HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

ies has an editorial on "Catholics Behind the Procession," in which reference is made to how "notably chary" our wealthy co-religionists "making bequests for the cause of education and moral progression." Attention is drawn to the fact that, during 1899, in the United States, gifts amounting to fully \$65,000,000, have been made for such purposes; but that "Catholics figure somewhat sparingly in the list of donors and beneficiaries." Possibly if the wealth of our co-religionists were placed on a basis of comparison with that of non-Catholics, the proportion would not be found so very unsatisfactory. The very same article contains the following paragraphs :--

Gardien de la Salle de Lecture Siggion Ass.mblee Legislative

Vol.

"Bishop Spalding of Peoria gave to his diocese a commercial, classical and manual training school, costing \$50,000.

"Father Daly, of Roxbury, Mass., gave a free industrial school for young women, costing \$50,000. "The friends of Loyola College,

Baltimore, gave \$100,000 to pay for additions to the college buildings. The Jesuit Community at New Orleans received gifts, amount not stated, to defray the cost of new buildings. The Catholic University at Washington received \$100,000 for the endowment of the Chairs of English Literature and American History, Mrs. Alice Sullivan, of this city, gave \$10,000 to Brown University Library for books on Church History. Mrs. Mary Johnson's will, by which nearly half a million was to go to Roman Catholic charities, churches and educational works, was broken by her relatives. We find no mention in the list of the gift of Mr. Schwab of the Carnegie Company, in the shape of a new church at Loretto, Pa., as a memorial to its first pastor, Prince Galitzin."

Within the last few days we have read of many generous gifts of this nature. Amongst non-Catholics donating for Catholic puruoses, the following related in a Sacramento, Cal., despatch, is the most striking:

"Mrs. Leland Stanford has given the old Stanford home in this city to Bishop Mora, together with a \$75,000 endowment with which to maintain it as an orphanage.

"This is the house where Senator Stanford lived for twenty years, and where his son, in whose memory the Stanford University was founded, was born. The room in which the boy played before the start was made on the European journey that proved fatal to him is still kept as he left it. The house has remained closed for a generation, though kept in good repair, and the garden is one of the handsomest in the State. Mrs. Stanford is a non-Catholic."

We find it announced that \$5,000 has been subscribed to the fund of \$25,-000, which is being raised for the New York association Board for the endowment of a chair of philosophy

One of our American contemporar- duate institution of learning for wotion at Washington, D.C. The Rev. Dr. Pace will fill the chair. California, it is understood, will erect the art building and establish the art school of the college, and Boston will present a library to the college. It is expected that the college will be opened during October next.

> A general manager's generosity is thus related by the Milwaukee "Citizen,"-and with this example of a Catholic's liberality we will close for the present :---

> Thomas J. Neacy, general manager of the Filer & Stowell machine shops, has withdrawn his offer of \$2,000 recently made to St. Francis seminary, as the beginning of an endowment fund of \$100,000 to be raised for that institution for the education of English-speaking priests, and instead gives \$1,000 each to St. John's Cathedral and St. Rose's congregations, with the stipulation that the money be applied to the education of needy students to the priesthood.

The first announcement of Mr. Neacy's gift to the two parishes was made in the two churches interested by their pastors Sunday morning.

The discussion of the question of the education of the English-speaking priesthood is fresh in the minds of readers of "The Citizen," as it was first brought out in these columns. Mr. Neacy asks that the beneficiaries of his contributions be English-speaking young men, the candidates to be selected by Father Keogh, rector of St. John's Cathedral, and Father Durnin, rector of St. Rose's congregation. That the aim of stimulating the work in this diocese be not lost sight of, he asks also that the candidates be native Milwaukeeans, and that they remain afterwards in the diocese of Milwau-

"This happens to be the fifteenth anniversary of my marriage," said Mr. Neacy, in speaking Saturday about his gifts to St. John's and St. Rose's congregations, "and whoever may benefit by the present may have my wife to thank for the thought of commemorating our wedding anniversary in this way. I selected St. John's parish as the oldest English-speaking parish in the city, and St. Roso's, one of the youngest, because it was my home parish. The money may be used for any immediate use of the parishes, they simply obligating themselves to spend the amounts as needed for the education of needy students in each

"If others can be found who will swell the fund to \$25,000, I will increase my donation to \$5,000. I will increase my donation by 10 per cent. on any amount that may be given to foster vocations for the priesthood in the two parishes, and to establish if possible a permanent fund for the education of needy Englishspeaking students. I withdraw my offer to the St. Francis seminary beat Trinity College, the new post-gra- cause it has not been taken up."

with sanded floor and tiny windows which let in a dim, religious light. When Queen Victoria visited in Biarritz in 1889, she visted the convent. and prayed in the little chapel. On the altar of the chapel stands a statue of Our Lady of Sorrows, which was given to the convent by the exiled Abbess of a Spanish convent in thanksgiving for the removal of the bann of exile.

"The nuns fast constantly, and when they do eat their food consists of vegetables, dry bread, and three times a week, a very little meat. The refectory is a long, narrow, whitewashed room, with thatched roof and no artificial flooring, merely the deep sand of the dunes. Each nun has her earthenware pitcher of water and a little drawer in the rough deal table, where she keeps her wooden spoon, fork and platter. On Friday the Bernardines take their meals kneeling on the sand.

"Every hour of the day is carefully mapped out, for the rules of the Order insist that not a moment shall be wasted. Each time the big clock of the monastery chimes the hour, every nun falls on her knees and spends a few moments in prayer. Out in the field it is marvelous to see how well the oxen know those chimes. Directly they hear them they stop instinctively, starting on their way again the instant the Sisters rise from their knees.

"The garb of the nuns is white, of coarse flannel, with a long black veil arranged so as to almost conceal their faces. The veils are rendered the more striking by the great white cross affixed to the backs. Each nun wears rough wooden sabots, and round her neck a chain, to which is attached a huge cross. The Bernardines are famous for their exquisite sewing, and make a great many trousseaux, their work being in wide demand.

"In the garden the silent nuns may be seen raking, hoeing and weeding, never raising their eyes and never speaking. A rule of the order is that all curiosity of these must be mortified. In connection with this it is related that when the Emperor of a cell. The Abbe Cestac threw open order of nuns in the world."

the door of one, disclosing a nun seated on a wooden stool at needlework, her back to the door. The Emperor asked to see her face.

"'My child,' said the Abbe, 'the Emperor and Empress are at the door and wish to see you.'

"The nun turned at once toward them and threw back her hood, showing the most exquisite face of a young girl. A murmur escaped from everyone. The Bernardine, however, remained absolutely unconcerned, with her hands crossed on her breast and her eyes on the ground.

"Scattered about the garden are various shrines, containing images of the Blessed Virgin and the saints. and on summer days the Sisters come and sit near these with their needlework. Under a thatched shelter stands a beautiful group of Notre Dame de Pitie, which was presented by a lady who had lost every one she loved. Here the Bernardines often come to pray for the souls of the departed, while others saunter along the neighboring footpaths, wrapped in pious meditation and utterly oblivious of the great world outside.

"The little thatched chapel serves as a place of worship for the Soeurs de Marie, another religious order in the vicinity, as well as for the Bertheir vow of solitude, have their portion divided off by a curtain behind which they hear Mass. The only occasion on which the nuns open their lips to speak is in prayer. Even in their hour of recreation they are not allowed to speak or rest, but are always busy with their needles.

"A long corridor, out of which open their cells, is their only sitting room, and a very cold one it must be in winter, for there are no fires whatsoever at Anglet. Around the walls there are a few pictures and statues, and everywhere one reads admonitory texts, such as: 'If you remember your sins, God will forget them; if you forget them, He will remember them.'

"The Bernardines have no fear of death. On the contrary, they long for it and it is said that none of the French visited the convent in them are long lived. Altogether, it 1854, he asked to see the interior of is the strangest and most austere

peculiarly Anglo-Saxon in its na- ing. ture, being designed by the stronger partner for the despoilment of the ON LANDLORDISM. - The East-James of Hereford, who, speaking ies, on the western side,

was read :-

tion and electoral districts.

the fund for the restoration of the an intolerable system. evicted tenants.

I yield to no one in my sympathy! THE POPE'S TRIBUTE.-- Preachwith the evicted tenants or my de- ing at the last Mass in the Prosire to see them replanted; and 1 may be permitted to add the ex-Sunday, His Lordship the Bishop of pression of my highest esteem for the District Council of Navan.

And yet I cannot sanction the principle that underlies it - of narrowing, obstructing, or in any way impeding the way that leads to the Church of God. It is every man's tion a Catholic asks is, how is he? right to enter there without any challenge of his opinions. I hope there are very few, if any, who disagree with the principle of plantation; but there may be some who orous than I ever saw him before. think it only nibbling with the ques- When anyone has the snows of ninety tion, and that the burden should be

borne by the State. When it wants soldiers it may be-

licy to kill agriculture. I admire the efforts of the gentle men who are co-operating for this noble purpose. They are keeping the question open. But the purse to give this great Pope a vitality that must plant the desolate plains that is not to be consumed at the of Meath — if they are ever to be same rapid rate in which cares and planted-must be the British Exchequer. If they gave us even our own rights they would be quite sufficient.

I regret very much I cannot give my sanction to the request so very respectfully conveyed.

LABORERS' COTTAGES. - The guardians of Newcastle West Union have been interesting themselves in a scheme of laborers' cottages, which have so much and properly occupied the attention of the boards all over the country during recent years. The work of building those very necessary residences for the laboring classes in the country has not, however, always been easy sailing. The prejudices and opposition of landsuccessfully, before practical effect can be given to the wishes of those of the laborer, and see him above all things well housed. The scheme ini- their sacrifices in the past; and they tiated by the Newcastle West Board | were constantly in his mind, his was in part opposed by Mr. James | heart, and his prayers. Welply, land agent, who objected on

******************** PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENT-] behalf of Mrs. Julia Mary Keane to ATION .- Persistent efforts, remarks have five cottages built on the lands the Dublin "Nation," have been made of the latter at Knockane, Newcastle in certain quarters to induce the pre- | West. The matter came on before sent Government to introduce a Re-1 the Judicial Committee of the Privy distribution Bill, which, it is urged. Council in Dublin, and after evidence their big majority would enable had been heard on both sides, was them easily to carry through. The decided in favor of the Guardians. object of the gentlemen who advo-|The scheme when completed will be cate the introduction of such a mea- an extensive one, and several of the sure is, of course, to deprive Ireland cottages will be built in a field in of about one-third her present repre- the town in a row like ordinary sentation and transfer it to England. houses, and will prove no small boon The scheme, it will be admitted, is to those in need of a cheap dwell-

weaker, and is quite in keeping with ern Division of Kerry was splendidly the traditions of the nation which represented recently at a great meethas already violated the terms of the ing organized by the United Trish Act of Union in a high point by ex- League, which assembled in College acting from this country three mil- Square, Killarney, to hear Mr. Willions yearly in excess of the amount liam O'Brien speak on the question of taxation which he ought, accord- of unity in the party and organizaing to right and justice, be called tion among the people. All the surupon to pay. A cold douche has, rounding districts sent contingents, however, just been administered to from far away Mill street, in the the project in question, and from a County Cork, which also contributed quite unexpected quarter -- by Lord a brass band, to Killorgin and Fir-

the other day at the annual meeting. In the course of a long speech Mr. nardines themselves, who, faithful to of the Liberal Union Club practical-| William O Brien said: I tell you ly told his hearers that redistribu- that all other things are of compartion was a far too dangerous sub- atively little importance indeed. ject even for the strongest Govern-reither to farmers or laborers, comment to touch. The advocates of the pared with the total abolition of measure, Lord James said, seemed to landlordism. That is what is at the be under the delusion that it would root of the whole Irish question. So be an easy matter to take thirty long as landlordism lasts you will seats from Ireland and transfer them have nothing to look forward to exto England, but it would be nothing 'cept poverty and uncertainty and of the kind. In the event of any emigration and pulling the devil by Government taking up the subject, the tail, whether you are laborers or all parts of the United Kingdom farmers. There is no other way out would have to be dealt with on the of it. They have tried dozens of same basis, that is to say, there Land Acts to settle the thing in would have to be equal representa- other ways, but they have all proved to be a fraud and a failure. What are the Land Courts, but a machin-A SPIRITED LETTER. - At the ery to plunge every farmer in Tremeeting of the Navan Rural District land in a law suit every few years, Council last week the following let- and to leave him in the agony of ter from the Most Rev. Dr. Gaffney uncertainty as to what will be his new rent or what will be his law costs, or what Land Commissioner Mullingar, March 12th, 1900. will walk his lands; whether it will Dear Sir,—I am favored with a be a bad fellow, or a particularly copy of a resolution adopted by the bad fellow. In fact, the only secur-Rural District Council of Navan, in ity he has at all is to let his land which they respectfully ask to be al- go to the bad and spend no money on lowed to make a collection at the improvement if he does not want to gates of our churches and chapels for be salted with increased rents. It is

> Cathedral, Letterkenny, on Palm Raphoe, who has just returned from Rome, referred in the course of his sermon to the Holy Father as follows :--

From anyone who had recently seen

the Venerable Pontiff the first ques-Well, at intervals of five years T have had on four occasions the privilege of an audience, and to all abpearance the Pope is now more vigwinters on his head the span that remains is uncertain beyond the general uncertainty of life. But not withgin to recognize that it is a bad po- standing the arduous daily labor of the Vicar of Christ, his constant solicitude for all the churches, and the special demands of the Holy Year on his strength and time, God seems labors usually draw the vigor out of men's lives. 'The ruler of a spiritual kingdom that is found under every sky, his watchful care follows the condition of his people everywhere with the tenderness of a shepherd towards his flock, for to him in the person of Peter it was said. "Feed my lambs; feed my sheep." And in the tender care of Leo XIII. the people of our own country have a very large share. In words of wonderful feeling, he said that ever since the burthen of the Apostolic office was laid upon his shoulders the Irish people had nobly helped to make that burthen light. They spread the faith; they warmly sympathized in all his efforts for the Church: they contributed most generously, often owners have to be fought, and fought out of their poverty, to supply the wants of the Apostolic See. Their warm fidelity brought him consolawho are anxious to improve the lot | tion in every sorrow. He knew their present wants, their sufferings, gnd

Continued on Page Five.

THAT OLD INFIDEL SPIRIT.

back which it could receive was up- | Parisian papers :on the very opening day, and was due to the unhappy influence of Soval of Queen Victoria. It would aptaking were regarded more from a tion." found in the absence of all religious as the following:functions or even allusions.

Paris, was not invited to the Salles | ligious concessions, are numerically des Fetes to bless the institution ; the speeches made contained no allusion to the Deity, and the hymn which was sung, instead of being religious, was dedicated to Victor Hu-

From time immemorial, since France first had a battleship worthy of the name, one of the days especially observed in the navy was Good Friday. Two days prior to the opening of the Exhibition the Government cancelled that traditional recognition. It had been customary, for centuries back, to drape the ships in mourning and display flags at halfmast, especially during the afternoon of Good Friday. Naturally, Catholic France-which, after all, is the France that eventually rules events -felt indignant at such marked hostility towards religion on the part of the Government.

The "Siecle," like many other or- the reat Revolution.

While it may be expected that the | gans, protests emphatically against great Paris Exhibition will prove a this new system of infidel indoctrinsuccess in more ways than one; still | ization. Such remarks as the followit is evident that the greatest set- ing may be found in more than one

"The government which thinks it can get along without God will soon cialistic France. According to all find that God will get along without despatches of the 15th April, the en- it. So it has happened that the thusiasm displayed was mild, com- most beautiful Easter day imaginpared to that of Dublin on the arri- able has drawn quite as many people out of Paris to the woods as pear as if the whole gigantic under- passed the turnstiles of the exhibi-

commercial than an artistic point of | In presence of such an exhibition view. And even this is strange in a of ignorance and party-slavery, on country like France. But the real | the side of the Government, we need cause of the lack of fervor is to be not be surprised with such passages

"The Socialists, to whom the gov-Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of ernment is making all these anti-restronger than ever before in the country, but their strength is really weakening. The explanation is that the party has grown to such proportions that it is disintegrating into factions, which are beginning to quarrel among themselves more bitterly than with their opponents. The cleverness of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Prime Minister, in taking advantage of this fact, explains his success in retaining power during the

past few weeks." There is a text and subject-matter, and subjects, all in one, for treatment by the future historian. We would be curious to know how the journalists of 1950, or 2,000, will refer to this state of affairs in France. However, one thing we do know, that the Catholic Church will then be as unshaken as it is to-day, or as it was a century ago during

financial position.

THE BERNARDINES.

melite nuns were under the most severe rules known to women in religious life; but it appears that their severity of discipline is mild compared to that of the Bernardines. So severe are the rules of this order that it has never yet received direct Papal sanction. It is true that no Pope has ever condemned, or even expressed disapproval of the community; yet none has seen fit to mark it with the seal of approbation. While the Church is naturally inclined towards religious orders, severe rules, great obedience, practical poverty, and every form of self-sacrifice, still, as a good mother, she cannot always smile upon a discipline which carries grave responsibilities of life and death with it.

It is thus the "Providence Visitor" describes this order :--

"Reference has been made before to the strange order of nuns which has its existence in the Old World, and which in Rome is called the "Sepolte Give," (the Buried Alive). They are the Bernardines of Anglet.

We had long believed that the Car- order is unquestionably the most rigorous order for women in existence, closely resembling that of the Trappists. Far down in the southwest corner of France, on the border of Spain, may be found the mother house, at the gate of which is a signboard praying all visitors to speak in a low tone.

"The order was founded in 1839 by the Abbe Cestac, of Bayonne, and though it has never received the entire approval of the Pope, on account of the severity of its discipline, he has never condemned it. The nuns of this little community actually build their own houses, workmen being only called in to put on the roof. At first they were mostly curious little huts made entirely of thatch. The floor was of sand, and the furniture consisted merely of a wooden chair, and a bed made of branches, with a layer of straw are more substantial, as the thatched huts had to be abandoned on ac-

count of dampness. the Sisters of St. Bernard, and their thatched chapel, a quaint structure many years.—R.I.P.

Mr. Michael Lyons, one of the sturdy Irish Catholic pioneers of Lacolle, P.Q., passed away this week. or dried leaves. The buildings now He was highly respected in the district where he had resided so long. Rev. Fathers Casey and Shea, of Montreal, attended the funeral, which

The annual meeting of the S.A.A. A. will be held on Monday evening, at the Young Irishmen's Hall, Dupre street. The financial statement will show the net earnings for the past season to be over \$3,250. Not so bad for the management. A few such reports will place the great "They still retain their little was the largest held in Lacolle for Irish athletic association in a strong