

ded itself of a more absurd pretext.—R.I.P.

EMPLOYED.—A cor- of the W. A. Record writes: employed question has once prominently brought be "powers that be." A depu- representing the unemployed eastern Goldfields, waited on last Tuesday week, and Gregory and Hopkins last discuss the matter with id to try and find some employment for those un- out of toil. The number oyed on the goldfields is e over 1,000 strong, and e for them by the . The case of the unem- put clearly and strongly, h it was met by Mr. h much sympathy, he in a great deal of plain It was stated by the dep- at the Government Labor s conducted in a very u- manner, and alterations ed as to its future work- this and similar projects, panaceas, Mr. James e opposed. The Premier, vored the proposals put e regarding the working of or forfeited leases, the a of public works, the e puddling machines, and e of prospectors, as re- the other Ministers also at, as to these, every- could be done would be s a strange thing that e unemployed trouble ex- a tendency to turn from e employer and demand e should provide work, e advanced for this is e is better able to meet than the private em- a regrettable fact that h a large number of un- the State, and it is ho- e will be done, and e, to alleviate their su- Ministers interviewed e to do everything done, and there's some at; it is admitted every e given the unemployed, e opinion, the chief help e the Cabinet pressing e public work that can be without delay.

Passing Notes And Gleanings.

MR. KEATING'S MISSION.—The "Irish World" says:— Mr. John T. Keating, who recently went to Ireland ostensibly to honor the memory of Wolfe Tone, to whom a monument is being erected, but whose real purpose was to assemble the United Irish League, has returned again to America. The coming or going of this gentleman is not a startling thing in itself. His personality casts but a small shadow. But in view of the mischievous game which he and his confederates are playing his movements are not entirely devoid of interest.

OUR LITTLE ONES.—A correspondent of the "Boston Sacred Heart Review" writes:

"This has been convention week in Aunt Bride's town, and some of the incidents she has witnessed have filled her alternately with shame, indignation and sorrow. Little girls hardly out of short dresses, children who ought to be at school, have been parading up and down the streets linked arms with half-drunk delegates. In most instances the girls know nothing about these men, not even their names. From a mistaken idea of fun they have scraped acquaintance with them. And the men who respond or make the advances—the less said about their idea of amusement the pleasanter."

WELLS.—In writing

in New South do H. Baker, United at Sidney, says: "The nt made in boring art- New South Wales was illara Station, in the of the State. Water was pth of 140 feet, shoot- . Thereafter, artesian d, being bored both by nt and by private per- in the northwest cretaceous rocks, but set wells have pierced Triassic age, as Coun- Gil Gil, and Eureka. at Dolgely (4,086 of the water is 130 these wells, for the situated near travel- districts destitute of r is furnished to following rates: Horses, nels, 2 cents per head; gers, 3 cent per head; per 100 head. Water nestic uses at 12 cents . The water of arte- used also for wool g fine results. The r to private parties, nder taking the pro- under conditions fit- the wells the water is imental farm irriga- orn, wheat, tobacco, e palm, bananas, and e products have been us irrigated. Unfor- far, water cannot be ill nor in quantities rigation, except in Sheep and cattle dur- have died by thou- of water and grass. eep it is estimated, 0,000 have survived. talk is heard as to nserving the waste easons that now ve floods rushing to plans have been tak- sive reservoirs in the State subject to eapest well (4,086 lly and cost \$51- 0,000 gallons daily. ats at which water at Tonggerina (164. lla (209 feet). The 30,000 gallons daily e latter yielded daily for some time, 500 gallons; it cost angerina shut down;

FIRST PILGRIMS.—An American

contemporary says:—American pil-

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Toronto, Aug. 10.

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RETREAT OF NUNS.—The Sisters of St. Joseph are having a week of rest and recreation between the two retreats which take place annually. Last week members of the community to the number of one hundred and twenty-five, were engaged in this annual exercise; next week one hundred and twenty-seven others will assist at the second retreat. The community is fortunate in being favored with the services of Rev. Father Lowiecamp, C.S.S.R., Baltimore, whose piety and zeal so impressed the citizens of Toronto when he was stationed at St. Patrick's some three years ago. The Rev. Father has lost nothing of either virtue since his absence from the city, and the Sisters are delighted at the results of the last retreat.

KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

The combined commandaries and auxiliaries of the Knights of St. John intend outing at Mountain View Park, Hamilton, on Saturday, Aug. 15. The steamers Macassa and Modjeska are engaged for the transit of passengers, and an orchestra will be on hand to make things merry. Prizes to the amount of one hundred dollars contributed by the well-wishers of the Society, are to be competed for during the day. Everything promises a time of profit and pleasure.

"VANITY OF VANITIES."

Among the many and varied lessons taught by the beautiful life of Leo XIII., nothing speaks more eloquently—if we may use what appears to be a paradox—than does his death. In life he was a recognized leader of public thought; his every word was waited for not by a kingdom, not by a nation, but by a world; his personality was invested by a charm such that once experienced it was never forgotten; poet, scholar and statesman he was probably the greatest diplomat of his day; he was at the head of the two hundred and eighty-three Catholic millions made up from the peoples of all nations; he was admired more generally perhaps than any Pontiff since the introduction of the Modern Heresy; at his death he was mourned by the world at large and the Church was indeed disconsolate, and yet, even before the days of a month are numbered the countenance of things has changed—already the time when Leo was, seems dim and distant; we hail the new Pope—long, indeed may he reign—with huzzas and clapping of hands; the old song thrills on the air, "the King is dead; long live the King;" Leo XIII. is now no more; Pius X. reigns in his stead. Truly empty and light are all things human, and fickle are their fastenings! Despite all this Leo XIII., Leo the gentle and grand, lives in the hearts of millions of mourning children, for the foundations of Memory's Mansion which he made here for himself were surely not of sand; it shall endure forever and his name shall go down into the ages, bright as his own light in the heavens; he shall be remembered gratefully and lovingly by the generations of the future as the protector of the oppressed, the People's Pope. At this time too is another lesson emphasized, a lesson old as Christianity itself, yet one that we are always glad to see repeated—

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AN EARTHQUAKE.

reported by Stanford University as lasting forty-two seconds, occurred in California, Aug. 3.

MOB LAW.—Free America seems powerless to put a stop to mob-law. The system of lynching has become a veritable menace to the country. Isolated cases, here and there, have been allowed to go unpunished. Now the negro is flying to the North, and there meeting the same terrible and lawless menace, he is crossing the border and seeking refuge in Canada from the fearful fate that awaits him in the "land of liberty." But of all the audacious outrages yet perpetrated that at Huntington, Virginia, on Saturday last, reaches the climax. Under the circumstances it is fair to presume that either the United States authorities are powerless to enforce their own laws, or else their laws must constitute an abominable inadequate system. On a recent Saturday two hundred men stopped an express train on the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, near Clifton Forge. They fired on the train, and the passengers had to lie flat in the cars to escape death. By good luck the engine driver was able to seize upon a lack of vigilance on the part of his assailants to put on steam. And yet so determined were these men, that while the train was in motion they still clung to the sides of it and risked their own lives in the hope of securing the two negro prisoners on board. Worse still, they risked the killing of scores of unoffending men, women and children who were only saved from the bullets of the attacking party by keeping down flat in the cars. The fact that no lives were lost was simply due to the nerve and courage of the engine driver, and no thanks to those who fired hundreds of shots into the cars. Some days before there was an excursion on this line and some persons fired at and wounded a brakeman by the name of Edward Hite. Two negroes were arrested for the deed, but, as yet, there is no positive proof that they were guilty. Still, on the mere supposition that they might be guilty, two hundred men take the law in their own hands and risk killing hundreds of innocent people. Suppose that the two colored men were the guilty parties, even then their crime would be venial compared to that of these men who fired into that train-load of passengers.

We have no patience with this method of dealing out the law; or rather this system of violating all laws, human and divine. Any one of these men would, probably, in his private circle be considered honorable, law-abiding, and brave. He can be neither one nor the other. He cannot be honorable when he shelters himself behind a mask to perpetuate murder on innocent people for the sole purpose of gratifying a passion of vengeance; he cannot be law-abiding since he usurps the authority legally constituted and elects himself to be law, judge, jury and executioner; he cannot be brave, for he has the cowardliness combined with the cruelty of the wolf that hunts its prey at night and in packs, but skulks away in daylight or keeps out of reach when alone. The entire proceedings is a disgrace to the Republic and a source of eternal shame for those who take part therein. And all this is aside from the more important considerations of moral teaching and Christian precept which are so abominably outraged.

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that of the perpetuity of the Church. Pius X., the new head of the Church, who, in the cosmopolitan views, he has already manifested shows himself truly the Ignis ardens, the fire of whose affection stretches forth and without ceremonious distinction embraces all, is greeted to-day by millions of his children in all lands and climes, but with the joy of this greeting is a feeling still stronger, the feeling of comfort and pride in the triumphant perpetuity of the Church. The Pope may and does die, the Church lives and shall live until the feet of time shall lose themselves in the great gulf of eternity.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

That Toronto is putting forth, her best endeavor to make the coming exhibition worthy of the name it represents is now an established fact. The Dominion Exhibition is to be distinguished in many ways from that which was merely provincial. A walk through the grounds soon to be covered by the feet of many thousands, show them to be at present practically deserted, save by the presence of many workmen busily engaged in the task of erecting new buildings and touching up old ones. An imposing and handsome structure, that to be devoted to Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario, is very near completion; old buildings are looking bright and fresh under a new coat of paint; increased accommodation is everywhere the order of the day, the artistic too is more and more in evidence, new sodding is here and there apparent, asphalt sidewalks have been laid at the entrance and beautiful beds of flower and foliage, are everywhere ready to greet the visitor. The old "Midway," to which name is associated things not always classic, has disappeared, and Amusement Avenue reigns in its stead. Kindly is to give his "Carnival in Venice" with all the elaboration of detail for which the company is famous. A new feature to which a good deal of prominence is being given, is that of the "Cat Exhibit," encouragement to which is being offered not only by those locally interested, but our neighbors across the line are even taking a hand in, and Washington offers several prizes for long and short haired cats. The Motherland too is showing an interest more than ordinary as evidenced by the loan of the Jubilee and Dufferin presents said to be now on the ocean en route to Toronto. It is expected that from the 29th of this month until the 12th of September that Montreal and the neighboring towns and villages will be practically deserted, and that the people of the commercial Capital and its environment will be entertained by the guests of Toronto at the Dominion Exhibition.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

A good deal of dissatisfaction is felt and in many instances expressed by Catholic rate-payers of the city, owing to a change lately determined on by the members of the School Board. It was decided some months ago that schools situated in the more remote parts of the city should in future have no 4th book form, and that children ready for this part of an educational career should attend the school nearest in which the class mentioned should be maintained. This, of course, implies that the school so deprived falls into a second rate place, not being in a position to offer anything higher than a Third Book; it also follows that the children in such locality are placed not only under the disability from the point of standard, but have likewise to submit to the additional disadvantage of having to cease altogether what is popularly called "being educated" at the point of entering the Fourth Class, or to continue a search for further scholarship at a much higher cost of time, and means than is incumbent upon those attending other schools. The cost of street cars will be added, more time spent in going to and coming from school, and probably much hardship endured by those whom necessity may expose to all the inclemency of a severe winter. The parents of children in such localities are naturally incensed, and our local Catholic paper has during the past few weeks contained complaints many and bitter. The School Board doubtless meant well, it was probably to raise the standard, and make more efficient the central schools, and at the same time minimize the number of teachers; all this on the theory of the greatest good to the greatest number. In the present instance, however, this has proved unworkable in the interests of either justice or harmony; Catholic tax-payers are harassed alike, and to add to the elevation and comfort of others at the cost of deprivation and discomfort of their own is something more than parents are ready to comply with. One parish in particular—St. Peter's—feels the change very acutely as at

the last "Entrance" examination it showed itself in proportion to its numbers superior to the schools whose betterment will be secured by the change; a committee from the school parish waited on the Board for the purpose of expressing their views, but were unable to do so as there was "no quorum;" the end is still in the future.

AN IRISH ANNIVERSARY.

The passing of Aug. 6th, ever remembered day that gave birth to the Liberator of Erin, and the royal visit to Ireland, occurring about the same time, takes us back in thought to the means, by which in the mind of Ireland's greatest benefactor the betterment of the country he so loved, and to which he devoted the talents of his colossal brain, were to be brought about. His cry was ever for Constitutional means; this he preached always and everywhere, and because he did so, some not seeing deeply as he did, branded him as traitor to the cause. Now, however, is his theory vindicated; constitutional means have been employed in bringing into existence the present ever brightening prospect for Ireland; the past few weeks have seen realized what up to that time many deemed impossible. Never since the Kings of Erin trod their native heath has a sovereign walked the streets and thoroughfares of Ireland unattended by official protection; policemen and all things bordering on militarism were banished; the King stood amongst the Irish people protected by naught, save the admiration engendered in their hearts by the genuine intention he had displayed of bettering their condition; trusting them he was not disappointed; the visit of King Edward and the loved and lovely Princess who is his Queen, marks a new era in Ireland's history. The King has seen for himself, for himself he has promised and in himself he will act; where Ireland is concerned all things tend to point out that Edward VII. will not permit himself to be trampled, and knowing that independence is necessary to the vitality of a people, Home Rule is a gift the early years of Edward's reign have undoubtedly in store for Ireland. When this is brought about the work of O'Connell shall be accomplished, and his name be linked in loving memory with that of Edward the peace-maker.

THE QUESTION OF PEWS

(From Church Progress.)

Not infrequently does one hear complaints against pastors because of certain regulations which they have been compelled to adopt with regard to the pews in their churches. It is made to appear that charges are levied for the privilege and duty of hearing Mass, that pastors seek to make a show of poverty by setting aside seats for those who cannot pay for them and similar unwarranted criticisms, but all are without foundation. It is true that all Catholics have a common interest in their parish churches, providing, however, they contribute to their support. It is also true that they have the right to worship therein, although they do not comply with this imperative duty. This by no means, however, implies that their use and privilege are without limitations. The rights of others are likewise involved, and in order that all may be properly respected certain regulations must be complied with. Their right and duty to attend service does not extend to the occupation of places for which others pay. When an individual rents and pays for a pew or a portion thereof, that becomes his exclusive property, and he is entitled to its enjoyment whenever he wishes. It is the intruder's business to vacate if such becomes necessary, and this he must do or suffer the penalty of uncivil conduct or if needs be, ejection. More than that, it is the duty of the pastor to protect the pew-holder in the enjoyment of his rights. The difficulty, however, could be removed if every family and every single person was to own a pew or a portion of one. There would then be no necessity for the enforcement of rigid regulations. Neither would there be complaints. But there are many other potent reasons why every member of a parish should be a pew-owner. To the younger members of the family it gives a fixed place in the house of God. It impresses upon them an independence and encourages them in the habit of regularity. It keeps them from getting close to the door and often from getting entirely outside the church. But above all, it will teach them their duty to their fellow-worshippers.

A Libel Refuted.

(The N. Y. Freeman's Journal.)

A writer in the New York "Sun" of a recent date stated that more criminals came from the Catholic than from the public schools. His statement, he said, was made on the authority of a Catholic friend of his. The best way to convince him and his friend of error is to refer to the prison records. The following are the reports of the State prisons of New York for 1890:—

SING-SING PRISONS.—Total number of criminals, 1,554. Of this number 1,403 attended the public schools, 17 attended other schools, illiterate criminals, 133.

AUBURN PRISON.—Total number of criminals, 1,151; attended public schools, 545; attended other schools, 480; illiterate, 126.

CLINTON PRISON.—Number of criminals, 804; attended public schools, 637; other schools, 74; illiterate, 93.

SAN QUENTIN, CALIFORNIA.—Prisoners received 1830; 1,392; attended public schools, 945; went to other schools, 80; illiterate, 240.

PHILADELPHIA STATE PRISON.—Criminals received 1890, 527; went to public schools, 382; to private schools, 80; went only to Catholic schools, 13; illiterate, 65.

The same prison in 1891 received 446 criminals. Of these 339 went to the public schools, 12 went only to Catholic schools, 30 to other private schools, illiterate, 43.

In 1892 the same prison received 474 criminals. Of these 361 went to public schools, 14 went only to Catholic schools, 19 went to Catholic and other schools, and 24 to other private schools. Illiterate, 56.

Convicts 21 years of age and under 87: Went to public schools, 62; went to other schools, 18; went to Catholic schools, 7.

These figures speak for themselves. Perhaps the most striking feature is the small number of illiterate criminals. It goes to prove the truth of the statement of a French writer, Mr. Allard, in the "Journal de l'Instruction Publique." This writer says:—

"The idea that the multiplication of crime proceeded from ignorance of population obtained such uncontradicted credit that we have long combatted against facts before renouncing it. We have sought by all sorts of combinations to escape from the conclusion which results from a simple comparison of the statistical tables of crime in the departments, but in vain. We have been forced to recognize the truth that crime is in no way determined by defect of instruction."

The same figures corroborate the conclusion arrived at by Alison in his "History of Europe." He wrote:

"Experience has now abundantly verified the melancholy truth so often enforced in Scripture, so constantly forgotten by mankind, that intellectual cultivation has no effect in arresting the sources of evil in the human heart; that it alters the direction of crime, but does not alter its amount. This melancholy truth is supported by a widespread and unvarying mass of proofs. The utmost efforts have, for a quarter of a century, been made in various countries to extend the blessings of education to the laboring classes, but not only has no diminution in consequence been perceptible in the amount of crime, and the turbulence of mankind, but the effect has been just the reverse, they have both signally and alarmingly increased."

Confronted by the "mass of proofs" he refers to, Alison says further: "These facts, to all persons capable of yielding assent to evidence in opposition to prejudice, completely settles the question; but the conclusion to which they lead are so adverse to general opinion, that probably more than one generation must descend to their graves before they are generally admitted." (History of Europe, vol. 1, chapter 1.)

CHAIR OF JOURNALISM.

The University of Zurich is about to establish a chair of journalism.