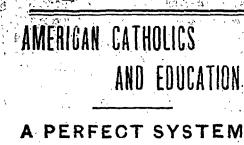
THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.



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But Its Maintenance Entails Much Personal Sacrifice--Religion

the Basic Principle.

In the current number of Donahoe's Magazine appears an excellent article, entitled "Catholic Education in the United States," by Morgan J. O'Brien, from which we take the following extracts :---

On determining the benefits of any system, either of religion or education, it must be judged not alone by its effects or results upon man in his connection with what transpires about him here, but also by its influence upon his ultimate destiny.

Man's rights and duties, whether con-sidered as an individual, as a member of the family, or of that greater society known as the state, cannot be correctly determined without bearing this fact constantly in mind. What charges this wrought in men's lives, what transfor mations effected in nations, is most strikingly shown by contrasting Pagan with Christian civilization. The prob-lem of life, the mystery of death, unknown to Pagan people, and the source of perplexity to the greatest sages and philosophers, were solved, and are now the possession of the poorest and most illiterate in Christendom.

It would be both interesting and in structive to trace the influence that this knowledge of his dual relation to the here and hereafter exerted upon man's condition and action, crystalizing in that Christian civilization which is now the heritage of all. It would exceed. however, the object and expected limits of this paper. which will deal with it sefar only as may be essential to answer the question: What have the Catholics done for education in the United States ?

There can be no question of more vital importance to the American people tha: this: How are children who, in a few sears, are to be entrusted with the re-sponsibilities of citizenship, and the destinies of the nation, to be cducated! The growth, development and prosperity of the state depends on the intelligence of the people.

Educational institutions may be divided into primary and secondary. The former embrace public, parochial and similar schools, devoted to elemen tary education, while secondary institutions comprise colleges and universities. Leaving out of view the religious feature, which will be discussed hereafter and contrasting, from a secular stand-point. Catholic colleges and universities with other denominational or non-sectarian colleges, so-called, we are forcibly struck with how favorable, taking the just, is the comparison. Without means without subsidies, without rich or in fluential friends, amidst trials and tribu intions that would have excused failure, they have grown, flourished and multiplied, until, to-day, we possess colleges and universitics where every ambition for be not found. the most advanced higher education can be satisfied. But when we come to consider the parochial, as compared with the public s nools, then the results are remarkable. that the public schools, in their appointin inta, completeness and system of ins action, are superior, must be conceded. But it should be remembered that, mongh the parochial schools date back ty years, it has only been within the 1 -t twenty years that Catholics have been in a position to devote to their ad rancement either time, money or effort. Yet statistics show that there are besen 700,000 and 800,000 in our paroal as against seven to eight millions the public schools. In addition there many orphanages, children's homes l similar institutions, whose inmates eive a Catholic elementary training. that, if we regard the number of chil-n of school age, it will be found, ing the entire population, that the centage, as between Catholic and lic schools, is greater in favor of the holic.

d nominational plan of Canada, which permits religious training, then could Catholics conscientiously give up their own schools.

Religion, however, it may be asserted, is the proper theme for the church or home, but has no place in the school. That churches and the teaching of Christian homes do much to foster and promote religion must be conceded, but, generally speaking, churches are more potent in maintaining religious convic-tions already formed, than success'ul in the inculcation of religion in children. Hence their greater utility for adults than for children The benefits of a Sunday school, or of home training. cannot be overestimated, but what difficulties are there in the way of their ever being so arranged as to produce the de sired result, for the great mass of our children, either because of the small time devoted each week in the Sunday school, or the limited number that ever receive a thorough religious training at home!

That churches, Sunday schools and home influence have not been as far ceaching as demanded by the religious wants of the people or nation, may be conclusively shown by dwelling for a moment on the past and present re-ligious condition of our country. Those who tounded our colonies, as well as our revolutionary forefathers, were religious men. Physically rugged and hardy, they were imbued with strong religious convictions that influenced their every act.

They came over a trackless ocean, and cut a way through impenetrable forests, and through their religion, intelligence and courage, established society and governments and laws, and, after finally throwing off a foreign yoke, laid deep the tour dations of a constitutional republic that is seemingly destined to be the foremost nation of the world. Are we acting up to the spirit, the prin ciples, the traditions of the past? Are we advancing or retrograding? To as-set that, having advanced morally to a contain point, we can then remain sta-tionary is to uttor an aburdley for a tionary, is to utter an absurdity, for a nation can no more remain morally passive than can a man; he is bound to go on and upward, or go on and downward.

That, in material prosperity, we have made giant strides, is apparent. Our towns, cities and states have increased and multiplied. Men have amassed wealth running into the millions and hundreds of millions. Our corporations are striding a continent, but are we not equally accursed by pauperism and discontent; do we not know that thousands are deprived of the very necessaries of life, of the benefits of education, religion and civilization, deprived of the very blessings which our constitution guarantees, and which God seemingly intended for every man, woman and child in our land ?

Have not agnosticism, materialism, infidelity and other forms of irreligion been as rapidly augmented as our national prosperity? Has not polygamy, under the form of Mormonism, or lax divorce laws, alarmingly increased? Have we the same spirit of public or private virtue that prevailed in the early days of the republic?

The fact, therefore, stands prominently forth, that virtue has decreased in proportion to the destruction of the religious sentiment among our people, and it requires no prophet to foretell what must be the inevitable end, if some check to the rapid inroad of irreligion

vidual, the family and the state, that USE ONLY Catholics regard religious training as superior in its claims to mere mental training.

If we would, therefore, ask what Catholics have done for education, we would answer, though we might point with pride to the number and character of our schools, colleges and universities, that we have joined in holy wedlock religion and education, in conformity to the eternal decrees and fitness of thingsthat we have produced teachers who have consecrated their lives to the work of the Divine Master, laboring to lift, not only our minds, but our heartswho have struggled to emancipate us from the encroachments of a debasing materialism, who daily teach us there is something in life higher, better and more important than commerce and wealth, than poetry, eloquence and song, that spiritual life which holds us responsible for what we may do while here, and accountable at last to the Final Judge."



SOME COSTLY THINGS.

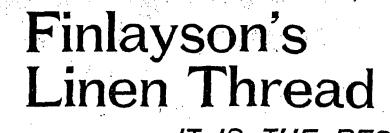
[BY FRANK A. CLARK.]

The State Capitol at Albany, N.Y., is the costliest building of modern times. Over twenty million of collars have been expended upon it. The Capitol at Wash-ington from the year 1793, when its corner-stone was laid, had cost, up to 1878, including all its expensive furni-ture, its almost annual alterations and repairs, less than \$13,000,000.

The most expensive municipal hall in the world, and the largest in the United States, is the City Building of Phila-delphia, upon whose tower the largest clock in the world is displayed. Nobody knows exactly how much, money it has cost, but it cannot be far in the aggregate from the amount invested in the State House of New York.

The most expensive Legislature in the world is that of France, which costs an-nually \$3 600.000 The Italian Parlia-ment costs \$420,000 a year. The next to the highest price ever paid

for a horse in the world was the \$105,000 for which the trotter Axtell was sold in



... IT IS THE BEST.

to Mr. Jacobs, the famous jeweler of i Simla, for the "Imperial" diamond. This is considered the finest stone in the world.

The costliest toy on record was a broken nosed wooden horse which belonged to Napoleon Bonaparte, and was sold a few years ago for 1000 francs.

The cosiliest cigars ever brought to this country wexe a box of the brand specially made for the Prince of Wales in Havana, the manufacturer's price for which was \$1.87 apiece. Quite a popular cigar among some of the rich men of New York is a special Henry Clay, which come in a handsome box, wrap-ped in gold foil, and retail for \$1.40 apiece.

The largest price ever paid for a cane was bid at an auction in Lond n of the walking sticks which were once the property of George III. and George IV. It was ± 1 S, or \$90, and was given for a walking stick of ebony, with a gold top, engraved "G. R.," and with a crown, and also containing the hair of the Princesses Augusta Elizabeth, Mary Sophia and Amelia, and inscribed, "The Gift of the Princess Mary, 1804."

The costliest mats in the world are owned by the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey. The Shah and the Sultan each possess a niat made of pearls and diamonds, valued at over \$2 500,000. The largest mat ever made is owned by the Carlton Club of London, and is a work of art.

The costliest crown in Europe, experts say, is that worn by the Czar of Russia on state occasions. It is surmounted by a cross formed of five magnificent diamonds resting upon an immense uncut but polished ruby. The ruby rests upon 11 large diamonds, which in turn are supported by a mat of pearls. The coronet of the Empress is said to contain the most beautiful mass of diamonds ever collected in one band.

The most expensive royal regulias in the world are said to be those of the Maharajah of Baroda, India. First comes a gorgeous collar containing 500 diamonds, arranged in five rows, some of these as large as walnuts. A top and bottom row of emeralds of equal size relieves the lustre of the diamonds. A pendant is composed of a single brilliant called the "Star of the Deccan," and there are aigrettes, $n \in cklaces$, bracelets, rings and chains to match. The maharajah's own special carpet, ten by six feet in extent, made entirely of pearls. with a big diamond in the center and in each corner, cost \$1,500,000.

The most valuable gold ore ever mined in the United States, and probably in the world, was a lot containing 200 pounds of quartz, carrying gold at the rate of \$50,000 a ton. This quartz was taken from the main shalt of the Michigan gold mine at Ishpeming. As-says from the same lot showed that other portions of it were worth \$110,958 a ton.

The greatest sum ever paid for tele-

the Nizam of Hyderabad agreed to give pear tallin sitting and short in standing. The hand will have a long and somewhat heavy palm and short fingers. The brain will be deeply s ated, as shown by the orifice of the ear being low. The blue hazel or brown hazel eve.

as showing an intermission of tempera-ment, is a favorable indication. The nostrils being large, open, and free, in-dicates large lungs. A pinched and halfclosed nostril indicates small or weak lungs.

"In the case of persons who have short lived parentage on one side and long-lived on the other side the question becomes more involved. It is shown in grafting and hybridizing that nature makes a supreme effort to pass the period of the shorter longevity and ex-

tend the life to the greater longevity. Any one who understands these weak dangerous periods of life is foreand warned and forearmed. It has been ob served that the children of long-lived parents mature much later and are usually backward in their studies."

An instance was given of a gentleman

him through. In conclusion he said: "If time is money, longevity is wealth. A person who has great in-herited longevity will outlive disease and enjoy the most valued inheritance which parents can give to their chil-

dren.'

BISHOP O'DOXXELL

On the Situation in Ireland-His Contribution to the Irish Party Fund.

The Most Rev. P. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, who was Chairman of the Dublin Convention, has written the following letter to the editor of the Dublin Freeman, at the same time giving a generous contribution to the Irish National Fund :--

" DEAR SIR-With the bleak prospects before our agricultural population during the coming year in the poorer parts of Ireland it needs more than an ordin ary cause to draw a subscription for political purposes from one situated as I am. Yet I feel I ought to double my usual contribution to the Parliamentary Fund.

" The Nationalist Party cannot subsist without public support; and it would be difficult to name a time when so much was at stake as now depends on maintaining a thoroughly efficient force in Parliament to compel attention to the wants of Ireland. The state of Taxation.

now branded with injustice, the condi-tion of Agriculture, the condition of

how to reconcile the respect due to its members with the imperative demands

of the country they serve. "I have written all this rather with "I have written all this rather with the object of helping to clear the ground than of attempting to sound any high note on behalf of the appeal. The party, now pledged before our race to maintain discipline in our own ranks, and promote reunion at any personal sacrifice, has a right to generous support from the nation, and eloquent voices will be nation, and eloquent voices will be raised to press the claim for a splendid national effort. I think I may promise that the priests and people of this diocese, though their difficulties are not slight, will do their part to sustain the old cause. I am, dear sir, sincerely yours,

† PATRICK O'DONNELL, Bishop of Raphoe." Letterkenny, October 24, 1896.

Early Closing Movement.

The Real Estate Record refers to the Early Closing law in the following manner :-

Speaking of the early closing move-ment, it is evident that the Mayor's sound sense comes to the front in that question also. He appears to regard it as an interference with the liberty of the citizen who pays taxes to do business in the city and is entitled to do it, in his own way and at his own time. There are certain sections of the city where evening business is imperative if business is to be done at all. There are other sections where business cannot be done in the evening, any more than who had indications of great longevity. He was taken from his hotel ill with yellow fever and removed to the hospi-tal, where he was placed in a ward with in the section of the question of the question ance it. Another feature of the question six other patients. In a few days the six were buried and he was discharged. He had the same type of discase and the same treatment. His longevity carried bin through the page was the small ones. Not satisfied same treatment. His longevity carried bin through the same treatment is longevity carried bin through the same treatment. prevent them from doing business at night, which is in many cases their only harvest time. A distinction too should be made in favor of those small stores where only the proprietor or his family serves or where the home is connected with the shop. In such case no hard-ship is inflicted and the work is purely voluntary. We leave this in the Mayor's hands.

> "Who'd you vote for yesterday, Ben ?"

' De man what makes de 'rangement wid me."

"What man?"

"De man what change a one dollar bill fer me 'en give me two fives en'a ten in change!"

self=help

You are weak, "run-down," health is frail, strength gone. Doctors call your case anæmia—there is a fat-famine in your blood. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil, with hypophosphites, is the best food-means of getting your strength back-your doctor will tell you that.

He knows also that when the digestion is weak it is

Nhen we remember that this involves doubte burden of building and mainning our own schools, besides contribng, in the way of taxation, to public ruction, the result is only extraor-try, but is evidence of a deep seated sincere belief in the necessity of holic Schools and Catholic Education.

Ve could continue our comparison show that the education thus proed, regarded solely as secular educa-, equips the pupil with as good a ital training and intellectual re-ces to contend for a successful posi in life, as that furnished by other ols, public or private. But no idea omparison, antagonism or competin, or even ambition, to provide a bet e secular education, induced the estab--hment of the various Catholic schools, colleges and universities throughout our country.

We recognize the necessity and utility public schools and public instruction. se are essential for the safety and manence of our country, needful to e intelligent citizens, and, for those are indifferent or opposed to religion education going hand in hand, or opposed to religion, or who are inerent to both education and religion, would neglect, were it not for the e, the obligation imposed upon them parents to properly educate their iren, as well for those who, with ns. ability and disposition, are able rovide a thorough religious training erwise, the public schools are highly ssary and beneficial. It is therefore instake to assert that Catholics are ised to public schools.

Gladly would they avail themselves of their great advantages, willingly would 1. 1. 1.

Kingdoms. empires and republics, some of which in territorial aggrandizewhich yet commands the admiration of the world, have, at times, glistened along the past, only to be extinguished and to fade as utterly as the vivid glories of sunset. Shall our country, whose glory and prosperity are linked with every fibre of our hearts, whose foundations were laid so deep and strong, whose heroic and patriotic fathers have given to the world a government adjusted to satisfy the highest and noblest demands of social and civic life, rereat through our indifference or folly the history of nations which have risen and fallen to rise no more? We believe that more of man's destiny has

any other nation in Christendom. Viewing, therefore, the causes that threaten our national existence, most if not all of which are directly traceable

That they could not be so alarmingly increased, augmented or prevalent, were our people as virtuous now as in the past, we think equally demonstrable. It is conceivable that even a highly edu-cated and intelligent people may be both corrupt and immoral, as shown in the history of Greece and Rome, but it is a contradiction in terms to assert that any people with deep seated religious convictions, based on Christ's teachings, can ever be anything but a virtuous people. Catholics regard, therefore, the proper religious training of their children as essential, not only for moral perfection in the individual and in the family, but

e ually necessary to the formation of virtuous and patriotic citizens. Catholics regard the teachings of religion as of paramount importance to the individual and the state, and, to that end, have earnestly and conscientiously labored to adopt the most effective means of securing it.

We rightly view youth as the seed time of life. If the ground is then tilled and watered, and sown with good seed, the perennial flowers of religion and virtue will bloom in the summer sun, and their sweetness and perfume continue until winter's snow shall linger and be dissolved in the lap of an eternal spring.

Experience, human nature, the necessity of first, as lasting impressions, all teach that the seat of all that is good and bad, the source of virtue as well as vice-the human heart-shall receive they lay down the burden of maintaining the same continuous devoted and con-trate schools, if this could be done sistent training as the human mind. sistent training as the human mind. out the sacrifice of principle. If The error of delaying this work, or hav gabulus cost \$200,000. incred after the plan of the National ing it imperfectly done, is fraught with the largest sum ever asked or offered trunk will be long and the limbs com-bool System of Ireland, or upon the such terrible consequences to the indi- for a single diamond is £430,000, which paratively short. The person will ap-

Indiana at the age of three years. It is ment were larger than our own, some the horse for the purposes of his returns Times for cable service from Buenos obtaining an intellectual supremacy at \$500, and Axtell's owner's neighbors Ayres during the revolution in the Argrew indignant thereat. Whereupon the owners observed that if their horseflesh was assessed at anything like the figures which they paid for him they would move him out of the State, and the indignation was quieted down. At that time it was the highest. But on January 11, 1892, Arion was sold by Senator Leland Stanford to J. Malcolm Forbes, of Boston, for \$125,000. That beats all prices.

The next highest price ever paid for a horse in the United States was the \$100, 000 given by Charles Reed of the Fairview farm, Tennessee, for the great stal lion, St. Blaise, at a sale in New York been committed to our country than to city, in October, 1891.

A buff Leghorn pullet exhibited at the chicken fair in Madison Square Garden in January, 1892, was valued at \$100.

The costliest paintings of modern to moral decadence among our people, may we not profitably inquire into the remedy for these evils? That these have grown and increased, in spite of the influence of churches, and the pos-sibility of children being given a reli-sibility of children being given a reli-sibility of children being given a reli-sibility of children being given a reli-tion training at home, is evident from Art. That was the highest price ever paid for a modern picture until "The Angelus was sold at the Secretan sale for 553,000 francs. Of course the aftersales of the two great pictures mentioned broke even this record.

The Shah of Persia has a tobacco pipe worth \$400,000.

The most costly book in the world is declared to be a Hebrew Bible now in the Vatican. In the year 1512 it is said that Pope Julius II refused to sell this Hebrew Bible for its weight in gold, which would amount to \$103,000. This is the greatest price ever offered for a book.

In the year 1635 a tulip bulb was sold in Holland for \$2,200. It weighed 200 grains.

The costliest meal ever served, as far as history shows, was a supper given by Aelius Verus, one of the most lavish of all the Romans of the latter day, to a dozen guests. The cost of this supper was 6,000 sesteria, which would amount to £48,500, or nearly a quarter of a mil-lion dollars. A celebrated feast given by Vitellius, a Roman emperor, to his by vitemus, a Roman emperor, to his brother Lucius, cost a little over \$200,000. Suetonius says that this banquet consisted of 2,000 differ-ent dishes of fish and 7,000 differ-forent fowls, beside other courses in proportion. Vitellius, fortunately for his exchequer, did not reign very long. clae that would have been exhausted as else that would have been exhausted, as well as the game preserves of Libya, Spain and Britain and the waters of the Carpathian and Adriatic seas. One dish alone at the table of the Emperor Helio-

graph tolls in one week by a newspaper true the local tax assessor only valued was the expenditure of the London gentine Republic. The cost of cabling from Buenos Ayres to London was \$1.75 a word, and the Times paid out \$30,000 for one week's dispatches. This was an admirable thing to do, from a journal-istic point of view, as many millions of English money were invested in the city of Buenos Ayres and in the Argentine Republic outside, and this was all jeoparded by the revolution .- National Review.

INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.

Signs of Long Life That Can be Read and Understood by Everybody. [Roctester Democrat and Chronicle.]

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Science F. W. Warner spoke upon the subject of "Biometry." Mr. Warner began his discussion by explaining that the subject was a science treating of the measure of life and the laws and conditions which govern its

duration. "Every person," said he, "carries about with him the physical indica-tions of his longevity. A long-lived person may be distinguished from a shortlived person at sight. In many instances a physician may look at the hand of a patient and tell whether he will live or die.

"In the vegetable as well as in the animal kingdom, each life takes its characteristics from the life from which it sprung. Among these inherited characteristics we find the capacity for continuing its life for a given length of time. This capacity for living we call the inherent or potential longevity.

"Under favorable conditions and environment the individual should live out the potential longevity. With unfavorable conditions this longevity may be greatly decreased, but with a favorincreased."

The speaker then spoke of plant life, stating that trees which have long, thick trunks with small limbs invariably have long life. Animals with large opposite characteristics. In speaking of the human race, he said :

evity as uniformly as does the lower animal. Allowing for accidents and accidental diseases, the family records will show that the family longevity is reached with a surprising accuracy. "The primary conditions of longevity

are that the heart, lungs, and digestive organs, as well as the brain. should be large. If these organs are large the Education, the method of government. comprising in itself an epitome of Irish grievances, all demand that the existing unnatural syst m of legislation and ad ministration from without should be changed for one that will accord with the just claims and best aspirations of the people.

"In that conviction I enclose a check for ± 20 ; and, needless to say, my con tribution is unreservedly at the disposal of the party, to be used according to its judgment of what is best for the Na-tional cause. But while not desiring to fetter in any way the discretion of our representatives, it may be well to ex-press publicly the feeling under which [subscribe.

"I should not contribute it all if I thought my little sum would be available for anyone who in the time to come would absent himself from party meetings or break party discipline, or fail in ordinary common sense allegiance to the pledge, no matter how good his intentions or how specious his pleas. Whoever the leader is we must have discipline to make progress.

" I have sometimes been asked what course I would take if the party selected a chairman whom I should distrust. Well, there is discipline for the electorate as well as for the Members of Parliament, and as there is no question of a Cataline in the State I should feel bound as an Irish Nationalist not to oppose the elected chairman of the party either in word or deed ; but I would feel perfectly free to keep out of the political arena altogether ; and I do not think, while we are fighting for Home Rule against such powerful opposition, that any less stringent discipline w ll at all meet the requirements of the case.

"On such lines as these, so far as I can form an opinion, the men who attended the Convention and the many leading Nationalists who were unable to be with us except in spirit, may even in a poor year not only make the just ap able environment the longevity of the peal issued by Mr. Dillon a financial person, the family or the race may be success, but can see that it receives such a response as will be worthy of Ireland's cause and put an end to disruption in the Irish Party. That party, even in its days of bitterest pruning, never questioned the truth that the mercy and considerabodies and short limbs have a much tion we all need so much from Above greater longevity than these with the should be imitated in our dealings pub lic as well as private, with our fellowmen. The Christian law requires that "Each individual inherits a potential the door of forgiveness be never closed. longevity, and should live out this long- It is always open, on conditions, in the It is always open, on conditions, in the realm of higher things. No matter, then, what the past record may be, for all who give unmistakable earnest of a determination to act henceforth in loyal comradeship, the Irish Party will know, without any thought of humiliation,

> RICH RED BLOOD is the foun-dation of good health. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier, gives HEALTH.

better to break up cod-liver oil out of the body than to burden your tired digestion with it. Scott's Emulsion does that.

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