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### CANADA'S DAY

AT THE CATHOLIC SUMMER SCHOOL, PLATTSBURG.

IMMENSE GATHERINGS GREET THE APPEARANCE OF THE CANADIANS—JUDGE CURRAN'S MAGNIFICENT EFFORT—SIR WILLIAM HINGSTON RECEIVES AN OVATION, AND OTTAWA'S CHARMING ORATOR, MR. JOHN F. WATERS, SCORES A GREAT SUCCESS—THE CLOSING EXERCISES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PLATTSBURG, August 15, 1896.—The Catholic Summer School closed its most successful session on last evening. The largest audience of the session greeted Hon. Judge Curran, to hear the lecture on Canada's great statesman, Right Hon. Sir John Thompson. Indeed this week has been a Canadian sabbath. Mr. John F. Waters, of Ottawa, scored a splendid success in both his lectures, the first on "Mary Tudor" and the second on "Hawthorne." Our United States friends are determined to hear more of Mr. Waters, and he will be invited to lecture in Boston, New York and other cities of the Union in the early future. His splendid oratorical powers have reflected great credit on the Dominion of Canada.

Sir William Hingston's reputation caused a very large attendance, and his lecture on "Our Climate and its Effects" was no disappointment to his auditors. He was accompanied by Lady Hingston and James Guerin, Esq., M.D., M.L.A. The following is a brief summary of Sir William's remarks.

#### Our Northern Climate.

Sir William Hingston, of Montreal, spoke about "Our Northern Climate and How it Affects Us." He did not pretend to deal with the subject, he said, in an exhaustive manner, but contented himself with touching upon some of the more salient features of the subject. To go fully into the subject, he explained, would require days, and it would be necessary to go into the physical geography of the country, its chemistry and meteorology. Of all the definitions given he preferred that of the French, who style it the assemblage of all the circumstances, natural and physical, in the midst of which we live in any place. The learned lecturer then gave an exposition of the various phenomena of climate. In the sun resides the force on which climate depends.

The climate of this country, he said, is severe, without being destructive. It makes one shiver to think of the cold of Russia, yet the winter here in this place where we meet has a winter's cold the same as that of St. Petersburg or Moscow. We pity the denizens of the southern and southwestern countries during the hot days, yet this continent has a summer temperature similar to that of Paris. The heat is great here as it is there, but it is that dryness of the atmosphere from the surface which makes our temperature less sensibly felt. We experience the sensible effects of cold, but the climate is so stimulating and so charged with ozone that it promotes motion.

The Almighty Creator, in making these chains of mountains, has modified the qualities of climate. As we approach the Pacific, the land is high, and as we proceed northwards, it becomes lower and lower. This lake in front of us, beautiful Champlain, is not more than twenty feet above the level of the sea, while the land, as we proceed from the Pacific coast, slopes gradually towards the north. This is not without design. If the land sloped gradually towards the Pacific and higher towards the North Atlantic, no animals could live, and men could not exist. The altitude modifies and elevates the temperature in winter and moderates it in summer.

Sir William referred to the influence on the atmosphere of the felling of trees, and wished for a law in this country as there is in most parts of Europe, where men are not permitted to cut down a tree without planting another. He showed also how we were to meet judiciously extremes of heat and of cold. He spoke of the habits of the people, and here he indulged in somewhat severe sarcasm, and showed how, if we were thinner than we should be, and less ruddy than we should be, and if we lost our teeth at an earlier age than intended by the Almighty, the fault was entirely our own, and could not be attributed to the effects of climate. He then pointed out the proper mode of living, so as to preserve health to extreme old age, and laid down certain rules to be followed by those who desired good health.

Sir William was listened to attentively, and the lecture was voted one of the most instructive and delightful of the season.

#### Sir John Thompson.

The life and labors of the Right Hon. Sir John Thompson, late prime minister of Canada, was the theme of an interesting and instructive lecture by the Hon. Judge Curran, of Montreal.

This was the last lecture of the session, and Rev. J. F. Mullany, chairman, called upon Mr. Chas. V. Fornes, president of Champlain club, for a few remarks before the lecture. Mr. Fornes responded as follows: "It is not necessary to take time in explaining the object of the club, as you

know its merits. The inception of the club was second to the inception of the school. The intellectual idea was the work of the school, while the club had a care of the school side of the movement. The opening of the club was largely experimental but it is pleasing to know that you have all learned to value our efforts. It will grow as the school grows and always be an aid to the success of the school. It is our purpose to try and make you feel at home with us and it is pleasing to know that our relations have been even more pleasant than the most sanguine could have anticipated."

Rev. J. F. Mullany then introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. J. J. Curran, of Montreal, while engravings of Sir John Thompson were being distributed through the audience.

Ten years of exciting history were compressed into the discourse. The greatest diplomatists, statesmen and jurists have placed Sir John Thompson in the front rank of modern statesmen. It required something more than what is commonly called greatness to arrest the attention of this dying century, and when amidst the selfishness and cold calculation, the deceit and turpitude by which public life is too often degraded, a character appears that is alike good and great, a character marvelous in its purity, un surpassed in abnegation of self, brave enough to face every peril in the cause of truth, ready to make any sacrifice for the sake of God and country, then vice itself pays reluctant homage to virtue, and the self-wrapt bustling world is forced to pause and pay at least the semblance of fealty to what it must admire but has not the courage to imitate.

In no public character can the words of St. Thomas a Kempis, "man proposes but God disposes," be more clearly illustrated. He had retired from public life apparently forever, when he was suddenly called from the tranquility of the bench to take part in a sphere he thoroughly disliked for its hurly-burly, its conflicts, its partisanship and its scandals. He had difficulties to contend against owing to his conversion to Catholicity. He had to contend against rivalries of the bitterest kind, and despite all, in an incredibly short time, he was elevated to the highest post of honor and responsibility in his native land.

The early career of Sir John Thompson was then sketched. A brief outline of the history of Nova Scotia was given, and the proud positions her sons have filled in the history of the new world. After dealing with the part played by Sir John Thompson as a jurist, statesman and judge in his early home, his advent in Dominion politics was referred to. The Riel rebellion was handled with clearness and historical fairness. It had been urged, the lecturer said, that Sir John Thompson, should have advised a reprieve for Riel, as his offence was political. Riel, it must be remembered, had incited two rebellions, and in the second had placed himself outside of the pale of civilization by inducing the pagan Indians with all their savagery to join him. Fearful massacres had taken place and the perpetrators of them had to be punished.

The following quotation from Sir John Thompson's speech in the House of Commons was given: "But let me ask attention to another branch of the subject. The Indians, whom this man incited to rise, perpetrated some very cruel massacres at Frog Lake, which called in every sense of the word for the execution of the extreme penalty of the law, not only because they had committed great crimes but on the ground upon which it is deemed proper to inflict capital punishment, viz: that it is absolutely necessary by making a great example to deter people disposed to crime from committing it. How could the perpetrators of the Frog Lake massacre have been punished if the man who incited them to rebel and massacre had escaped."

Sir John Thompson's share in the preparation of the drafted Bayard Treaty for the settlement of the fisheries disputes between the United States and Canada was next dealt with, and the lecturer then proceeded to speak of the disallowance agitation of the provincial law regarding the Jesuits Estates which had been confiscated by the Crown at the date of the cession of Canada from France to England. This was one of the most interesting chapters in the history of Canada, and was the occasion of a great deal of bitterness to Sir John Thompson, who came in for extraordinary vituperation. Having refused to advise the disallowance of the Provincial legislation on this question he was attacked most bitterly on account of his change of religious faith, which had been made many years before. Every motive for that change was attributed to him, but an honorable one. However, he declined to defend himself by a single word against the attacks as to the sincerity of his conversion, but in a private letter, written at the time to a Protestant friend, he opened his heart, and said: "I had been attending the Church of England and Roman Catholic services assiduously for a period of four years, and had been reading all the controversy I could get my hands on, and finally yielded when to believe and not to profess appeared to be wretched cowardice. \* \* \* I had very few Catholic friends, no influential Catholic friends, I believed the day of my baptism was the day that closed my chances to professional advancement or any other. I felt I had but one resource—my short hand. I knew I could support my wife and myself if matters came to the worst. But I felt that there was no use in putting all this before the public, and that it was better to stand by the certain

right which I had; that these were not matters for public discussion, but matters of conscience only. Even if I had discussed them, I must have added that after twenty years' experience and consideration, I would do it again, and do it a thousand times if it were necessary, even if all the blessings and prosperity which I had were turned into misfortunes and afflictions."

The lecturer next gave an historical account of the relations of Sir John Thompson with the still-burning question in the politics of Canada of the Manitoba schools, quoting Sir John Thompson's speeches, and giving a clear exposition of the clauses of the Confederation act and the Manitoba act, which had given rise to the difficulties. Reference was also made to the eminent services rendered by the late Canadian prime minister as Imperial commissioner on the Behring Sea arbitration at Paris, and an account given of his tragic death at Windsor Castle in England just as he had taken the oath of privy councillor of the Empire. In closing, the lecturer pointed out that not for twenty years could the life of Sir John Thompson be fully written, when his correspondence could be made public, and the documentary evidence of his master mind be given to the people. Day by day, as his speeches were studied and quoted, his name and fame would increase in public favor, and he would figure in history as a patriot, a statesman, a jurist, and above all, as a sincere and devoted adherent of the Catholic Church.

#### Concluding Addresses.

At the conclusion of Judge Curran's able discourse, Rev. Dr. Conaty made a brief address thanking the bishop, Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, the reverend sisters, the local press, the people of Plattsburg, the choir and organist of St. John's Church, the Catholic papers and all others who have contributed or donated to the success of the Summer School.

Following Dr. Conaty's remarks, Rev. M. M. Sheedy was introduced. He said that it was a pleasure to meet here but sad to part from such pleasant associations. He spoke in a retrospective mood, and showed that there was a strong and pressing demand for this assembly. In fact, it had grown by leaps and bounds. The church is in favor of the highest education and intellectual development. Those who love the good, the beautiful and true are here, and they compose the best society. Although he is treasurer of the board, he did not speak of finances except to say that the treasury was in a sound and healthy condition. He was surprised to see that so much had been accomplished during the past year, and prophesied that next year there would be more surprises in store for all. He regretted the parting, and told the audience that he would "say au revoir, but not good-by."

The success of the Summer School for 1896 was really remarkable, and too much praise cannot be given to the president and executive of the Champlain Club for their kindness in making everything pleasant for visitors. Card parties, receptions, etc., were made the order of the evening all through, and few who have enjoyed this season's pleasures will fail to come back if they possibly can next season, when things will be even brighter and when the Trustees of the school will so arrange the lectures that there will be ample time to mingle the useful and the agreeable. I, too, now say "au revoir."

Amongst the most pleasant reminiscences of the meeting at the Catholic Summer School of America were the arrangements for the enjoyment of the visitors on Lake Champlain. The fleet was under the able and experienced command of Commodore James Fleming of New York, and his kindness and courtesy will long be gratefully remembered.

#### MARTYR OF THE MOHAWK.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE SHRINE OF FATHER JOGUES AT AURIEVILLE.

[New York World.]

Pilgrims from all parts of the country will worship on each Sunday of the current month at the Shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs, on the picturesque banks of the Mohawk River.

More than two centuries ago Father Jogues, a French priest, accompanied by Rene Goupil, a devout associate, consecrated his life to missionary work among the savage Iroquois, then undisputed masters between the Mohawk River and the Genesee.

Both were butchered by the Indians—Goupil first and the fearless priest three years later. The little town of Aurieville now stands near the scene of this double martyrdom, and a picturesque shrine marks the very spot. Special interest attaches to the present pilgrimage, and it commemorates the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Father Jogues' heroic death.

A vast body of American Catholics for twelve years has been striving to bring about the beatification of the martyred priest.

#### LOG THAT KILLED HIM FURNISHED HIS COFFIN.

Charles Pierson was killed by the falling of a tree at a saw-mill near Fresno, Cal., where he was working. The log was taken to the mill, sawed into boards and from them the coffin was made in which the dead man was buried.

### THE DUBLIN CONVENTION.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE MONTREAL DELEGATES.

FATHER O'DONNELL PRESENTED WITH AN ADDRESS AND PURSE—MR. EDWARD HALLEY, ANOTHER DELEGATE, ESCORTED TO THE STEAMER—ECHOES FROM THE OLD LAND.

The general topic of conversation among Irishmen, young and old, during the past ten days has been the prospects of the success of the approaching Irish Race gathering in Dublin. Many there are who are not at all reticent in forcibly voicing their views in regard to the lack of interest manifested by the older national organizations in this city. A well known Irishman, whose name has always been forthcoming when the leaders of the Irish movement made an appeal, said in the course of an interview "that a city of the importance of Montreal should have sent at least six representatives to Dublin. I have nothing to say with regard to the capability of those who have decided to accept the call of duty, and who are now on their way to the scene of action, only that they have evinced a spirit of patriotism and courage which is praiseworthy in the highest degree."

Another well-known business man also expressed his opinion in a very vigorous manner regarding the sympathy of some of the leading spirits in our national societies.

There is certainly a very strong sentiment of regret prevalent that some of the leading societies should be so indifferent at a period when the cause of the Old Land requires so much serious consideration. "Something must be out of gear," said a young member of a well-known literary organization, "when the older heads have shown such carelessness."

A large number of the parish members of St. Mary's assembled after Grand Mass on Sunday in the basement of the Church and presented their able and zealous pastor, Father O'Donnell, with an address and a well filled purse preparatory to his departure for New York, from which place he will sail to attend the Dublin Convention next month. The address was read by Father Shea and the purse was handed to the pastor by Father Heffernan.

Father O'Donnell, on rising to reply, was received with great cheering. He referred to his trip to Dublin and the duty they expected him to discharge in their behalf. He made a pathetic reference to the endeavor which should be made at the coming gathering of Irishmen, and said that the time for unity of purpose, unity of aim and an earnest desire to submerge all personality in the great cause of Ireland had arrived. Father O'Donnell feelingly referred to the kindness of his people on the present occasion and gave them his blessing.

Father O'Donnell sails by the steamer Britanic, and will be absent about one month.

Mr. E. Halley, one of the delegates to the Irish National Convention, was accorded a royal send-off last evening, by the Y. I. L. & B. Association. Owing to the drenching rain, the intention of marching with the Victoria Rifles Band to SS. Lake Ontario, on which steamer Mr. Halley sails to-day, was abandoned. An impromptu entertainment was arranged at the hall, on Dupre street, and songs, instrumental music, recitations and speeches lent pleasant variety to the evening. A large party escorted Mr. Halley to the steamer and wished him bon voyage.

#### Notes.

Only two representatives from the leading city of Canada, the great metropolis. How things have changed.

The president of St. Patrick's Society should have made it his duty to attend the Dublin Convention.

Montreal would be unrepresented at the great Irish race convention, were it not for the generous sentiment of patriotism which urged St. Mary's Young Men and the Young Irishmen's organizations to act promptly.

#### The Toronto Delegates.

Rev. Father Ryan, Hugh Ryan, and J. J. Foy, Q. C., who are the Toronto representatives to the Irish National Convention, which opens in Dublin, Ireland, the first week in September, left for the Old Country yesterday. It is understood Archbishop Walsh will leave in a few days.

#### Sligo Solid.

There is no uncertain sound or tremor in the expressions of the good and true men of Sligo, in regard to their sympathy with the Dublin Convention, as may be inferred from the following:—

At a recent meeting of the Sligo branch, I. N. F., the following were unanimously chosen to represent the

branch at the convention: Martin Mulligan, president I. N. F.; Charles Sweeney, deputy vice-president, and Thomas Flanagan. The chairman said all true and patriotic Irishmen desired to see the convention a success; traitors and factionists desired its failure. They had prophesied that it would be a failure, and they were striving with all their might to make their prophecy true. But the convention would be, beyond all doubt, a glorious success. (Cheers.) No convention of the Irish race could be called on more Democratic lines. The door would be open to Mr. Redmond and his followers, to Mr. Healy and his admirers, as well as to Mr. Dillon and those who act with him.

#### The Capital's Voice.

The Capital of Ireland speaks out its great and powerful expression of welcome and its immeasurable confidence in the grand results which must flow from the work of the Convention. At the late meeting of St. Patrick's branch I. N. F., of Dublin, the following resolution was adopted:—

"That we congratulate the country in the now assured prospect of a most successful convention on Sept. 1, 2 and 3 and we confidently anticipate beneficial results from it that will again unite and consolidate all Nationalists for a final effort to win legislative independence."

#### Clare to the Front.

The good patriots of Clare have no lack of true warm Irish sympathy for the great meeting and its object, as may be seen by the following vigorous expression from the I. N. F.:—

"That we look forward with hope to the holding of the great convention of the Irish race as a means of putting an end to the dissension that has for years paralyzed the ranks of Irish Nationalists, and we hope that all Irishmen who put the interests of Ireland before faction will unite to make the coming convention the rallying point from which a united Ireland will start on its irresistible march to freedom."

#### Tipperary for Ever.

The typical Irish district, Tipperary, was never more loyal than on the evidence by its great outburst of beautiful sympathy for the convention project. The following resolutions were adopted by the Carrick branch, I. N. F., at their last meeting:—

"That we hereby resolve to prepare for the forthcoming convention of the Irish race, and to lend every assistance to make it a success, with the view of reuniting all honest Nationalists."

"That we hope to welcome the illustrious exiles of Ireland, who may attend the convention, if they visit the south during their stay in this country."

#### Mr. Davitt, M. P., on the Coming Convention.

Mr. Michael Davitt, M. P., says the London Universe, presided at the monthly meeting of the Irish National Federation, and referring to the leadership of the party, said they all knew what was predicted and what was said by certain critics of Mr. John Dillon. They knew how much charity and how much justice and forbearance were displayed by these candid friends in their predictions as to what would again happen to the Irish cause in consequence of Mr. John Dillon's leadership. He ventured to assert that the new chairman had signally disappointed the expectations of his opponents, and fully realized the hopes and predictions of his friends. Turning to the forthcoming convention, he said for his part he placed a hundred times more hope for Ireland in the work of the coming Race Convention in Dublin than he did in fifty sessions of the Imperial Parliament. After explaining the constitution of this convention, he said they knew that very widespread interest had been excited outside the shores of Ireland and Great Britain in the coming gathering of representative men of the Irish race. Already delegates had been appointed in South Africa and in Canada and in many parts of the United States, and he learned from the last mail from the Antipodes that their good friends from Melbourne had issued a call to the Nationalists in the colonies to send delegates if possible to take part in the deliberations in Dublin on the coming September 1. The Land Bill he described as meeting none of the conditions put forward by the tenants of Ireland. In his opinion it was the Nationalists themselves and not their opponents who constituted the major danger to the success of their movements. In the matter of amnesty great progress had been made, and in respect of unity there had been no division in the Nationalist ranks.

#### NATIONAL WEAPONS.

Duelling is, indeed, not without its comic incidents. Only a few years ago a sensible young Irishman, who was visiting Spain, was for some imaginary insult challenged by a noble Hidalgo. The matter was referred to seconds, that of the Irishman being a lun-loving attaché of the British Embassy at Madrid. As the challenged party, the son of Erin had the choice of weapons, and turned up on the ground with a pair of shillelachs, which he swore were the national weapons of his country, the only ones he was used to. Needless to say that the duel never came off.

### A GRAND SEMINARY

BLESSED AT DUNWOODIE, NEAR YONKERS, NEW YORK.

MAMMOTH INSTITUTION TO TRAIN PRIESTS FOR THE NEW YORK ARCHDIOCESE.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

The great diocesan seminary at Dunwoodie, near Yonkers, was dedicated last week with imposing ceremonies. There were 300 hundred priests within the walls of the institution, and it was their privilege to hear addresses from Cardinal Satolli, Archbishop Corrigan, the bishops of the neighboring dioceses and many others conspicuous in the Church, as well as to listen to the reading of the Pope's blessing on the seminary and the American Church and the congratulations of Cardinal Ledochowski, prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda.

A beautiful United States flag, 20 feet by 30 feet, was blessed by the Rev. James N. Connelly, assisted by the Rev. Father Dyer and the Rev. W. S. McLaughlin, at 6 o'clock this morning. After the blessing the three took hold of the cord and hoisted the flag to the top of the white pole standing near the southeast corner of the edifice.

The ceremony of blessing the buildings was conducted by Archbishop Corrigan, who, with a procession of priests, walked twice around them singing psalms and sprinkling their walls with holy water.

After this they marched through the interior, sprinkling the walls and singing the Litany. Then followed the blessing of the chapel, and at its conclusion came the Pontifical Mass, Cardinal Satolli being the celebrant.

The new seminary is the largest Catholic institution in the country, and from 150 to 200 students can be accommodated there. It is on the top of Valentine Hill, in the village of Dunwoodie, which is about midway between Yonkers and Mount Vernon.

The site is exceptionally well suited for an educational institution, and the magnificent building, erected at a cost, it is estimated, of about \$1,000,000, is the landmark of the district, and the panoramic view from the tower could not be anywhere surpassed.

To the north, the Highlands of the Hudson appear in the blue distance; to the east, Mount Vernon, with Glen Island and Long Island Sound in the distance; to the west, Yonkers and the Palisades on the New Jersey side of the river, and to the south, New York, with its countless church spires, all visible to the naked eye, and with glass Brooklyn Bridge is seen.

The park of sixty acres has been in the hands of landscape gardeners, until now it is a place of surpassing beauty. It was the scene of a skirmish during the Revolution, and was also the rendezvous of Major Dunwoodie and his American troops.

The main building is constructed of a dark grayish speckled granite, quarried on the premises. It forms a hollow square, with a central cupola. It has a frontage of 260 feet, comprising the wings, which project from the main part 80 feet. The building is four stories high, has four towers and a dome, above which is a large gilt cross.

The chapel has a depth of 130 feet and is 40 feet in width. The sanctuary is very large, with three altars, one to the right, another to the left, and the main one in the centre. The pillars are of Sienna marble, richly gilded. The flooring of the aisles is of beautiful Italian mosaic tiles, and the whole interior has a solemn and superb effect.

The entire cost of constructing and embellishing the chapel, which is in the rear of the central edifice, has been borne by Archbishop Corrigan, and is estimated at between \$60,000 and \$70,000. The recreation halls, lavatories and gymnasiums are in the basement. On the ground floor are the class rooms. The principal rooms of the building open on a wide balcony over the three main entrance arches, which are supported by polished granite columns. The staircases are fire-proof and they are conspicuous because of the absence of wood and iron, being built on the Roman arch plan. The first floor above the ground contains the rooms of the Archbishop and of the Rector of the University; over them is the library, with 50,000 volumes.

The lower and upper stories are taken up with students' rooms, opening directly into the open air. The professors' quarters are in suites of two rooms.

When the corner stone of the structure was laid in May, 1891, it was estimated that there were 120,000 persons present.

The priests of the diocese will begin going into retreat at the Seminary on next Monday, and the retreats will continue until October, when the active work of the Seminary will begin. On the opening of St. Joseph's the Troy Seminary will close and pupils will be transferred to Dunwoodie, where the work will go on as at Troy, only on a much larger scale.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a very stringent measure with a view to preventing fraud in the sale of butter, and, in the event of the Senate endorsing the bill, it seems as if it will be impossible to palm off oleo or any other composition as being the "genuine article."