do so He then took a broom, and beat out the flames which were wrapping themselves about Moon. — Sacred Heart Review.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

[From the Irish Canadian, Toronto.]

CAUSE OF DISCORD .- In choos ing "mixed marriages" as subject for an article, we do not imagine for a moment that we are about to give any information that has not been times without number before the Catholic public, nor do we think that we are going to elucidate matters so that in future all will avoid the shoals upon which so many have in the past been wrecked. We do in the past been wrecked. We do not deceive ourselves with any such hope. We know that from number-less pulpits the subject has been dis-cussed in all its bearings. We know that the confessional has whispered that the confessional has whispered its warning, and that fervent missionaries have drawn in lurid coloring, the disastrous results of such unions, and yet they take place, and from time to time the Church is called on to tolerate what she never can approve or sanctify. So it has been from the beginning.

The attitude of Catholics who even contemplate such a union we understand. To voluntarily duce into a household som contemplate such a union we cannot understand. To voluntarily introduce into a household something which cannot fail to be an unceasing matter of discord, something, too, which no law of God or man, calls upon us to harbor, but which, on the contrary, reason and religion both condemn, is something beyond our comprehension. To set aside for a moment the question from a our comprehension. To set aside for a moment the question from a Catholic point of view, and to look at it socially, a marriage between any two of different religious belief is an anomally which has in it all the elements of incongruity. No two can ever become one with such a gulf between them. The husband and wife leaving the same door, one to wife leaving the same door, one to take his way to one place of wor-ship and the other to another, is

end believing that if she leaves hi in the condition in which he now i he will in all probability be los refrain from urging him to embra, her faith, and yet if she follow the promptings of her heart, perpetus controversy, recriminations, an strife will follow.

strife will follow.

THE MOTIVE.—And, in the face of all this, mixed marriages take place. We knew a young man who was so liberal a Catholic that on general principles he approved of the marriage of his sister with a Protestant; to object would only increase the general dissension. There is one thing which may be counted on as certain, and that is that the Catholic party to a mixed marriage is never actuated by the highest motive. The perfect love, necessary to the building of a home, is simply an impossibility in such cases. If the party be a woman, then the object in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is a mercenary one—she married for a home, to escape the drudgery of daily labor, or for some kindred reason. If the Catholic man is in question he marries for what he considers "position," or perhaps because he never had the entree into society where nice Catholic girls are to be found, and having never met the gold which would bring him true happiness, he accepts the glitter, deceiving himself in his possession until bitter experience proves a rude awakener. Catholicity has a spiritual life of which no outsider has any conception nor can he have until the light of grace has fallen upon his senses: this being so, there can be no concord of feeling, no harmony of thought, no interchange of ideas or thought and the marriages are deliberately bringing upon

riage."
Catholics who go into such marliages are deliberately bringing upon
themselves untold misery; often, too,
the act ends not with themselves,
but with countless generations, and
the consequences rest not with time,
but continue on into the great eternity.

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As we are the largest fur retailers on the continent, this means an opportunity to buy Fine Furs not equalled in any other store on the continent. Come here for Fur satisfaction. Our prices are positively 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. cheaper than any other store on the continent. Chas. Desiardins & Co., 1583 to 1541 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

A PROFESSIONAL SECRET.

Dr John C MacEvitt, of Brook lyn, chief surgeon of the Second Division of the State Naval Militia, was, in the Kings County Supreme Court

sion of the State Naval Militia, was, in the Kings County Supreme Court last week, prevented from describing a surgical operation on the ground that it would reveal the nature of the ailment of a patient for services to whom he sued for payment. Judge Gaynor, who excluded this testimony, decided a novel legal point, and asked Dr. MacEvitt's counsel, John C. Judge, who took an exception to his ruling, to hand up a brief on the subject.

Dr. MacEvitt was called to attend Mrs. Nellie Maass, wife of Henry Maass. His treatment included the performance of a difficult surgical operation, the nature of which has not been made public. Mr. Maass and the physician had a dispute over the bill. The Doctor charged \$750 for his services; while Mr. Maass says that before beginning the treatment he had agreed to accept \$75. In his affidavit Dr. MacEvitt declared that his services were worth the amount charged.

Dr. MacEvitt testified as to his purefessional education and experi-

and that his services were worth the amount charged.

Dr. MacEvitt testified as to his professional education and experience, and his lawyer then asked him to describe the operation performed upon Mrs. Maass.

Before he could do so Frank McCluskey, counsel for Mr. Maass, objected, declaring that the physician was absolutely prohibited from revealing the nature of his patient's allment, even when suing for compensation, if his knowledge was gained from information given by the patient as necessary for a proper treatment of the case. Such information, he said, was in the nature of a confidential communication involable under section No. 834 of the code.

code.

Mr. Judge protested that if he ruld out the testimony Judge Gaynor
would prevent any professional man
from proving a claim for compensation, if his client gave information
te him confidentially. The point is

"Want of Watchfulness

Makes a Thief."

Many cases of poor health come from want of watch-fulness. But if you keep your blood pure no thief can steal your health.

The one effective natural blood puri-der is Hood's Saraparilla. It never

said to have been brought up before in cases where the person who gave the information had died, but never-in the case of a living person. After arguments on both sides objection and excluded the testi-mony.

mony.

Dr. MacDvitt was permitted to testify that the operation was extremely difficult and delicate and that it was successful. He said it saved the patients life.

The jury brought in a verdict of \$225 for Dr. MacDvitt.

CHANCES OF MARRIAGE.

The Superior Court of Connecticut ecently, not only decided that the loss of two fingers spoil a girl's chances of matrimony, but it also passed on the question that the loss of a girl's chances of matrimony are worth about \$1,600. That is the amount awarded to Miss Lillian.

amount awarded to Miss Lillian. Morris.

Two of her fingers were torn away in a cartridge-shaping machine in the arms factory here. She brought suit against the company for \$2,000 damages. Judge George Wheeler today announced his finding. He declared that Miss Morris was not negligent in handling the machine which tore off her fingers, that the defendant company was negligent, and the cost amount of the loss austained by Miss Morris was \$1,600. She declared in her complaint, that her chances of marriage were impaired seriously by her injury.

TOYLAND, "the Mome of Santa Claus," on our third floor, is a fairy-and for children, Brieg them in to see it.

Winter Jackets and Costumes,

It is worth you while to know that the greatest number of Styles in Jackets and Costumes are here. That's the central fact in the most remarkable Cloak business even known in Montreal.

These Garments are Ready-Made. Note the prices: Fur-lined Capes, full sizes, only \$7.95.

87.95.
Heavy Cheviot Cloth Jackets, lined only \$2.95; sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 in.
German Cloth Jackets, in Drab. Tan. Castor, all lines, price \$3.95.
Sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 in.
Children's Reefer Jackets from \$1.95.

\$1.95.
Fur-lined Capes in every quality.
Iadies: Jackets, every style and quality.
Children's Reefer Jackets and Ulsters in great variety, and every ready-to-wear Garment at less than wholesale.
Ladies' Tailored Cloth Costumes, Jacket and Skirt, lined throughout, price, \$4.95.
Ledies' Tailored Cloth Costumes, several lines to clear at exactly Half-Price, and all ready-to-wear Garments at less than wholesale, and what more suitable for a Xmaspresent.

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Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Eight Dollars and a bonus of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of January next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

HY, BARBEAU,

Manager.

Montreal, 30th Nov., 1900.

RELIGIOU

Saturday. De

AND CIT

RECOGNITIO At the bangu cration of Ft. Wayne, rece Morrissey, pres. University, resi 'Our Country.' lowing report one of our Ame

one of our Amm
"It is frequent who are called remarks," said "that the subject are asked to dwhich they know auggrests to the can offer no st noon. I know enough to know culty will be to say—but who said. Our Couwhich embarraness, a. thems than for a few "There is a mess, it seems." ness, it seems a gathering of the subject assicause it is nece take advantage afforded them. I the one that he there to-day, of ty to the flag up privilege to live them the wides cise of their reloady are the those eternal prust rest any pects to be I Th. cardinal pracognition of there it is the woman who to-da. Peter in the Et that speaks to terms of the duship in God's C us, or the voice allotted the directions after the same and the same an

allotted the dir small portion of of Christ's herit to us as father Catholic heart I with respect ar Catholic priesth thority; and res the surest guar-nency of our se nency of our go olic priesthood l'aul : 'Let ever I'aul: 'Let ever higher powers, if but from God at dained of God,' sisteth the pow dinance of God, purchase to the Laccordance w dinance of God, purchase to the I. accordance w Sr Paul, the Ch presented here t tinguished gathe lawfully constitut ecuted authority Mender to Caesar Caesar's and to are God's' is throm which sy teachings regard be. Her children authority must be teachings on this ways found a recharts of the faire, a shown their ready to sacrifications of the princonstituted authority with the constituted authority were called lives in the interface of the princonstituted authority, of liberty are called lives in the interface, of liberty are called lives in the interface were called lives in the week of the principle of t

them. selves from but the W runed jaw of d. imsom America, c. Gat the blood of Gat the blood of Case and the blood of Case and the blood of Case and the cellification which we belong p all to come and and use that the Catholicate has always cloyalest defender upon which rests glorious republication.

RELIGION IN ship of the great aity of religion in forever stamp the Catholic Church as of American citize of American citizenthis particular phrot because I happed with an education whose success in acquired by its lot principles, and who cure as long as it dure, but because that there is no vertically a country's cause the hearts of the young women entries successed.