

EARLY VOYAGES BY BOLD SAILORS.

CATHOLIC DISCOVERERS' WORK

Father Kenny Points Out the Paths of These Explorers.

Discussing the erroneous statement of a writer that it was in 1666 and at the old fort of St. Anne that "the Roman Catholic Church first touched the soil which is now the northern United States," Father Michael Kenny, S.J., writes in America: "In a recent book Dr. Joyce, M. R.I.A., concludes that there is a solid historical element behind the St. Brendan legend, and that not only St. Brendan in the sixth century but St. Cormac in the eighth and other Irish missionaries, landed and labored on our shores. Dr. Joyce is so mean authority nor lightly to be set aside, but, waving his contentions, it is practically accepted now that the Scandinavian Colonists of Greenland visited New England or "Vinland"; and they were certainly Catholics, christianized by apostolic navigators from Ireland.

CATHOLIC EXPLORATION. Again our shores were explored by Catholics within a few years of Columbus' discovery. In 1498, John Cabot sailed down our coast from Newfoundland as far as Cape Hatteras and visited various points. Noticing the wealth of the Newfoundland fisheries, he carried the news to Europe and soon sailors from Portugal and the Basque provinces of Spain, from Normandy and Brittany, flocked to the Newfoundland fishing grounds. They were certainly there in 1504, and they would scarcely refrain from cruising along the mainland and entering the mouths of large rivers in quest of further gain. One such instance seems settled beyond dispute.

DISCOVERY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE

The local annals of Dieppe and a chronicle printed in Paris in 1512 record that two ships from Dieppe entered on the coast of St. Lawrence, August 10, 1508, "a mighty river" which they named after the patron saint of the day; that they ascended the river eighty leagues, and having made a good trade in peltries, returned with seven natives to France. The two captains from Dieppe were Jean Aubert and Jean Verassen. Jacques Denys and the Parmentier brothers soon followed in their track, and Jean Verassen returned not only to touch our shores at many points but to discover the Hudson before Hudson was born, and pay the first recorded visit to Coney Island.

FOUND NEW YORK FIRST.

Jean Verassen was the French form of Giovanni da Verazzano, who like Columbus, Amerigo and Cabot, was a native of Italy. A scientific geographer and naturalist as well as a trained seaman, he had been at twenty-eight, captain of a vessel at Dieppe, then one of the most important French ports. Returning to France with Aubert, he offered his services to Francis I, who sent him in 1523, again from Dieppe, to discover a westward passage to Cathay. After many mishaps he sighted land north of Cape May on May 10, 1524, which he called "Diepa," a new land never before seen by men. Sailing northward he landed and spent three days at what would seem from his brother's map to be Accomac peninsula. In April he passed Sandy Hook, which he named Cape Mary, and entered New York Harbor, which he compares to a beautiful lake.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES.

What corresponds to Coney Island on the map of his discoveries he called Angoulême, the name of Francis I's countship; he christened Block Island Looche, after the King's mother; and Point Judith, Cape St. Francis. He spent a fortnight exploring Narragansett Bay, which he named Refugio and declared "situated on the parallel of Rome in 41 degrees 40'." This is correct almost to a second. He left Refugio May 6, then rounded Cape Cod, where he went ashore and had an encounter with the Indians. The region including Pennsylvania, New York and New England, he called Francesca. He seems to have reached as far as the Penobscot, whence he returned to Dieppe. From his letter to Francis I in July, 1524, and the Maloilo map of his discoveries drawn in 1527, it is clear that he explored the coast from North Carolina to Maine. His is the first description of New York and Narragansett bays, of the White Mountains and the islands of the Maine coast, which he happily compares to those of Ilyria.

The following year, 1525, Estevan Gomez, a Spaniard, landing at Labrador, coasted southward to Florida, searching also for a westward passage to Cathay. He noticed Cape Cod, Narragansett Bay, the Hudson, which he named San Antonio, and the Delaware; and he "touched" at various points of our northern coast. From 1505, and perhaps 1504, French skippers were seldom absent from our waters. They ascended as far as Albany, and in 1540 built a fort near the present southern limits of the city. This is mentioned by Jean Albeonce in the journal of his voyage of 1542. He had come with Admiral Roberval to the relief of Jacques Cartier, who had wintered at Montreal in 1535. Such an enterprising mariner as Cartier could not have failed to cross the river and touch our northern territory during his long sojourn on the other side.

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LOCAL AND DIOCESAN.

FEAST OF ST. IGNATIUS.—On Sunday last the Jesuit Fathers celebrated solemnly the feast of their founder, St. Ignatius.

FIRST MASS.—The Rev. C. Beaudin, only son of Mr. Simeon Beaudin, K.C., of this city, celebrated his first high mass in St. James Cathedral last Sunday.

MONTFORT ANNIVERSARY.—His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, pontificated at high mass at Montfort on Monday on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Asylum there.

NEW JAIL CHAPLAIN.—The Rev. Father Garceau, S.J., has been appointed Catholic chaplain of the Montreal Jail, in the place of the Rev. Father Dugas, S. J.

HOLLAND SCHOOLS ON A MODEL PLAN.

The law relating to primary and secondary education in Holland might well serve as a model for other countries where the vexed problem of public instruction causes so much embarrassment to those charged with its solution.

The principles which have guided the Dutch legislator in this matter are unquestionably just, and their application can involve no hardship whatever on any section of the community.

School attendance in Holland has been made legally compulsory, but then this compulsion is tempered by conditions which render it quite unobjectionable.

In the first instance, no father of a family is obliged to send his children to school if within a radius of four kilometers from his home there is no school in which instruction is given in harmony with his religious convictions.

He represents his case to the official authority, and if, on inquiry, his objections are found valid, he is released from the obligation imposed by the law.

Again, should twenty heads of families in any district agree to demand a school of a denominational character, their request must be acceded to, although other schools public, or private, may already exist in the locality.

Religious minorities are thus adequately protected, and wherever they insist on having their own special schools they can easily support them, thanks to the Government grants-in-aid.

The primary schools, both public and denominational, being placed on a footing of equality as regards the amount of government aid and the conditions under which it is given, Catholics have little or no cause of complaint on this score.

To the commune for its public schools, and to the governing bodies of private schools, the State allows 25 per cent of the total expenditure on buildings; in the case of the latter the payment is made by instalments extending over some years.

Teachers in commercial and denominational schools receive equal treatment on the matter of salaries and pensions, no exception being made; even in cases where the teachers in denominational schools are members of religious communities.

The salaries are fixed by law, the amount naturally depending on the grade of the school and the number of pupils.

If a communal council or the governing body of a private school wish to grant a higher than prescribed salary, or think proper to appoint more than the regulation number of teachers, the council or governing body must from its own resources make up the enhancement in expenditure.

As regards pensions for widows and orphans, no distinction is made between the families of teachers in the official schools and those of teachers in the private or denominational schools.

Under conditions so equitable, the grievance of which the friends of denominational education in Holland had reason to complain some years ago no longer exists. And in the healthy rivalry prevailing between the officials and the non-official schools, it is satisfaction to find that the latter are able to hold their own, as is shown by the increasing number of pupils they have in attendance.

In the course of the last seven years the population of the government schools has risen from 508,286 to 563,157, while that of the denominational schools has increased from 281,534 to 316,188—the increase of the latter within the period being absolutely and proportionately much greater.

A Reproach and its Removal.

(Continued from Page 1.)

her stricken city, promising her the tribute of an ex-voto, and at the same time to revive the pilgrimages in her honor to the historic Church of Bonsecours, so popular in the early days of the French colony.

THE MOTHERLESS CHILDREN.

Hundreds of fatherless and motherless Irish children, whom this catastrophe had thrown on the charity of the public, were looked after by the ever devoted and kindly disposed French-Canadians, who adopted them into their own families, or cared for them until protection could be found elsewhere.

The names and the deeds of many another—clergyman, physician, consecrated virgin—should somewhere be blazoned in letters of gold; but data cannot be found. In those strenuous days, in Canada, chronicling was largely left to the recording angels.

At Bytown—the Ottawa of to-day—the records of the time show the daily average of typhus patients to have been two hundred, between the months of June and October of this terrible year 1847—with a total of four hundred deaths. The Oblate Fathers and the Grey Nuns of the Cross bore nobly their share of the heat and burden of the emergency, in no instance shrinking from the dangers and duties of the hour. At Kingston and Toronto the same humanity and heroism were exercised, and edifying traits could be told of in data were not so difficult to obtain.

DIED FOR DUTY.

What is authentic, however, is that the Right Rev. Dr. Power, Bishop of Toronto, stricken while attending to his unhappy countrymen, laid down his life in the performance of his priestly functions. This Christian self-sacrifice was shared also by other denominations, the Rev. Mr. Durie, a Presbyterian minister, succumbing to the disease at Bytown.

The official report of the Montreal Emigrant Society for 1847, embodies this pathetic paragraph: "From Grosse Island, the great charnel-house of victimized humanity, up to Port Sarnia, and along the borders of our magnificent river, upon the shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, wherever the tide of emigration has extended, are to be found the final resting-places of the sons and daughters of Erin: one unbroken chain of graves, where repose fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, in one commingled heap, without a tear bedewing the soil not a stone marking the spot. Twenty thousand, and upwards, have thus gone to their graves."

A MONUMENT.

Twelve years later, a portion of this reproach was removed by the erection of a monument at Point St. Charles, Montreal. A huge boulder, elemental in composition and form, taken from the central span of the Victoria Bridge, when the men were building the piers was set up and inscribed thus:

TO PRESERVE FROM DESECRATION THE REMAINS OF 6,000 IMMIGRANTS WHO DIED OF SHIP FEVER A. D. 1847-8 THIS STONE IS ERECTED BY THE WORKMEN OF MESSRS. PETO, BRASSEY & BETTS EMPLOYED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE VICTORIA BRIDGE A. D. 1859.

For some utilitarian purpose, this monument has been, in recent years, removed to its present position in St. Patrick's Square, which seems to be a case of making it a monument standing wide of the mark.

A NEW MEMORIAL.

And now happily the remaining portion of the reproach must go. At

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BARTRAC, GRAVEL, CALCULI, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, GOUT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. 23 THE PRINCE OF WELLES ST. TORONTO.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Alaska - Yukon - Pacific Exposition. Round Trip First-Class Tickets will be on sale daily until September 30th, 1909, from Montreal to Vancouver, B.C., Victoria, B.C., Seattle, Wash., Tacoma, Wash., Portland, Ore. \$89.00

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San Francisco, Cal. \$104.25. Los Angeles, Cal. Going via any regular direct route to San Francisco, returning via Portland, Oregon, and any regular direct route therefrom, or vice versa. Good to return until Oct. 31st, 1909.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT. TRAIN SERVICE. 7.30 A.M. Except Sunday. MARITIME EXPRESS. 12 NOON. Except Saturday. N. B.—On Saturdays, this train goes as far as St. Flavie only.

4.00 P.M. St. Lambert, St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Lévis, Quebec and Riv. du Loup. SATURDAYS ONLY. 12 NOON. St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Lévis, Quebec, Rivière du Loup and St. Flavie. CITY TICKET OFFICE. 130 St. James Street, Tel. Main 618. GEO. STRUBBE, City Pass & Trk. Agent, H. A. PRICE, Assistant Gen. Pass. Agent.

and historic river, his gaze will rest on that monument, and no sooner will he receive an indelible impression that this is not only a land of freedom, but that it is a land of brotherly love, a land where the races live in harmony, and where each vies with the other in promoting the great work of national unity.

THE LOVERS OF THE CROSS. With this project carried out, forgetfulness yields to remembrance; neglect melts away in the warmth of genuine sympathy, even if it brings its tribute a trifle late. Let the Celtic cross arise, then, to the memory of a people who have so clearly proven their right to the title, "Lovers of the Cross," a people whose earthly dereliction sends unflinchingly to the arms of Christ even as extended on the wood of the Cross. In what other form could their endless ignominies be appropriately commemorated?

The highest form of suffering is endurance. Ireland has borne much and loved much withal. Is not this the test of martyrdom? Are the wild beasts in the arena, the wheel, the boiling bath, the bed of steel, more expressive of man's inhumanity to man and more frightful as means of execution, than the prolonged agonies of slow starvation and of neglected disease?

With an approximate two millions of men, women and children, subjected to these long-drawn-out tortures, till death cut the Gordian knot of their trial; with uncounted thousands awaiting their resurrection in American soil—with these totalings, the martyr-roll of Ireland seems sufficiently full, and the reproach of Giralduis quite amply removed.

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Vol. LIX. THE FALL OF FRANCE. Nothing But R... the Fall... France had... had proved... for years... of a perform... of (what... French Parliam... and existence... and "vive" so... Clemenceau... the vote that... out having... his protector... thunder-clap... the men who... joined in the... the worst e... him go and st... the Church... did not ask... loving ministry... even as good... joined at the... rant who had... with blasphemy... gument of his... Our papers... told us that... years of po... naught? They... truth? he wo... the quarter... seen three year... Strange to... French politics... Chambard Des... muskrat had... and ordinary f... case, who has... it, know his h... unmercifully, j... and other frie... were struck... So certain... had Clemenceau... tically began... the hour in wh... opened and in... victim; so, it i... masons respons... ted Press to pi... low in the attit... to resign at an... When Delcassé... first in... fact that he, C... for at the for... grew all over... House of Franc... came, from the... the Colonies, i... killed, one cou... you wish, but... murderous. He... quote, explain... scribing ridicul... should be descri... guard all the in... When Delcassé... with a vengean... for months, an... who, with any... ence, follow the... happening, the... of France forgo... that as a states... that as an ord... man discredit, h... der at the wro... pious as the Fr... puties is, the n... club were not... They withered... three-quarters... destroy so easi... learned to ador... came that sent... the oblivion he... ed, with their... the head of a... mentary work... Canadians—they... victim, even if... voted a slave... M. Delcassé... through the ag... that head of a... tigate scandala... the ministry of... duty, not as a... as a man willin... at the expense... sequence, the s... to cease discus... lamps, and su... Delcassé's repor... Nor is it stran... was Sultaz. Ce... disgrace. Among many... Delcassé reproa... mier was an in... liner Tagleblatt... sation the solle... had shown hi... poor light. I... denied, but, i... the truth, he p... in the man who... called him. What is more... finally cast, the... despicable state... case's blow, th... even his chi... peace, for he r... and played all... make would he... stroke of hones... painfully prov... in his head th... was not of his