PREJUDICE AGAINST CATHOLICS IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

speech delivered by Ald. Mullen of Manchester, N. H., at a recent meeting of the council, is but another striking evidence of the prejudice which Catholics, especially those of them who are of Irish birth or de-to get into the fire department on OUR PENNY-WISE scent have to contend against The matter under consideration by the Council of Manchester was the appointment of the head of the Fire Brigade. Ald. Mullen spoke as fol-

"Your honor; While I am very willing and deem it a pleasure to vote for Chief Lane because of the honorable past career as chief of the fire department. I must in justice to myself and my constituents protest against the system which has prewailed here for many years. Those who know me best will admit that I am for harmony and good will for all our people. I would like to have this country of ours inhabited by a harmonious race helping each other and in poetic language "pulling hard against the stream." But, your honor, and gentlemen, it is a deplorable fact that so far as the fire department of Manchester is concerned its policy has been to ostracize. I would the unwerthy of the position I occupy were I to protest in vigorous language against the method of doing business and I hope that realizing this injustice they will at no distant day remedy this matter by giving due consideration to all alike in this important matter.

Your honor, as an intelligent American you will admit that that the rights of all are identical, no distinction, no discrimination. Yet, there are scores of young men, strong in constitution, brave and fearless, loyal to their city's and country's welfare who dare not apply for fear of being black-balled by the fire department. · Can this unnatural state of affairs last long? I hope not.

We are a cosmopolitan people, a mixture of races, each in his way contributing to the wealth and prosperity of this municipality. Some who have grown old in the city's service paying taxes from its infancy as a 'hamlet to a magnificent city of 55,-.000 inhabitants, would naturally take pride to see their sons occupy a position of trust and responsibility. but alas, they go to their graves without realizing their fondest anticipations. Now, your honor and gentlemen, I want to be frank and honest in this matter. I believe there should be no discrimination in holding any office in the gift of the 1eogle. I believe were this sound doctrine inaugurated, a tair field and no favor, our city would benefit thereby. I hope this matter will be remedied. Let there be no hostile feeling provail among us. Let the spirit of true Americanism so beautifully exemplified during the last war adorn all our actions, extending to each other the true hand of fellowship, always learing in mind that we are a common brotherhood of man here upon this

But, your honor, I see no reason why the boys of Manchester cannot be recognized in this matter of fire as on other departments, no reason why those coming from distant states and often from provinces should be preferred to those born and reared in But it may be said and with much this city. Tis not lack of muscle, or | truth that the Catholics are themcourage, surely, for they fear not fire or sword. Let justice be done ere it is too late-avert the writing on the wall which will forbade the fate of the transgressor. Your honor, this city government will see the birth of the twentieth century. May it see us emerge from the nineteenth with a determination to start anew 10 obliterate the factious feelings of the past. 'Tis true by virtue of our position our names will be recorded in Manchester's history for ages to come. But if the chronicler can't say of us, "well done, good and fathful servants," then indeed our mission

"In conclusion, your honor and gentlemen of the board of aldermen. I hope you will consider these remarks of mine in their true light. Our board is of a common Democratic makeup, viz., doctor, baker, blacksmith, butcher, contractor, newsdealer, overseer, clerk and insurance agent. Let us therefore pull together as common men for a common people. avoiding all useless bickerings, and say in the language of one of New Hampshire's brightest sons, Reniamin F. Butler requal justice to all before law?"

"The Emerald" in publishing the speech of Aid. Mullen makes the following observations upon the matter. In the light of events that have tran-

The following spirited and manly Hall in this city, as they are in Manchester with the exception of the office of Mayor:

It has been a well-known fact for

years, says this newspaper, that there never was much of a chance for any Irishman or in fact any Catholic this side of the river at least. A no "Irish need apply" affair has surrounded the central station so that very few ever did apply. To think that a Catholic should have succeeded in being elected on the board of fire engineers will send the cold shivers down the spinal columns of the rank and file of the members of the fire department.

But this has happened by the election of Mr. Monplaisir to fill such a position and now we hear expresshappened and much sympathy is being expressed for Mr. Bean who was defeated.

Let us look into facts and what do we see. First, that this city has a Catholic population of between 30,-000 to 35,000 and secondly we find that not one of our creed fills any important appointive office under the city government.

Let us look into the results of the recent meeting of the city government. What do we find: that three Catholics have been chosen to fill positions, namely, milk inspector. city weigher and fourth assistant fire engineer. Such plums as city treasurer, tax collector, and city physician fell into other baskets. Now we do not wish to be understood as bringing religion into politics for such is not our intention, but it is a self-evident fact that religious preferment has predominated in our city departments since its incorporation up to the present time. Persons of our faith have never been appointed to bear at the time.

In regard to the fire department the clique that controls it should be taught a lesson. Its members have held sway too long, and it would be for the best interests of the department to have a mental and physical examination of all candidates for membership before a competent and impartial board of examiners. In this way all would stand on their merits and Catholics and all good citizens should agitate this matter until the barriers of bigotry which now surround our fire department are broken down. We are not represented on the street or police. COM missions, in fact Catholics are not recognized when it comes to the question of portioning out official positions. Our people are considered good enough to be drawers of water and howers of wood. And we will be considered so as long as we remain passive in the matter. It can plainly be seen that religion having the most followers in our city its members are fewest in city departments, while the chief official plums collections running up from \$25. are portioned out to members of denominations who are in the minori-

There are citizens in our city who worship in the Catholic church fully as capable to fill positions of trust parish priest very lonesome. under the city government as of any other denomination and in all fairness and justice should be recognized. selves to blame for such a condition of affairs. They seem to lack the necessary ambition that brought success to our people in other places. Several cities in New England from time to time have elected mayors of our creed. We will name such cities as Boston, Lowell, and Lawrence, cities with a radius of 60 miles, but never has a Catholic been elected Mayor of Manchester. This would not be the case were we as united as our opponents, for a mayor of our faith is possible if the people only understood rightly their lower and importance. Let an aggressive camhere as city fathers will be in vain. paign be waged for the future. Let us agitate for due recognition and the time will come when the citizens of Manchester will learn that Lecause a man is Catholic he will be none the among our young men. less a good citizen, worthy of the respect of all citizens irrespective of religious belief. "No Taxation without Rrepresentation" was the watchword of the Pathers of the Republic, and they won their cause. And, if we as Catholies conduct our campaigns in city affairs on respectful lines (he day will soon be with us when we also will have representation as well-

ST. LAWRENCE SKATING RINK, clarch. POINT ST. CHARLES.

Elsewhere in these columns will be spired in Montreal during the past found the advertisement of the St. few years they are just as applicable Lawrence Skating Rink. It is one of and the avoidance of all things in exto the condition of affairs at the City I the best equipped of the covered rinks I cess.—Benjamin Disraeli.

in Montreal. Although it only opened its doors a little over a month ago, for the first time, it has already a large and very select number of patrous. Mr. Tobias Butler, so wellknown in Pt. St. Charles has taken quite an active interest in the rink, and his taste and administrative tact may be seen in the decorations and general arrangement of the establishment. Mr. Butler's association with the project, is the best guarantee of its success in every detail.

PAROCHIAL POLICY

(From the Western Watchman, St. Louis, Mo.)

The substitution of a fixed tax for the precarious voluntary collections heretofore relied on in our plan of seminary sustenation and the general favor with which the change has been received warrants us in venturing on ions of dissatisfaction that it has a similar reform in our methods of parish support. We have fixed charges; we should have a fixed revenue. Heretofore we have relied chiefly on pew rent to supply this revenue, but of late years that source has practically dried up, and the makeshaits of later years are becoming more and more satisfactory.

A fact comes to light in the annual report of the churches that in St. Bridget's parish the new rent is less than one thousand dollars, and in St Malachy's parish it is less than eight hundred dollars. These are regarded as numerically among the strongest English-speaking parishes of the city; in the former there being over 1700 families returned, and in the latter over 1,000. These people are not paupers. They belong to the comfortable middle class who have built our churches in the past and supported them. In the former there are nearly eight hundred children in the parochial school and in the latter nearly seven hundred. This shows that the people of those parishes are unless strong pressure was brought | not renegades to the faith. The expenses of these two parochial establishments must be enormous and what is the source from which revenue must be derived to meet them? The Salvation Army method of passing around the plate on Sunday.

> We single out these two parishes simply for the reason that the ruinous system of selling seats on Sunday has in those parishes borne its mature fruit. In other parishes the case is not so bad, but things are fast hastening to the pass. The other Sunday it was announced in St. Alphonsus church that thenceforward eats, would be sold at the church door on Sundays. The wave of beggary is surging West and soon all our churches will from financial point of view resemble the Salvation Army barracks. This picayime policy has been forced on the people. Priests have been lured into establishing sixty pay days in the year instead of one because of the greater facility of meeting current expenses. They were charmed to find their Sunday morning what it was in our largest churches twenty-five years ago, to \$100 and more, what is in those churches today. But the semi-annual settlements for pew rents found the old

> Some time ago we wrote an article on the causes of Mass missing, and giving as one the habit of our young men staying in saloons too late Saturday night. We think we have discovered another and more potent cause in the dime that saves the young men from standing and being jostled from pillar to pillar under the gallery of the parish church at the Sunday Mass. The parish priests like the sixty pay days, but the young man hates them. There are enough temptations to keep him away from Mass without that consideration of the dime. In the good old days when tables at Church doors were unknown the pater familias paid the pew rent and the children had a place in the parish church, To-day all the family are waifs and the sidewalks cost nothing and they take it. We firmly believe that this miserable system of selling seats in the churches is responsible for most of the defections

To remedy the system will require concert of action among the rectors. His Grace has succeeded so well in remedying the evils of our precarious seminary sustentation that we will find it comparatively easy to carry through another and a greater cetorm. We sincerely hope the time is not far distant when we shall have our people garhered together once more, and every man have his own seat beneath the roof of his parish

The beautiful cannot be obtained without virtue, if virtue consists, as I believe, in the scatiment of repose,

CHRISTMAS ADDRESS OF HIS HOLINESS LEO XIII

The Roman correspondent of the 'Boston Pilot" in commenting upon the Christmas address of His Holiness Leo XIII. which we give below, Says:

The words of the Pope on this occasion are sad and solemn in an unusual degree. There are few men of Christian feeling and Christian honesty who look abroad upon the state of the world to-day who can in the depths of their conscience take a view different from that of the Pope. The time is not one of peace, nor are Christian methods, however vigorously people may shout out the assertion that they are, the methods which one nation employs towards the other. Men may try to lull themselves into the notion at this Christmas time, that "Peace on earth" is what the nations are pursuing, but none except the thoughtless will believe it, nor is there the slightest of prospects that the rulers of nations, whether monarchial, or republican, will move one step forward towards the adoption of the line the Pope recommends. They will not assist the "return of the holy fear of God in the consciences of the people and into the organization of states." Their policy has tended rather in an opposite limetion; and fear of the forces of each other and the consequences of such fear are the sentiments with which they are chiefly inspired. The words of Leo XIII, will sink into many minds, and men may be asisted by these words to see the state of the world in its true light, and its relation with Christian teaching. At any rate the Pontiff has given his warning, and in words of admirable terseness and meaning.

The following is the translation given by the correspodent of the 'Pilot" of the address of His Holi-

"It is a customary homage, none the less dear on that account, that is rendered to us to-day by the sacred college, the affectionate sense of La Crosse. The number of children which you, Signor Cardinal, have in- in the asylums on Jan. 1, 1899, was terpreted so well. We thank you, Venerable brothers, and We have but little need to mention to you the the churches of the diocese on Christ-

constant reciprocity of our affection. "As to Us personally, we adore in humilty of spirit, gratefully and de-Us up to mow the precious gift of life. Certainly the burden of the Apby the additional burden of years. But nevertheless a thought of marvellous comfort continues to repeat | been \$6,876. The per capita cost of to our weary efforts that if we are nothing God is all; in His hands just as much may an instrument of good be made of a man in the full strength of life as of the weakness of an old man. And therefore we abandon ourselves entirely to His power and to His goodness with a heart disposed to expend in His service the remnant whatever it may be, of Our mortal days.

"Too many, indeed, have been the sadnesses of the year '98, and 'some are so terrible that the mind recoils from remembering them. With more than sufficient cause does civilized Europe unite in the intent of raising a barrier to the lust of unheard-of and savage extermination. But the completeness of the effect sought after will not be attainable until there is a vitalizizing return of the holy fear of God into the conscience of the peoples and into the organization of states, which fear is the sovereign

principle of all morality. "Other events of sad memory accompany the year which is departing specially deplored in Our Letter to the Bishops and People of Italy. On the other hand, the year which is approaching is foreboding, by more than one indication, to bring but little happiness to the liberty of the Church in Italy. We allude to things which you already know. The hard condition imposed on the Pope, most injurious to his dignity and to his most holy rights, does not suffice. That part of the press which with most frankness defends the interests of religion and of morality, is made a mark for odious suspicions; and, that which is still more significant is that the clergy are menaced with new rigors, though they are already harassed in a hundred ways.

The clergy by its very character and by the duty of its office, is the class most alien from all seditious projects, and irrefutable proofs of this fact were furnished even on recent occasions. But all this has no weight; for the clergy, the fact of obeying the Apostolic See, of maintaining its rights, and of seconding its intentions will enter into the number of political crimes. But of the temperament of its mind the Italian clergy has already given multiplied and indubitable prroofs; it fully comprehends its mission and the obligations which follow from it: flatteries and threats will never indeed avail to bend its constancy. To the

firmness of the clergy, by Divine favor, that of the laity responds very well. Because love to the Roman Pontificate has widespreading and solid roots in the Peninsula, no less than faith in Catholic dogma, which is there jealously guarded as a sacred treasure at all times. This double virtue, the source of glory and of salvation to our ancestors is itself ing our orphans is \$40 per annum. maintained by the help of God and the harmonious co-operation of the clergy, and of the laity, to redeem the new generations.

COST OF ORPHAN ASYLUMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The recent circular letter issued by Archbishop Katzer with reference to St. Rose's and St. Aemilianus' Orphan Asylums has attracted attention to these institutions and the general subject of the care of orphans, says the Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee.

The Archbishop refers to the urgent necessity of doing something for the support of the asylums, especially since the county has cut off payments for dependent children. He recommends that societies be formed in each parish with this object in view.

In view of the attention thus called to the local orphan asylums and the financial problems connected therewith. The Citizen has made enquiries regarding the asylums in the other Wisconsin dioceses - their present condition, methods of support, per capita and total cost-all of which may be of aid in considering the local asylum problems.

Letters were addressed to the asylums of La Crosse and Green Bay dioceses, both of which have an excellent standing and were said to be free from debt.

From the reply of Rev. K. G. Beyer, the efficient secretary of the La Crosse diocese orphan asylums, we cull the following information:

In La Crosse diocese there are two orphan asylums, one for boys, St. Michael's and one for girls, St. Anns'. Both are located in the city of 186-99 boys and 87 girls. They are supported by collections taken up in mas, by contributions of parents of half orphans and occasional legacies. No aid is received from the county. votedly, the benign Providence of the Both St. Ann's and St. Michael's are Lord Who has deigned to preserve to in excellent financial condition, the result of an economical and husiness like management as the figures will ostolic solicitude has become heavier | show. There is not a cent of debt on either institution. The average yearly expenses for the last four years has 1898 was \$33.50 and the average for the last four years \$40 per capita annually.

> Mgr. Fox of Green Bay furnishes a complete report of the condition of the Green Bay asylum. It shows at a glance how well the asylum is 'conducted and speaks for itself. Mgr. Fox says:

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Green Bay, a diocesan institution is supported by

1-(a) An annual collection in the churches of the diocese averaging about \$1,800.

(b) By payment of small amounts for board of half orphans by parent or guardian where possible.

(c) By the farm connected ' with



The old obstacles that used to prevent the marriage of loving couples are out of date. The blood-and-thunder villian is a myth nowadays. The cruel father is only a tradition. Distance, absence and ship-wreck in these days of cheap, safe and swift transportation do not count, The obstacle is a common sense one. It is ill-health on one side or the other, and sometimes on both.

Men nowadays hesitate to marry a woman, no matter how beautiful, no matter how attractive, or interesting, or witty, if she is a sufferer from ill-health. All men worth baying desire happy, healthy children. Any woman who will, may fit herself for the duties of wifehood and the exalted function of motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription banishes all hindrance in the nature of local ill-health. It gives health, Catholic, power and capacity to the delicate and important organs concerned in wifehood and maternity. It corrects all displacements, allays inflammation, heats ulceration, stops exhausting drains and soothes pain. It prepares for natural, healthy motherhood. It makes maternity easy and safe and almost painless. It insures a new-comer constitutionally strong and able to stand the usual ills of babyhood. It is the greatest of nerve tonics and restoratives dealers sell it and an houest dealer will not urge a substitute upon you. "After suffering untall tortures" writes Mrs Fermuson, of Box 29. Douglas Station, Selkirk Co., Manicola. 1 thank God I found relief and

care in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The profit side of life is health. The bal-auce is written in the rich, red, pure blood of health. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constination and make the blood rich and oure. They never gripe. By druggists.

the orphan asylum. There is no orphan society. 2-The number of orphans in the house during the year 1898 was 224.

At present there are 176, 102 boys and 74 girls. 3-The yearly income of the asy-

lum and expenses are about \$6,000. 4-The per capita cost of maintain-5-Is any aid received from the

county or city? Not one cent from city of Green Bay or Brown county. From other counties and cities we received during the past year \$486 for dependent children. What little debt there is on the new asylum building, erected three years ago, is fully covered by other securities.

There is very little sickness among our orphans; during the year 1898. the doctor was not called once. We have about seventy-five acres of land belonging to the orphan asylum, on which we raise grain and vegetables and this helps us along a great deal. I enclose a report just made by Sister Melania, the superior, which will give you a great deal of the desired information. We feel that we have a splendid, well managed orphan asvlum, run as economically as is possible. It is located in the town of Allouez on the east bank of the $|\mathbf{F}_{0\mathbf{X}}|$ River, just south of the city limits of

Enclosed with the above is a report for the year 1898 from Sister Melania giving receipts and expenditures to the smallest details. The report shows the asylum to be in excellent condition and shows a good, business like and economical administration, The total figures are as follows:

Green Bay.

INCOME. 1898

	10 CO 31 C., 1086.
_	Balance on hand from 1897 9.27
_	Donations 230.15
ŧ.	Donations during priests' re-
2	treat 414.00
3	Board from parents and
	guardians 1,755.50
-	Board from Counties 486.00
ı.	From diocesan collection 1,900,00
- 1	From sales oats and milk 153.31
,	Other sources 263.56

EVERYDITHER

	EXCENDITORES.	
	Salary for twleve sisters, at	
	\$ 50	
1	Wages for men	357.85
	Clothing	625.75
	Subsistence	2.103.93
	Sundries	760.02
į	Fuel, coal, wood and light	455.03
i	_	

\$5,211.79

5,206.53

Insurance, taxes, and interests are not figured in the above, amount to about \$1,000 and are paid from other sources.

There is a school in the avslum with 158 scholars. The nursery has seventeen children, the youngest seven months. Mgr Fox also encloses a report of the farm, showing the amount of grain, vegerables, fruit, etc., maintaining the orphans for the year raised. As indicating the extent of the farm products it may be stated that during the year 1898 there were grown 550 bu*hels for oats, 200 bashels of potatoes, 100 barrels of apples, 64 tons of hay, and nearly all the other grains, fruits and vegetables in ordinary use.

SJUND ADVICE FROM BISHOP SPALDING.

In the matter of education the Rt. Rev. Bishop Spalding of Peoria, is an authority that always commands the respect of thinking men. At the State Teachers' Meeting recently held in Peoria, the bishop declared the proposition that the teachers are the school, and he followed out this line throughout his address. He did not underestimate the value of the science of teaching, for, he said, there was a right way to do everything, but he insisted that the teachers' personality was, after all, the life of the school.

Bishop Spalding declared himself as against the proposition to give free text books to children. "Socialism may come," he said, "but let it not come through the schools. The parents are already shifting too many of their burdens to the teachers. They should not be allowed to do it. For myself. I should not care to live in a country where the government did everything for me; where I would forget my individuality."

The Bishop made a strong plea for the teaching of morality in the schools and for a better understanding of the duties of the teacher in this regard. Politeness, love of music, love of truth and morality, veneration and national pride were suggested as proper subjects to be taught in the public schools. — Colorado

A despatch from Springfield, Mass., says that Mary Webber, eight menths old, was burned to death here (n-day by her little brother Carl, who was

left to tend her. Carl, who is only five years old, put a newspaper in the baby's band and set fire to it. He thought it a great joke and went to tell his playmates. The buby's screams brought he mother, who was in the yard. She found the child weapped in flames and threw a shawl around it, but this did not put out the fire and the

mother was badly burned. Neighbors rushed in and threw water on the baby. It was taken to the hospital but died in an hour.