

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

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WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 14, 1899

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, St. Eusebius. THURSDAY, Aug. 15, The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.

The Agitation.

In the midst of all the din and clamor that has been raised in connection with the anti-Jesuit craze, it is worthy of note that scarcely a Protestant gentleman of any standing, in the Province of Quebec, outside of the ranks of the ministry, has taken any part in the public meetings.

Rome and the Pope.

The telegrams received almost daily from Rome indicate a strong desire on the part of His Holiness to take his departure from that city, where he is, virtually, a prisoner in the Vatican, as was the venerable Pope Pius IX., his predecessor.

Italian Art Treasures.

The journals favorable to the Italian Government and hostile to the Pope have been circulating reports lately concerning the Vatican authorities, to the effect that a great many objects of art have been sold, and that the palaces of His Holiness have been denuded of many of the rarest works.

had come into their possession by despoiling the convents and religious houses. Not a few of these were sold by public auction, and Russia, as well as other countries, are now in possession of some of the best productions of Raphael and other artists.

France.

M. Jules Ferry, in a recent speech, spoke in reassuring terms relative to the position of republican France towards the Church. It is very much to be regretted that M. Ferry and others equally prominent have delayed so long in making the statement.

Sentenced to Death.

Mrs. Maybrick, for poisoning her husband in England, has been sentenced to death during the past week. She is an American by birth and during her trial managed to enlist the sympathy of the public to such an extent that the presiding judge was vociferously hooted after passing sentence, and several witnesses for the prosecution had to obtain police protection to reach their homes.

Mr. Graham's Suggestion.

The Governor-General has given his answer to the suggestion of Mr. High Graham, that inasmuch as some people—not named in the suggestion—had doubts as to the validity of the Jesuits' incorporation and Jesuits' estates acts, and inasmuch as Mr. Graham had a cheque for five thousand dollars which he was willing to sacrifice to advertise himself and the "Star," the Governor should refer these doubts of the persons unnamed to the Supreme Court for an opinion.

The Globe itself Again.

The Toronto Globe, which for a time wore a mask of toleration, is again out in its real character. In a recent article, on the reply of His Excellency the Governor-General to the self-styled equal rights association, which is headed "Treachery persisted in," it says:

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declared it was not the organ of his party. As a proof of the sincerity of the Conservatives the Empire, a respectable Canadian journal, was duly started. Now unless the Liberals desire to shoulder the responsibility of the course of the Globe since it made its famous somewhat of the provincial rights question, it is high time that the leader of the party should publicly repudiate an organ, which is fast regaining its former reputation for bigotry, violence and vituperation.

Treatment of State Prisoners.

The Dublin Freeman, in its efforts to obtain opinions of prominent men of all countries regarding the treatment of Irish political prisoners by England, has been most successful. The answer in every case have been strong condemnations of the brutal and inhuman treatment to which all the prominent nationalists who have offended Balfour and his friends have been subjected, particularly within the past two years.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, of Victoria, Australia, in expressing his opinion on this all important subject makes a remarkable declaration and one which can not but prove of great value to the Irish Nationalist party. In his letter he says:

"I cannot give you any information about the treatment of State prisoners in Victoria, because during the quarter of a century I was connected with that colony there were no State prisoners. Before the opening of the Home Rule, in the most perfect form, was established in Victoria. The people elect their own Parliament, the Government is chosen from the Parliament, and only exists so long as it retains its confidence. The Government so chosen appoints to every office, from that of Chief Justice down to the porter on a railway, they collect and expend the revenue of which a shilling does not go to the Imperial Treasury, except by free gift; and the cabinet in Downing street cannot appoint or remove a policeman in the colony. There are naturally no offences against the State in such a country, and if the same system be applied to Ireland, you will have no more trouble about arbitrary arrests under the old 'mother country' system. As respects the general question, there are some obvious rules which can only be overlooked by wilful blindness. Political prisoners are commonly of a class to whom, from their training and antecedents, a plank-bed means torture, coarse food the pang of indignation, and mental service degradation; when these inflictions, which can be made indifferent to the rough and the burly, are imposed upon political prisoners, a manifest injustice is done. Civilized mankind have agreed to treat prisoners whose offences is not against the moral but the municipal law as a separate and special class. I know no exception to this humane practice except Russia—if Russia, when it is half-barbaric, can be regarded as a case in point when we are speaking of civilized nations. We are going backwards, it seems. Lord Eldon, when he was at the head of the law in England, treated Cobbett and Leigh Hunt better than Irish journalists are treated to-day. I do not cite the case of O'Connell and the State prisoners of 1844, because the Dublin Corporation, which had control of the Richmond penitentiary, permitted us liberties which no one claims for political prisoners at present. It is not asked that they should hold virtual levees, or give daily entertainments to their friends, but that they should not have a sentence of detention turned into physical and moral torture.

The Workers Win.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—Reports from the Connellsville coke region proclaim everything quiet and not more than fifteen or twenty men are working in the entire district. Several small operators, controlling in all about five hundred ovens, have conceded the demands for the advance. Their workmen have notified them that they will return to work immediately provided the operators will sign their sole, in which the minimum rate for mining is one cent. The supply of coke is rapidly diminishing, and will be exhausted in a few days. Jones & Laughlin have banked one furnace. The Cambria furnace at Johnstown is running very short. The Scottsdale furnaces are banked and Wheeling, Va., furnaces are reported banking. Pittsburg iron firms having ovens, some of which have been lying idle for years, are discharging them preparatory to making their own coke. There is a large and sudden advance for pig iron and prices are advancing rapidly.

The American Manufacturer, the organ of the iron and coke manufacturers, says to-day that the coke strike will be a success, that the workmen would be foolish to allow their wages to remain at the old rates and that coke manufacturers should not allow the pig iron producers to drive them below the cost of production.

English Speaking Students.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—President Carnot to-day received a delegation of American and English students who are attending different institutions here. In his address to the students he referred in complimentary terms to the head of the great American republic and the Queen of England. Referring to their spokesman's assurances of sympathy with the political situation of France, he gratefully accepted this sympathy as a gratifying evidence of their good will and of the practical benefits which could be made to flow from it to the young Republic. "Although you are not Frenchmen," said the President, "and though you do not expect to exercise the privileges of citizenship with us, you can do the French Republic a signal service when you return to your homes in America and England. As citizens of your own countries you will be called upon to make a choice between the supporters of a policy of concord and amity with other nations and that of defiance, and that distrust which at this very moment paralyses the strength and wastes the resources of the Republic. Let your voices be for concord and amity. Shun the

counsels of those who would fill your mind with the poison of hatred and distrust and pour your energies to the noble work of drawing closer the ties of friendship which bind other nations to your own. Above all assure your own people that this is and will be the policy of France and cannot fail to aid in the triumphs of that policy."

THE DYING JESUIT'S ROSARY.

A Conversion Resulting from Its Touch.

The Jesuit, Father John Ogilvie, was tortured and put to death for the faith at Glasgow, Scotland, on March 10th, 1615. He was executed because he had dared to say that the spiritual power belonged to the Pope and not to the King of England, James I., and in those days of persecution this was considered an unpardonable crime.

On the way to the scaffold, Father Ogilvie met a Protestant minister, who accosted him, saying: "My dear Ogilvie, how I pity your obstinacy in thus exposing yourself to an infamous death!"

The good Father, divining the real object of his apparent sympathy, answered as if he were somewhat afraid of death, saying: "As if I depended on me to die or not to die! I can't help it; I have been declared guilty of high treason, and it is for that crime that I am sentenced to death."

"Treason?" replied the minister, "it is not for that. Believe me, if you abjure Popish doctrines and the Pope, everything will be forgiven, and you will be loaded with favors."

"You are joking," replied the father. "No," answered the minister, "I am speaking seriously, and I have authority for so doing, for the Archbishop (the Protestant one) has commissioned me to offer you his daughter in marriage, with one of the richest parishes as her dowry, if you will join us."

While this dialogue was taking place, they had reached the foot of the scaffold. The minister was trying to persuade the priest to save his life. The father said he was willing to live, provided he could do so honestly.

"But," replied the minister, "I have assured you that you will be loaded with honors."

"Well, then," said Father Ogilvie, "do me the favor to repeat aloud, and before all these people, what you have proposed to me."

"I ask nothing better," he replied. "Now, all listen attentively," said the father to the minister who wanted to say: "I promise to Mr. Ogilvie his life, the daughter of the Archbishop in marriage and a rich parish if he agrees to unite with us."

"You all hear," said the priest, "and are you ready to testify to this, if required to do so?"

"Yes, we have heard, and will testify," answered the crowd. Come down from the scaffold, Mr. Ogilvie; come down."

The Catholics, who were hidden among the people, were praying; their hearts were wrung with anxiety for a few moments; their enemies were counting on a triumph.

"Then," said Father Ogilvie, "I need not fear to be tried again for treason."

"No, no," responded on all sides. "Therefore if I am here," continued the priest, "it is solely on account of my religion."

"Yes, solely for your religion."

"Very well," exclaimed Father Ogilvie, "that is all I wanted to prove. It is on account of my religion that I am condemned to die. For my faith I would gladly sacrifice two lives if I had them—I have but one, then make haste and take it, for I will never give up my religion."

At these words the hearts of the Catholics were filled with consolation; their enemies hung their heads with shame at having been caught in their own snare. The minister was beside himself with anger; he would not allow Father Ogilvie to say another word, and ordered the executioner to make him go to the ladder. Before proceeding with his task the executioner excused himself to the father, who immediately embraced him.

It was probably at the time when his hands were being tied that Father Ogilvie cast his beads in the midst of the assembled crowd. A touching episode is connected with this incident. The rosary, in falling, struck on the breast a stranger who happened to be there. He was the Baron John of Ekezdorf, a young Calvinist nobleman, a native of Hungary, who was travelling in Scotland.

Later on he occupied several honorable positions, became the Governor of Treves and an intimate friend of Archduke Leopold, brother of Ferdinand III. In his old age he related to Father Boleslas Balbunas, of the Society of Jesus, the following account of his conversion:

"I was travelling through England and Scotland, according to the usual custom of Hungarian nobles. I was very young, and I was not a Catholic. I happened to be in Glasgow the day that Father Ogilvie was led to the scaffold, and I cannot describe to you the noble courage with which he met his death. As a last token of love to the Catholics he threw them his beads from the scaffold just as he was mounting the ladder. That rosary apparently thrown by chance, struck me on the breast, so that I would only have had to stretch my hand to take and keep it. But the Catholics were so anxious to secure it that they pressed around me with such force that I would have been crushed if I had not let it go. At that time nothing was either light or new to me, from that moment I did not have an instant's rest. That rosary had wounded my heart. I visited one place after another, but I could not enjoy any peace. My conscience was troubled, and this thought presented itself constantly to my mind: 'Why did Ogilvie's rosary fall on me rather than on some one else?' This thought pursued me incessantly during several years, and at last I hearkened to the voice of conscience, urging me to seek instruction and then abjure Calvinism. I attribute my conversion to the touch of that rosary, which I would not give for anything in the world if I owned it, and which I would purchase at any price if I knew where I could find it."—Translated for the Catholic Review from Le Manitoba.

IN THE POPE'S LIBRARY.

One of the most interesting sights in Rome. One of the most interesting sights in Rome, well known for the most part to students, but generally passed over by the ordinary sight-seer, is the Vatican Library, according to the London Guardian. Nothing in Rome gives such an impression of the wealth of the Papal treasures as this matchless library, and a visit to it would help people to form a more just estimate of the contributions made at least by some of the Popes to the cause of learning than that which is sometimes taken. The library, which is now extraordinarily extensive, particularly in its collection of manuscripts, is said to contain 23,850 manuscripts in all at the present time, a large proportion of which are Oriental and Greek—it is not very ancient. It particularly dates from the beginning of the seventeenth century, when the

most important collections were embodied in it. There had been, indeed, an earlier nucleus transported from the Lateran by Pope Nicholas V., in 1447, but it was the additions which were made in and about the year 1600 that raised the Vatican to its place among the great libraries of the world.

The visitor, on first entering the Vatican, will probably be most struck with its extreme unlikelihood to any other library he has before seen. He finds himself in a brightly, not to say gaudily, painted room, on the floor of which, dotted at intervals, are brightly painted oblongs. It is in these oblongs—safe, commodious, dry receptacles—that the great mass of manuscripts which form the glory of the library are stored. Every here and there among the oblongs are various works of art, gifts to different Popes, and glass-covered cases and tables, such as are to be found in other libraries, containing such illuminated manuscripts and other treasures as are best suited for exhibition. The cases and tables of the Vatican differ, however, from the cases and tables of most other libraries in being carefully covered up with wooden shutters.

Among the treasures to be met with in these cases are not only the famous Terence, several famous Virgils, the Palatine Virgil among them, and many other manuscripts of the classics, but also what most students will turn to first, the world famous manuscript of the Greek Bible, the well-known, but little studied, Codex Vaticanus. This famous manuscript has hitherto been so jealously guarded that even professed scholars have found it difficult to obtain more than a passing glimpse of it. More liberal counsels have now, however, come to prevail. Looked at merely as a piece of writing, the manuscript is certainly singular by fine, the letters are clear, distinct, and well formed, and there is plenty of space between the lines, so that the reading of it becomes with a little practice by no means difficult. On one other treasure, also to be found in the same case, it remains to say a single word—the palimpsest copy discovered by Cardinal Mai, of Cicero's "De Republica." The most interesting feature in this interesting fragment is the complete success with which the ancient underlying writing has been recovered. It is hardly possible to believe that the clear, well-defined letters before you have been covered up by other writing for, perhaps, a thousand years.

The great hall which forms the main building of the library terminates in a corridor or series of corridors, of enormous length. On the floor of these are arranged the various presents given to the present Pope last year on the attainment of his jubilee. All along the wall are cases filled with countless and almost inestimable treasures. In one is a collection of articles gathered from the catacombs and early Christian tombs; in another a series of jeweled ornaments brought from Russia; next a collection of chalices and patens and other early church plate; after this a wonderful series of specimens of the early Florentine painters, from Cimabue downward, arranged chronologically; opposite these again is a small collection of most lovely paintings, some of them early Christian paintings, from the catacombs; others, heathen work found from time to time in the neighborhood of Rome.

There is another series of most interesting rooms—the Borgias rooms, as they are called. These rooms are now devoted to printed books which, as in an ordinary library, are here arranged on shelves along the walls. The callings are most beautifully painted by Pinturicchio. The pictures seem singularly beautiful, particularly the series representing scenes from our Saviour's life.

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we had better take them home. After this he made a remark. "One of my sailors told me that an Indian had assured me that he would kill us all if we attempted to take them to the Sika. Nothing of importance occurred since the landing down. We put into Claymont Sound to land some Indians at Ahousat. While lying there on Wednesday morning we saw the Champlain steaming north. We arrived at Victoria all well. Hawkins went ashore without saying a word."

WILL TRY IT AGAIN.

The other affidavits merely in corroboration of the above. The Black Diamond will now go into dock to be refitted for next season. Her owner intends to wait till the 10th, when the war ships return. He will then make a claim through Admiral Hensage and the Imperial Government for compensation and protection in future. The ship's articles of sailing say:—"From Victoria to the North Pacific coast and Behring sea on hunting and fishing voyage."

Secretary Windom's Orders.—Numbered Conference at Bar Harbor. WASHINGTON, August 11.—Secretary Windom has given orders that no papers or information bearing on the seizure of the Black Diamond in Behring sea shall be given to the public. The remarks of Senator Hale in his interview in Portland, and the question would be amicably settled "without considering the matter of Behring sea being closed or not," is an expression of the State Department, although the senator is speaking for anyone save himself. It is stated that the question of the seizure of the Black Diamond will soon become a question of the State Department to take up.

BAR HARBOR, Me., August 10.—Among the callers at Stanwood, Secretary Blaine's beautiful cottage, yesterday, was one whose name may have somewhat of a national significance. This was Baron Rosen, the Russian minister, who was engaged for some time in earnest conversation with the President and the Secretary of State. It is surmised that this conversation related to the attitude of the United States in claiming jurisdiction over the Behring sea, and also to the Russian Government, which sold Alaska to the United States. In regard to the claim, the statement has already been published as a probability that Russia will be willing to aid the United States in enforcing its claim. Nothing positive could, however, be learned either from the Secretary of State or from Walker Blaine as to the nature of the conference with Baron Rosen.

What Spain's Ambassador Thinks of the Behring Sea Affair.—What Uncle Sam Thought. NABAQUANSET PIER, R.I., August 12.—Don Emilio de Muruga, minister of Spain to this country, returned to the Pier yesterday from a short visit to New York. He was interviewed this morning concerning the Behring sea controversy. He said: "I have not kept myself well informed upon this controversy, as I considered it all along a national question of the United States and England. I do not think that the United States will be able to sustain the maritime closure of the sea, as, according to the international law, a nation's water boundary extends only three miles from the coast, and a country has only jurisdiction over these three miles. Because the seas stretch beyond these three miles it is absurd to think that they should have jurisdiction over these animals. The question, theoretically, is a very important one, but practically I see very little in it. As for its disturbing the peace of these two great nations, the thought is absurd, as they have too many interests in common. I have no doubt that the question will soon be settled peacefully, probably by arbitration, to the satisfaction of both nations. The United States might as well think of closing the sea about Key West and Cuba as attempting to claim jurisdiction over Behring Sea."

RUSSIA'S "CONTROL" OF BEHRING SEA. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 12.—Congressman Felton has written an article on the question of the rights and title of the United States in Behring sea. Mr. Felton was a member of the conference committee between the Senate and House in the Behring sea controversy, which passed the bill mandating of the laws regulating the seal fisheries in Behring sea. The writer first cites the well known facts on which Russia's title to Behring sea was based, and gives the history of Russia's control of Behring sea up to the date of cession of the same to the United States in 1868. Russia ceded to the United States that part of Behring sea east of a given line running nearly northeast and southwest through this sea, and retained the title and control over that part of Behring sea lying west of the said line. The writer then says that history shows that Russia, from the discovery of Behring sea down to the cession to the United States, controlled the navigation of its waters and the taking of its marine life. To this end her navy patrolled it, and in pursuance of her laws has taken, confiscated and burned marauding vessels. She has since pursued, and is now pursuing, the same policy in her part of Behring sea.

Referring to the fact that the United States and Great Britain entered protests with Russia against certain manifestoes issued by that Government in 1891, claiming certain rights over North Pacific waters, Mr. Felton showed that these protests, evidently had reference to waters south of Behring sea. He then adds: "In all protests, correspondence, negotiations and treaties, there is no allusion to Behring sea, Aleutian islands, or to any region of country or sea within 1,000 miles of its eastern border, whence the sovereignty asserted and maintained by Russia over that sea from its discovery to its partition to the United States, a period of over 140 years, has never been officially questioned or denied; and, again, had it been understood that the waters of Behring sea and its marine life were free to fishermen of all nations, including ours, there could have been no incentive on the part of our Government for its purchase. Whatever title the United States must be conceded to this Government until it is established that Russia had no title to the same, which the writer apprehends cannot be successfully accomplished."

Whitist Mr. Gladstone is carrying on with astonishing vigor his noble political crusade on behalf of justice to Ireland he is rendering no small service to the Catholic Church. He is doing every bit of it. There was a powerful vindication of the tolerance of the Irish Catholics, proving how at periods when there was no little tension of religious feeling they manifested kindness and liberality toward the Protestants, and how in political affairs they have cheerfully accepted and followed the guidance of Protestant leaders. It will be said, "Yes, but Mr. Gladstone is working for a political end."

What does it matter if he is telling sound truths and removing a mist of bigotry? And this he is effectually doing. He is dispelling the religious prejudices of thousands whom no Catholic priest can reach.—Catholic Times.

When one is in the position of the leader it is ever in fear that some one outside will supplant him in this or that part of his work, we are not born to fill. The born leader leads, and means to do all they can, without jealousy or mean fear as to his own.

Tools with bookish knowledge are children with edged weapons; they hurt themselves, and put others in pain, but they have learned more dangerous than the simpleton.