SATURDAY, JUL

CATHOLI

Many-sided Methods

of the famous English underwriters at Lloyds. Here is an outline of the transactions which are of daily occurrence at the establishment:

When the fact of King Edward's illness became known the underwriters at Lloyds took insurance on his life for six days at the rate of 30 per cent. To insure the King's life till the end of July they charged 50 per cent.

Of course no physician acting for the underwriters had examined the King as he lay in bed in Buckingham Palace. The underwriters had means of knowing the King's chances of survival, apart from com paring the newspaper reports such information as they could obtain themselves. It was merely gambling on the King's life—a bet of 100 to 30 on the part of the insurers on the King's lasting over that period of time.

That is Lloyds. The underwriters in that gigantic agency will insure almost anything, will take any chances, so long as the premium large enough to correspond with the

They had already insured against loss many who were financially interested in the coronation, and many who were not. They had insured stand owners, decorators and florists. It is estimated they have lost, on a conservative basis, at least a million dollars by the ceremony's postponement over the days set for If there should be no coronation at all, they stand to lose at least the lives of threatened monarchs are half as much again on policies covering that risk.

On the other hand, the underwriters insured the late Queen's golden jubilee and her diamond jubilee, and, as both took place according to schedule, they made money on the outcome. The insured the Queen's of the great Jumbo when he came life, too, for long years before her to New York on a Monarch Line death and made money on that risk. And, on the whole, the underwrit-

ers, like bookmakers, usually come out ahead at the year's end.

Insurance in England is a speculative business with some companies. but the underwriters of Lloyds outall the companies in gambling. This does not effect the stability of Lloyds, for that is a peculiar institution and insurance is only one branch of its varied enterprises

Moreover, the risks undertaken by the underwriters of Lloyds are individual risks for which the institution itself is in no degree liable. This is due in a great measure to the peculiar circumstances of its growth.

Lloyds started its career early in the seventeenth century when one Edward Lloyd opened a coffee house in Tower street. His place was largely patronized by sea captains and shipowners and became gradually the headquarters at which news of the sea could be obtained. That is what it did become and the coffeehouse feature was gradually elimin-

The coffee house was the scene of many raffles and sales of ships and stamps were insured at Lloyds, too. cargoes. Those were war times, too, and gradually it became the custom of the shipowners to speculate in ships and cargoes before their arri-

Those of a speculative habit would subscribe or underwrite their names to documents insuring outgoing or incoming ships against the chances of wreck or capture by the enemy, each subscriber appending to his name the amount he was willing to risk. Thus in case of accident the loss was divided among the merchants.

sel made her trip safely, the guarantors received a percentage of the profit coming to the owner each according to the risk he had taken. And so grew up the business of underwriting in the shipping

Gradually the underwriting custom began to be applied to risks pole transferred to a place opposite other than marine risks. The under-some other tradesman's window. He writers scattered and established of advised the milliner to insure fices for themselves and meantime glass. Lloyds pushed its other business of collecting and disseminating marine

intelligence tablishment of the old coffee house surance against the falling of the they assembled again in rooms over the Royal Exchange. . It was handier to do business could be together, so they formed an was made out. At last accounts the association which while its members each to take chances acno liability for the risks he underinsure, admitting to membership on- of bullion on a ship increases the insort of stock exchange of ma-

at is what it is to-day. Parliaent long ago held an inquiry into its methods, the association emerged from it victorious, and it has since

Our readers have no doubt heard been permitted to do business emed to it best.

Now the assets of the corporation which, as has been said, are in way pledged by the risks of members, are valued at \$20,000,000 at least. Its members insure every something like \$2,000,000,000 worth of property. They must deposit \$25,000 or \$30,000 as evidence of their financial responsibility be fore being allowed to sign policies

and they pay annual dues. But there the responsibility of the corporation

It is a curious place, the under writing room at Lloyds in the Royal Exchange in London. It has three rows of desks or boxes, at each of which six persons may sit, and at these on every workday, the underwriters may be seen signing policies and discussing and paying claims for all sorts of queer things.

They keep their hats on as the or iginal underwriters did in the old coffee house days, and in consequence most of them are bald. But there were only seventy-nine subscribers to Lloyds in 1771. Now there are nearly one thousand.

Like the old underwriters, they are willing to consider any old risk and to accept almost any, at a price. There is still preserved among archives of the institution a policy on the life of Napoleon written o Lloyds. It was for one month and the premium was 3 per cent.

In these days that would be a very almost as common as policies upon delayed ships, which are common

enough. So are policies upon the safety of valuable animals. Elephant insurance is quite usual. One of the larg est animal policies was on the life steamship

He had such a rough voyage that at one time it seemed as if the underwriter must lose. But he didn't, and, unfortunately for the Barnum circus, Jumbo's owner, he was not reinsured when the life was knocked out of him by a locomotive at a railroad crossing later.

Racehorses are frequently insured at Lloyds; are bank deposits, and once at least the voice of a prima donna has been.

Another curious case of insurance in the same line was that in which a great singer, who had been engaged to give a series of song recitals before Queen Victoria, insured the life of the Queen lest her death should cut short the series, for which the singer had ordered elaborate gowns and had cancelled other profitable engagements. Also if the Queen had died the singer would have been compelled to go into mourning and could not appear in opera. The Queen lived through the recitals, so the singer got her money from another source than the underwriter.

The Prince of Wales's jubiled a prominent firm of underwriters guaranteeing that the issue would be successful, as it was. A somewhat odder risk was the insurance of a glass bed packed in twenty cases and shipped to an Eastern potentate One case was damaged and the underwriter had to pay in part.

An electric light pole was set opposite the window of a milliner' shop in a provincial town in England which was taking to American methods of lighting rather late career. The milliner didn't like the looks of the pole and anyway she was confident that some day it would fall or be struck by lightning or something and would destroy her valuable plate glass.

She appealed to the Mayor and he heartless official, would not consider a spinster's fears enough to have the pole transferred to a place opposite

Lloyds underwriters saw a newspa per story about the old maid's predicament and promptly went to he But nearly 100 years after the es- relief. One of them offered her in pole at the very nominal rate of half a crown, or 60 cents on the hundred where they She gladly accepted and the policy permitting pole was still standing.

Of course, marine risks the greater part of the business dertaken at Lloyds, but that has its out-of-the-way features. The presance surance rates in proportion to the

amount involved. When the steamship St. Paul ran on the New Jersey beach off Long Branch in a fog six years ago, in her strong room was a million and a in America? And has it been quarter in gold bars consigned to a Catholics or the Protestants that

firm of bankers in New York. It was of Insurance.

In of Dankers in New York, It was neve attempted to deprive fellow-citizens of their rights? Morrison this gold should be taken off the ship at the earliest possible moment, for if she should break up, their loss vent any Protestant from exercising would have been enormous

get the gold and a special guard was provided for it. A sagging chute was rigged from the St. Paul to the other steamer and down this the gold was sent, twelve men armed with revolvers keeping watch over the operation.

They kept guard till the gold was landed and transferred by truck to a vault in Wall street, and the underwriters' fears were set at rest

Henry Austin Adams Scores a Critic.

Dr. Morrison, of Trinity Episcopal Church, Portland, Or., weakly attempted to justly the vagaries of Episcopalianism in an alleged reply to Mr. Henry Austin Adams' to Mr. Henry Austin Adams' able lecture on "The Reformation." The published account of Dr. Morrison's 'lecture' was sent to Mr. Adams, who in the following communication o the Portland "Sentinel," ably refutes his calumniator's charges:

Your report of the Rev. Mr. Morrion's "reply" to my lecture 'Reformation' has been sent to me. It will be noticed that the reverend gentleman contents himself with an invidious attack upon my personal character, and a sweeping denial of ny statements and arguments.

He evidently did not dare to pit is empty pate against the learned Protestant authorities from whom I exclusively quoted, and to whom shall ask the honest people of Portland to turn in reference to this little local phonograph-record of opinions so long ago abandoned by scholars that they smell of the ark.

But, first of all, let me notice the

entleman's cowardly and malicious reference to myself. If he said that was dismissed from the ministry of the Episcopal Church, he simply lies. And when he, like a coward, insinuates that I left my position "for rea sons that are chiefly private and that are not fitting to be spoken of from the public platform," the little chap descends to a level so infamous that I shall compel him to retract his vile calumny or take the quences. When I fled from the Babel Episcopalianism, my Bishop (Dr. Potter of New York) wrote me an affectionate and kind note, express ing regret at my departure, wishing me God-speed. Until Portland liar invented the slander I had not heard of it. Let him now prove his charge, or stand in his true colors before the decent and honest people of your city.

And now, as to his "reply." like him. I shall meet each of his statements as they appear in your

He said that no Roman Catholics hear his remarks, implying that they would be prevented from doing so by the authorities. This is false; as to my absolute knowledge there were several Catholics hearing every word he said, having gone es pecially to listen to his sermon at my request

"From the day liberty was born in the Briton heart started downfall of the Roman Church.

Isn't that delicious? y? Magna Charter, habeas corpus, trial by jury, all were the gift 'the Briton heart' of the Roman Church. And since the "downfall pegan such a long time ago, is it not little strange that the Catholic Church is so much stronger than all the sects put together that they look like a mere patch beside her? The chaps in charge of the downfall business, I am afraid, have been taking up collections-and not deliver-

ing the goods. "When Martin Luther first saw the light of freedom-then was the de struction of the Roman Catholic Church proclaimed." hundred years, and yet the proclam ation still hangs fire. Really. Brother Morrison should appoint a com mittee to enquire into the shameful "downers" of Rome. failure of those Right here in Portland, even, Rome seems to be thinking of anything rathan downfalling. Whereas Brother Morrison and his side-partknow just what variety of "light" is

the proper caper. Brother Morrison then hopes that God will pity that Pope or priest that "attempts to step between man and this right"-of civil and religious liberty. Amen. But was it Puritan New England (with its barbarous or Roman Catholic Maryland that first proclaimed this glorious right

his privileges as an American citizen; but time after time all sects have hurled the filthy venom of their hate and ignorant straight at the rights of This is notorious. "Look at Spain," says Mr. Morrison, in proof of the pernicious effects of popery. He gets off all the old chestnuts-in a way that is really surprising in a mar claiming to have the slightest read ing-and even ventures to ask hearers to believe that morally "Anglo-Saxons" are better than Mexicans and Spaniards and other truly Catholic peoples. If anyone wisher to know the facts, let him consult the learned works of Protestant writ ers, who (unlike little Morrison) have some claim to scholarship. Let them read Lummis' great works, and the tremendous array of Protestant authorities brought together in Father Young's "Protestant and Catholic Countries Compared." I dare Morrison to read those Protestant authorities aloud to the ladies hang on his flowing periods on Sun-Jerusalem! if they supposed that things were exactly opposite to what he has been telling them, what

yould his job be worth? The delicious way in which thes little preachers waive aside the stupendous fact of Catholicity that it is useless to argue with them. Statistics, history facts, thrown at them, and then they bob up serenely and repeat the same old exploded nonsense. They sentimentalize about the corruptness of Catholic countries, and let the women of their own congregations continue to commit murder without even so much as a gentle hint that they are doing wrong. Does Mr. Morrison is going on in America? Does he realize that right under the glorious sun of Protestantism the foulest crimes are being committed every day in the homes of the educated the rich and the "religious?" why does he dare attack distant peo ples who (according to learned writers of his own faith) are truer, better educated and more honest than we Americans?

As to his schoolboy statement that there was "no Pope before the seven eenth century," it is sufficient that refer the honest Protestant to the latest Episcopalian book, "England and the Holy See," published by Longmans, Green & Co., in which a Protestant Episcopalian minister gives the facts of history with an rudition of which phonograph-records have not yet heard.

A delightfully Anglican touch that last reference to the Greek church. The queerest thing in Protestantism is the way Protestants seem to love the Greek Church. She on her side, calls them a gang of ignorant heretics; she teaches Sacrifice of the Mass, the invocation of saints, indulgences, purgatory penance—in short, all the "popish abominations;" but, never mind, she against the Pope, and that is enough to make them of the Morrisonian type of "intellect" coquette with her

HENRY AUSTIN ADAMS.

LOCAL NOTES.

RELIGIOUS ELECTIONS - The Sisters of the Holy Cross and the Seven Dolors have held a general chapter at the mother house, St. Laurent, presided over by Archbishop Bruchesi. The elections resulted as follows:—Superioress-General, Mother Mary of St. Gabriel; assistant-generond assistant, Mother Mary of Julien; secretary-general, Mother Mary of St. Euphrasia.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. Members of this Society will hold their excursion to Lake St. Peter on August 4th. The steamer Rivers" has been chartered for the occasion. Casey's orchestra will also will be given on the return trip, for which event valuable prizes will offered. The members intend to spare no labor to make this excur-

SYMINGTON'S

ROINBURGH

GOFFEE ESSENCE

Sailors' Club.

Catholic



PROF. C. H. CORHY.

LAST WEEK .- What was doubtless the best concert for some time was given by Prof. Cal. H. Corey and pupils together with the assist ance of some of the sailors of the ships in port, at the Catholic Sailors' Club. Mr. Justice Mathieu presiding, on Wednesday evening, July 2nd. Among those contributing to the success of the evening we might especially mention the song by Miss Victoria Scott,, "A Whispered Vow," with violin obligato by Mr. E. Gilmour, which was rendered with much feeling, and showed to advantage a of high culture and richne Also the song by Miss F. O. Jackson, "An Irish Seaman," was beautifully sung, showing a mezzo contralty voice of surprising volume and beauty. Miss Jackson's fine appearance and charming manner captivather audience instaotly, and certainly made one of the hits of the evening. Miss Eva Millette's singing of "The Floreaix" song (in French) was given with a graceful, easy style that was very pleasing. Of these two young ladies we may reasonably exect great things in the near future. Miss E. St. Denis also contributed a song with fine effect. Among the gentlemen assisting were Mr. Harry Overton, whose song "Asleep in th Deep," was well received; Master Thomas Cowan, who showed to ad vantage in that pretty little ballad, 'Little Black Me;" Master Gorman's rendition of one of Dancla's variations; Op 118 on the viowas excellent. Little Miss Clark fairly danced herself into the good graces of the audience to the accom paniment of the bag-pipes, by Mr pipe solo later in the evening. Miss Watson and Mr. Anderson's instru ental duet, was a very acceptable addition to the programme. Corey sang by request "Once In a Purple Twilight," and, although suffering from a severe cold, pleased his hearers and sang in an artistic manner. A feature of the evening was the fine work of the ladies' chorus, which leaves no doubt as to Prof. Corey's ability as a teacher. The accompanists for the evening were Miss Abbott, Prof. McCaffrey and Prof. "Cal. H. Corey." We note this is the first appearance in public of the majority of Prof. Corey's pupils, and their work undoubtedly flects great credit on that gentleman.

THIS WEEK .- St. Gabriel's Court C.O.F. may well feel proud of the entertainment held under their auspices on Wednesday evening last at the Catholic Sailors' Club. The attendance was large, and quite a few were unable to obtain admittance. The singing and dancing were abov the average, and the performers had to respond to encores. Mr. P. well, Chief Ranger, presided, and in opening the entertainment, paid well deserved tribute to the institution for the noble work it was do ing in their midst by offering a protecting hand to visiting sailors, and Montreal a pleasant one.

During the evening Rev. O'Meara, P.P., of St. Gabriel's, de-livered an address, in which he referred to the past history of the Club, and to the enthusiasm manifested by the citizens of all classes in their endeavor to assist such a worthy organization.

Amongst others present on the occasion Rev. Father La Rue, S. J. chaplain of the Club, Rev. Father I. Kavanagh, S.J.

of the evening :-

Piano solo, Byrne; chorus, One Sweetly Solemn Thought; song, S. Burns; recitation, Prof. J. J. Shea; song, Mamma's Lullaby, Master Jos. Asselin; song,

R. Smith; chorus, To Thee, O Country; song, Miss Gretta Deegan; quar-tette, Catholic Sailors, Messrs. Shea, Cox and Deegan; song, P. Ward; song, Miss Lizzie O'Byrne; violin solo, Prof. J. J. Shea; trio, Distant solo, Prof. J. J. Snea; trio, Distant Chimes, Misses Deegan and Haddles-sy; song, Ethel Wright; song and chorus, He Laid Away a Suit of Gray, Master J. Asselin; waltz clog, Messrs. Carter and Kelly; quartette, Mr. Volunteer, Messrs Shea and Decgan; bass solo, (in French) Prof. Rouselle; song, Jos. Donnelly; quartette, old Folks at Home, Messrs. Kelly and Deegan; chorus, Come Back to Erin; chorus, Good Night, Sailors; God Save Ireland

A Large Cotton Mill.

The rapid development of immens ommercial enterprises is one of the striking features of this new century. report says:-

One of the largest cotton mills in the world is to be built near Kansas City, Mo. Ten million dollars is to be invested, \$3,100,000 of which has already been subscribed by Eastern and Western men. The mill will have 500,000 spindles and 12,000 looms. It will employ 4,000 operatives, and have a pay-roll of \$2,-450,000 a year. The capacity of the mills will be 170,000 bales of cotton a year, with an output of 75,-000,000 pounds of finished cloth

Are Strikes Lawful

Mgr. Bonomelli, Bishop of Cremo na, has recently issued some important instructions to his clergy on the labor question in Italy. The document, weighty in itself, has attracted universal attention on account of the personality of its venerable author, who is one of the most prominent members of the Italian episcopate. In his circular on the labor question, of which the Rome corres-pondent of the "Tablet" gives a ummary, he writes mainly about strikes and the conditions under which they are lawful.

"Is a strike lawful?" the Bishop sks, and he answers in the affirma tive. The workman's labor is his own, even more than the house, or field, or produce is the property of the master. As the master may refuse to sell at a certain price, or under certain conditions, so may the workman too. And what one workman may do a thousand can do toether. But if the workman has already undertaken to labor either in the factory or in the fields for a definite period of time, he cannot strike work before that time has expired without committing an act of injustice, and he is responsible to his naster for the consequent damages. Yet many of you workmen, whom now wish particularly to address,' says the Bishop, "have struck work when you were already bound by previous contracts made and accepted. You have done ill; you have acted unjustly. But you will say to me, The contracts were too onerous and unjust; we were constrained to make then, and, therefore, we had right to break them."

The Bishop allows their right to reak them if they were unjust in the first instance. But he points out that nobody is a judge of his own case, and they should have had recourse to prudent men of influence, to the parish priests, or syndics, or magistrates, who would see that jusinjustice is patent, and their right to strike incontestable, he recom mends them strongly to try every means of mediation before striking Strike is the last arm of defence; it is war, and, like war, it brings danger and loss in its train. Families have to suffer while the strike con tinues, and the rise in wages rarely compensates for the preceding loss.

He inveighs against many forms of unjust treatment that are found his own diocese and against the prevalent absenteeism. the circular concludes, "to think that the actual labor movement can be checked by force. For the force is in the people, who know the power of their numbers in voting in the efficacy of organization. an illusion to suppose that can restrain the proletariate, which is an army in itself and furnishes the army of the nation with its recruits. No other remedy remains but the spirit of the Gospel and that equality of charity which may be trans fused into the most varied forms of labor that meets with a just retribution."

An evil heart puts the worst inter-

ck's Cathedral, New days ago by Bishop Mo nined a sketch of the d York which is so interes erit reproduction at le were, he said, five admi the diocese of New Yor Bishop Connolly was er. In 1815, he came to find only four priest State and in the State He was followed by bois, a man of distingu

He had been obliged to France during the revol entered upon the work try in the diocese of Ba was a man of eminent fine accomplishments, ar zeal of an apostle eating Great difficulties arose In his time and from th the government of all pa in the hands of laymen, a tated to bishops what done. In the archives of of Rochester we have th addressed by the trustee church, the only church western New York, a le terized by impertinence a and shameful interference rights and duties of a bi addressed their bishop a ing four pages with a sp mility running through it those men would be very day to have their father grandfathers' letter to th published. And the same was the r direction and with every

the dioceses. Still, John a true missionary, a true God. His ambition was schools for the young, c the more advanced, and But how little he compre growth of the country; a the five had ever been a forward and anticipate coming. A seminary was the Hudson river, on its at a place called Nyack, access except by sloop o steamer. It was burned o to the ground, in the mis citement that then raged country during the Maria bles. He then chose anot a hundred miles away, on of the St. Lawrence, in a ospitable region, to be re New York in from eight t This seminary was soon t mpracticable when the th

Now, when John Hughe

the diocese he had already

tion for ability, manliness ter, great courage and br disposed to be defiant un but fearing no man when upon him to do his work. the third administrator; I 1838. The Irish immigra just beginning to surge ocean and leave the people our shores. A bishop the of all to find priests for In those days, just before the late Francis Kerman States senator, born out County, was brought by I 400 miles, a journey of t before the canal was built roads and down the Huds in a sloop to a place when receive baptism. Just at migration began to ar the bishops had before the of the young. It was Archbishop Hughes began which afterward he passed others. For a while he h inary right where his hi stands. I was a student 1844. Then they went Fordham, and finally a gr ary was thought of that v swer for the whole of the ern part of the United St. found a large building, an ed Methodist college, at 7 many advantages. It was these six States. Professor

Catholic population of the land States and New York The one concerned in ent of the seminary was he who afterward bece nal Archbishop of New Yo McCloskey. He was the fo ministrator, and he came t Times had been stormy un Hughes. Why not? The Ma troubles had disgraced the and cut to the hearts to Catholics of America. And

ported from Europe, and supposed that now at last

to have a seminary that

swer every demand of the