

NN NO. 3, meets and hird Wednesday of 1863 Notre Dame Gill. Officers: Al-llery. M.P., Presi-thy, Vice-President; fin. Rec.-Secretary. street, L. Brophy, a Hughes, Financial Young street; M. an Standing Com-'Donnell, Marshal.

A. & B. SOCIETY. 68.—Rev. Director, ynn. President, D. Sec., J. F. Quinn. que street: M. J. r. 18 St. Augustis a the second Sun-onth, in St. Ann's Young and Ottawe D.M.

AUXILIARY. DI-⁴ AUXILFATTY, Di-rganizad Oct. 10th, are held on 1st y month, at 4 p.m.; ay, at 8 p.m. Mise n, president; Mise (h, recording-scre-etor street; Mise Anancial-scretary; Sparks, Vrassurer; Grath, chaplain,

SOCIETY.-Estab-th, 1856, incorpor-ed 1864. Meets in all, 92 St. Alexanthe meets last Wed-s: Rev. Director, an, P.P. President, ice C. J. Doherty ; Devlin, M.D.; 2nd ran, B.C.L.; Treas-Green, Corresponohn Kahala; Reo-7. T. P. Tansey.

G MEN'S SOCIE-385.-Meets in its a street, on the each month. at ual Adviser, Rev. D.SS.R.; President, easurer, Thomas tary, W. Whitty.

COURT, C. O. F., scond and fourth month in their gneurs and Notre . T. O'Connell, C. secretary.

T. A. & B. So-on the second Sun-onth in St. Pat-St. Alexander St., st. Alexander St., rr Vespers. Com-agement meets im st Tuesday of every Rev. Father Mo-resident; W. P. e-President; Jno. retary, 716 St. An-Henri.

ANADA, BRANCH 18th November, 26 meets at St. 92 St. Alexander Monday of each ular meetings for and the meetings for and the Mondays and the Mondays t 8 p.m. Spirituab Callaghan: Chan-rran, B.C.L. Pre-Sears; Recording-, Costigan; Finan-Robt. Warren; Feeley, jr.; Medi-s. H. J. Harrison, and G. H. Merrill. . H. J. Harrison, and G. H. Marrill.





Vol. LII., No. 10

ideas manifested by some

dying more than 200 years ago, left

managed by salaried trustees.

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The truly refined

truly good know otherwise, and they appreciate the lives of those women

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1902

to rot on the soil. We have

tion. The idea of leaving all to God

with folded arms and simply waits

pear the entire burden of our wrong

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., Limited

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholice of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Winnes" one of the most prosperous and poerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work. "PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

NOTES OF THE WEEK. -----

HOME FOR SPINSTERS .- There when he had a mortgage or debt which it was some trouble to collect are various kinds of philanthropists, and which he thought might not be and we often wonder at the peculiar paid he turned it over to this young wealthy man on a 50 per cent. commission. persons in the distribution of their It seems to us that there is a great means. We are inclined to ask ourmerit in having thus contributed to selves why such a man left all his the success in life of so many indiviwealth to a certain institution, "or duals. Possibly there is more eclat, a certain category of people, to the more noise, more fame in the fact exclusion of all others; but we must of endowing some immense instituremember that if each one of the tion wherein young men are educatworld's eminently rich men were 'to

ed. But we think that the goodness assist one special object, the result of Senator McMillan outweighs that would be that almost every deservof many a person whose name is ing object would have its benefactor. heralded over the world as the We are told of a special instance in founder of general benefits for the which spinsters happen to be objects younger generation. At all events of a liberal benefaction. The story there is a lesson to be drawn from these facts and they teach us that "In Sweden and Norway there are wealth and station have their obligseveral homes for spinsters. One of these at least is as attractive as it ations, and that the man who fulfils these obligations must enjoy a conis unique. It is a monument to the solation that others can never know. memory of a wealthy old man, who,

the major part of his fortune to the old maids among his descendants. A SUFFICIENT WEALTH. - The superb home was built, furnished and 'Milwaukee Journal'' has some very It sage remarks upon the subject of fourished and has continued. Any sufficient wealth. It opens by askunmarried woman who can prove ing a few questions which, of themrelationship to the founder selves, suggest a very difficult probof the institution is entitled to adlem. It says:nission to the home. She is given

a suite of rooms, a servant, private "Why do men toil on and on, long meals and is subject to no rules save after they have attained a competensuch as ordinary good behavior 'decy sufficient to maintain themselves and families in comfort and even to Now, we are seriously inclined the indulge in those luxuries necessary applaud this action of the old gento complete satisfaction? Who heap tleman in question. It is a custom, up riches to be a cause for dissenand a mean one, for people to ridision after their death, and of envy, cule the unmarried lady who is adjealousy, and hypocrisy while they live? Why not, after having acquirvanced in years. But people do not reflect that the majority of spinsters ed such a competency, retire are such because they sacrificed their business and leave the field to others ves to duty. How many women who still need it? It is more real have not grown old in a state of single blessedness while declining all good to a man to give him a chance to earn his living than to bequeath the chances that came their way in wealth to him. There is a need in the world of men yet in strength and order to devote their lives to aged parents, to younger members of the vigor of mind and body who will defamily, or to some grand and noble vote themselves to culture and the mission? There are sacrifices made refining arts, to the progress of edudaily by women, the details of whose cation and philanthropy. Men have nner life, if they were known, would antle time to bestow on these subshed a halo of glory around their jects while engaged in hustling for their dollars. These things are im-It is only the narrow and thoughtless who imagine that a woportant factors of life and cannot be man's sole ambition in life is to get brought near to the highest ideals.

without time and thought bestowed."

Money is not and should not be

A PECULIAR PETITION. - We even the most elementary precauhave been asked to state what we tions, in view of the approaching think about the following, which winter, there can remain no longer comes from the Roman correspond-any doubt that they are more harm-ent of the London "Daily Chronicle" ful than beneficial as an element in our population. concerning a peculiar petition forwarded by a well known ecclesiastic They have a species of pagan vento the Pope:eration for animals, and they de-

"In the interests of civilized society and the honor of religion in It-aly," he begs the Pontiff to grant plenary indulgence to all priests or monks who shall wash themselves daily, with extra partial indulgence to those shaving regularly at least three times a week during a specified period. "Students belonging to the Teuto-

nic and Anglo-Saxon colleges at Rome," continues the correspondent. 'are easily recognizable by their general neatness and cleanliness; but n the Italian seminaries and monasto be done, while man sits down tic novitiates the traditional sanctity of dirt still holds sway. In most for Providence, is no more and no of them soap, hair brush and lookless than a sin of presumption. In ing glass are worldly luxuries exone sense this peculiar conduct cluded by rule, and the clerics emthis strange people appears to us to erging therefrom perpetuate the traharmonize with the non-Catholic principle of allowing Our Lord to dition. The Pope, one occasion, has evinced annovance at the unkempt ondition of monks who have come doing, and believing that a faith in in close contact with his august per-Him-without any good works or co-Visitors to Italy will heartily son. welcome the innovation " for salvation. We simply think that it is not

true. It is purely an invention of the correspondent for the usual purof c reating a mild sensation and of having a general fling at the unoffending monks. It does not require any profound acquaintance with the subject to detect the absurdity of any ecclesiastic asking the Pope to grant indulgences of the kind. Nor does it need very deep learning in matters ecclesiastical to know that the calumny is made out of whole cloth. There does not ex-

ist, in the Catholic Church, a single order in which either the rules or the discipline are not in accordance with the fundamental laws of cleanliness In fact, the cloisters of the world are the most perfect models on earth of purity and cleanliness - in some this seems to be almost extreme. But this kind of stuff suits the tast of the readers of the "Daily Chronicle" and that organ's Roman correspond-

ent is paid to cater to that taste.

APPLIES IN CANADA .- The Ap stolic Delegate has addressed a leter to the Very Rev. Dr. MacDon-V. G. at Antigonish, N.S., contains information of which very important nature. The following is the text of the letter:-

Apostolic Delegation.

Very Reverend Father:-

ald.

His Excellency is in receipt of our letter of the 14th inst. and in reply requests me to state that the lecree issued Aug. 20, 1894, declaring the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Sons of Temperance pro hibited societies, applies also to Canada. His Excellency has the faculties to dispense in such cuses where all the conditions obtain by his parents. About four years the only object in life. And this truth is brought home to us in the truth is brought home to us in the

Church, was conducted to the Comfather and Godmother were Alderman E. N. Hebert and Mrs. Hebert He took the name Thomas.

Thomas Hum Bow will soon leave for China where he will get his wife and bring her to Canada to reside. cline to eat flesh meat: they have al-He expresses the hope that, in the so such an absolute faith in Provicourse of the future, he may be able dence that they do not care whether to convince many of his fellow-countheir crops are gathered in or left trymen of the truths of Christianity and assist in having them enter the no fault to find with their tenets as far fold of the Catholic Church. There as the use of meat goes, nor with their faith in God's protection. But is a regular colony of Hums in this city, and he intends, on his return, when these are carried to a degree to regularly have them meet that he of absurdity that indicates an abmay instruct them; and he thinks use, they cease to be qualities of virthe day is at hand when a Catholic tues. The former becomes mere fol-Chinese colony will flourish in this ly, and the latter insane presump-

The Bourget Memorial.

ity.

operation on our part-will suffice A representative of the "True Witness" has been favored with a view But, no matter what their reliof the photograph of one of the basgious errors may be, there is at hand period of terrible awakening for reliefs which will ornament the base of the monument which the Catholic citizens of Montreal are about to raise to the memory of the late Bishop Bourget, in front of the magnificent cathedral which owes its erection to his untiring zeal for the spiritual welfare of his growing flock.

The bas-relief which is being executed by the celebrated Canadian sculptor, Mr. Hebert, in Paris, will illustrate a memorable episode in the history of the Canadians who enlisted in the Pontifical Zouaves. The scene is "Hannibal's Field," plateau where the redoubtable Carthaginian general pitched his camp before marching on Rome.

In his solicitude for the well-being of the young soldiers who composed his little Pontifical army Pope Pius IX., when the summer time came sent them, by turns, in small com panies, to rusticat? on the elevated panies, to rusticate on the elevated enjoy the pure mountain air for forty days.

The good Bishop of Montreal while ne was attending the Vatican Council, paid a visit to the Canadian Zouaves who were encamped eighteen miles from the Eternal City, on Hannibal's Field, for the purpose of addressing to them some words o encouragement and of thankfulness for their devotion to the Holy See. It is this visit which the sculptor who, it may be mentioned, was pre-

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sent himself on the occasion as a Canadian Zouave, has selected for representation. His Lordship is represented as being surrounded by a group of Canadian Zouaves in 'stand-at-ease' attitude, presenting their homage to the illustrious visitor. In the background a batallion of these vouthful crusaders is return

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

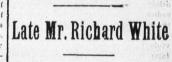
prelate is Leon des Carries, Mayor Sacrament of Baptism. His God-Island, a corporal in the Zouaves. Major Alfred Larocque, commander of the Order of Pius IX., and wearing the gold medal of those who were wounded, comes next to him. He was wounded at Mentana on November 3, 1867, while fighting a gainst the followers of Garibaldi. After Larocque comes H. A. Plamondon, manager of the Eastern branch of the City and District Savings Bank. It was owing to his efforts that the chapel of the Sacred Heart in St. James Cathedral, known as the "Zouaves Chapel." was erected Last but not least comes Mr. M. J. A. Prendergast, general manager of the Bank of Hochelaga, Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, sergeant-major, and acting adjutant

of the regiment, who, after Sub-Lieutenant Murray and Taillefer, achieved the highest distinction in the Pontifical army.

Another bas-relief will represent a neeting of the Cathedral chapter. presided over by Bishop Bourget, at which the construction of the Catheiral of St. James was decided upon. His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi has visited Mr. Hebert's studio several times during his stay in the French capital evincing great interest in the progress of the work on the monument.

Late Charles P. Rowland

Deep sympathy is felt with Mrs. Rowland, of 21 Latour street, in the sad bereavement which has befallen her in the death of her only son, Mr. Charles P. Rowland. He was 28 Charles P. Rowland. He was 28 years and 7 months old. The cause of his death was typhoid fever, for which he was being treated in the Hotel Dieu. Deceased was the son of the late Patrick Rowland, of this tity, who for many years was the proprietor of the Union House. He was a member of the A.O.H., and was an enthusiastic athlete, lacrosse being his favorite pastime. He was an ardent supporter of the Shamrock A.A.A. Young Mr. Rowland was a devout and practical Catholic. high esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the large number of young men who attended his fu-Much sympathy is felt for neral. his sorrowing mother, who is now left alone in the world, and who has sustained a grievous loss in his untimely death -R.I.P. PARS PARS



From Pembroke, Ont., ,we learn of the death of one of the most eminent citizens of that flourishing town, in the person of Mr. Richard White. The deceased was for years one of the leading lumber merchants of the Ottawa valley, and his name and person have long been amilia

this people, if they are not brought to understand that provision must be made for the winter. A Canadian winter is no worse than a Russian winter; but both necessitate certain precautions being taken, otherwise they mean death or misery We can pity the people who are forced by circumstances—of poverty or the like—to face the rigors of our climate without adequate means of protection. But pity vanishes when we find a people possessed of all the comforts or all the necessary elements of comforts, and lacking nothing save the desire or will to make use of the means placed by God in their hands.

A CHINESE CONVERT - Some weeks ago we had occasion to pub-

lish an account of the conversion and baptism of a number of Chiese, residents of this city, under the direction of the Rev. Martin Callaghan, pastor of St. Patrick's; we have now another story to tell in which a son of the Celestial Empire becomes a member of the Church. "Thomas" Hum Bow is the name of the Chinaman recently converted to the Catholic faith, and whose bap-Ottawa, Aug. 20th, 1902. tism took place, amidst solemn ce remonials, on Sunday last, in the Church of the Immaculate Concep-

tion. Thomas is the name taken by the convert on being baptised. is a young man of some twenty-five summers, a native of Yum Ung, in the Hai Ping district, some hundred miles from Hong Kong. When sixteen he married a native girl of thirteen years. He had been ago he came to Canada "to make

CATE abers, 180 St. James Montreal.

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"Perhaps no public man this coun try has produced was more helpful the ambitious youth than the late Senator McMillan, of Michigan." In support of the above the same organ says:-

thousand dollars.

"Any young man who entered Se ator McMillan's offices and dis played ability was bound to succeed and dis-I know a young man who entered there 25 years ago as an ordinary clerk and who is now worth \$250, 000. Senator McMillan appreciated his ability, and every once in awhile

some grand object or to the fulfollowing paragraph, which we clip filment of some sacred duty. from the continuation of the same article:-

and

"A little less of hustle and a little HELPING YOUNG MEN .-- It is a more intimate knowledge of home noble deed to assist the young man and family interests would tend who is deserving and ambitious. No more to the best welfare of all. grander eulogy could be made of a While money is important, it is not public man than that which is conthe solitary factor of our lives, nor tained in these few words, which we is it the most important one. The clip from a contemporary:welfare of the world in general would be better subserved if a man only

knew when he was rich enough." In concluding we have the distinction drawn between the wealthy of the old world and of the new:-'The European in his own country

'The senator showed me usually knows when to retire from time," says a newspaper correspondbusiness and give himself to the enent, "a list of at least 150 young joyment of a well-earned competency men in Detroit whom he had started while he is yet able physically and in life by advancing from one to ten mentally to do so. The American Few of alone knows no time to cease the ther ever paid him back, perhaps, but he strife, and he alone seems unable to to say 'What do I care? I have acquire a leisurely repose." \$10,000,000 and if only one out of It is, after all, in the evening 10 young men whom I started in life proves worthy, I consider myself re-and it is at that stage that he is most capable of enjoying those pleasure

of the mind that the busy and hustling man of the world is obliged to lorego. It would seem to us that each one would like to have a little leisure to think and a little time to rest, before leaving forever means that it took years to the mulata

the S. C. off., Jan. 19th. 1896. Believe me, Very Rev. Father, sincerely yours,

FR. FRANCIS S. SCHAEFER, Secr. Apost. Delegation to Canada The VERY REV.

ALEX. MACDONALD, D.D., V.G. Antigonish, Nova Scotia.

THE DOUKHOBORS. - The quee stories that of late have been told in the press of the conduct of the

Doukhobor colony, in our Northhistory of Catholic missions, West, would lead us to the conclusion that as we pointed out from the called on Rev. Father Cotter, first there is very little to be gained by filling up the country, at great sult was his conversion. On expenses, with such immigrants. One of our dailies, very unceremoniously, tism took place, and on but possibly very truly, remarked that we had a colony of seven thou nion

sand insane people out in the great Before the baptizing of the

West. We know that these people are afflicted with a species of religious mania, and are the victims of

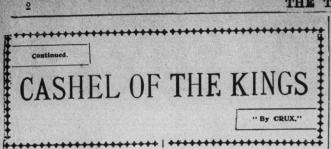
a very strange superstition. It was expected that by contact with more priate to the occasion. Tertullian civilized neighbors they would even tually come to see the advantages of "the blood of the martyrs is the see of Christianity." Mgr. Racicot officithe more Christian methods and customs that obtain here, and to aban. ated, assisted by Rev. Father Adam, don some of their follies. But when it comes to a question of neglecting the sermon Hum Bow entered the it comes to a question of neglecting

his fortune" in the laundry business. He set up at 364 Rachel street, near St. Denis street. There his nice ways, his kindly disposition, and his vestern manners attracted a number of young men, who frequently gregated at his shop. Hum Bow had discorded the Oriental costume, in cluding the pig-tail, and acted, poke and dressed like an ordinary citizen of Montreal. He had much, impressed by the accounts given by his several young friends he splendid ceremonials in the Catholic Church. He began by frequent ing, from time to time, the churches

arm extended as he indicates the direction which the batallion is to con move. The Bishop, leaning on the arm of General Charette, holds his hand out to Mr. Edwin Hurtubise, a nember of the Canadian detachment who wishes to kiss his episcopal Behind General Charette ring. the late Benjamin Testard de Montigny, first Canadian to joing uaves, who is holding in his hand the regimental flag. Sub-Lieutenant Joseph Taillefer, who passed away in his vicinity: then he studied the in the valley of the River Qu'AI nelle sometime ago, is next seen, his cially in China, Finally, one day, h word drawn, as he is returning from the manoeuvre, in which he and asked to be instructed. The remanded a company. Vital Rapari, the bugler, is sounding a "halt' day evening the ceremony of his bapthe time. Father Paquet, who died Monday with the Zouaves in Rome, is standmorning he made his First Commuing to the left of Taillefer. After Father Paquet comes the sculptor. Father Paquet comes the himself, Mr. Hebert, talking to ert, the Church was crowded with smallest, but by no means the least courageous of the Canadian Zouaves, who is how a prosperous settler on an interested and devout congrega-tion, and Rev. Pather Adam, S, J, 3, delivered a beautiful sermon approthe borders of Lake Megantic. Be-

ing to camp after manoeuvring, un- to the commercial men of Montreal der the command of General De St. Some ten years ago and Quebec. Marcq, who is seen on horseback, his Mr. White retired from active business life, and enjoyed a well-earned rest in his elegant and picturesque home, at Goove Cottage, outside He had been a Pembroke. pionee Catholic in that community, and the Church, convent, hospital, episcopal residence, and all the Catholic institutions of the places owe no small amount of indebtedness to his liberality and benevolence. During the past three or four years the deceased gentleman has suffered very painfully from the physical ailment which re sulted fatally for him on the 4th instant. On Saturday last the solemr obsequies took place, and the vast concourse of friends and fellow-citi ens that filled the Church and followed the remains of their enterprizing and universally esteemed fel-low-townsman, to the grave yard, attested the hold that he the affections of all. Mr. White was married some thirty-five years young Langlois of Kamouraska, the to the eldest daughter of the late John Foran, lumber merchant, Aylmer, P.Q. Mrs. White, who is a sister of Dr. J. K. Foran, formerly of the "True Witness." survives her husband. We extend to her and her hind Mr. Hebert is seen Charles Trudel, Knight of the Military Order relatives, as well as to those of the lam, of St. Gregory the Great, who died deceased the expression of our sin-finat year at Quebec. To the right cere sympathy. May his soul rest in the of Bishop Bourget and behind the peace.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



the died full of years in 1440, his death the See was vacant for ten From 1450 to 1482 the ostacy. Archbishop was John Cantwell, graduate of Oxford, and a Bachelor of Laws of that University. From

1483 to 1503 David Creagh was Archbishop. It was during his term of office that Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, burned the Cathedral When accused, before King Henry VII., of the crime he said: "Spar your evidence, I did set fire to the Church, for I thought the Bishop was in it at the time."

From 1504 to 1523 Maurice Fitz. gerald, or Geraldine, held the See being advanced thereto by a provi sion from Pone Julius II. From 1527 to 1550 Edmund Butler, son of Peter, Earl of Ormond, was Archbishop of Cashel. How it comes that s consecration only took place in 1527 is more than I can discover for on the 21st October, 1524, the Pope had earnestly recommended him to the favor of Henry VIII. He mund of Athassel, in the County Tipperary. From 1553 to 1561 Roland Baron, under the temporal six years vacant.

We have now come to a turning point in the history of the Arch-bishopric of Cashel. Early in 1567 the Pope had appointed Maurice Gibbon Archbishop; but on the 2nd October, the same year, James Maccaghwell was promoted by Queen Elizabeth to the archbishopric of Cashel. A fierce struggle insued for possession of the province. Maccaghwell, nacked by the forces placed at his disposal by the Queen, drove the Pope's nominee out of the coun-Maurice escaped to Spain, and try died in the city of Oporto about the year 1578. While the successful Maccaghwell, backed by the forces placed ity of Parliament united the bishopric of Emly and that of Clonn noise to Cashel. He died in 1570. But his death did not leave the Sec open to the exiled Maurice, the rightful Episcopal authority.

place, "Let parents who are not too busy Dr. Steiner observed in Java I have now reached that period in hospital of eavesdropping while As Bishop, had an equal share method employed to induce sleep. It to think of the essentials of the fu-Irish history, when Cashel, like all priests were hearing confes sions un ture of their children remember with Catholic sees, underwent grace, consists in compressing the carotid til he had to is regarded as justifyother St. Peter, that faith, to be virile, The operator sits on the 1 served thee. England, fifty years radical change, became the prey of arteries. ing the publicity now given to ought to be supported by the train-ed processes of reason. This will ground behind the patient whose neck he seizes with both hands. The The illustrious Bossuet, one of the the benchmen of Elizabeth, and was in jars, greatest geniuses of the time of Louis matter snatched from the Church by fraud. XIV., not only recited the rosary as-And pleas'd thy princes in the midst decide for them the educational quesand middle fingers are then violence, and the most abominable of index siduously, but also had himself enof wars; pushed forward into the carotids injustices. The days of the Pale are tion.' rolled in the confraternity of the Holy Rosary. In his train we may Here where I'm placed, I'm not; and which are compressed toward the Nothing could be clearer. The Proat hand, and the long period Apostolic Delegate to Manila. of testant educational institution, no persecution and wholesale bloody thus the case is, spine. The patient's respiration berange all the institutors or reform matter how grand its proportions, robbery that cursed the Irish race. comes more rapid and more profound I'm not in both, yet am in both the ers of modern congregations - St. or how brilliant its record, but could not crush out the faith o and his head relaxes backward. The places, 1621never accept the Catholic standard Francis de Salle, St. Vincent method is absolutely harmless, an-St. Patrick, came like a volcanic Paul, the Venerable Jean Baptiste He that judgeth me is the Lord, I, in faith, morals, and philosophy; no Monsignor Augusto Guidi, who is cloud to suffocate and to destroy the aesthesia is rapidly obtained and the de la Salle, the learned Cardinal de more can the Catholic institution Cor. 4. to be consecrated archbishop on Seppatient wakes promptly with no spirit of the race. No history of conform in any of these essentials to Berulle, the pious Olier, founder and tember 21 and is to start at once that awful time, that epoch of Elizsymptoms of nausea or malaise. Let him who stands take care lest he first superior of the Seminary of St. the Protestant standard of educa-Dr. Steiner declares the method to for Manila as Apostolic Delegate abethan tyranny, is complete withfall. Sulpice, with a crowd of others. Bettion. They are as the opposite be well known in Java, where it is out in details of the life and adminfrom the Vatican, comes of a noble poles, as the negative and positive, Roman family and has had a remark- ter than that, the kings and great used to relieve headache, sleepfess-ness, etc., and points out the fact istration of the notorious Miler Maas the presence and and absence of able history, almost wholly diplom ones of the world have imitat grath. His story is but a counter-It is claimed by some authors that elebrated men. Father de la Rue, a In the ordinary human atic. He studied at the Gregorian part of those of a hundred others; Miler Magrath died a Catholic, and that the carotid artery was known color. learned religious of the company of sciences the two systems may flow to the ancients as "arteria sopori-University and Collegio Romano unbut his is the most prominent. bethat he gave private instructions to fera," and that its name in modern Russian is "artery of sleep." He Jesus, relates that one day, along together, adopting the same til 1870, when he entered the Poncause he occupied, or rather usurped have his body buried elsewhere than Louis admitted to an audience by and following the same pre tifical Seminary, that institution se this important See of Cashel, and He XIV., he found him saying his beads. rules under his own monument; hence cedents; but when we go beyond the dear to the heart of Pope Pius IX. does not seem to know that the me he was the first of a long series of meaning of the strange epitaph. On The religious could not help show domain of the material, they separperverts, persecutors of their own thod is widely practised in India. Distinguishing himse'f there, he was thing certain, he was the handsom ing his surprise. "You appear prised," said the king, "to see "You appear surate in diametrically opposite direcsent to the University of Innsbruck, Kij ling's Kim, for example, is put race and renegades to their own est man in all Ireland. It is equally to sleep by a process of the sort. Dr. n Switzerland, where he took the while fattening into bloated certain that he advised his own mo tions saying the rosary. I glory in sav-Hence it is that in the realm ology and law, the latter of thirty importance upon the crumbs from Steiner experimented upon ing it. It is a pious custom which I ther to cling to her faith and to conhigher education there is an absohe has a peculiarly legal and diplom-Javanese, and was successful in all the hand of England's Virgin Queen fess her sins before dving. He also lute necessity for the Catholic to have from the queen, my heard the confession of a dying peas-ant near the town of Golden, anbut five cases. He sat in front of Of such moment was the life and atic mind. His education was com and I should be very sorry to miss institutions that keep pace deeds of this man, that I will have the patient placing his right hand on pleted at the Sorbonne in Paris. a single day without discharging have those of Protestantism, as far to stay the course of my narrative to tell of what he did during fiftythe left, his left hand on the right His career began almost at the mo with ointed him, and said he did so for as the sciences go, and that out-strip them in everything else. Have side of the patient's neck. When th ment the present Pope was elected. that duty." the sake of conscience. The plac The place was that of secretary of two years of his Archiepiscopal ends of his fingers met at the back adwhere he did this is still called ve, in Canada, such institutions? We ministration. He held sway during the last third of the sixteenth centhe Nunciature at Madrid, of the neck he placed his thumbs Knuckanulla-the Hill of the Oil. Al very Why is it that we, in the unhesitatingly declare that we have the highway to preferment in the back of and a little below the angles kingdom of grace, surrounded by an-gels and preceded by saints, neverthough we have no record of his them, and we are most emphatic in tury, and the two first decades Church of Rome if the occupant of of the lower jaw. The beating of of marriage, or mention of his wife, asserting that it is our duty to supthe place possesses ability. He was the seventeenth. From 1570 to 1621 the carotid was felt, and then a theless can do so little, and, instead he had six sons, Miles, Donough, port and encourage them. moderate pressure towards the spine This is accretary of the embassy that repre Miler Magrath was Archbishop (Pro-Brien and Mark, of mounting with wings like eagles, James, Thomas, not universally done, and the result sented the Pope at the coronation of testant) of Cashel. He was a Frangrovel in the dust and do but sin His daughter Shelagh was married was applied. The loss of conscious is a constant loss a perpetual deteness was complete and, in one case the Tsar, and went immediately afciscan Friar, and a native of the Is it to Phillips O'Dwyer, of Ardfiran in and confess sin alternately? riorating that Catholic parents do County Fermanagh. By Papal deterward to the Nunciature at Lis Tipperary; and Eliza-called afte that the power of God is not within an abscess was lanced without sen not seem to understand. They won cree he was advanced to the See of oon, remaining there until 1887. us? Is it literally that we are not sation on the patient's part. the Queen who was enamored of der why their children are lacking in Next he was promoted to be auditor Down. He soon embraced the Prohim, was married to Sir John Bow God's commandable to perform God's command-ments? God forbid! We are able. comething when they have passed at Munich, and then secretary of the testant religion, and was by Queen en, Knight. Camden calls the Archwith honors through Protestant in-Congregation of Extraordinary Ec-SYMINGTON'S ments? Elizabeth translated to the See of We do have a power within us to do bishop "a man of uncertain, faith stitutions. But they fail to realize clesiastical Affairs at the Vatican. what we are commanded to do. What Clogher. Later on he was appoint and credit, and of a depraved life." that their sons have only come forth the same Queen to the See of mission to Ecuador, but since 1899 is it we lack? The power? No: the he has been at the Vatican, occu-will. What we lack is the simple, Ten years ago he went on a special And he adds that "no matter with the veneering of education, and in Cashel. According to official rec-**GOFFEE ESSENCE** which religion he died, he was of lit that the solid wood is not there ords the Queen made him Bishop of earnest, sincere inclination and tle credit to either. Their sons know as much as do the pying rooms there and having acthe Pope at all reasonable to use what God has given us and Lismore, Bishop of Emly, Bishop of ons of the Protestant citizens who Waterford, Bishop of Killala and of We may say that Miler Magrath's ess to what we have in us. have gone through the same course; times and upon important matters. Achonry; besides these bishoprics ha curing unbounded GUARANTEED PURE.

Inducing Sleep.

ROM 1406 to 1440 the See had conveyed to him in a like manof Cashel was held by Rich- ner the vicarage of Killmocallan, and and O'Hedian, who repaired the rectory of Infra duos pontos, in ner the vicarage of Killmocallan, and archiepiscopal residence the diocese of Elphin, the rectories and new built the Cathedral of Castle Connor and Skrine, the of St. Patrick, which had been found- Prebend of Dougherne, with the reced by King Donald O'Brien, the Red. tory of Kilorhin. Add all these to and the archbishopric of Cashel, and you was buried in his own Church. After will not find that Miler Magrath fared poorly in consequence of his ap-

> He was in high favor with Quee Elizabeth, as appears not only by the promotions she heaped upon him but by Her Majesty's privy seal to the Lord Deputy of the 22nd 0 August, 1592, in the rolls office, whereby reciting "that the archbishop had been a long time at court about the affairs of his archbishopric, and had been employed in her service to her contentation; she willed that no penaly be extended to

him for his absence without licence That as he had a lease in his right of the priory of Tome, at £11 11s 4d rent, of which there were but a few years in being, a new fease for 31 years be executed to him in revision

In 1611, one William Knight, M was appointed his co-adjutor, A., but he soon grew weary of office and was Prior of the Abbey of St. Ed- returned to England. Ware's history says that the cause of Knight's quitting Ireland, was "for that Knight had appeared drunk in pubreign of Queen Mary, held the See of lic, and thereby exposed himself to Cashel. After his death the See was the scorn and derision of the peo-The same author says:ple.' 'Archbishop Magrath governed this

See 52 years and 3 months-during which time he made most scandalous stood in a perfect rapture of wastes and alienations of the revenues and manors belonging to it. He died at Cashel in December, in the hundredth years of his age, having lain two years bedrid before his death. In his lifetime he erected a ting behind a bank of misty monument to himself in the Cashel Cathedral. Beneath his own arms is an image of St. Patrick, with Episcopal staff in hand, and under it is, in Latin, a line that I thus the lace-like turrets, and all translate: "Patrick Kearin made this monument." And on the inscriptional plate is to be read this light .- Catholic World. epitaph of his own composition: (I also translate) :

- Javanese Method of Patrick, the glory of our Isle and gown,
- First sat a Bishop in the See of Down.
- I wish that I succeeding him in

thority and wealth, and his long life of a century, the half of which was Catholic and a pervert, contributed as spent greatly to the encouragement of others to try to follow his example, and thus began an era apostacies and persecutions of Catholics in Ire-But no imitator ever had his advantages; so there original Miler Magrath

SINGING

IN

COLOGNE

CATHEDRAL

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Protestant Education

lar Contributor.)

ential difference be

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cation, and whosoever seeks to contrast or to compare CONGREGATIONAL them, must bear in mind that they spring from antagonistic sources flow through different areas, and end in oceans as separate from each oth ef, and more so, as are the Atlantic and the Pacific. While not entirely applicable in its special details concerning Washington, to our country, there is an eminently able exposition of this subject in the "New Cen-tury," published at the American

capital. T 11 c'clock there was a Low Mass, and we were fortunate The aim of the writer of the artcle in question is evidently to warn in being able to procure seats Catholic parents of their duty near to the main altar. The this special season of the year After pews were buickly filled apointing out that institutions like gain, the organ pealed forth, and ch. Harvard and Yale, which are frankdelight of delights! that great conly Protestant, have their value, but gregation raised their voices simulno longer give the imprint of distaneously in a soul-stirring hymn of tinction that once was theirs, bepraise of God. In all directions they cause they have grown too large. sang, those good, true, honest Gerand are frequented by too many, the man voices- hundreds of stalwart writer tells us the following sourcem soldiers in uniform, the men of fashtruth:ion, the lowly peasant, the women, "We must admit that at Harvard the smallest children, everybody-and and Yale and Princeton there are adthey sang with a fervor and a delicacy of harmony that brought the

mirable professors who so train they students; but when it comes to a tears to the eyes. We were not acsystem of philosophy which helps to customed to such sounds. I am sure fix minds, to clarify, to strengthen, that two thousand people sang at the Protestant colleges have no systhat Mass, and the way that golden tem, and faith, when it exists, is not volume of praise soared to the Gothic roof, and swept back again, only vitiated, but unsupported. As we accept the Church as the treasin and out of the arches and the pillars, and whispered, and appealed, ury of the truth, all vagaries of Philosophy which demand that Revela and loved as one glorious voice, was tion is a matter for philosophical a vocal prayer that no human hand analysis, that dogma must be placed could pretend to describe. I only by the side of history or physics as know that we knelt, and sat, and a subject for inductive reasoning, joy, are bad. And there is no Protestand it is safe to say that never while we live shall we forget that ant college in the world in which morning in the Cologne Cathedral. these vagaries are not taught."

Much of this applies here in Can-In the evening, when we sailed aada. There is a something that way up the Rhine, the sun was setseparates the Catholic from the Prored testant education which is of vital clouds, and the cathedral stood silimportance, and parents, when sehouetted in velvety black against lecting schools, colleges, or univerthe dazzling ball of light. One little sities for their children should take star twinkled out audaciously above that something into serious consitoo deration. Here is an explanation soon the beautiful structure faded that cannot fail to have a force:from our sight in the deepening twi-Catholic "The gulf between the

faith and Protestant collegiate education can be bridged only by a sa This sacrifice- the admitcrifice. tance of the Thomistic philosophy as the basis of instruction-Harvard or Yale or Columbia will not make This sacrifice. the admission that all things in Heaven and earth can be judged fully by the finite human

mind. we Catholics cannot make.

know more and much more about that which is the most vitally essen about tial. And this necessary and supe-rior knowledge is only to be had in Catholic institutions. Here is a sub-ject that deserves the close study and attention of all parents. Ther is as much difference in the educa tion received in these two classes o institutions, as there is in the religious impressions received in Catho lic and Protestant churches.

but that is not enough. They should

INDIGNITIES TO PRIESTS IN HOSPITALS.

to be Official investigations are once of the allegations made by the Rev. James J. McKee ver, pastor of the Church of Rose of St. Lima, Newark, to the effect that indignities were offered to priests while they were in the performance of religious duties the ewark City Hospital.

When the matter was brought the attention of Mayor Seymour he declared that he would see to that the proper authorities take quick and positive measures to investigate the matter and to take sdch action as the case merits.

"Father McKeever must surely have deemed it a matter of public necessity to make those allegations,' said the Mayor, "and now that he has made them, it is due to him, to the hospital and to the people of the city to have them sifted to the bottom. We cannot condone any offence against the sacred obligations of a clergyman, no matter what his creed or religion may be."

Dr. Aaron K. Baldwin, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Medical Board of the City Hospital, announced that the committee would immediately begin an investigation into the allegations made by Father McKeever.

"We hold it to be not only a court-" but esy," said Dr. Baldwin, right, that clergymen of all denominations, and particularly those of the Catholic Church, because of the last rites which they perform, shall be given every consideration and assistance by the hospital authorities. We propose to find out all about the cases cited by Father McKeever. "The Medical Board cannot take final action in such cases, but can determine the merits of the case and

make recommendations to the Board of Health, which had entire charge of the institution. Board of Health Commissioner

John H. Furman, chairman of the Hospital Committee, declared that his committee will take up the charges made by Father McKeever at ts meeting. will be glad to receive this intima-

Father McKeever, who is widely known and respected, was everywhere given praise for the stand he has taken in the matter, and his statement that he did not publicly accuse some of the physicians in the

The Ursulines In Holland.

There is probably no school for young ladies in Holland where education has reached such a high standard as at St. Ursula's Convent, Roermond. That establishment is under the direction of the Ursuline nuns, and the teaching staff of mistresses includes diplomaed professors in the Dutch, French, German, and English languages.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1902.

The Ursuline Order, founded by St. Angela of Marici in the sixteenth century, was the first that devoted itself exclusively to the education of young girls, and during the first hundred years of its existence the Order spread into almost every country of Europe. In the Netherlands the history of the Order is closely mixed up with that of the country, and, like it, has felt the vicissitudes of war and peace

As far back as 1646 the Ursulines counded at Roermond a large convent school, which was patronized by all the best families of the country. it At the end of the eighteenth century, during the dreadful days of the Revolution, the Daughters of St. Angela were forced to leave their convent. and, like their Sisters in France to-day, were obliged to return to their families or seek homes in foreign countries.

The old convent which they occunied in Roermond is still standing, and the cannon balls in some of the outer walls tell their own tale. 1853 the Ursulines returned to Roermond, and all their efforts to get their old convent back proving ineffectual, the present House was purchased. It was not at that time the splendid block, which is now looked upon as one of the finest buildings of the town; it was a large private house, with extensive grounds. It soon became necessary to make enlargements and add new wings. At present it affords accommodation for boarders, 150 day cholars, and a large community of Sisters. The convent has increased so rapidly within the last few years, that the want of a large chapel is greatly felt. The Sisters hope to be able to make soon that important and absolutely necessary addition to their building. They have now labored for fifty years in the town of Their efforts have been Roermond. crowned with success, and a large number of their, old boarders and scholars, grateful for the benefits received at St. Ursula's, have afready expressed a wish to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the re-establishment of the Sisters in Roermond in a manner worthy of the oc casion on the 10th January, 1903. They are sure that all old boarders

THE ROSARY.

tion of the coming event.

hunt moose throughou He was a jovial, fine f shot chamois in Switz in India, gizzly bears i he was a soldierly-lool about five and thirty. that he had an office, with his father-an em at 19 Pine street, Ney He had selected a Tete dian as his guide and He was perfectly well moose hunting. He s nights at our depot. him to be an exceedin cated man and a mo companion. He could most any subject, and of the world gfeaned in travels made him still tive. In fine, it was us to have him in our presence helped to ban monotony of the bac while his rifle brought splendid meal of game. many little treasures was a magnificent diam was worth not less the the setting was most u

SATURDAY, SEP

In the year 1877 out

ations carried us beyon

the Grand Lake on th

may be remembered by

during the year in que

year following, that r

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and the various stream

Gatineau and the Dum

fested with wolves. 7

the more remarkable

scarcely ever frequents

the Moose, but rather

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fect starvation that di

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the land of their great

all events they were th

had a way of making

During the course of

man named David Wrig

felt.

OLD-TI

casion, and he told that was connected with About the end of came our way again, bye, and thank us for tentions we might have told us of several ence the wolves that would to that country ve

Finally he left us to r

all admired it on more

It was about two we I had occasion to go pot on the Black Rive of about forty miles. pany of a foreman, na Drouin-who is still a broke-I took the jour across the hill. When Coughlin creek, at the Black River, we came peared to us to be an place of some hunter, was evident, at first the place had been vis immense pack of wolv long since we could n The suns of early spi ready commenced to c pect of the country; an

succeeding frosts, wit flurries of snow had ol of the traces left behi were not long in disc tragedy had been ena lonely spot. We found a human being, and p but they had been gi out of shape by the wolves. As we were the place Drouin caugh rifle, the end of which ing from behind a stu amining the rusty and I was astonished to fi the one used by David there been anything w firm our fears as to l evidence was at once amongst the broken b the diamond ring. Th question. In all like Wright had discharged the Carreau, and bei upon the main road proceeded alone to journey. In so doing lowed the general rule case he did not calcu wolves.

I took possession of the ring; I intended k as a memento of the i and of sending the ri ther, whose address I



felt.

tive. In fine, it was a delight for

us to have him in our camp, and his

presence helped to banish the lonely

monotony of the back woods life

while his rifle brought us in many a

splendid meal of game. Amongst his

many little treasures and keepsakes

all admired it on more than one oc-

and

was worth not less than \$350,

that was connected with it.

told us of several encounters

was evident, at first glance, that

llines In Holland

ably no school for Holland where edu eached such a high St. Ursula's Convent. at establishment is tion of the Ursuline teaching staff of misdiplomaed professors French, German, and ges

Order. founded by St. rici in the sixteenth he first that devoted y to the education of ad during the first of its existence to almost every coun-In the Netherlands the Order is closely that of the country, s felt the vicissitud

is 1646 the Ursulines rmond a large conich was patronized by nilies of the country the eighteenth cene dreadful days of the e Daughters of St. rced to leave their ike their Sisters in were obliged to remilies or seek homes tries.

ent which they occund is still standing, balls in some of the their own tale. nes returned to Roertheir efforts to get at back proving inef-sent House was purs not at that time ock, which is now as one of the finest town: it was a ouse, with extensive on became necessary ments and add new ent it affords accomboarders, 150 day large community of onvent has increased n the last few years of a large chapel is ne Sisters hope to be oon that important necessary addition to They have now layears in the town of eir efforts have been uccess, and a large old boarders and al for the benefits rersula's, have afready rish to commemorate versary of the re-esthe Sisters in Roerher worthy of the oc-Oth January, 1903. hat all old boarders receive this intimaing event.

ROSARY.

Bossuet, one of the s of the time of Louis ecited the rosary as also had himself enonfraternity of In his train we may stitutors or reform congregations - St. Vincent de , St. rable Jean Baptiste learned Cardinal de the Seminary of St. crowd of others. I he kings and great d have imitated these Father de la Rue, a of the company of being hat one day, audience by him saying his beads. uld not help show "You appear sure king, "to see me y. I glory in pious custom which I queen, my mother, very sorry to miss without discharging

OLD-TIME REMINISCENCES. By a Special Correspondent.)

In the year 1877 our lumber opera letter explaining the sad circpm ations carried us beyond the head of stances. I am not a good messenger of evil, and even the thought of writthe Grand Lake on the Dumoine. It ing that letter worried me considermay be remembered by many that ably. When we reached Booth's De during the year in question, and the pot there was a communication ayear following, that region, all awaiting me that demanded my presence in Montreal, as soon as it was Some Strike Statistics. long the northern slope of the Laurpossible for me to get there. I con entians, at the source of the Ottawa sequently resolved to write to Mr. and the various streams between the Wright when I would be in Montreal. Gatineau and the Dumoine, was in-I placed the ring on my finger as a fested with wolves. The fact is all perpetual reminder, and started on the more remarkable as the wolf my homeward journey. I took three days to reach Pembroke; the next scarcely ever frequents the haunts of day I spent in Ottawa; and on the Moose, but rather follows in the fifth day I was in Montreal. The track of the Red Dear. Bears have business upon which I had come was always been plentiful up there, but so urgent that I had no time to think of anything else. Before I had not wolves. It must have been percompleted the transacting of that fect starvation that drove these ferbusiness, the head of the firm, which ocious animals into the north and I represented in the woods, asked me the land of their greatest enemy. At if I would run down to New York all events they were there and they for him, before returning to the Duhad a way of making their presence moine. I was glad of the opportun ity and readily agreed.

I left Montreal by the Delaware During the course of that winter a and Hudson, at night, and reached man named David Wright, came to the 42nd street depot early the folhunt moose throughout that region. lowing morning. After breakfast I He was a jovial, fine fellow. He had found that I could do not business shot chamois in Switzerland, tigers until about noon, so I made up my in India, gizzly bears in the Rockies; mind to hunt up Mr. Wright, of Pine he was a soldierly-looking man of street. I soon learned where Fine about five and thirty. He told us street was, and I was not long in that he had an office, in partnership reaching the door of number ninewith his father-an eminent lawyerteen. I found this to be a large, at 19 Pine street, New York city. six-storied building, almost entirely He had selected a Tete-de-Boule Indevoted to offices; lawyers, insurdian as his guide and general help. ance agents, accountants, etc., were He was perfectly well equipped for hived in the edifice, I actually did moose hunting. He spent several nights at our depot, and I found not allow my mind to dwell upor what I was to say when I would him to be an exceedingly well edumeet the unhappy father, or how I cated man and a most interesting companion. He could talk upon al- would brek to him the story of his most any subject, and the knowledge son's fate. I went in with a desperate determination of trusting to cirof the world gfeaned in his extensive cumstances. travels made him still more instruc-

The elevator man let me off at the third floor, and told me to go to rooms 18 and 20. On the door of room 18 I saw the simple sign, in gold letters, "Mr. Wright." I knock- the shutting down of factories, mines ed, was asked to come in. On entering I found two clerks seated at ure of disputes between employers was a magnificent diamond ring. It a long desk, perched on their high stools, and an office boy fumbling over a book at a small desk in the the setting was most unique. We had corner. I asked if I could see Mr. casion, and he told us the story Wright: the elder of the two clerks, first year, 1881. The number

About the end of February he door of which was marked "Pricame our way again, to say good- vate"-and I did so. As I entered I bye, and thank us for any little at- found an elderly, elegant and freshtentions we might have paid him. He looking gentleman-of about sixty- 1,432 for that year. with eight, or seventy-seated at a flat the wolves that would make his trip desk and facing me. Behind him anto that country very memorable. other, and apparently younger man, Finally he left us to return home. was examining some law books on

the shelves. I bowed; the elderly It was about two weeks later that gentleman asked me to be seated. I I had occasion to go to Booth's de- took the chair, and began by saypot on the Black River, a distance ing: "I am speaking to Mr. Wright, of about forty miles. In the com- the lawyer, I believe." "Yes, sir," pany of a foreman, named Napoleon was the reply. At that moment the Drouin-who is still alive at Pem- tall, and younger gentleman turned broke-I took the journey, on foot, around, glanced at me, came foracross the hill. When we reached the ward, extended his hand, and said : Coughlin creek, at the head of the "Hello! How goes moose-hunting on Black River, we came upon what ap- the Dumoine? peared to us to be an old camping

place of some hunter, or traveller. It Just imagine my surprise. It was none other than Mr. David Wright, a the place had been visited by an live and looking splendid, and beam-immense pack of wolves; but how ing a genuine welcome upon me. I

long since we could not well say. was so overcome with astonishment The suns of early spring had al- that I could not speak; the reaction

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

103,000 establishments in

ers, the strikers gained their

gained their ends in only 35

slight decrease is noticed, ending sible beyond the reach of the law he must have neglected his usual prewith 65 per cent. in 1900. cautions. As a punishment he attacked by a hungry pack of wolves and the bones and skull that we had Tables are given to show that the found were those of the uniortimate percentage of successful strikes has Tete-de-Boule.

That evening, at dinner, in Mr. Wright's beautiful home on Lexington Avenue, he suddenly remarked "It was luck the wolves did not suallow the diamond ring -if one had dene so we would not have you here to-day."

cent. of the establishments affected, Before leaving Washington for his while 55 per cent. of the strikes ummer home in Massachusetts, last failed entirely. week, Commissioner of Labor Carroll Millions and millions of dollars D. Wright remarked to the correspondent of the Brooklyn "Eagle" have been lost to the contending parties in strikes of the past, but that "the present strike among the when the history of the present coal miners of the anthracite coal region strike shall have been written it is promises to be the longest and the believed that the total damage crecostliest of any strike in the history ated by it will eclipse that for any of the United States." Col. Wright past warfare between employers and is the only unbiased official who has made a thorough investigation of the causes leading to the great strike, so his opinion will be accepted with considerable weight. The Department of Labor has re-

cently published a report covering the strikes and lockouts of the twenty years ending with 1901, and an examination of the tables contained therein shows that Colonel Wright's prediction in regard to the present trouble in Pennsylvania is well founded. The history of the labor disturbances in the period covered by the report indicates that it is high time that employers and employees should unite on some form of arbitration commission to avoid

the frequent paralysis of various lines of industry resulting from quarrels between labor and capital. With but occasional exceptions the

ed steadily in recent years. The asumber of strikes each year since sistance thus given in the past twen-1881 has grown steadily and the ty years amounted to over \$16,000,number of establishments involved 000 and the number of employees thrown

out of employment because of such troubles have increased in the same proportion. The tendency of the past twenty years has been toward and other plants, owing to the failand workmen to be satisfactorily set tled. During the twenty years covered by the report, there were 22.-793 strikes, with only 471 in the told me to step into the office- the strikes during 1882, 1883 and 1884 remained under 500. In 1885, however, they increased to 645, while in 1886 they more than doubled, being

The number was practically the same in the succeeding year, but in 1988 there was a considerable decrease, the total dropping below 1. In 1889 the number of strikes mark. and in 1890 ran up to 1,833. There was a decline during the years of 1891, 1892 and 1893, but since then the number has been getting gradually larger, being 1,797 in 1899 and 1,799 in 1900. The greatest number of strikes occurred in 1890 and 1891 and in 1899 and 1900, the two periods of greatest prosperity

Company and its employees over the 'The record in regard to the num ber of establishments involved in the adjustment of a new scale of wages and was marked by much rioting and strikes is about the same in point of ready commenced to change the as-pect of the country; and thaws and his father, told him a string of kind 2,928 establishments in 1881, and that strike was the systematic plan succeeding frosts, with occasional things about me, invited me to be the number grew with regularity up adopted by the steel company to car-flurries of snow had obliterated most his guest during my stay in New to 1890, when more than 9,000 es-York, and so rushed along in his en- tablishments suffered severe labor troubles with their employees. In 1899 the establishments numbered 11,317, and in 1900 they were 9,248. The total for the twent years was 117.509.

has a record of 5.090 during that period. Chicago comes next, with in its possession 1.737.

The coal miners have not been as successful in their strikes as work-men in other industries. The averbeen much greater where they were ordered by labor organizations than age of successful strikes when order was the case where the strikes were ed by organizations was about 50 not ordered by such bodies. Of the per cent. for all trades. But only in which about 20 per cent. of the coal strikes strikes were ordered by labor leadordered by labor unions in the past de twenty years have the men been suc-cessful. There was utter failure in mands in 54.000, or over 52 per cent. of the establishments. They just about half of the cases. The persucceeded partly in 13 per cent of centages were about the same for the the balance, and failed entirely in 33 coal strikes not ordered by organizper cent. of the cases. On the other hand, the strikes not organized unations One-fourth of the total strikes in

der the direction of labor leaders all industries since 1881 have been for increase of wages, and of this per proportion 50 per cent. have been uccessful It is a significant fact that em-

ployers have fought harder against recognition of labor unions than any other contention that has been raised, and that is one of the chief causes of trouble in the present coal strikes Of all the strikes of the past twenty years founded on this principle per cent. failed. There were strikes in 750 establishments for increase of wages and against the use of material from non-union establishments. and all of them failed. Sixty-nine per cent. of the strikes for better wages and recognition of union have failed. Strikers have been more successful in their efforts to keep out non-union men, 67 per cent. of their strikes for this cause having een won.

BABY'S CWN TABLETS.

For Weak, Sickly and Fretful Children of All Ages.

If the children's digestive organs are all right, the children are all right. They will be hearty, rosy, happy-and hungry. Get the little ones right, and keep them right by the ise of Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine cures all stomach and bowel troubles, nervousness, irritation while teething, etc. These Tablets contain no opiate or poisonous drugs and mothers who try them once will not be without them while they have little ones. Mrs. D. E. Badgley Woodmore, Man., says: "When little girl was about six months old she caught a bad cold, and was much troubled with indigestion and constipation, and very restless both day and night. One of my neighbors brought me some Baby's Own Tablets and in a few days my little one was regular in her bowels and rested well. I found the Tablets so satisfactory that I now always keep them in the house and have since found them valuable when she was teething. I can truly recommend them for the ills of little ones."

Children take these Tablets readily, and crushed to a powder they can be given with absolute safety to the smallest infant. The Tablets begun. can be obtained at all drug stores, or you can get them post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock. ville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

Queer Animal marshals and policemen, was called Worries Farmers.

Cadiz, Ind., Sept. 5 .- A mysterious animal has caused a reign of ter- watch is being maintained, and oor

from his barnyard with a young pig

After several hogs had been lost and numerous fowls had disappeared in a mysterious manner, the farmers became aroused and procured hounds to track the marauder to its lair, While these preparations were being made the animal appeared again, this time some two miles from the scene of its former exploits, and for

3

the next two weeks its territory covered a radius of seven miles A number of people caught glimpses of the strange animal during this

time. A Mr. Mayer, a traveling salesman, was driving from Kennard to New Castle last Monday. He had heard reports of the beast, and by his friends had been jokingly advised to defer his trip for fear of coming in contact with the animal. As Mr Mayer is not of a timorous these admonitions affected nature him not at all.

However, he did see the animal, and while no injury was done him he received at least a small scare. He had just entered the Bailey woods, this side & Kennard, when, for some unaccountable reason, his horse refused to go a step farther. While attempting to indulge his balky steed to proceed along the road he was startled by a wild, unearthly scream. Looking around he beheld the strange beast.

At this moment the horse got beyond all control, and doubtless Mr. Mayer was perfectly willing to leave the spot as soon as possible. The unknown beast made no attempt to attack the man and the horse, and the two escaped from the dangerous neighborhood a little shaken up and

with a demolished buggy. A large dog belonging to Charles Bailey was secured and started on the scent.

In the evening it returned to the home of its master terribly lacerated. It crawled under the barn, whining piteously, and within two hours was dead. The dog was a valuable specimen of the shepherd family and was thought to be a good fighter, but it was no match for the wild beast

Since this occurrence the animal has been seen by a Mr. Cavenaugh. It was going through the woods at a lively gait.

The posse, which was organized for the purpose of seeking out the animal and destroying it, met with no success in its search.

On the day set for the hunt nearly 500 men and boys, all armed with guns, and a collection of dogs of almost every variety under the sun, numbering between 100 and 200, gathered at the rendezvous,

Everybody was intensely excited, and there were numerous bets as to who would be the first to catch sight of the animal and who would be the lucky one in laying it low. The Bailey woods was considered, from all the testimony of those who had seen or heard the strange beast, as the hiding place of the object of the hunt. Accordingly this spot was surrounded and a systematic search

For a whole day the party of 500 determined men examined every nook and corner in the neighborhood of the monstrosity-to no avail. The strange animal was just a little too cunning for the hunters.

The failure of the farmers in their first attempt to rid themselves this pestilence has not disheartened them in the least. Already a new party is being organized, and as the depredations of the animal have increased it is certain that the residents will not give up the fight in a hurry

Where the animal hides itself so effectually is a mystery, but a close ror among the farmers living in this heavy charge of lead will greet it should a chance present itself. Several claim to have heard it at night recently, and describe its cry as resembling a child in distress. All are awaiting its next appearance with impatience akin to fear and anxiety.

strike in the history of the country he doubtless had in mind the memorable struggle of 1892 at Homestead, and the mixture of strikes and riots at Chicago in 1894. According to the testimony taken by a commission appointed by the President, the railroads lost in property destroyed, hire of United States deputy marof shals and other incidental expenses, \$685,000 by the Chicago troubles The loss of earnings of these roads was estimated at \$4,677,000. Some 3,100 employees at Fullman lost in wages about \$350,000 and 100,000 other employees who were affected by the spreading strike, lost an additional \$1,300,000 in wages alone. But the loss to the

000. jumped above the thousand and industrial activity.

employees. The figures for the period covered by the Labor Department report show that the workingmen got the worst of the struggles with their employers in the matter of money lost. The strikes of the past twenty years involved a loss in wages to

employees of over \$257,000,000. while the loss credited to employers in the same period of time is a little less than half that amount, \$122,-000 000 In the lockouts that occurred during the same period, the workmen also sustained the greater loss, losing in wages \$48,000,000. against a loss by the employers \$19,000,000. Labor organizations are rendering

better financial assistance to their

striking members than they formerly

did, the amount of money paid out

to help idle workmen having increas-

When Commissioner Wright said

country following the paralysis of

Chicago as a distributing centre was

that accompanied the strike twelve

were shot and fatally wounded, 515

were arrested by the police and in-

dictments were found against seven-

ty-one under the federal statutes. A

force of over 14,000, including Unit-

ed States troops. State militia,

The Homestead strike grew out of

quarrel between the Carnegie Steel

on to restore peace and order.

almost incalculable. In

about

of the

the riots

that the coal strike would last long-

er and prove costlier than any othe

t we, in the very surrounded by anby saints, nevero little, and, instead h wings like eagles, ist and do but sin alternately? Is of God is not within lly that we are not God's commandbid! We are able ower within us to do manded to do. What he power? No; the lack is the simple, nclination and aim has given us and us.

of the traces left behind. But we were not long in discovering that a thusiasm, that I had no opportunity of telling him why I had come to the tragedy had been enacted at that We found the bones of office. Finally I got my innings; ely spot. and I related the events, just as I a human being, and part of a skull; have now written them; and in proof but they had been gnawed almost

of my good faith I handed him his out of shape by the teeth of the own diamond, adding that I had the wolves. As we were about to leave the place Drouin caught sight of a rifle at home.

rifle, the end of which was project It was now my turn to be suring from behind a stump. On exprised, for he also had a queer story amining the rusty and ill-used arm. to tell. He had been so thankful to I was astonished to find that it was the Indian for the attention he had the one used by David Wright. Had paid to the hunt, for the work he there been anything wanting to conhad done, and the skill he had disfirm our fears as to his fate, that played, that Mr. Wright made him a evidence was at once forthcoming present of the rifle as a souvenir. The

amongst the broken bones we found the diamond ring. That settled the last in actual and solitary camp, he the diamond ring. That settled the felt very ill, and seemed to be overquestion. In all likelihood poor Wright had discharged the Indian at come with a kind of sea-sickness. He slept very soundly, and when he Carreau, and being once more awoke next day his guide was gone, upon the main road to civilization, and his diamond ring had vanished. he proceeded alone to complete his He managed alone to reach the next In so doing he only folshanty and thence to be driven down lowed the general rule; but in this the by a portaging team. The only concase he did not calculate on clusion we could come to was that wolves. the Indian had been tempted by the

ing from the orders of labor organizssion of the rifle and glitter of the ring, had put tobacco. ations. From a percentage of 47 in the ring; I intended keeping the rifle or some herb in the tea, and having as a memento of the ill-fated hunter, got possession of the valuable, made 1881, the figures advanced year by got possession of the valuable, made and of sending the ring to h. fa-tracks for the forest. In his huste year, with but two exceptions, to ther, whose address I possessed with to get away, and go as far as pos-74, in 1891, from which point a and of sending the ring to htere in tracks for the forest. In his haste

The total number of employees involved or thrown out of employment in the whole number of strikes during this period was 6,105,694, not

including thirty-three establishments from which data could not be obtained. Of this number 660,000 were thrown out of work in 1894; over 500,000 in each of the years of 1896 Ninety per cent. of the and 1900. employees affected by these strikes

were men.

The growing strength of labor organizations in their influence on the nation's industries is shown by the fact that over 63 per cent. of the strikes in the past twenty years were ordered by the officers of labor organizations. The walking delegate and others who direct workmen to desert their posts appreciate increasing power, as is indicated by the steady growth of strikes result-

strikers at bay. To do this it built a fence around the works, three miles long and twelve feet high upon a barbette three feet in height and covered with barbed wire. This led the operators to refer to the works as

Fort Frick. Over twenty deaths resulted from the troubles that lowed in the wake of the strike, and the loss of money ran up into the millions.

The spirit of unrest and dissatisfaction would appear to be strongest with the workmen of New York judging from the table showing ecord of labor disturbances

States for the past twenty years New York heads the list with a total of 6 460 strikes, or 28 per cent of the whole number for that period. The strikes that have occurred Pennsylvania have been of more serious consequences than those in New York, as proved by the fact that 2,-846 strikes in Pennsylvania sinc their 1881 served to throw out of em ployment 1,660,000 men, whereas New York's 6,000 and more strike cost employment to 1,190,000 men. The great bulk of strikes in New York State in the past twenty years

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Seve ral pers it, but no one knows what it is,

As near as can be ascertained it is about five feet long, its body is the size of a 200-pound pig, and its legs about ten inches in length. It. has the head of a panther, long ears, pointing up and penciled, and has a short, broad, bushy tail. Gliding about live a phantom, here, there, and everywhere, it rav ages the stock pens, killing and devouring pigs, sheep, poultry, and, in a case or two, young calves. It has attacked horses as well.

To state the case mildly, the farm ers of the region have for the past few weeks lived in a condition th fearful anxiety for the safety of not by only their stock but their families. Several times little children walking along the roads have been frightened by the wild scream of th The reports of the children heast. have caused the parents to exert the greatest care over their little ones. The appearance of this foe of th armer dates back some five weeks, when partially devoured carcasses of hogs were found. The sheep and next act in the tragedy was enacted a week later, when a farmer living west of Cadiz went out in the early morning to do his feeding and beheld has occurred in New York city, which with terror the monster scampering lone have weight and bring credit.

Various theories are advanced as to where the animal came from and what it really is. Some think that it has escaped from a traveling show while others are of the opinion that it is not so large as claimed and that fright has greatly magnified the animal in the eyes of those who have

seen it .- Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A man's character is all he has, it is his own great possession, and if he loses that he loses all, absolutely all. With self-respect, the consciousness that your integrity unsullied, you can face all worlds and look with undimmed vision on the throne of the Eternal. Neither wealth nor poverty is known in Heaven regarded, but what you are in the fibre of your being, what you are in the moral timber of which you have made yourself, what you have done that is worth recording in a world filled with pitying angels, these a-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHEONICLE.

St. Patrick's Parish Organize A Cadet Corps.

Some time ago the "True Witness" referred to the fact that there was a project on foot to establish Cadet corps in connection with some of the schools of St. Patrick's parish. A representative of the "True Wit-

now learns that the moveness" now learns that the move-ment has already taken practical A meeting was held on Sunday last, for the purpose of transact. ing the necessary preliminary business connected with the formation of the corps. Th? Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P., St. Patrick's, occupied the chair. The addreses which he and others who were present delivered ex-pressed the heartiest sympathy with the object in view, and the warmest wishes for its success. It was decided that two companies should be formed-one school and one parish. A scale of fees for drill instruction, which are also to cover other incidental charges, was agreed upon and committees appointed to perfect organization and secure the names of applicants and solicit subscrip tions and donations to the fund which are required for the efficient establishment and equipment of the two companies.

The committee selected is as follows:-Rev. Martin Callaghan, P.P. St. Patrick's; Rev. Bro. James, di-rector of St. Patrick's School, Cote street; Mr. B. Tansey, Mr. J. J. Bolster, C. O'Brien, Mr. J. T. Stevens and E. Cummings. Sergeant-Major Phillips has been appointed drill instructor.

The fees will be: School Company \$3 a year, or 40 cents a month; par ish company, \$4 a year, or 50 cents a month

The following were appointed to solicit applicants for membership of the corps: Messrs. J. T. Stevens, 234 Bleury stree; E. Cummings, C. O'Brien and Sergeant-Major Phillips.

This project merits the hearty support and enthusiastic encouragement of the parishioners of St. Patrick's. Undoubtedly one of the most serious questions of the hour is how best to safeguard the young from the snares and temptations which beset them in large cities. The most efficacious means of doing this is acknowledged to be the provision of innocent amusements and recreation in which they are apt to become interested. No healthier or more munly pastime, or exercise could be pro vided than that which is placed at the disposal of the members of cadet corps, and few greater agencies for good could be devised. This is amply proved by the record of the Father; who received him with great cadets of St. Mary's College, Mount St. Louis College, and last, but not least, the brave little Irish boys who form St. Ann's Cadets, and who are connected with the good old school of St. Ann's parish, which is under the direction of the Christian Brothers.

Now that the initial steps have been taken, all that is requisite to achieve success is the generous and willing support of the parishioners The generation which is now grown comprise the next generation how deep, sincere, and practical an intermoral welfare.

tiels of peiesthood in her ministers. or small, will be gratefully received instead of leaving the work to be by Brother James, St. Patrick's tinue the charitable work of send-Lest this may not satisfy the inquiring editor of the "Catholic Wit-ness" we add that shortly after her 'Gabriel's Church, seventh street. One Cote street; and by the ing the delicate children of the poor "True Witness" which will be glad to the country to spend som wooke things he did to imp Ireland. Their son has been bap ALL SALLORS WELCOME. was to build a large at the Hospice at Rocca di Papa, accession Elizabeth effectually reputised by Cardinal Vaughan, and is to acknowledge them in its columns, nue except the concerts. That such under the care of the Sisters West Thirty-sixt diated the reconciliation of England to be brought up a Catholic. great success had already been a if desired. Charity. Forty children form each Concert Every Wednesday with the Holy See secured by Queen the church property The old adage that he who gives chieved was highly complimentary to Mary and Cardinal Pope. The "vir-\$35,000. In this ha Evening. party Viscount Midleton, the Lord Lieu promptly gives twice over is of the devotedness, self-sacrifice, and es The Holy Father is busily engaged gin Queen," who had declared that the members of the application in this most tenant of Surrey, paid a warm trishe prayed God for the earth to executive ability of those entrusted All Local Talent Invited; the finest in the City pay use visit. MARS at 0.80 a.m. on Sunder, Sacred Concert on Sunder, Dyea week days from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. On Sundays, from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. these times giving private and pubon intimate terms. praiseworthy project. bute to the liberality of Catholics with the administration of the insti lic audiences, in addition to rent topics were h swallow her up alive if she were not and Nonconformists on laying the tution. Items of news appeared ocintervals, and were a a true Roman Catholic, had passed arduous work connected with other foundation stone of a new church at the government of the universal church. On Monday last he received casionally in the Montreal journals Catholic Democratic League the "Act for the Uniformity of Com tal improvement to about concerts being held on board Badshot Lea, near Farnham. He said Under Father mon Prayer and Service in ple. that the Catholics in the sister isle of ships coming to Montreal. the in private audience, His Eminence Church and Administration of the ance the affairs of t proceeds of which were given to the contributed to such objects not out Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Pene-By this act, the Mass The formation of a Catholic Dem prosperously admini Sacraments." of their abundance, but out of their This tenziere Maggiore. On Tuesday His Montreal Sailors' Institute. p m. Tel. Main 2161. ocratic League in England is forciwas once more abolished, as it had the satisfaction of h was particularly the case with one poverty, and often put to shame, by Holiness received in private and sepbly advocated by the "Universe, consecrated by Are been in young Edward's time, and the amounts they gave, the subscripof the lines. She failed to see why iarate audience His Eminence Cardi-St. Peter and Common Sts. London, a valiant champion of Catha portion of this money should not be handed over to the Catholic Sailthe Communion service of the Book lgan. tion lists he sometimes saw nearer home. It was the same with the nal Ferrata, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites, and the Very Rev. Thomas Esser, O.P., Secretary Evidence of the est olic rights and of justice to Ireland. of Common Prayer substituted for 'The word "Democratic" was chosen entertained for their ors' Club, as there was always Nonconformists. as a second definition, in accordance Does the "Catholic Witness" for parishioners of St. large number of Catholic passengers s the of the Sacred Congregation of the late Index. On the same day the Holy with the advice of His Holiness the **Roofs** of was attested on the get the solemn declaration, under on board, who contributed to the Pope, who has frequently in late Index. On the same day the Holy years pointed out that the welfare of the Church depends to a very committee from Perugia, the Rev. The Archduchess Margaretha So ther Farley's celebra oath, made by the head of the She did not believe that concerts. ohie of Austria, Duchess Albert of ver jubilee. The tw Church of England, who may also be **Every Description** this was done through any feeling called the Archbishop of the P. E. Church of the United States, that Wurtemberg, who died recently, was versary of his ord on June 11, 1895. committee of bigotry, as the Catholic Sailors large, extent on the democracy -not Canon Mignini, and the Marquis Annot only sister of the heir-pres Club extended its benefits to all seatinori Camillo Borge a-Mandolini, who presented to him a beautiful tive of Austria, but was wife of th howling mob of socialism, but Asphalt, Cement, and celebrated Mass. and the Catholics, believing in the Blessed the true democracy-the people who are the salt of the earth by the fruit men, irrespective of creed; and she heir-presumptive of Wurtemberg. The Sacrament and in the Mass, rigan was present. are Vulcanite Floors. believed that the Sailors' Institute painting - a copy of Our Lady of priests were in the King is fifty-four, and has no Popish idolators? If the "Catholic son If Low Prices make a bargain, High Quality doubles it, that is why we are sure of our own ground. All our work supervised by Special Experts. of their work and their obedience to Mercy, of Ponte della Pietra, near did the same. The fault lay prob the next heir is an elderly and child Witness" can successfully blind the ing the celebration h ably on the officers. She felt confi the laws of God. Perugia-on the occasion of the fifess widower; and then comes Duke with a purse of \$19 gy, another purse of eves of its followers by throwing in dent that if representations were Philip, father of Duke Albert. If The object of the proposed League tieth anniversary of the erection of them the chaff and dust of such apthe Church in England, by removing founded by Leo XIII, when Bishop the obstacles that at present stay of Berugia. made to the owners of the particular Duke Albert succeeds, the Crown of palling ignorance (shall we say dis-honesty?) as we have quoted from Sailors' Club would in future recongregation and \$2 22 min. It was only six n honesty?) as we have quoted from it's columns, we should almost des-ceive its share of the proceeds a Protestant country passes from a Protestant to a) Catholic family; yet. GRORGE W. REID & CO., no one in Wurtemberg is troubled. 785 ORAIG STREET. that he was consecr

its advancement. The means to be adopted for accomplishing this great 1. By striving to remove the Roy-

al Accession Declaration from the Statute Book, so far as it affects the Catholic doctrines and practices. 2. By striving to remove remain-ing Catholic disabilities, even the disability as to the Sovereign's religion-not that the removal of this last disability is likely to help a Catholic to the throne, but that every remnant of old penal enactments may be done away with.

3. By working to secure fair treatent for Catholics as a body, individually, and to help, so far as is possible in positions of public influence, as members of Parliament, of School, Urban, and Parish Councils, of Boards of Guardians, public inspectorships, and other offices where they are at present inadequately represented.

4. By striving to benefit every mission where the Catholic Democratic League may have influence, working that mixed marriages, leakages from the Church, and other evils sprung from former Catholic laxity may be less and less fre-

5. By endeavoring to promote cleanness in the general public life of this country, whether in the administration of its justice, the making of its laws, or by removal from public office such as shall from their private character be unworthy to hold office in a Christian land. And, Adopting a firm Catholic attiв. tude to any future questions which

may concern the Church. The "Universe" purposely omits Ireland and the Education Bill from its programme, for the sufficient reasons that, although Ireland's wel fare has ever been an onject of concern to it, her own advocates in Parliament are too sufficiently able to fight for her welfare to need further aid, and that the fate of the Education Bill will be sealed before we can hope that the League pro



Rome, Sept. 4 .- Some comment has been caused by the long silence of the Pope in regard to the persecution of the teaching religious in France. The reason can be easily xplained. Leo XIII, has only delayed the expression of his grief at what is going on in that country in order to render his utterances more impressive. He will pronounce an allocution on the subject when large body of French pilgrims call upon him soon. It is expected that the pronouncement of the Holy Father will be of more than ordinary

importance. Bishop Kelly, of Savannah, Georgia, has left for home, after a of three weeks. He had the honor of a private interview with the Holy cordilaity, and listened with satisfaction to the bishop's account the vast progress that is being made by the Church in the United States. Bishop Kelly states that the Holy Father is looking better and stronger than when he last saw him, and displays a degree of energy marvellous in a man of his age.

On the occasion of the celebra tion of the seventy-second anniversary of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and King up ought to show the boys who will of Hungary, Mass was celebrated by the Austrian-Hungarian Confraternity in the Church of Our Lady, Tra-jan's Forum, and the "Te Deum" was sung. All the Austrian-Hunga

The Sway Of Bigotry.

A few American Protestants, members of the Protestant Episcopa Church of the United States, edit and publish a paper which they call "The Catholic Witness." In a recent number of this misnamed journal, the following article appeared : "The Roman Catholic magazine 'Dominicana,' which is published by the Dominican Fathers of San Francisco, and which is one of our changes which we always delight to read, has recently been saying some things in connection with the Eng ish Mass with which we are unable to agree. In speaking of the coron ation oath of Edward V1 of Engand, that paper says that after the oath had been taken in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament, Archbish op Cranmer sang a Solemn High Mass, and that then, in less two years, the 'Mass was abolished and the altar stones cast to the ground.' We confess that this is news to us. We think, moreover that it is a subject concerning which

we might be supposed to know some thing. We venture to assert-and it is a confidence of boasting that no nan may take from us-we venture to assert that the Mass has never abolished in the Church been England is a living branch of the Catholics learn that the Church of England is a living brnahc of the ancient apostolic Church of Jesus Christ? The Mass has never been abolished by our Holy Mother, the Church of England. Now may God ndeed forbid!" To this bland exhibition of inno

cence the "Dominicana" makes the following telling reply:-Our first comment is one of grate

the ful appreciation because of courteous tompliment paid to our work: and we may add that we read the "Witness" with interest. Our second word is that the "Witness, in the issue named, speaks of the emasculated Protestantism in vogue" in the Episcopalian churches of California. Its claims, therefore, to the title Catholic are quite per sonal to the editor and to those who amiable ladies and gentlemen are associated with him. The authorities of their church reject it, as they do the Mass. And now to the point on which the "Catholic Witness'' seems to seek light. The twenty-eighth article (of the famous thirty-nine) of the Church of Eng land explicitly rejects transubstantiation and the Mass. In his "His tory of the Church of England" the Anglican Bishop Short (of S. Asaph) writes that "the Church of England first ceased to be a member of the Church of Rome the reign of Henry the Eighth, but it could hardly be called Protestant till that of Edward the Sixth. * During the short reign it became entirely Protestant, and in point of

doctrine assumed its present form.' And let the "Catholic Witness" recall the thirty-first article: "The sa crifices of Masses, in which it was commonly said that the priest did fer Christ for the quick and the lead to have remission of pain and and guilt, are blasphemous fables langerous deceits."

made vicar-general under Archbishop Co Gi We could cite numerous Anglican their best to contribute towards its est they take in their physical and Montreal, especially the ladies, who authorities to prove that the Church While serving as C READDIN rian residents were present. The Society of Pious Works con could surely afford a little time to of England repudiates all the essen-'key's secretary, he take charge of the Lord and Lady Headford are ex-pected back at Headford, their beau-tiful home near Kells, Co. Meath, Catholic Sailors' Club Subscriptions and donations, large to such a noble enterprise devote

pair of their final enlighten As further evidence of Anglica onsistency, not presenting a mon more serious phase, we should also like to remind the "Catholic Witness" that during the coronation of Ed-ward the Seventh, His Majesty swore to maintain the Protestant reformed religion, established by law (not by our Lord Jesus Christ) and the settlement of the Church of England (not the Church in England) its doctrine, worship, discipline, etc., as by law established: and that the Archbishop charged him to receive the royal ring as the ensign of the defense of the Catholic faith. A great many people like to

humbugged, and none more thor than the simple-minded folk ughly who talk unhistorically, illogically, falsely, about the Church of England and its American off-shoot, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, as a part of the Catholic and Apostolic Church of esus Christ.

Feeling that so devout a man a the editor of the "Catholic Witness" must be desires only the light we turn this page of English history for him, and we pray that he may see the folly which even his own nagazine recognizes (in another article) when it comments on the 'Protestant outrage'' of loval Church of England men who invaded a ritualistic Church, and acted vigbrously against those who would in troduce the mockery of a "Popish Mass.'

Of course, we do not commend the deportment or taste of those riotously disposed citizens of Bristol, but we are constrained to recognize their doctrinal consistency.

THE CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB

Unusual interest attached to the concert given at the Catholic Sailors' Club on Wednesday evening, on account of it being under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary, Division No. 5, Ancient Order of Hibernians. The hall was crowded in every part by an audience who testified to their keen appreciation of the very enjoyable entertainment provided for them, by their unstinted applause

Amongst those present were: The Rev. Father Kavanagh, S.J., the Rev. Father Gagnier, S.J., the Rev. Father Singleton, the Rev. Father McKenna, Montreal: the Rev. Father Bans, director of St. Vincent's Boys' Home, London, England: Mr A. C. Thomas and Mr. Cecil Arden, of Father Berry's Home, Liverpool Miss Annie Donovan, the popular president of Division No. 5, occupied the chair, and made a capital She said that she appreciatspeech. ed the high honor that had been conferred upon her by being called upon to preside at that concert, she was the first lady who had ever occupied the chair at a concert given in the Catholic Sailors' Club. thanked the large audience for their attendance, and expressed a hope that these concerts would go on increasing in popularity every year. The Catholic Sailors' Club was en-

gaged in a most meritorious work and it deserved the encouragement and support of the Catholics

hese concerts given on board while rossing the Atlantic. Miss Donovan was loudly s she resumed her seat

The following took part in th ellent programme:- Miss Gertie O'Brien O'Brien, song; Miss Barry, song; Miss E. St. Denis, song; Miss F. Pe-

terson, song; Messrs. R. Hiller, song; J. St. John, violin solo; Lorne Brown, dance; J. Donnelly, song; Rooney, phonograph; Stepehsn recitation; G. Holland, song; Pre Pre ell and Brogden, duett; Master McClun, recitation; Seamen / Walter Woody, R. A. Moore, steamer Montfort; F. Hardcastle, Lake Ontario J. Davison, Devona; Fred Hill; and George Miller, Parisian. "God Save Ireland" brought the concert to a lose.

The next concert, on Wednesday, will be under the auspices of St. Patrick's Court, C.O.F.

Catholic Notes.

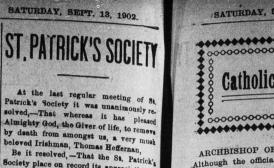
The late Dr. Joseph Raymond Gasquet, whose remains have been laid to rest in the cemetery at Downside, England, was for more than five and thirty years the medical superintendent of St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill. For a short time he was in early life at Oscott, and, taking his degree at the University of London, for some time practised his profes sion at Bayswater. During this pewas formed a life-long friendriod ship with the late Cardinal Manning who frequently consulted him on literary matters and always held his judgment and his extensive scientific and theological knowledge in the highest regard. From early youth. acting upon the advice and at first under the guidance of the late Canon Glennie, then head of the Hammersmith Training College, he devoted his leisure to the systematic study of philosophy and theology. His knowledge of Greek enabled him to enjoy the works of Aristotle and Plato in the original tongue, and the Greek Testament was to the last his favorite study. He was well read in

body was accompanied to Downside by his brothers. Abbot Gasquet, preof the English Benedictines, sident and Mr. Charles Gasquet.

The "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna, publishes a despatch from a prisource to the effect that Papal Nuncio in Paris has forwarded a comprehensive report to the Hely See on the proceeding of the French Nationalists in the matter of the religious Orders.

The Bishop of Nevers, France, has obtained \$400 damages as the sequel to a curious incident. The Bishor was in the train running between the episcopal city and Chagny, when he was startled by a sudden torrent of buse and insult from a passenger His assailant, whom he did not know, was M. Chandioux, Deputy for Chateau-Chinon, Councillor-General, and Mayor of Seizy. The Bishop ummoned M. Chandioux before the tribunal, which condemned the Mayor to pay the Bishop a couple of thousand francs indemnity.

The Right Rev. Dr. Hedley, O.S.B. Bishop of Newport, has addressed a letter to his clergy calling attention to the forthcoming conference of the Catholic Truth Society at Newport, and requesting that they should do



ARCHBISHOP OF Although the officia not yet been receive stated, on what ap York, has been app Archiepiscopal See of succession to the A

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Archbishop Farley v

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Be it resolved, -- I has we extend euchestication of the sympathy to Mrs. Heffernan, and the family of deceased, and that these resolutions br published in the Taus Witness Archbishop Farley sixtieth birthday on And at this meeting it was also resolved, looks to be twenty than he is. Physica That whereas the Society, already sorowing over one lamented friend, now has orous as a man hal fondness for athletic days gave him a s which has enabled h

to mourn the loss of yet another faithful rorker in the person of John P. Curran, Be it resolved, -That we express our ncere sorrew for a life so soon cut short for a laborer so soon Interrupted in his task And be it resolved,-That we join our sorrow with that of the parents and family of the deceased ; and that we publish these resolutions in the Taum WITEMES and the daily press.

Society place on record its appreciatio

labors,

and the daily press.

Society place on record the approximation of the work of our deceased friend and its

orrow that death should interrupt his

Be it resolved, -That we extend eur



P. McD., a subscriber "Down by the Sea" writes: "I enclose my subscription in advance. I am delighted with the "True Witness." It should be found in every home from ocean to ocean."

W. J., another subscriber in the eastern portion of the Province of Quebec, in sending the amount of his annual subscription, says: I have been a subscriber for 35 years; I was never so proud of the "True Witness" as at present. During the past two years it has established a reputation which easily places it in the front rank of Catholic newspapers. The management deserves all patristic lieterature generally. His encouragement.

Chapel of the Reparation

On Sunday next, weather permitting, the Ville-Marie Association of men will make a pilgrimage to the Chapel of the Reparation, Pointe-

aux-Trembles. Last year they made their first pilgrimage to this shrine, and the pious undertaking was a great success. If the weather is unfavorable, the pilgrimage will be postponed to Sunday next.



At a regular meeting of the St. Gabriel T. A. and B. Society, held in their hall, on Sunday, the 7th inst., a resolution of condolence was adopted with the family of the late Mr. Thos. Heffernan.

It was further resolved, that, a copy of the resolution be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the "True Witness" for insertion.



SATURDAY,



ist regular meeting of St. iety it was unanimously re. whereas it has pleased the Giver of life, to remove n amongst us, a very much man, Thomas Heffernan, ved, -That the St. Patrick's on record its appreciation of our deceased friend and its

red, -That we extend our athy to Mrs. Heffernan, and leceased, and that these resolished in the TRUE WITNESS Tess.

meeting it was also resolved, as the Society, already sora lamented friend, now has loss of yet another faithful person of John P. Curran, ed, -That we express our for a life so soon cat short soon Interrupted in his task, esolved, .-- That we join our at of the parents and family i ; and that we publish these the TRUE WITHERS and the

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her subscriber in the on of the Province nding the amount of his ription, says: I have riber for 35 years; I proud of the " True it present. During the rs it has established a ich easily places it in k of Catholic newspaanagement deserves all

the Reparation

next, weather permit--Marie Association of e a pilgrimage to the Reparation. Pointe-Last year they made rimage to this shrine, undertaking was a If the weather is un pilgrimage will be Sunday next

DOLENCE.

meeting of the St. and B. Society, held on Sunday, the 7th tion of condolence was the family of the late ernan.

er resolved, that, a solution be sent to the leceased, and also to ness" for insertion.



SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1902. Catholic Happenings in United States.

ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK .- | op of Zeugma and made coadjutor Although the official notification has to Archbishop Corrigan. He was connot yet been received by him, it is secrated bishop on December 1895, by Archbishop Corrigan. The stated, on what appears to be good ceremony authority, that Mgr. Farley, of New took place in St. Patrick's York, has been appointed to the Archiepiscopal See of that city in succession to the Archbishop Corri-Cathedral, the construction of which he had supervised while acting as Cardinal McCloskey's secretary. As coadjutor to Archbishop Corri-

...Archbishop Farley attained his sixtieth birthday on August 20. He gan, Bishop Farley took upon him self a great deal of the work of the In October last, Bishop diocese looks to be twenty years younger than he is. Physically he is as vig-Farley sailed for the Holy Land. It was while he was abroad that the orous as a man half his years. A fondness for athletics in his younge death of the Archbishop occurred. Bishop Farley was at the shrine of days gave him a store of health Lourdes when he received the intelwhich has enabled him to bear under a great load of hard workligence. He celebrated Mass at the To-day he is in prime condition to shrine for the repose of the soul of undertake the discharge of the afhis superior.

fairs of the archdiocese of New York. Archbishop Farley was born at Ar-FIVE NEW PARISHES. - Archmagh, Ireland, in 1842. His classibishop Farley will, it is said, shorteducation was begun at St. Mcly add five new parishes to his dio-Cartan's College. When he was sevcese. These are the Chapel of Our enteen years old he came with his Lady of Lourdes, Amsterdam Aveparents to New York. He entered nue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth St. John's College, at Fordham, and street; St. Joseph's, Poughkeepsie well grounded in his classical the Holy Spirit, at Morris Heights studies did he prove to be that he St. Adalbert's, at Port Richmond, was graduated from there after a and St. Joseph's, Tremont. The last year's course, in 1865. He then ennamed is the fine stone church on tered St. Joseph's Provincial Semthe heights of Bathgate Avenue, just While there he at. above Tremont Avenue, and the date tracted the notice of Cardinal Mc. set for its opening is November 27. Closkey. Impressed with the young The ordinations take place at St man's talent and piety, Cardinal Mc-Joseph's Seminary on September 28 Closkey sent him to Rome to comand the golden jubilee of Holy Cross plete his theological studies at the parish on October 5. He will lay American College. He remained four the corner-stone of the new St. Malyears in this famous institution, and achy's Church on November 2, and bless some new bells in St. Philip in 1870 was ordained to the priest-Neri's Church, the successful work

Returning home in the fall mong Italians at Bedford Park, on of 1870, the young priest was assigned The anniversary Mass November 9. to the pastorate of St. Peter's or deceased bishops and priests of Staten the archdiocese will be sung in St at New Brighton, Patrick's Cathedral on November 3. Island. There he displayed the executive ability and devotion to duty On Monday last he blessed the new which have since won him steady adhome of St. Joan of Arc, which is a vancement from one post of honor to nome for French emigrant girls in another, until he has reached West Twenty-fourth street. All other the great honor of being invested with visitations, as announced, will be for the pallium. And of his thousands purposes of confirmation. The numof friends, there are none more elatber of confirmees in this archdiocese ed over his attainment to this high annually is about fourteen thousand. place in the Catholic hierarchy than of St. Peter's TWO CELEBRATIONS. - Holy Church, at New Brighton, where, as

Cross Church, in Forty-second street, near Ninth Avenue, New York, is planning two anniversary celebra-

a young priest, he won a warm place He served two years at St. Peter's tions, and extensive improvements and then Cardinal McCloskey brought have been made in the parish church because of them. On Monday next him to New York as his private secretary, succeeding the Rev. Francis it will celebrate the golden jubilee of the parish, and on October 19 McNierney, who had been made Bishsilver jubilee of the Rev. Dr. Charles op of Albany. He proved to be a capable and efficient executive for the McCready as rector. It was said venerable prelate. His duties brought that, owing to delay in completing improvements, the two events might him in contact with the leading digbe celebrated on one occasion, Octo nitaries of the Church, and his fame ber 5, but that full details of this was not long in reaching Rome. In celebration have not been perfected. 1884 Pope Leo named him as one The Rev. Dr. McCready is one of the of his private 'chamberlains, this permanent rectors of this archdio honor catrying the title of monsignor. Further evidence of the Pope's Going to Holy Cross in 1877 cese. he paid off a debt of \$92,000 before appreciation of the young priest was 1885, and extended the church at a apparent a few months later. cost of \$50,000, paying all, and havwhen Mgr. Farley was offered the ing the church consecrated in 1886. position of rector of the American Later he built a parish school at a College at Rome, his alma mater cost of \$100,000, and more than one-Cardinal McCloskey by this time half of that sum has now been raishad become so attached to his secretary that he would not part with ed. Improvements now nearing completion include twenty-four new him, and the honor was not acceptstained-glass windows, all memori-Compensation for this sacrifice als, the interior of the church redecame a few years later, when he was corated elaborately by Panzironi, made vicar-general of the diocese

the installing of electric light, and under Archhishon Corrigan. los- the hanging of sixteen new religious to paintings. While not the largest of While serving as Cardinal McCloskey's secretary, he found time take charge of the pastorate of St. parishes, having a membership of 8,-'Gabriel's Church, in East Thirty-000. Holy Cross is one o seventh street. One of the first liberal and enterprising in the archdiocese. Taking part in the celebrathings he did to improve the parish tion of its jubilee will be among the was to build a large lecture hall on first acts of Archbishop Farley after the West Thirty-sixth street side of the church property at a cost of his promotion. \$35,000. In this hall the priest and BISHOP SPALDING'S BOOK. the members of the congregation met The learned Bishop of Peoria, Ill., on intimate terms. Debates on curhas just published another book. It rent topics were held at frequent is entitled "Religion Agnsticism, and intervals, and were a source of men-Education." In dealing with Mr. Herbert Spencer's agnosticism, His "tal improvement to the young peo ple. Under Father Farley's guid-ance the affairs of the church were Lordship says:---"To affirm that we know only the prosperously administered. He had phenomenal necessarily involves the the satisfaction of having the church assumption that we know there is consecrated by Archbishop Corrisomething which is not mere appearance, but is real. As subject implies Evidence of the esteem and respect an object, so the relative implies the entertained for their pastor by the parishioners of St. Gabriel's Church absolute, the finite the infinite, the apparent the real. When Mr. Spen was attested on the occasion of Faer maintains that the Infinite Realther Farley's celebration of his sility is unknowable, his words seem ver jubilee. The twenty-fifth annito be meaningless. The unknowable versary of his ordination occurred on June 11, 1895. Father Farley is the non-existent, since intelligibilis the non-existent, since heig. His ity is coextensive with being. His theory rests upon a false abstrac-tion. It is an attempt to conceive celebrated Mass, and Archbishop Corrigan was present. Two hundred priests were in the sanctuary. Durtion. of absolute being as existing, inde-pendently of any mind by which it is known to be absolute being. He ing the celebration he was presented with a purse of \$10,000 by thocler-gy, another parse of \$2,000 by, the congregation and \$300 by the chill is known to be absolute being. He is known to be absolute being. He is known to be absolute being. He is congregation and \$300 by the chill is to point out the impressions or ideas it was only six months afterward that he was consecrat?d titular bishing the celebration he was presented

relation of thought to reality, subject to object, of knowing to be-ing, is essential; the bond which ing, unites them is indissoluble; we may distinguish between them, but We can not think of one without implying at least the existence of the oth-The only reality of which er. can have any conception is intelligible reality, and it is precisely this which makes it impossible to conceive of the universe as proceeding an irrational cause. We do not 21 put thought in things, but find it there, and hence we are driven to rec ognize thought also in the Infinite Being, of which the sensible world is a manifestation. The history of progress is the history of mind seek. ing and realizing itself in its

"The religious impulse," maintains Bishop Spalding, "is founded in the very nature of man as a rational being. In all consciousnes there is an implicit knowledge of God. and were this not so, thought would become chaotic." He con-

ob-

"Whoever thinks, finds that he i the grasp of something which is not himself, and which is stronger than he is and abides while he passes and this he will worship whether he call it nature or God. The difference lies here-he feels that nature, though stronger, is lower than him self, but that God is both stronger and higher. Mr. Spencer believes that the alternative is not between a God who thinks and loves and something lower, but rather between such a God and something higher When some philosopher shall discover for us a mode of existence higher than that of thinking and loving, we shall listen with profound interest to what he may have to say; but, in the mean while, when we teach that 'God is a person who thinks and loves,' the Infinite, in whom thought and love and being are one, we utter the highest and divinest truth known to man. This was the faith of th greatest and most enlightened minds of the ancient world, and this is the faith that lies at the root of modern life and civilization. It is hope and joy and strength and light. It sheds gladness through the earth. It is the wisdom of the unlearned, courage of the timid, the breath of life of those who die. It is the keen mountain air of those who love liberty and truth; it is the compass of the soul; it is an echo of a voice from unseen worlds, filling us with divine discontent until we reach the Eternal, with whom is repose and peace.'

AMERICAN SULPICIANS .- Sevral changes have occurred in the professional staffs of the educational nstitutions in the United States un der the directorship of the Sulpician Order.

Owing to the ill health of Very Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, superior of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, the superior-general of the Society of St Sulpice at Paris, has deemed it expedient to relieve him of the active duties of superior and has made hin

the honorary superior. Rev. Dr. Magnien will remain the seminary, where his great ability, so remarkably displayed in the building up of the seminary, will assist in the direction of what is fre quently called the "national seminarv." In consequence of Dr. Magnien's retirement from active duties several changes of great importance in the Society of St. Sulpice made by the superior-general. They are;-

Very Rev. Dr. Edward R. Dyer, superior of St. Joseph's Seminary Dunwoodie, N.Y., to succeed Dr Magnien, as superior of St. Mary's. Rev. Dr. Dyer is the son of a Wash and was horn i phy Southern Maryland in 1854. Dr Dyer has the distinction of being the first superior of the venerable seminary, which was founded in 1791, who was born in the United States. He entered St. Charles' College, in Howard County, in the same class of

Rev. Daniel P. Duffy, head of the sugar because they are fond of it. department of philosophy at St. There is no easy or royal road to Mary's Seminary, to be superior of "practical," or real, education. If it St. Austin's, Washington, D.C. worthy of the name, it exacts

Rev. Dr. A. Tanquerey, director of St. Mary's Seminary and professor of moral theology in the senior course, who is now in France, will not return to this country for a few years, but will remain at the Seminary of St. Sulpice. Paris, where he will lecture on theology and where he will continue his preparation of a work on moral theology. Rev. Dr. Henry Ayrinhac, professor

of dogmatic theology in the senior ourse at St. Mary's, will succeed Dr. Tanquerey. Rev. Anthony Vieban, professor of canon law at St. Mary's, will suc-

ed Dr. Ayrinhac. Two new professors will go to St. Mary's-Rev. James A. McCallen and Rev. Rene Brule. Father Mc-Callen, who was formerly attached to St. Patrick's Church. Montreal. has been giving missions throughout the United States for several years, and is especially well known in Philadelphia, where he has made many friends. He is famed as a pulpit orator. Father Brule was a professo at St. Patrick's Seminary, Menlo Park, Cal. He will be connected with the department of philosophy.

A Threefold Education.

The education of boys is a subject

truth that all must admit, and

The present generation must make

Dealing with this subject, from a

than from a purely Catholic one, we

mon Y. McPherson-laying down

some healthy and stable proposi-

tions. He speaks of the threefold

education of a boy; physically, intel-

lectually and morally. We will not

now add the fourth and most im-

classes of education, we will

When men of the world argue

all who have at heart the

une method in view

tion, and in reproducing them,

find a writer in the "Interior".

the

country's

hard work, some of which must certainly, at first, be drudgery. Easy writing makes hard reading; and indulgent, lazy education makes poor scholars and shallow men. The secondary school next after the home and beyond the usual college experience, is the place for making genu ine, trustworthy boys and students, if not scholars. Such work is essen tially character-building. Pare therefore, who would be able Parents. to trust their boys to the growing freedom of college life, should support the secondary school in its highest intellectual standards.

In a third place, it goes without

saying that moral education is a supreme element in "the practical education of a boy." In the writer's indement, the moralities find their stable and final foundations in evangelical Christianity. Properly pre-sented and exemplified, Christ is the supreme magnet for these openhearted boys. That magnet should be first of all made to attract the boy in his home life. The school, with the church, has the secondary opportunity to draw the young heart. The college and the world will severally force our boy to face dogmatic and practical doubt. The home and the school, therefore, should enlist his heart and his life; the mind then, when it comes to deal with philosophic subtleties and with argent problems, will be kept true to its pole. God will be enshrined there beforehand. But, in the school that is always timely and ever inexover and above the appointed relihaustible. No matter how serious gious teaching, the boys themselves, men may differ upon the various by their spirit and tone, as well as topics of life there is one solemn by their interchanged teachings, will it influence one another perhaps most is to the effect that the boys of toof all. Their fathers need to teach day must be the men of to-morrow. the mysteries of manhood their teachers should illustrate and room for the coming one; and on the explain the winsome Christ; the boys education of the boys will depend should by the co-operative pravers the usefulness and the strength of of both, of trust and service, so that future population. physically, intellectually and spiritually they may receive the truest general Christian standpoint, more and most comprehensive practical education."

LONDON'S CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE SENTINELS.

portant-religiously; but taking what The annual gathering of the Cathhas been said on the other three olic teetotallers of London, Eng., at find the Crystal Palace, which in former ample material for serious reflection years did good work in keeping loes the writer of the article from live the spirit of temperance reform. which we quote the following passis going to be revived. The League ages, it is an encouraging sign for of the Cross, under whose auspices welfare it took place, organized a demons of the young. We take the three tration at the Palace recently. at which it was resolved to hold last paragraphs of that communicait every year in the future. The vener able Canon Murnane, without whom ommend them to the careful study of parents and teachers. The writer no temperance demonstration in London would be complete, occupied the But the school in the education of chair, and there were also present a boy, while keeping character and service as the end, will hold a trithe Very Rev. Canon Keens (another temperance veteran), Father E. Buckley, Father Alphonsus, O.S.F. C., Father Tasker, several other clergy, Councillor D. McCarthy, and First, it will seek to develop his ealth and physical vigor. For upon many of the officials of the League. these depend greatly the success or failure of his career. When he is The Very Rev. Chairman first de plored the apathy which existed. For wholesome a boy must be active. He ought to do bodily work, and, if possible, of a kind interesting to the last thirty years the League of the Cross had striven at least to do him. He should have his defects something to spread the principles of corrected. Physical rectification and total abstinence. He had no desire raining give him the physical basis whatever to discourage those who of virile life. He hungers, too, for were not of the organization, but he fun and for competitive games. Play could not help remarking that outs a demand of his nature. Nor was side the League nothing had been the psalmist the only one whose

done in the cause of temperance reform. He was convinced that the hands the Lord taught to war and League had been the one practical his fingers to fight. Except in the lackadaisical, the competitive ininfluence in that direction, and it had persevered in coping with the after all, did the League of stinct is universal. Nor can agree-

midst. Hopeful times had come for the movement, and he would impress upon the meeting the truth of old saying that "there was a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, led on to fortune." Let them take full advantage of it. On the roll of the League of the Cross that day were the names of thirty London priests, and on that day the festival of the League - they would call on all the priests and people of the metropolis to come forward and help in the great and noble Catholic work of rescue from evils of drink. The Very Rev. Canon Keens, who

5

received a most cordial reception, proposed the following resolution:-That the League of the Cross, at its annual festival, gladly recognizes the greater interest taken the by Catholics of London in the important principle of total abstinence upheld by the League. That they urge the claims of the League for active « personal support on every priest and layman in London, being convinced that a branch of the League in every mission would result in the material and spiritual improvement of people.

The Very Rev. Canon characterized the resolution as a most important one, which he trusted would find a place in all their hearts. It was no ordinary work that the League the Cross had undertaken, and he was convinced, with unity of action and will, the members of the body would persevere in spite of the high tide which was running and sweeping away the souls and bodies of people. With unity and concerted action there was no need to fear that tide. If every man (as Cardinal Manning had expressed a wish) made another total abstainer the ranks of the League would be increased immeasurably. Let them take courage from the splendid words of the Very Rev. Chairman that afternoon. He was certain no man had sacrificed himself so much for the cause of total abstinence as Canon Murnane had done, and he was proud of the privilege of being associated with him that day in the advancement of that noble cause. Another, too, deserved great praise, and that was the Rev. Father Buckley. In season and out of it he had given himself to the work of the temperance movement (hear, hear). He (the very rev. peaker) had for the last thirty years worked for that cause, and it was with joy and happiness that he was enabled to raise his voice for the glorious cause of total abstinence.

The Rev. Father Alphonsus, O. S F.C., seconded the resolution. The rev. speaker said he was glad to hear the note of triumph which rang through the chairman's speech. League of the Cross was undoubtedly reviving everywhere in the metropolis. People say what they liked, but demonstrations such showed the vitality of the cause they were championing. It was not upon one or two occasions that the League They had a series of magnificent denonstrations, and in all these was had manifested its strength lately. the unmistakeable note of reward and triumphant enthusiasm. For himself, he thought the League had been too modest and those responsible for it had been too modest withdrawing as they did from public gaze. Canon Murnane he was going condemn because he possessed that virtue of self-annihilation in too marked a degree (laughter). The audience, no doubt, would give him absolution for this fault - (renewed laughter)-but if anything had to be done it must be done by agitation and not by a war declared against what are called accepted facts. What,

ble games, to a boy's mind, be en-drink problem (hear, hear). The Cross but direct men's energies to a rely free from peril or as he thinks, greatest difficulty Catholics had to higher ideal. This was the end for

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ORS WELCOME. ery Wednesday

vening.

alent Invited; the ity pay us a visit. SO a.m. on Sunday. moert on Sunday. tays from 9 s.m. to , from 1 p.m. to 10

.1.nd Common Sts.

Description

Cement, and ite Floors. make a bargain, High that is why we are sure k supervised by Special

. REID & CO., IG STREET.

another distinguished native of Maryland, the late Very Rev. Charles B. Rex, formerly president of St. Charles' College. He ward studied at St. Mary's Seminary and then went to Paris, where he pursued his studies at the Semin-

ary of St. Sulpice. He next went to Rome, where after a course of two years, he obtained the doctor's de-

Dr

after

gree. He joined the Society of St. Sulpice in 1873. After his novitiate at Issy he returned to St. Mary's Seminary, where he became a professor in the department of philos When the new seminary, established by the late Monsignor Corrigan, of

tirely free from peril or as he thinks, from heroism. Fond mothers may, for example, see nothing but brutal danger in football. They may ignore its splendid lessons in fortitude, in keeping the temper under difficulties.

in learning to lead, by first learning to obey, in subordinating selfish per-"cause," in ascertaining by hard experience the resistless value of or- few in number. view intuitively and, as I think, correctly.

contend with was the fatal spirit of which the Church existed, and when apathy, and it was a great reproach he was told that this agitation was that there were so few of them to do primarlly a social concern and not a anything to counteract the evil of religious movement he said that anydrink.

There were three classes of Catholics. One section like those present sonal display to the interests of a at the Palace that day strove for rification of social ethics, 'team," in working together for a the great principle of total abstinence, but they were comparatively few in number. The second class, ganization. But their "barbarian" and by far the larger number, did not necessary for salvation, sons,-meanwhile learning to keep the body under, will hold a different duce them to do anything worthy of the name of Catholic (hear, hear). Then again there was another class-

Second, the practical training of a the grumblers-who would do nothboy should emphatically be intellec- ing for God or for country, and, tual. The field of knowledge is al- moreover, grunted at everything that was a very harmless pastime, even ready so large and so constantly was being done. No matter what good work was undertaken by a cer- gument by which he pleaded for togrowing larger, and the aptitudes of boys are, as they always have been, tain section of the Catholic body so various that these young aspir-ants cannot all be fitted to one Pro-ready to grumble and to find fault, ready to grumble and to find fault, to the charge of unreasoning fanati-New York, was opened in Dyer be-came its first superior. Throughout his career Dr. Dyer has displayed no little executive ability, and all of his undertakings have been marked by success.

by success. Very Rev. Dr. James Driscoll, su-perior of St. Austin's House of Stud-ies, Washington, D.C., to succeed Dr. Dyer, as superior of the beminary at Dunwoodie, N.Y.

thing which had for its object the betterment of the people, the better-

ment of their social status, the pu that movement was fundamentally Therefore, though it might gious. be said the League of the Cross was thought it was a salutary thing to have in every parish, for it was on way of purifying life, and no sacred opportunity of that nature could he afford to miss. Even though it might be proved that to drink beer though he were worsted in every artal abstinence—and they might see from this he was laying himself open

The Confessions of a Physician.

every physician when he is baffled by prescriptions sent to his store the mystery of disease. At such a profession?' No physician is so is a crisis in the life of a physician. ments for the privilege of being the If he is a weak man he will succumb; if he is a strong man he will fight est hotels in my native city. When-it out. In any event, there is a ever a guest was taken sick in the man's rests his whole future

6

I say this mental battle occurs in the life of every physician, in order that the allegation may be applied to the medical profession in the most eneral manner. If you pin me down closely and say that, while I am corthere are still notable exceprect. tions to the culs, 1 will, for the sake riage, of argument, accept the amendment. I think I am generous, though, when I say that there is not more than one exception among every thousand physicians. This fact, which must appear so startling to the laity, is my chief justification for placing upon record a fragmentary story of some things that are supposed to be carefully guarded within co.leve walls, consultation rooms and the sick chamber.

Men who enter the sacred precincts of medicine are supposed to have a vocation for this noblest of all professions. Is it really true? I My coat was off, my sleeves rolled do not mean by the question to intimate that all the men who select medicine as their life work are ruled by sordid motives. Heaven forbid! Many are attracted by the opportunities for benefitting their fellowmen others are led by the allurements which are presented to the student of science: others still like the dig nity and respectability inseparable from the profession, and finally, most of us regard it as an excellent way of making money. But, as I have said, the very great majority finally reach a point where they wonder if they are really fitted for the profes sion

I fervently hope that the time may come when a real vocation for will be the first requisite medicine demanded before a student can be gin his studies. It should be a matter for praye toi consideration. I can illustrate what I am trying to explain by saying that it should something akin to the state of mind demanded by the Catholic hierarchy before they will consent to permit an applicant to enter upon his divinity studies.

I can begin my own story by saving that I never at any time had a "vocation" for medicine. But it was the fond desire of my parents that I should one day attach "M.D." to When my profession was my name. decided upon I interposed no objecjion. I received my authority to practise in the shape of a very small diploma with a very large seal. had my photograph taken in a group with my classmates, all of us attired in gowns and wearing mortar-board hats

After that solemn ceremony was over we were turned loose on an unsuspecting world. I hung out my shingle and had a long and weary wait for patients. They wouldn't come to me, and professional etiquette forbade my looking for them One of the objections urged agains

There is a period in the practice of the gross amount received from all by me. I also agreed to pay him 21 time he feels so helpless in the face per cent. on all money received from of nature's forces that he asks him- patients sent by him to me. My ears self: "Am I, after all, fitted for my tingled a little at the thought of the sordid arrangements, but only for a ride-stricken or blasphemous as to little time. His arguments satisfied believe that he can always heal the me. He said they all did it; it was sick. But every contact with cases simply a game of "you tickle me and which he is unable to diagnose or to I'll tickle you."

treat as they should be treated. This | After that I paid \$500 in installofficial physician of one of the largmighty struggle going on in that hotel I was sent for as the hotel mind and upon his decision: physician. I can assure you that I made the patients, who were generally well-to-do persons, pay me handsome fees. The installments of my \$500 purchase money for the practice had to be paid. And, anyway,

business is business A colleague of mine, who boasted the ownership of a horse and carused to drive at breakneck speed through the principal streets of the town in which he resided. The neighbors all said: "What a tremendous practice that young doctor has He scarcely takes time to eat his meals." It was all a ruse, but it inspired confidence in the people and finally they did flock to him. So I resolved to "get busy." One

morning I took the curtains off my parlor window and determined to be my own laundryman, for that day at least. Just at that awkward tim two patients came in, one after the other-the first I had in ten days. up and I was deep in my work. What was I to do? Why, turn the incident to advantage, of course. So wiping my hands quickly, I opened

the door slightly and said: "Pardon me for a few minutes. I am busy with an operation." Then I closed the door and resum

ed my operation, which was certain ly important to me. When it was concluded and I had removed all evidence of my crime, I opened the side door, as if dismissing a patient, and said in a loud tone:-"Now walk very slowly. Don't ex-

ert yourself unnecessarily. Good-

I walked down the hallway opened and closed the front door with a bang. Quickly regaining my office, I opened the sliding door and cried out distinctly: "Next, please!"

A special opportunity comes in the life of every physician, which, if swiftly seized and securely held, leads to a good practice. My oppor-tunity, all things considered, came sooner than I expected. A street car turning a corner and giving a sudden lurch threw a well-dressed, elderly gentleman into the street. The usual crowd surrounded him and the usual voice cried out:

"Is there a doctor present?" But the usual number of physicians did not step forward, and I felt it my duty to push away through the crowd and proclaim my profession I compelled the gaping spectators to fall back and give the injured man air. Then I tore off his collar and tie and opened his shirt After that I administered a front. stimulant. The man, who had been in a faint, revived at once. Thus far I had been successful.

further examination showed that the man had broken his right arm. I directed that he be removed to his

home. "This is my home right here," he

work was completed without a flaw. I received a handsome fee and more I received a nanoscine to young man free advertising than any young man of my age in our town. The papers spoke of my skill, and my distin guished patient informed all of his friends that I was a wonder. Little

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

did they dream of the nervous trepidation with which I approached task which was to bring me so much unearned praise.

One of my most valuable experiwas in a hospital. If I do say it myself, I performed some good work there, and gained information that could not be learned from the text books. The best thing I learned was the importance of decision in emergencies. One night, while I was on duty, a nurse came to me

with blanched face and whitened lips to say that she had accidentally given the wrong medicines to two patients. I rushed to their bedsides, and found that the mistake was likely to prove doubly fatal. Both cases required the instant use of the stomach pump. Two men were dying from poison-

ing, and there was only one stomach pump in the room. What was O to do? What could I

do? Simply operate on the man nearest to me. The nurse ran for assistance and another stomach

But it was too late. I saved the nan I operated on. The other died. On another occasion I received a request to call on an old patient who was afraid she was taking scarlet fever. I responded at once. The patient was one of two elderly sisters whom I had attended for many years. I greeted her in the sitting room, and noted the pulse while in the act of shaking hands with her. By some witty remarks I contrived to make her laugh, which enabled me to see her tongue. Then I said in a playful tone:

"If you will get me a glass, I will treat you to some of my patent soda vater.' She did so. I put a tablet in the

water, and she drank it. I want you to know that I take

pride in my original methods. I try to educate my patients to like and not to dread the visits of the doctor. In this case all of my work had been done without the direct knowledge of the patient and I felt very good over it. So I bade my

patient good-by with extreme cheerfulness. She looked surprised, and then said: "Of course, you will come up stairs

and see my sister?' "Not to-day," I said. "Give her my respects.'

"Why," she said, looking mystified and startled, "how strangely you talk."

"Strangely?" I echoed. "Why?" "Because I sent for you to prescribe for my sister and you decline to see her.

It flashed over my mind in an instant. I had prescribed for the wrong sister. I was entirely too clever: Fortunately, no harni was done. The medicine given the well woman was simply to head off possible fever and could do no harm. was too mortified to confess my mistake, and, after giving the right medicine to the right woman. I left

the house. One day a wealthy Chicago man came to me to be cured of heart dis-He had fainted in his office ease. and thought he was surely going to die. A hasty examination comvinced me that his heart was all right and that he was troubled with an acute and peculiar form of indigestion. He would not believe that. Should I tell him and be laughed at for my pains?

My conscience, my tact and my judgment were in a turmoil. But the habit of quick decision, which I had acquired in the hospital-and the say

ayself up to it so well that m said, very slowly and very gravely "In all of my experience with dis ase I have never come across anything exactly like this.' This was perfectly true. But it al-

armed the money king. There was just the suspicion of a tremor in his voice as he asked: "Do you think there is any hope

for me? "Y-e-s," I replied drawing out

the vowel of that simple word in the most painful and reluctant manner 'Yes if you will subscribe to my conditions.

"What are they?" he asked anxiously.

"That you will place yourself uneservedly in my charge-that will follow my directions to the let-

"I'll do that! I'll do that!" he cried out with eagerness that was truly laughable. But I was not through with him. I at down at my desk, sighed pen-

sively, and gazed though the open window "I do not know," I said, speaking

again with that professional slowness and exactness. "I do not know whether I should undertake this case.' "Why not?" he exclaimed, in some

alarm "Because it will take up so much

of my time-and my time, you know, is very valuable-" "So is my life," he interrupted.

with a feeble attempt at humor. "Very valuable," I continued with

out a change of muscle and as if I had not heard the interruption. may have to see you twice a day for several weeks."

"How much do you want?" he asked, excitedly, as if eager that I should not get away from him.

"The true physician," I said, "has no price. I will cure you first; you can pay me afterward."

"How would \$500 do?" he asked "Sir!" I said, in a voice that was absolutely meaningless.

It might have meant that the amount was entirely too much, or that it was ridiculously low.

"I will give you \$1,000 !" shouted, with the air of a man at a public auction.

I cured him in a month and received \$1,000 for it.

Did I do right or wrong? I leave you to decide. One night I was called in to see little child suffering from malignant

diphtheria. It was a bad case. I did not think she would last until morning. From all of the conditions I

can say now that I would have be justified in leaving that child to its fate. Did I? Not at all. I

affected by the violent grief of the mother and I remained at the bedside of the tiny sufferer all that

night and all the next day. . I did not do it for financial reasons. The family was poor. I did not do it

for fame, for this is the first time it has been mentioned, and even now t is told anonymously. I liked the

child. I acted from motives of pure humanity. This little incident brought me in contact with an extraordinary young physician. Smallpox was epidemic

in the city, and most of the doctors, who could do so with a show of de ency, shirked smallpox duty. Some of them said that they were

not feeling well; others said they had families of their own to consi der, and a few were honest enough to say that they were afraid of the disease and did not propose to take any risks.

The young physician I speak of filled with lofty ideas of duty, termined to devote himself entirely to smallpox practice. He took all the precautions that were counselled

by science and human reason, but otherwise he was absolutely fearless He used to vaccinate himself every other week, and as the siege lasted

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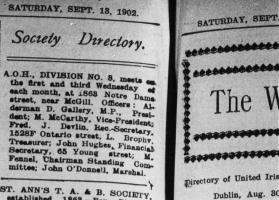
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HARROWING SCENT

mmon, 23rd August .--

campaign, entered on by

Freyne against the tenar

estate, was resumed on 1

of the day's proceedings

eviction of four families,

of three, because it i doubtful whether the for

the law prescribes as nec complied with in the case

King, of Feigh, whose h

strongly barricaded, and

nade a fierce resistance

tack upon his humble hom

Jones, M.P., for North

Mr. Thos. Roberts, a men

Liverpool City Council;

entatives of some Engli

pers, and a Frenchman,

ondent of the "Temps,"

were among the spectato

day's scenes. They seen

impressed with what they

some of them displayed t

takable sympathy with th

the tenants whose homest

the object of attack, and

horrence of the system wh

ted the cruelty of which

the pained witnesses. An others present at the evic

were the Very Rev. Can P.P., Loughglynn; Mess

Fitzgibbon, Chairman I

Co. Council; Patrick W

chairman; Patrick Conro

rea; Denis Johnston, Uni League organiser, as well

number of the tenants on

De Frevne, and Murpiv est

evictions were carried out

Burrowes Sheil, sub-Sheri

County Roscommon, who

companied by a couple of

air of pitiableness to the

scenes, which would have

under any circumstances.

The first halt was called

house of Thomas Mahon, o

ogill, which lies off the ro

bout two miles from L

The holding consists of a

acres, of which four are

land, six being reclaimed

rent was £9 18s, or almo

acre. There were two yea of rent, and the costs alor

ed to £40 17s 8d. The t

a wife and eleven child

youngest of whom is four

age. Two girls are in An

remainder of the children

The next holding attac

that of Mrs. Bridget Neap

ated a few miles distant.

proached from the main re

long, winding boreen. Lea

cars at the junction of the

oughfares, the party trav

wards the house on foot.

proach of the evictors bein

by the shrill cries of the

them, a party of police e

to cut off their advance by

more direct cut across the they failed in the attempt

The eviction was then

with amidst the heartrendi

tations of some of the wo

The sub-sheriff directed the

niture should be carefully

people, who hurried on

home

drizzling

The day was miserably w

downpour gave

The

week's cessation.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. established 1868.—Rev. Director. Rev. Father Flynn. Fresident, D. Gallery, M.P.; See, J. F. Quinn. 625 St. Dominique street: M. J. Ryan, treasurer. 18 St. Aurustis street. Meets on the second Sun-day of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.80 p.m.

.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, DI-A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Di-vision No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meeting are held on 1st Sunday of every month, at 4 p.m.; and Srd Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Annie Donovan, president; Miss. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Miss Nora Kavanaugh, recording-scre-tary, 165 Inspector street; Miss Emma Doyle, finascial-socretary ; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer, Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.-Estab-lished March 6th, 1856, incorpor-ated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-der street, first Monday of the month. Committee meste last Wed-nesday. Officers : Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P. President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty : 1st Vice, F. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd) Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green, Corresponin Secretary, John Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

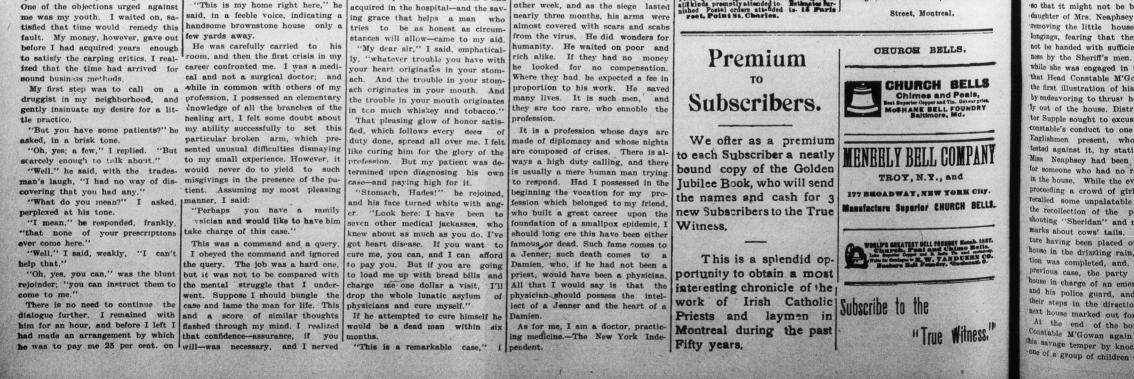
ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE. TY organized 1885.-Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at hall, 167 Ottawa street, on the drst Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, M. Casey; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connel; Secretary, W. Whitty.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F., ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F., meets on the second and fourths Friday of every month in their hall, corner Seigneers and Notre-Dame streets. A. T. O'Connell, C. R., T. W, Kane, secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-CIETY.-Meets on the second Sun-day of every month in St. Pat-rick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., day or some rick's Hall, 92 St. Alexanue. immediately after Vespers. Com-mittee of Management meets im same hall the first Tuesday of every same hall the first month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father Mo-Grath, Rev. President; W. P. Doyle, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. An-toine street, St, Henri.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.-(Organized, 18th November, 1873.-Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of mon?h. The regular meetings of each mon?h. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan: Chan-cellor, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.: Pre-sident, Fred. J. Sears; Recording-Secretary, J. J. Costignan: Finan-cal-Secretary, Robt. Warren; Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, jr.; Medf-cal Advisers. Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Cennof and G. H. Merrill. for

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SION NO. 8, meets es d third Wednesday ed , at i868 Notre Dame McGill. Officers : Al-Gallery, M.P., Presi-Carthy, Vice-President; Devlin, Rec.-Secretary, rio street; L. Brophy, John Hughes, Financial S5 Young street; M. timan Standing Com-a O'Donneil, Marshal.

C. A. & B. SOCIETY. 1863.-Rev. Director. Flynn. President, D. ; Sec., J. F. Quinn. ainique street: M. J. urer. 18 St. Augustin s on the second Sun-month in Sec. month. in St. Ann's Young and Ottawa .80 p.m.

ES' AUXILIARY. DI-IES' AUXILPARY. Di-. Organizad Oct. 1014. ing are held on 114. ing are held on 114. ing are held on 114. rery month, at 4 p.m.; reday, at 8 p.m. Miss-van, president; Miss-van, president; Miss-augh, recording=scre-spector street; Miss-spector street; Miss-te Sparks, treasure; McGrath, chaplain.

'S SOCIETY.-Estabh 6th, 1856, incorpor-vised 1864. Meets in Hall, 92 St. Alexan-first Monday of the nittee meets last Wed-cers: Rev. Director, aghan, P.P. President, ustice C. J. Debutic ustice C. J. Doherty E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd) Curran, B.C.L.; Treas-J. Green, Correspon-John Kahala; Recary, T. P. Tansey.

UNG MEN'S SOCIE-1885.-Meets in its awa street, on the of each month, at iritual Advise Rev. C.SS.R.; President, Treasurer, Thomas cretary, W. Whitty. Thomas

'S COURT, C. O. F., second and fourth-ry month in their Seigneurs and Notre-A. T. O'Connell, C., he, secretary.

under any circumstances.

they failed in the attempt.

and his police guard, and turned

their steps in the direction of the

next house marked out for eviction.

At the end of the boreen Head

Constable M'Gowan again displayed

his savage temper by knocking down

S T. A. & B. SO-on the second Sum-month in St. Pat-St. Alexander St., 1 St. Alexander St., fter Vespers. Com-anagement meets im first Tuesday of every m. Rev. Father Mo-President; M. P. /ice-President; Jno. ecretary, 716 St. An-St. Henri.

CANADA, BRANCH d, 13th November, 26 meets at St. 11, 92 St. Alexander Monday of each agular meetings for on of business are and and 4th Mondays at 8 p.m. Spiritual M. Callaghan; Chan-Curran, B.C.L.; Pre-J. Sears; Recording-J. Costigan; Finan-Robt. Warren H. Feeley, jr.; Medf-Drs. H. J. Harrison, and G. H. Merrill.

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SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1902.

------The Week in Ireland.

Directory of United Irish League. in his way. District Inspector Hetreed reprimanded him on the spot for his conduct. The incident pro-Dublin, Aug. 30th, 1902. duced much indignation amongst HARROWING SCENES. - Ros-

those who witnessed it. mmon, 23rd August .- The eviction A journey of a few miles brought the party to the house of Thomas campaign, entered on by Lord De Freyne against the tenants on his King, of Feigh. The rent of the holding is £9 11s. Though nomiestate, was resumed on Friday after week's cessation. The net result of the day's proceedings was the eviction of four families, or rather nally held by Thomas King, the real tenant is his son, Bernard, who, with his wife and little children, live of three, because it is extremely in the house, and are a most indusdoubtful whether the formulas which trious, hard-working couple. Berthe law prescribes as necessary were nard's father and mother also reside complied with in the case of Thomas in the house, which is a fairly sub-King, of Feigh, whose house was stantial-looking structure. strongly barricaded, and whose son made a fierce resistance to the at younger Mrs. King is a refined, in tack upon his humble home. Mr. Wm. telligent-looking woman. She spent Jones, M.P., for North Carnarvon ; fourteen years in America, and during that time, in addition to sending Mr. Thos. Roberts, a member of the Liverpool City Council; the repremoney home to her father and mother, she saved £113, with which entatives of some English newspapers, and a Frenchman, the corresshe returned to Ireland and married Bernard King. The latter is a fine pondent of the "Temps," of Paris, were among the spectators of Fristrapping looking fellow, who gave the evictors a tough task before they succeeded in dislodging him from his day's scenes. They seemed deeply impressed with what they saw, and some of them displayed their unmisrived they found the doors strongly takable sympathy with the cause of the tenants whose homesteads were a small open window in an attitude of angry defiance. The Sub-Sheriff the object of attack, and their abhorrence of the system which permitand Mr. Flanagan approached him, ted the cruelty of which they were escorted by a number of police.

the pained witnesses. Amongst the others present at the eviction scenes Bernard said he wished to make a were the Very Rev. Canon White statement. The Sub-Sheriff asked him to open Loughglynn; Messrs. John the door and they would talk in-Fitzgibbon, Chairman Roscommon side Co. Council; Patrick Webb, vice-Bernard declined the suggested acchairman; Patrick Conroy, Castlecommodation. rea; Denis Johnston, United Irish Mr. Sheil-Are you going to open League organiser, as well as a large number of the tenants on the Dillon, the door quietly?

King-Are you going to put De Freyne, and Murpiv estates. The evictions were carried out by out of the house that my grandfa-Mr Burrowes Sheil, sub-Sheriff of the ther built? I will keep it at the sacrifice of my best blood. County Roscommon, who was ac-

companied by a couple of bailiffs. Mr. Sheil-Then I must take for-The day was miserably wet and the cible possession. At this point County Inspector O'Connell and District Inspector drizzling downpour gave an added air of pitiableness to the eviction

scenes, which would have been sad Supple approached the window, and by soft persuasion sought to induce The first halt was called at the Bernard to give up possession quiet-

house of Thomas Mahon, of Curragh- ly. Bernard, who was in a highly ogill, which lies off the roadside aexcited condition, vehemently rebout two miles from Loughglynn. proached Mr. Flanagan for his treatment of him, and reminded him how The holding consists of about ten acres, of which four are of arable he had carried him across the river land six being reclaimed bog. The on his back. In the meantime as rent was £9 18s, or almost £1 an large a crowd had gathered at the acre. There were two years' arrears scene as the police cordon would perof rent, and the costs alone amount- mit, and apparently fearing that the ed to £40 17s.8d. The tenant has police officers contemplated seizing a wife and eleven children, the King while he stood inside the wina wife and eleven children, the youngest of whom is four years of dow, they should warnings to him age. Two girls are in America, the to keep back. Mr. Jones, M.P., approached, and united his entreaties remainder of the children being at

to those of the police officers, asking The next holding attacked was King not to use force, and reminding that of Mrs. Bridget Neaphsey, situ- him that he had good friends in Parliament. Meanwhile the Sheriff' ated a few miles distant. It is apmen had commenced an assault on proached from the main road by a the front door, but it stoutly resistlong, winding boreen. Leaving their ed their efforts. They soon desisted, cars at the junction of the two thorand made their way to the back of oughiares, the party travelled towards the house on foot. The ap- the house, and attacked the backproach of the evictors being heralded door with pickadors. The Sub-Sheriff aided them by kicking at and by the shrill cries of the country people, who hurried on ahead of pulling down the woodwork. When them, a party of police endeavored the timber was removed an inside to cut off their advance by taking a barrier of huge size was revealed. This was also attacked by the She more direct cut across the fields; but riff and his men. King's attention

The eviction was then proceeded was now drawn from the window in front, and he retreated to the back

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ant died some time ago, and his son remained in possession. The holding comprised four acres, and the rent was £4 12s. Five years' rent was due, and the costs amounted to £41. No resistance was offered to the eviction, and the usual formalities having been gone through, the Sheriff and his party directed their steps homeward. The eviction campaign was conti-

nued on Saturday. The scene of operations was in the Loughglynn district. Three families were evicted. There was only one English spectator of the proceedings-Mr. G. lace Carter, of Lincoln. Mr. Wm. Jones, M.P., and Councillor Roberts,

of Liverpool, who witnessed the inscenes of the previous day, structive had left Castlerea on their way further west. The Sub-Sheriff was not present at the operations, the Sheriff being represented by a Mr. Duffy. Mr. Carter was able to secure a snapshot of the eviction cavalcade, which ought to prove instructive to his English friends. Mr. John Fitzgibbon, of Castlerea, and Mr. Denis Johnston, United Irish League Orfanizer, were present during the proceedings. They were everywhere received by the evicted families and the assembled crowds of country people with warm expressions of greeting, and were frequently cheered most enthusiastically.

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Having proceeded a short distance the eviction party halted at a gate way, which opened into a rugged path leading through a cutaway bog, home. When the Sheriff's party ar- to the house of Mrs. Catherine Conry, of Clonboney. The evicting parbarricaded. Bernard King stood at ty, on making their appearance, were received with cries of denunciation by a crowd gathered near the house principally composed of women and girls, the comparative paucity of men being explained by the fact that at this season large numbers of them are absent in England earning the wages of which a substantial part has been accustomed to go to the landlord in the shape of rent.

The effects of Mrs. Conry having been removed from the house. the emergencymen proceeded to bring their furniture and provisions from the transport cart. An emergencyman was installed in the house, and a force of police detached to protect him

The Very Rev. Canon Dillon, P.P., Loughglynn, arrived on the some time after the eviction had been carried out, having been prevented by a sick call from attending at an earlier stage of the proceedings.

Leaving Mrs. Conry's, the party again took to their cars, and journeyed towards the holding jointly occupied by Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Catherine Moran at Kilrudaune. Mrs Freeman's house was first visited. Mrs. Freeman occupied a substanbuilt, comfortable-looking, tially cleanly-kept dwelling, consisting of three good-sized apartments. A zincroofed out-office, suitable for the shelter of cattle, was in keeping with the rest of the buildings.

Among the articles put out of the house was a cake, the baking of which was still unfinished when the eviction party arrived. Mrs. Freeman's mother, an old lady between 80 and 90 years of age, was among the members of the family evicted. Mr. Carter and Mr. Johnston were able to take interesting photographs of a group representing the four generations, extending from Mrs. Freeman's mother down to a little baby in arms, the child of a married daughter. Having completed Mrs. Freeman's eviction and placed an mergencyman in occupation, the party proceeded to the residence of Mrs. Moran, close by, She has been a widow for twenty-six years, and The sub-sheriff directed that the fur-niture should be carefully removed, so that it might not be broken. A or Supple, with the aid of a police leaving the house, and was being forcibly removed by the Sheriff when Carter intervened and gently Mr. persuaded her to leave peaceably so During the as to avoid being hurt. process of furnishing Mrs. Freeman's house with stores from the transport cart the assembled women-folk kept up a running fire of adverse com ent, directed principally towards Mr. Flanagan and the emergencymen, the police, too, coming in for a share of it. Mr. Fitzgibbon were shadowed" by a couple of police-

peace. There are never those terri-ble scenes there. Oh, it is awful." After the eviction of the I ngs, M. Shindler praised very highly the action of King. He said .- "It is the duty of the people to protest against those evictions. Lord De Freyne should be ashamed of the homes of his tenants." In appreciation of Mr. King's conduct. Mr. Shindler sent a very nice present from M'Dermot's Hotel to Mrs. King, and was lavish in his praise of both Mr. and Mrs. King. So does the Alsatian pressman look upon the state of affairs in Ireland.

LANDLORDS DECLARE WAR -

The annual report by the executive of the Irish Landowners' Convention to be submitted at a meeting of the convention at 35 Dawson street. Dublin, on Friday next, has been published. It provides interesting reading for Nationalists. More Coercion is demanded; a more vigorous policy against the League "boycotters and blackmailers" is called for; the alleged causes that called the landlords' combination into existence are recited: the "Round Table" business is scouted; and the success of Wyndham's Land Bill or not, we are told, depends upon the manner in which it will be administered from the landlord point of view.

FOR THE COURTHOUSES. - At the last meeting of the Kilmallock District Council the following resolution was passed unanimously:-Proposed by Mr. S. P. Harris, D. C., seconded by Mr. E. Byrnes, D.C. -"That we, the members of the Kilmallock District Council, call on the Limerick County Council not to expend any of the money of the rate payers of this Union on the court houses of the county until such time as it is put out of the power of any Dublin Castle nominee to deprive the

representatives of the people of the use of these buildings on any pretext whatever." At a meeting of the Sligo County Council held on Aug. 23rd. Mr. John O'Dowd proposed the following resolution:-"That, in view of the fact that the courthouses of Ireland are erected and maintained by the people, we, the members of the Sligo County Council, in meeting assembled, hereby most strongly condemn the recent attempt on the part of the

Irish Executive Government to prevent the people from using their own Council ' Chambers for the transaction of legitimate business; that we heartily endorse the action of the Mayo County Council in refusing to pay rates towards the maintenance of courthouses until this question be settled to the satisfaction of the people of Ireland. Copies of this resolution to be forwarded to the Secre tary Mayo County Council and Mr. William O'Brien, M.P."

The Mayor (Alderman Keenan) seconded the resolution. The adjourned quarterly meeting of the Belmullet District Council was summoned to be held at the courtouse on the 22nd inst. At the appointed hour Mr. James Mills, J.P. Chairman of the District Council, with a number of councillors, as well as a large body of the outside public, assembled in the courthouse, in order to act in legal conformity with the notice convening the meeting. After a short time Mr. Mills (chairman) proposed that as a protest against the action of the Government and the High Sheriff on that auspicious occasion in refusing to allow the County Council to transact their the boardroom, and that in turne ed its triangue, the dealty, content-all the quarterly and adjourned meet-suit, peace and loyalty, contentings of the District Council be held direct otherwise.

pace. There are never those terri- in the matters which the Council saints, and respledent with the lustre thoroughly endorse the action of the cumstances in declining all responsibility for the maintenance of the ourthouses."

At the same meeting, on the moion of Mr. William Adams, J. P., the Council refused to consider an estimate of £55 10s, for certain repairs of the courthouse, and Mr. Adams intimated that he would at next meeting bring forward the question of securing another building in which they could discharge their duties and have control over it.

THE LATE DR. CROKE .- At the Month's Mind of the late Archbishop Croke, held on 25th August, in the Cathedral, Thurles, His Eminence Cardinal Moran preached an eloquent panegyric on the deceased prelate. In Ireland, said His Eminence, almost alone amongst the nations, religion and patriotism are happily blended into one. We owe this to the heroic devotedness of our people throughout the terrible warfare in which for three centuries they were engaged in defence of Faith and Fatherland. A powerful nation left nothing undone to exterminate the Irish people, and, this proving impossible, an agency was employed to oppress and to degrade at the

same time our refigion and our race. Throughout those ages of suffering and peril priests and people were found side by side under the Banner of Erin fighting for religion, and triumphed in martyrdom for that sacred cause. Alike they were seen marshalled under the banner of the Cross combating for their native land, and though brazed as in a mortar, yet they were invincible under every oppression, enduring every hardship sooner than surrender that hallowed heritage. There is no evil but a benign Providence may draw forth a blessing from it, and, like the sufferings and triumphs of the Maccabees of old, Erin's martyrdom and incomparable heroism have merited an imperishable reward. Her religion and patriotism have been inseparably blended together, and as if fused into one in the affection of her Catholic people, and thus united they have become the symbol of Ireland's faith and the presage of Ireland's freedom. As a genuine patriot, Archbishop Croke wished all the grievances under which his country labored to be redressed, but he was foremost in recognizing that it was only through peaceful and legitimate agitation such redress could be achieved. In this he took Daniel O'Connell for his guide, and he denounced as a misnomer and a sham the false patriotism that would lead his countrymen into a career of crime. Justice and freedom for Ireland, under the banner of the Cross. was the moving principle of O'Connell's political career. It was the guiding maxim from which the deceased prelate never deviated, and by his fidelity to it he earned the enthusiastic affection and admiration of his fellow-countrymen at home. and of the true sons of Erin in every land of their pilgrimage. "The Land for the People," was the popular cry perhaps more than any other endeared to him, and one which he other

was convinced would, when realized, ensure the prosperity of Ireland. With such maxims for his guide we cannot be surprised that Dr. Croke had ever at heart the claims of his country. He unflinchingly upheld the right of his native land to selfgovernment, and in this contention he found firm support in his experience of New Zealand and the other colonies where democracy has achiev. ad its triumphs.

New Eiderdown Cushions New White Wool Blankets All the best English, Scotch and Cana. lian makes

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may be allowed to consider, and we of the heroism of O'Hurley and his successors, martyrs, and confessors Mayo County Council under the cir- in the sacred cause of religion and country, few names will be found more cherished than that of the deceased Archbishop. Long shall the name of Dr. Croke be held in veneration by the Irish Church, of which he was so bright an ornament, and long shall it be remembered in benediction by the people whom he loved so well, and for whom he so faithfully and perseveringly toiled.

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N.Y., and NEW YORK CILT. rier ENURCH BELLS.



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man, had scrambled through the daughter of Mrs. Neaphsey aided in window about the same time that removing the little household belongings, fearing that they might the Sheriff and his men and the ponot be handed with sufficient tender- lice crowded through the now deness by the Sheriff's men. It was fenceless door at the rear.

Bernard King was arrested, and h while she was engaged in this task and his weeping wife, who was also that Head Constable M'Gowan gave the first illustration of his ill-humor inside, were ejected from the house by endeavoring to thrust her violent Mrs. King wept bitterly, and be wailed the cruel eviction of herself ly out of the house. District-Inspector Supple sought to excuse the head and her family, including the young est infant only a few months old, constable's conduct to one of the Englishmen present, who had prowhich was afterwards brought round tested against it, by stating by its grandmother to her daughter-Miss Neaphsey had been, mistaken in-law's arms. Mrs. King told how meone who had no right to be she worked in America to save the £113 already referred to; how proud in the house. While the eviction was she was to come home and eding a crowd of girls present recalled some unpalatable facts to the good honest fellow, her husband the recollection of the police by who also took an honest pride in th little improvements which his indusshouting "Sheridan" and making retry had effected in the holding. The marks about cows' tails. The furniscene was so painful as to evoke the ture having been placed outside the house in the drizzling rain, the evic-

expressed sympathy of some of the tion was completed, and, as in the policemen present. previous case, the party left the Bernard King was removed, in cus house in charge of an emergencyman

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tody, to Castlerea. It was found that the Sub-Sheriff had left a young girl in a portion of the house, and it was confidently asserted that this circumstance invalidated the evic

place. Mrs. Moran's eviction was the last for the day. Mr. Flanagan drove back to his residence still escorted by police. Mr. Fitzgibbon, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Carter were warmly cheered before they took their departure, and were followed by the blessings of the warm-hearted people.

A correspondent, who has witness ed the horrible work described, Alsatian, who was acting as ?the correspondent of the well known Paris journal, "Le Temps," express

The resolution was adopted amidst the greatest acclamation, and immediately all the councillors proceeded to the boardroom, where the meeting was held.

At the quarterly meeting of the King's County Council, held at Tulsolution was unanimously passed, an seconded by Mr. Wm. Adams, J.P. : men as they moved from place to the ratepayers, and have hitherto been used by the Grand Jury, of

which the County Council are the successors, to discuss without protest political questions, such as re-

Constable M'Gowan again displayed his savage temper by knocking down one of a group of children who stood John M'Bonnell, of Feigh. The ten-

ment and happiness pervade in the boardroom until the Council whole community. He claimed for the people the proprietorship of the land rendered fertile by their labor. On a former memorable occasion the illustrious Cardinal Primate of All Ireland compendiated in a few words the Archbishop's eulogy. "In him," he said. "have his people ever found a kind father, a sterling friend, and lamore, August 26, the following re- a trusted guide. His sympathy was never wanting to the suffering and the motion of Mr. Wm. Delany, M.P., afflicted; his compassion was never denied even to the erring and "That as the County courthouses fallen; the poor were never driven have been built and maintained by from his gate. Neither have his driven compassion and active sympathy of been confined to the members of his own flock, as I, and I am sure some of my colleagues in the Episcopate, have good reason to know. solutions against Home Rule and verse surrounded by a people on the verge of famine one of the first. elected representatives of the rate-payers of the King's County, most the Archbishop of Cashel, and it emphatically condemn th? arbitrary occupation of the courthouse of Cas-hand." Death has snatched him tlebar by the armed forces of Dublin from us, but he shall not be forgotwrites .- Mr. Charles Shindler, an Castle to obstruct and intimidate ten. A name radiant with golden the County Council of Mayo in the light has been added to the roll of discharge of such business as they might see fit to transact. We repu-the glorious roll of illustrious bish-





THE TEUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

EVENTS IN SCOTLAND

A CARNEGIE BENEFACTION. Dr. Andrew Carnegie, of Skibo Cas-tle, Sutherlandshire, has graciously signified his intention of contribut ing \$1,500 towards the erection of an organ in St. Cuthbert's Church Edinburgh, provided the congregaraises another \$2,000 for the object. The grateful pastor, Rev John Forsyth, on behalf of the Catholics of St. Cuthbert's parish, has accepted Mr. Carnegie's kind of and a guinea subscription list fer has been already opened to realize the sum stipulated.

MISSION AT BONESS. - A very successful mission, immediately fol-lowing the opening of the new church Boness, was held recently. One of the most noteworthy features of this great retreat has been the reclamation of many in the district to practical Catholicity who had lapsed from the Faith, and in many cases had no settled religious convictions and were groping for light amongst the different Protestant denomina

A PARISH JUBILEE.-St. Jos eph's parish, Edinburgh, has cele brated its diamond jubilee. Besides High Mass in the morning, special music and sermon, there was a great procession in the evening.

EYRE MEMORIAL FUND. - St. Anthony's League of the Cross, Go. has contributed the sum of van. \$300 towards the fund for raising the Archbishop Evre Memorial Industrial Schools at Bishopriggs. The Catholics of Skelmorlie and Wemyss Bay, though few in number, have succeeded in raising \$100 towards the fund, which is being popularly supported throughout the whole archdiocese.

DALKEITH MISSION. - Father Head, S.J., the pastor of the Dalkeith mission, has gone into retreat, and his place is being supplied for the time being by the Rev. James Donlevy, S.J., of St. Aloysius' Col-lege, Garnethill, Glasgow.

CAPTURE THE PRIZES. - A large number of Catholics, principally ladies, are among the successful Scottish students who have passed in the recent Oxford Local examina-About one-half of those who tions. passed are convent girls, and subjoined are their names and convents: Senior candidates:-First Division:-T. G. D'Arcy, Benedictine Convent Dumfries. Second Division: H. Faulhaber, A. Grodie, and M. M. Kynaston, Benedictine Convent, Dumfries; M. L. Ewing, St. Catherine's Convent, Edinburgh. Junior candidates: First Division: A. M'Inally, M Rowe, and A. M. M'Kenzie, St. Catherine's Convent, Edinburgh. Second Division: B. M. Field and A. fries; G. C. Trotter and G. Ingram, St. Catherine's Convent, Edinburgh. Thus, out of five-and-twenty passes the Benedictine Convent, Dumfries, and St. Catherine's Convent, Edin Sisters' training.

ere on the whole good. Both scctions of II and III made a very good appearance, and I, which is largely made up of neglected and over-age children, is doing remarka-bly well in the circumstances. The bly well in the circumstances. The infant department continues to be Dromara, County Down, Ireland, admirably managed, and all the sec-tions make a very creditable appear-ance in elementary work. Kindergar-suddenly found the power of his ten work, songs, and drill of various kinds again merit special commendation. Needlework receives very satisfactory attention, and physical exercises of the girls are executed with much taste and precision.

In England and Wales.

A PILGRIMAGE .- The picturesque village of Welsh Newton, lying among the hills some three miles from Monmouth, was recently the scene of an unwonted display of faith and piety, the occasion being a pilgrimage, organized by Colonel Vaughan of Courtfield, and conducted by the Cathedral Prior of Newport, to the grave of a martyred priest, Venerable Father John Kemble. The pilgrims came chiefly from the diocese of Newport, but many joined from more distant places. Belmont and Bullingham, Ross, Courtfield, Usk, Abergavenny, and Monmouth were well represented by priest and Faithful. Contingents came from Cardiff, Stroud, Hereford, and Cheltenham. Among other clergy were the Abbot of Erdington, Mgr. John Vaughan,

Fathers R. Buckler and Smith, P., Herbert Vaughan, D.D., the Rev. Francis Vaughan, Father Austin Wray, O.S.B., and a body of Benedictines from Belmont. The laity of the diocese were represented by Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Vaughan, of Courtfield, Mr. Charles Vaughan, the Hon. Mrs. Herbert of Llanover, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Maxwell, Mr. and Miss K. Wegg, Prosser of Belmont, Count Bodenham Lubienski of Roth-Mr. Reginald Vaughan of erwas, Glentrothy, Mr. Hobson Matthews, Mr. O. Z. Palmer, Mr. P. Raikes Bromage, M.A., Mr. C. J. Spedding, Mesdames Philip Langdale Brideston

Smith, More O'Farrell, Miesses Gladys Herbert, Lockwood, Cooper, Tasker, Steele, etc. At midday most of the pilgrims

met at St. Mary's, Monmouth, where Benediction was sung and the altar, chalice and missal of Ven. Father Kemble were venerated; and then made their way, on foot or by carriage and bicycle, up the wooded combe which leads to Welsh Newton. Here they were joined by another large party until upwards of three hundred were collected, beside scores of sympathetic and respectful spectators. The weather was per fect, the country looked its best. It was pleasant to see the groups seated by the roadside for a frugal Friday lunch-gentle and simple, priests and people, old and young, lay and religious; and to watch the procession which formed outside the village, and, chanting the Litany of the Saints as it went, wound its way along the high-road and by the path that leads up beneath great trees to where the martyr's grave lies under the shadow of the old churchyard cross. A cowled monk bore the processional cross in front. The men followed, walking four deep, and then the clergy and the Benedictines in their cowls; and last the religious women and Sisters of Charity with the ladies and children. Devout hands had laid beautiful cross of flowers on the flat srore which marks the martyrs grave, around which the pil-

stretcher, upon which he lay prost-rate. In the condition he arrived in Holywell. He had also been dumb for three years and nine months. He was bathed in St. Winefride's Well limbs, and walked from the water to the bathing-cots, where he dressed himself unaided. On August 23rd the cure was more complete, for he regained his speech, which he can now use distinctly. Further testimony in this matter can be obtained from Miss Lavinia Crosby, of 10, Vale Pleasant, Silverdale, Staffs, who is the boy's aunt, and also a non-Catholic. The pilgrims and visitors at present staying in Holywell are deeply impressed at this wonderful cure, which, owing to the complete helplessness of the youth, ar

Live Stock Trade.

pice, Holywell.

According to a despatch from Lonlon, September 8, the trade in cattle was firmer, but prices show very little change as compared with a week ago. Canadian cattle are , to be killed on arrival. Choice American cattle sold at 141c, and Canadian sheep at 121c.

Liverpool, September 8.—A firmer trade was done, but prices for Canadian cattle were unchanged at 121c, and sheep at 12c. private cable from London quot-

oice American cattle at 141c. ed and Canadians at 13c to 131c. A cable from Liverpool quoted choice Canadian cattle at 121c, and one from London also quoted them at 121c, and sheep at 12c.

There has been little change in the export live stock situation of late in this city, says a local authority. The tone of the leading foreign markets has been firmer and prices have improved a trifle from the low point, but, notwithstanding this fact, cattle are losing money in Liverpool. London, Glasgow and Manchester, the latter market being the worst, but in spite of these facts, the demand for ocean freight space has been good, which would indicate that shippers have great faith in the future course of the markets, as Canadian shippers of ranch cattle have, besides contracting for all the space they could from here and Portland, have made bids for more from Boston at a few shillings higher than the ruling rate which the steamship agents used against the regular shippers; in consequence, rates from that port have been advanced 5s per In this market rates are firm head. at 37s 6d to Liverpool and Manchester, 35s to Glasgow, and 30s to

of 2.519 head of cattle, and a de ed with the same period in 1901.

the port of Montreal to the differ ent foreign markets for the month of August, 1902, were: Cat. Sheep Hor. Liverpool2,994 678 15 18 Bristol1,340 408 The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal to the different ports for the month of August, 1901, were:-Cat. Sheep Hor Liverpool1,920 29

Glasgow2,655 1,590 57 Bristol1,251 16 151 The shipments of live stock from rested everyone's attention. Thomas the port of Montreal for the season Wakefield is now staying at the Hosto date with comparisons were:-Cat. Sheep Hor

. 854

843

to

CANADIAN PACIFIC SHAWBOCK - CAPITAL LACROSSE MATCH --- Excursions from Montreal to \$2.25 OTTAWA **QZ.ZJ** And Return, Saturday, Sept. 13th. Good going by 5.45 a.m train from Windser St Station. Good returning by eny regular train except Imperial Limited up to and including Monday, Sept. 18th, 1902.

opt. 1sth. 1902. IMPERIAL LIMITED SERVICE leaving Montal 11 40 a.m. Sundays, Wednesday and Friday, will be withdrawm after Friday, Sept. 19th. Daily Transcontinental train will continue to leave at 9-40 a.m.

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SEPT. 16th, 1902. Seed to Return Until Nov, 16th, 1902-For Tickets and full information apply any Canadian Pacific Railway Agent. BROME LAKE SPECIAL Leaving Montreal on and Sherbrooke, returning, arriving al 9 30 a m., Mondays, discontinued.

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Size 54 by 72 inches, white wool

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Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street SATURDAY, SEPT. 13: 1902 New Carpets for Autumn, The four great carpet rooms are fast fill-ing up with new goods for Autumn Trade!

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Numbers of patterns in the better goods are reserved exclusively to The Big Store. This buying advantage gives the stock a value all its own, and a degree of elegance and exclu-siveness that renders the Autumn opening the great Carpet event of the year.

New Wilton Carpets, New Axminster Carpets, New Brussels Carpets, New Velvet Carpets, New Tapestry Carpets.

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New Brussels Carpets for drawing rooms with 56 border 89c to match..... New Brussels Carpets for dining room with 5⁄6 borders 89c match..... New Brussels Bedroom Carpets, 5% borders to 89c match New Brussek ane quality, suitable for drawing rooms,

97c dining rooms, librarv and bedroom carpets. Special...... Best quality 5 frame Brussels, in all the latest and \$1.25 newest design.....

Special Blanket Sale.

It is every good housekeeper's idea to be ready in good time for the visit which "Jack Frost" is sure to pay, hence this timely sale of Blankets. The Big Store plans and gathers months before them to be ready, and we see to it that every safe economy is secured.

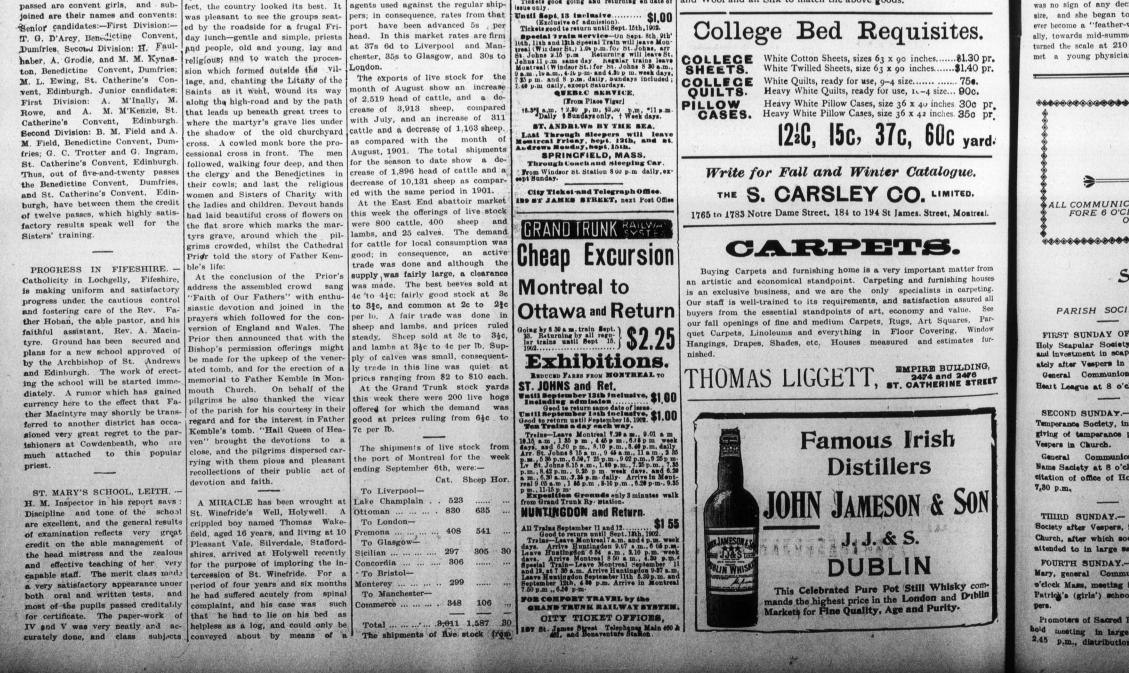
Blanket Prices. **Blanket Prices.** Size 72 by of inches, white wool blankets, fancy borders..... **\$1.55** Size 56 by 76 inches, white wool blankets, blue borders......\$4.60 Size 68 by 86 inches, white wool Size 50 by 70 inches, white wool blankets, fancy borders......**\$1.95** Size 60 by 80 inches, white wool blankets, blue borders.......**\$2 35** Size 60 by 80 inches white wool blankets, fancy borders......**\$2.70** blankets, fancy borders......85.05 Size 68 by 86 inches, white wool size 72 by 90 inches, white wool blankets, fancy borders......\$6.30 Size 72 by 92 inches, white wool Size 62 by 80 inches, white wool blankets, blue borders......\$3.15 blankets, fancy borders..... 87.20 Size 70 by 88 inches, white wool blankets, fancy borders \$7.75 Size 74 by 95 inches, white wool

blankets, fancy borders \$8.65

New Furniture Coverings in every variety and of the newest

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Also a complete Stock of Raps, Oatmeal Cloth, Wool Damasks, Satin Sheetings in all the newest shades. Furniture Fringes in Cotton and Wool and all Silk to match the above goods.



SATURDAY, SEP ** OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER. **

AST week I wa number of excha the management per had kindly when I came up when I came up teresting article with th The first paragra title. follows:-

"One of the fashionabl day is to atone for an o society life, and perhaps indulgence in eating and a strict adherence to a scribed by one's physici each doctor has his or ideas on the subject, an tions and complaints v of a hostess who tries menus to the requireme valetudinarian friends in py one. Miss A. is fort just what Mrs. B. is or of, while Miss C take cannot take any ordinan has a strange dietary n her by some specialist, dates, nuts and varie foods,' which she prepa over a spirit lamp in he It is curious, the mania people who will not tak ary precautions of life h toring themselves, and only locking the stable d horse is stolen, as the has it, but taking in more trouble and denyin infinitely more than they done in the first place followed the simple say dictated by common sen

QUEE SUGGESTIONS ing of this passage brow mind a few of my own servation - long forgot cidedly destines to pe vion, had it not been fo What queer suggestions mind at times, often fro insignificant and appar causes! A couple of ye young lady of this city, twenty-fourth year, had ceedingly heavy and u fretted her very much, sought all kinds of remed in the habit of going tw times weekly to a neigh store to be weighed, and turned home sadder than was no sign of any dec size, and she began to ever become a "feather-v ally, towards mid-summe turned the scale at 210 met a young physicia: SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1902.

LIMITED.

SEPT. 18, 1902:

St. James Street EPT. 13: 1902

utumn,

rooms are fast fill-" for Autumn Trade! the better goods are he Big Store. This the stock a value all elegance and exclu-Autumn opening the year.

s, New Axminster Carpets, New Velvet rpets.

RPETS.

5% border 89c & borders 89c orders to 89c ^{ng rooms,} 97c ^{st and} \$1.25

Sale. dy in good time for this timely sale of is before them to be

t Prices.

secured.

ches, white wool borders......\$4.60 ches, white wool cy borders......85.05 ches, white wool borders \$5.60 ches, white wool cy borders......86.30 ches, white wool cy borders..... 87.20 ches, white wool borders......\$7.75 thes, white wool cy borders \$8.65

overing.

and of the newest

ks \$1.40 to \$3.15. a 42c to \$1 85. es 31c to \$1 45.

oth, Wool Damasks, re Fringes in Cotton

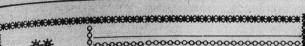
uisites.

inches....... \$1.30 pr. inches......\$1.40 pr. e..... 75e. 1c-4 size ... 900. x 40 inches 30c pr. x 42 inches 350 pr. 60C yard

Catalogue. D. LIMITED.

es. Street, Montreal.





** OUR CURBSTONE ON DIET FADS AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES OBSERVER. **

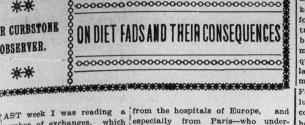
AS num the per had kindly given me, teresting article with the foregoing air. She followed his instructions; went off to the mountains of the The first paragraph read as title. follows:-

"One of the fashionable fads of the day is to atone for an overstrenuous society life, and perhaps a too great indulgence in eating and drinking, by a strict adherence to a regime prescribed by one's physician, and as each doctor has his own peculiar ideas on the subject, and constitutions and complaints vary, the lot of a hostess who tries to adapt her menus to the requirements of her valetudinarian friends is not a happy one. Miss A. is forbidden to eat ust what Mrs. B. is ordered to partake of, while Miss C. apparently cannot take any ordinary food, but has a strange dietary made out for her by some specialist, consisting of dates, nuts and various 'health foods,' which she prepares herself over a spirit lamp in her own room. It is curious, the mania which many people who will not take the ordinary precautions of life have for doctoring themselves, and thereby not only locking the stable door after the horse is stolen, as the old saying has it, but taking in the end far more trouble and denying themselves infinitely more than they would have

QUEE SUGGESTIONS-The reading of this passage brought to my mind a few of my own strange observation - long forgotten, and decidedly destines to perpetual oblivion, had it not been for the above. What queer suggestions come to the mind at times, often from the most

dictated by common sense."

insignificant and apparently foreign causes! A couple of years ago young lady of this city, then in her twenty-fourth year, had grown exceedingly heavy and unwieldy. It fretted her very much, and she sought all kinds of remedies. She was in the habit of going twice or three representative of the people. times weekly to a neighboring flour store to be weighed, and always returned home sadder than ever. There was no sign of any decrease in her size, and she began to despair of ever become a "feather-weight." Fin-



number of exchanges, which especially from Paris-who undernumber of exchanges, pa-the management of the pa-took to prescribe for her. He or-dered a diet of milk and eggs and when I came upon a very in- a few weeks, or months of country

North, and there revelled on milk and eggs for four weeks, at the end of which time she weighed 2194 pounds. She came home; and in her vexation flung the physician, his prescriptions, the milk, eggs and country air to the dence, and went to work on three meals of meat each day-not excepting Friday. The result was that after six weeks of her own regime, she was reduced to 1984 pounds. The physician claimed that this reduction was due to his prescribed diet, which was only beginning to have its effect when she made the change, and that had she not commenced to eat meat at that particular time, she would have found herself reduced to 150 pounds. She laughed at the physician, and went on eating meat and breathing city air. The result was that in the end of September her weight began once more to increase, until at Christmas it reached 218 pounds. Like a barometer she went up and down, between 200 and 220, for a half year; she had tried every imaginable diet, and yet the alternating increases and decreases were as egular as clock work. Finally she fell ill, and a couple of physicians done in the first place if they had had to be called in for consultation. followed the simple sanitary rules They, then, discovered that her diets had no more to do with her rising or sinking weight, than had the

moon or the gulf stream. She was actually the victim of an organic disease, the seat of which was heretofore unknown to her or to those whose advices she had been following. Five months sufficed to master the malady, and to-day she weighs about 140 pounds, which is her natural average.

VEGETARIANS .- When I was a boy at college I had a classmate, the son of one of the most prominent public men of that day, and a man who is still before the country as a At dent to spend Christmas with us. He gladly came, and he enjoyed it im-mensely. A very natural thing took place — we had turkey for dinner at ally, towards mid-summer, when she Christmas. The boy was overjoyed of riches, even if he is rich. Why? any, towards mid-summer, when she contistinas. The boy was overjoyed of fiches, even in he is fich. Thy an opening covered with acter made necessary dumining making been gathered from these words. I am the state turkey; and we saw nothing Not because he is a monk, nun or rial. Through this and the slats a- completed, the water was pumped very sorry, Dr. Clark. I will never met a young physician—just back very strange in that. But when he priest, but because he is a Christian. round the bottom of the outer cas- out and excavations carried on in be governed by appearance again."

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

went hom to his father's house coasted of the delights of Christmas dinners, especially when there is turkey to be eaten. One day, in the following summer, my father travelling to Quebec on the night boat from Montreal, when he was met by the prominent politician in question. Without any formality the latter set to work to roundly abuse my father for having ruined his son. For a time the situation was abso-lutely incomprehensible. My father could not imagine what on earth he had done to deserve such a tirade of invective. Finally when the honorable gentleman had exhausted all his billingsgate, it leaked out that the terrible crime committed consisted in having given his son turkey to eat, and thereby creating in him an appetite, or a taste for flesh meat.

This statesman was and is yet, a vegetarian, and all his family was subjected to the rigid rule that he had adopted for himself. He feared and hated meat worse than he did liquor-and yet his attitude towards the latter was never the most friendly. This is merely a sample of what strange results come from the diet fads that certain people affect.

WISE RULES. - In connection with this subject I have had to come to the conclusion that, all religious or spiritual reasons apart, the regulations of the Catholic Church are the wisest that have ever been conceived or enforced. For example the Friday abstinence forces people 10 observe a health-imparting, and digestion-helping diet that cannot fail to protect the majority against the evil consequences of high living. Nothing could tend better to recuper ate in man the exhausted energies of life than the strict regime of Lent. It compels the person to take care of that important organ the stomach; , and to give it the necessary rest which prevents a host of dis-If we were to only consider eases. the Church's laws and discipline from a purely physical point of view, we must admit that they are the outcome of a wisdom far surpassing the

counsel of poverty; yes, both rich of galvanized iron to prevent shrink-and poor. The spirit of poverty is ing and expanding or becoming detachment from created things. | mouldy with constant dampness, and One's heart must not be set on them. it is also a good conductor of heat, huge chamber, having a diameter of One must not love riches for their and, therefore, assists in reducing the own sake. One must feel obliged to temperature lower than it share with the poor. One must not otherwise be maintained. Burlap or despise the poor, but must love them other fibrous material is fastened up-Christmas time my father took me for Christ's sake. One must give a on this inside frame so as to form home, and we invited my fellow-stu- good deal for religious purposes. One an interior wall, which stands at a must keep his baptisma, vows to re- sufficient distance from the outer nounce the devil and all his pomps. wall of the structure to form an an-One must, therefore, deny himself in nular space between the two. many things that savor of the pride

WITH THE SCIENTISTS,

LIQUID FUEL.-A paper on the use of liquid fuel for steamships was tained at a low temperature. All around the top of this frame is a read by E. L. Orde at the summer meeting of the British Institution strip of galvanized iron, with an inclined lip bent over. The edge of the burlap is fastened upon the face of Mechanical Engineers, under four of the frame, one-eighth of an inch heads: The characteristics and calabove the edge of the lip, so that orific value of liquid fuel, the generthe water which is discharged upon al conditions which must be obtainthis inclined surface will not flow ed for its proper combustion in boiler furnaces, the various types of apover the burlap, but will be directed paratus for burning liquid fuel, and against it, so as to be absorbed. the actual results which have been thus saturating the burlap. The fastobtained. Under the head of proper ening for this burlan on other fibrou combustion, it stated that the first material consists of a double-pointed effect of the furnace heat on the petack or holder the head of which is soldered or otherwise secured to the troleum spray is to liberate hydro carbon vapors and ignite them on face of the galvanized iron. The fibrous material being pressed the outer surface of the jet. The the points, they are folded down to ignition raises the temperature of the whole of the jet and probably hold it in place. This renders it easily removable for change or clean dissociates some of the hydrocarbon ing. Above the top of the frame is vapors. As the temperature of the a tank for holding water. Projectflame rises, the hydrocarbons are ing from the sides and ends of this probably all dissociated. When the conditions are satisfactory, tank, and at a suitable distance the part, are horizontal pipes having in flames are opaque and dazzling white the outer ends vertically disposed in color for a distance of some six needle valves, which control the flow inches from the nozzle of the burner, of water from openings in the lower become semi-transparent and almost parts of the pipes. These openings violet in color at the middle of their length, and shade into red at the and controlling valves are situated in line above the slanting lips, so end. If water is present in the oil, that water delivered from the openthe combustion is incomplete, the viings falls upon the lip and flows olet color never appears, and the end of the flame is dark red and fringed down into the fibrous material, keeping it constantly saturated. with smoke. In some cases, where water is present in comparatively

ICELESS REFRIGERATOR. -An iceless refrigerator has been invented by an Oregon man, in which the principle of the evaporation of water o reduce temperature is used. Aced of inclined slats, through which air may be freely admitted. The door is also made tight at the top, and provided with slats at the bottom.

small quantities, the end of the flame

is white.

ng of the caisson forming the main support of the bridge swing. 42 feet, was commenced on August could 2, 1900, and a few weeks later was completed sufficiently to admit of its being grounded, by means of girders and wedges, in the position it was intended to occupy permanently. Then it was gradually worked down a depta of 46 foet below low water

at which point the cutting mark, edge touched rock on one side. The In the top of the inner structure is an opening covered with screen mate-

the "dry" until a "blow" occurred when the work had to be continued with the surface of the rock under water. The caisson, when the work of sinking had been completed, was filled with a solid mass of stone and concrete representing a dead weight of over 6,800 tons.

constant draught of

passes, thus causing an evaporation of moisture, with which the fibrous

material is saturated, so that the

interior of the apparatus is main-

THE NEW BRIDGE over an arm

of Sydney Harbor in New South

Wales was opened formally on June

28. It is, says the "Electrical Re

view." one of the largest and most

chester Ship Canal, and the 8,700

feet of the bridge swing at Hawar-

den. The heaviest work of construc-

tion was in connection with the sink-

air

over

the

ing a

9

Electricity supplies the motive power for working the bridge swing; its slewing, the lifting of the ends, the operating of the gates closing the traffic, and the lighting of the roadway being controlled by a man stationed in a cunning tower on the centre of the bridge. So perfect are the arrangements that by simply pressing a button the bridge-weighing 800 tons-can be opened or closed in 44 seconds. Both the slewing and lift motors are carried on a platform inside the drum, the former working through a train of gears a vertical shaft, on the lower end of which is a cast-steel rack secured to the top of a pivot pier, while the end lift is effected by means of cones on horizontal shafts worked by a 35horse-power motor gearing on to a longitudinal shaft running the whole length of the bridge span. The materials used in the latter were iron and stone, Australian hardwood being largely employed in the construction of the other spans, twelve in number, each having a length of 82 feet; while the roadway, which is four feet wider than that of the Tower Bridge, London, is asphalted. The estimated cost of the structure. which possesses a substantial, not ungraceful appearance, is £112,-000, against £295,700, the estimated cost of the design obtaining the first premium in the competition open to the world, although the necessary works were on a more extended scale.

A TALKATIVE VISITOR.

A philanthropic lady visited the asylum at Kingston, Canada, not long ago, says "Brooklyn Life," and displayed great interest in the One old man particularly mates. gained her compassion.

"And how long have you been here, my man?" she inquired. "Twelve years," was the answer.

"Do they treat you well?"

"Yes.' "Do they feed you well?"

"Yes.' After addressing a few more quesions to him the visitor passed on. She noticed a broad and broadening smile on the face of her attendant. and on asking the cause heard with consternation that the old man was none other than Dr. Clark, the superintendent.

She hurried back to make apolog-She hurried black to have may be ies. How successful she was may be othered from these words: "I am necessary damning having been gathered from these words:

	OUR	WEEKLY PARISH CALENDAR.				
L COMMUNICATIONS MU FORE 6 O'CLOCK P. M., OF EACH WE	ON IUESDAI	AN ACCURATE CHRONICLE - BRIGHT NEWS NOTES.				

tors. accumulated science of the medical sages of the centuries.

POVERTY-All Christians should practice the The interior frame is made entirely

substantial bridges yet constructed in the commonwealth. Its total cording to the inventor, the iceless length with approaches is 1,758 feet, refrigerator presents much the same the bridging occupying 1,200 feet, appearance as do ordinary refrigera-The outer casing and door of which 223 feet represent length of the swing span. The area may be made of plain or expensive of the latter, 12,000 superficial feet, woods, as taste may dictate. The compares favorably with the 10,600 upper half and the top are closed eet of the Newcastle-on-Tyne bridge tightly. The lower portion is formswing, the 9,400 feet of the swing bridge in connection with the Man-

nportant matter from and furnishing houses cialists in carpeting. tisfaction assured all omy and value. See , Art Squares, Par-r Covering, Window and estimates fur-

PIRE BUILDING, 2474 and 2476 ATHERINE STREET

rs n & Son

N ndon and Dublin

rish

attended to in large sacristy.

7.80 p.m.

Mary, general Communion at o'clock Mass, meeting in hall of St. Patrick's (girls') school after Ves-Ders

Promoters of Sacred Heart Langue

ST. PATRICK'S.

PARISH SOCIETIES.

FIRST SUNDAY OF MONTH. day, after evening service. Holy Scapular Society, instruction and investment in scapular, immediately after Vespers in the Church. General Communion of Sacred Heart League at 8 o'clock Mass.

p m., followed by short instruction SECOND SUNDAY .- Meeting of Temperance Society, instruction and LADIES OF CHARITY meet every giving of temperance pledge, after Tuesday at 2 p.m., again at 8 p.m. Vespers in Church. to make garments for the poor. General Communion of There are some sixty members, many Name Saciety at 8 o'clock Mass, re of whom attend regularly every citation of office of Holy Name at week to join in this highly charit-able and meritorious work.

THIRD SUNDAY .- Holy Rosary Society after Vespers, instruction in Church, after which society business

PARISH REGULATIONS. FOURTH SUNDAY .- Children of BAPTISME are attended to Sunday and week day (except Satur-days) from 2 to 5 p.m. in the sacris-

ty. Baptisms should not be brought on Saturday afternoons, on account hold meeting in large sacrity at of confessional work, except in case 2.45 p.m., distribution of leaflets, of urgent necessity.

MARRIAGES .- Parties intending marriage should see the priest in they have to present to the priest charge before deciding on the day and hour for the caremony. In this way many inconveniences can be

stc., in library, 92 Alexander street; avoided

on 4th Sunday, 3 to 6 p.m., and af-Your marriage may not be the onter evening service, and on 1st Frily one to be arranged for. Many matters in connection with a marriage are likely to be known only FIRST FRIDAY DEVOTIONS. -The Blessed Sacrament is solemnly by the priest, and it is your interexposed all day in St. Patrick's or est as well as your convenience to every first Friday, solemn Benedicallow him reasonable time to attend tion and Act of Reparation at 7.80 to them.

> Banns are received any day from to 5.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and eves of holydays. Outside of these hours they are received only by appointment arranged beforehand.

Earli contracting party should oring a reliable witness, and when available, parents are preferred. Ac cording to the civil law, the consent of parents is necessary for the marriage of minors or those under 21 years of age.

Those who are to be married should go to confession some days at least beforehand, and tell their confessor of their intended marriage, so that he may give them advice and direction suitable to the occa-sion. They should also ask him for They begin at 2 p.m. sharp, and are Ward lies in St. Patrick's parish. o'clock.

who marries them. CONFESSIONS are heard on Sat-

only after nightfall.

a certificate of confession, which

urdays and eves of feasts, from 3.30 to 6 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m. On ordinary days, except Tuesday afternoons in summer, and Thursday afternoons in winter. confessions are heard from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

During the last two weeks of Lent, especially, and at other times whe confessions are numerous, persons having leisure to come in the afternaon should do so, in order to leave the evening for those who are work ing dwring the day and can come

FUNERAL SERVICES. - It is the universal practice of the Church, and the expressed wish of the Arch bishop that those who can afford it should have a burial Mass chanted over the remains of their deceased relatives. The Archbishop has pronounced against afternoon funerals, in which for the sake of a numerously attended funeral the deceased are deprived of the benefit of a Mass sung over their remains.

CATECHISM CLASSES are held

conducted by two of the Fathers. assisted by the school teachers and stafi of some 65 catechism teach-. 872

Coder of Exercises-2 o'clock, opening prayer, resitation; 2.20, discitlinary remarks or short exortation on the feast of the day, hynn; 2.30. instruction followed by Hymn; 3.00, dismissal.

N B -The success of the catechism depends in a large measure upon the fidelity of the parents in sending their children regularly and on time.

POUNDARIES OF PARISH .- St Patrick's parish extends from Amaret and Grant streets on the cast to Mountain and McCord streets on the west. Above Sharbrooke street. it runs from Amherst street to city limits west beyond the Grand Seminary: on the south, it runs rom the corner of McCord along William street to McGill, down Me-Gill to river and along water front past as far as Grant: the northern limit is the old city boundary, now the dividing line between St. Louis and St. John the Baptist wards.

Herst and Duluth Avenue, along a

lish, belong to St. Patrick's. Those of all other languages belong to one or other of the French parishes, either Notre Dame, St. James' or St. Louis, according to location, families where French and English are equally spoken, the nationality of the head of the family decides to what parish the family belongs, thus when the mother tongue of the head of the family is French the whole family belongs to the French parish, and to St. Patrick's when the mother tongue of the head of the family is English. In cases of doubt, especially on occasion of marriage, parties should consult one or other of the pastors of the territory on which they live.

ARE PARISHIONERS

All Catholics residing in this terri-

tory, and whose language is Eng-

OHW

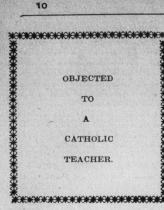
HOURS OF SERVICE.

ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS .-Low Masses, at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock; High Mass, at 10 o'clock; Vespers and Benediction, at 8.80 p.m.; even ing service, (except during July, August and September) consisting of Eccary, congregational singing in English sermon and solemn Benedic tion at 7.80 p.m.

ON WEEK DAYS. - In summer Masses at 5.80, 6 and 7 o'clock: in winter, Masses at 6, 7 and 7.80

and running from the corner of Am-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.



ECAUSE Miss Elizabeth Har court, cousin of the Hon Richard Harcourt and. Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario is a Roman Catholic, she will be

of Well

told that her services are not required when she appears to-morrow te take up her position as a teacher in the public schools at Ft. Erie. The School Board has set its foot down flat on Miss Harcourt. The hers admit that she is a good school She has a certificate . teacher. teach and has taught four years in public schools in the Province of On tario. Samuel Porter of the board said the other day that any man who was a Protestant and a member of any secret society in Canada could not vote to put Miss Harcourt in office without violating his oath Not everyone favors the action of the board and many Protestants in Fort Erie are said to be opposed to the action of the board in attempting to drop Miss Harcourt simply because she is a Catholic

When school closed last June two of the three teachers in the school resigned their positions after giving three months' notice, as is required by their contract. The third, a Miss Durdan of Niagara Falls, told the board in July that she had a chance to take a school at Niagara Falls. and that she wanted to be released from her contract. The board granted her request. Early in August it put an advertisement in a Toronto paper for a school teacher Porter said recently that the board meant to insert the word Protest. There were seventy ant, but forgot. applications. Miss Harcourt's qualifications seemed the best the seventy, so she was selected for the place. Porter said the other day that the board sized up the nam very carefully and decided that there was not much chance of a Harcourt being a Catholic. That was where they were fooled. It reached Miss Harcourt's ears that Catholics were not well liked in Fort Erie by some people. -She thought that it might prove rather unpleasant for her, so she wrote to Joseph Schryer, forme Customs collector, and present secre tary to the board, telling him that she was a Catholic. Schryer con-veyed the contents of the letter wn through the board. Porter, who recently said that he was an Orangeman, took the letter through the town and says that he showed it to the parents of many children goting to the school. He says that they were all greatly indignant to think that their children should b taught by a Catholic.

meeting of the board was held on Monday night. It consists of six Edward Sowersby members. chairman. The other members are W. J. Shepard, George Nease, Sam uel Porter, Benjamin Bernhard and Edward Hawkins, reeve of the vil lage.

Porter is said to have been very indignant to think that the board had carried on negotiations with a Catholic. He declared that the them to me."

villager, and I know just about what I'm doing. "Just the same there was a Catholic employed here, and I say again that he was the best teacher you ever had." 'Who was it?'' demanded Porter. "John F. Morse. He was so good that he quit and went to becom principal at Niagara Falls, N.Y."

'Yes, but that was long ago. "He taught here, just the same though," said House. "We don't want any Catholic teachers here," declared Porter again, "and we won't have one if we can get around it. The people are against it. Look at the influence they have on the children. Why, we have 150 children here, and not m

than twelve of then are Catholics Keep the Catholic teachers in th Catholic schools. That's where they You never heard of a Probelong. testant in a Catholic school."

Mr. Porter was told that at one time there was a Protestant profes sor in the Christian Brothers' School in St. Catharines, Ont.

they "Then that was because couldn't get any Catholic to take the job.

At this juncture Mr. House inter ered again, and said that he was ashamed to think that any fellow-Canadian would act as the members of the School Board.

to stand for what 1 willing do." declared Porter. "No good Protestant can belong to a secret socie ty in Canada and vote in favor of putting this woman in that position If she takes that school people will there refuse to send their children They won't have their children taught by a Catholic, and that is all there is to it. We are the servants of the people. We have got to do just as they want us to do." "It is said that two members of the board are in favor of allowing Miss Harcourt to remain." said the

reporter. "That's not so. I have five mer on that board to back me up in not giving this woman the position." "Hawkins is said to have made public statements to the effect that

was in favor of the woman. "It don't make any difference what says outside. It's what he does at the board meeting that counts 'm independent in this matter, and I don't care who likes what I'm do ing or what I am saying.

"Sowersby, the chairman, was rab id on this subject when I spoke to him about it. At the meeting he calmed down a bit. He was afraid that if he said too much some of the Catholics in the village wouldn't have him do any more carpentry work for them. But come with me I want you to see the other trustees Hear what they have to say." The reporter went with Porter.

"Here, I'll show you how the peo ple here feel about this subject,' aid, as the two walked up the street. Then he called to a negro in the roadway.

"I want a word with you," said Porter, as the negro came up to him and doffed his hat. "What's your religion?' "I', a little of a Meth'dist.

was the reply. guess. "Would you let a Catholic teach our children?'

"It don't make much difference to me. I used to go to a Cath'lic school in Buffalo."

"But would you care to have a Catholic teach your children?" asked Porter. "Well, I tell you, the best teachers

I ever had was the sisters over in Buffalo, right near de Chippewa market, and they taught me all I know. And, I tell you, all the manners I ever got the sisters taught

heard from Miss Harcourt since the letter had been sent to her, telling her that if she was a Roman Catholic she had better stay home. "I don't know," he answered. "Who does know?"

" Schryer knows and he won't tell anything about what he got until on Monday He'll wait until the last minute.

In the meantime, another advertisement has been put in the Toronto papers for a teacher. This time the word Protestant is inserted. An extra stir was caused in the vil-

lage recently by the arrival of the new principal. His name is James Kirkwood of London, Ont. He told a reporter for "The Express" that he thought the board was perfectly right in trying to keep a Catholic teacher out of the public schools .-(From the Illustrated Express, Aug 31.)

HOROCOLORICACIÓN COLORICACIÓN C VOCATIONS TO RELIGIOUS LIFE.

HE feast of the Blessed Vir-gin as they recur through-cout the year recall to us Sthe fact that the Church which continually honors her s the mother of God and the queer of heaven is the Church which is con tinually producing vocations to th religious life. Century after century asses, and still men behold, with admiration or with distress, her young men and maidens have every thing-for God. Consumed with the all-absorbing love of Jesus Christ, they enter the convent of the semin ary, and become, as common parance and consecrated usage express it, dead to the world. :Yet they themselves declare, and experience proves it to be true, that they have found actually that all earthly things are naught to them in com parison with the love of Christ. for which they have given up all. Their love for their friends does not, howdie in them; it is only enriched ever, ennobled, transfigured in Christ's ove. Moreover, the wide world has become their fatherland; they go hither and thither, as obedience calls them, from Alaska to Patagonia from Molokai to the cannibals of the South Sea islands, on quest, Christ their Love was, for the sal-

vation of souls. Not those alone who go on far-of missions feel the impetuous flame The little Sister of Charity or of Mercy or of Bon Secours,- beside the sick bed, or in the school-room, or over the foundling's crib,-in New York slums or New England country towns .- has heard the whisper of the voice of Jesus say, Follow Me! and has answered to the call; has seen a glimpse of His divine face, and all other faces and voices have become forever secondary to that sublime attraction. The young levite ha heard the call, and followed it as John the Beloved did nineteen turies ago, giving up all earthly ties for that constraining love of the Redeemer of the world.

all.

It is a proof of the Church's divin-

MORE AND A CONTRACTOR OF A CON SWINDLING BY MAIL

OTWITHSTANDING the fact that we are generally credit-ed with being a newspaper eading nation, I am often tempted to believe that there nust be many millions of intelligent persons in the United States who

never so much as glance at the headlines of a newspaper." remarked an fficial of the Postoffice Department. "At any rate, if these millions to whom I refer ever actually do read the newspapers, their gullibility must be so profound as to be unfathomable. The Postoffice Department is constantly issuing fraud orders against individuals and alleged firms engaged in getting rich in the operation of schemes that it would eem any shrewd child of ten ought to be able to see through without the least bother the

"The other day, for example, Department got after a chap out in Cincinnati who for some months had been conducting what he called a 'Turf Bureau.' He alleged in his really admirably written circular that he had private and absolutely certain methods of obtaining infor

mation as to the horses that were slated to win races on tracks all over the United States, and he guaranteed returns of tremendous proportions. Well, when we looked this fellow up he promptly skipped, and his incoming mail was seized. It seems incredible, but every day's mail brought in thousands of dollars in amounts ranging from \$5 actually up to \$500, and the letters inclosing cash and checks were nearly all of them apparently written by persons of education. The book in which the man kept his simple account of cash received showed that since he put his scheme into operation he had taken in no less a sum that \$465,-000, almost out of the question, as it may appear. He has got away, but, even if he is captured, I very much doubt if any very heavy punishment can be visited upon him. These slippery chaps who work their dodges by means of the mails have the money to employ first-rate lawyers, and these lawyers can generally successfully construe their clients' circulars as not having really mised anything to the gulls, after

"The endless chain schemes that the Department runs down year after year are all of them mo ney-makers for their operators. It would actually seem as if all a 'busted' individual had to do to get rich is to get a lot of circulars printed and send them out, borrowing the money for postage, and there will always be enough gulls to start him on his way. The cherry-tree scheme worked by a gang of Southern men, one of them a clergyman, was a colossal success for its promoters, and not a man in the crowd had a coin to bless himself with when they started the endless-chain scheme in motion. The more recent fountainpen fraud, worked by a couple Pennsylvanians, yielded returns that went into the thousands every day, and I haven't a doubt in life that

that carries on its business entirely by mail is smashed the men who we been successfully conducting it simply move down to another block and open up another 'brokerage' office under another firm name The only involves their getting out another batch of literature. Th thousands and thousands of dollars which these sharpers take in year in itation. and year out from people whose way of expressing themselves on paper make it patent that they are edu cated men and women is a perpetual source of astonishment to me "The smaller fry of the

swindlers are the fellows who advertise that they will send 'solid gold watches' and all that sort of thing upon the receipt of one dollar. Now, oesn't it seem reasonable to im agine that any man or woman Sane enough to run loose in a civilized community ought to know perfectly

well that a solid gold watch, whatever other article it may be perhaps a 'genuine diamond ring, annot be bought for the sum of one dollar? And yet there are responses to these ads. reaching literally i the millions, and the promoters of these dodges nearly always get rich. Last year we routed out a fellow in Boston who advertised in a very elaborate and splurgy fashion throughout the country that he had got hold of a lot of 'lucky stones' on his travels through India, which he was willing to purvey by mail upon the receipt of a dollar per stone. The money that chap got was something fabulous. The dollars were iust raining in when the inspectors swooped down on his office and cleaned him out He didn't care then whether he was cleaned out or not

He had got the money. "Something over a year ago the Department nailed a clever woman, who was operating her little dodge down in Florida-a woman of tre mendous shrewdness this one was She advertised and sure enough. sent out circulars to the effect that she was a natural born healer of any old disease that was ever included in a medical book, mental or physical, and she set forth the fact that, if envthing she was some better as an 'absent healer' than she was as contact healer. All the person afflicted with any sort of diseas had to do was to hike a \$5 note along to her, and she would spend five minutes at a certain hour of the day or night thinking of the person remitting the money. Thus the afflicted one would be made whole. If I remember correctly, this little woan pulled in something like \$200,-000 with her scheme, and, if she had really devoted five minutes of thought each day to each of her subscribers, the day would have had to be about two months long. The beauty of the situation in her case was that absolutely nothing could be done in the way of punishment to She clung to it when nailed her. that she really was an absent healer all right-although there was a ry twinkle in her eye as she said itand the Government hadn't any way of proving that she wasn't what she claimed to be, even had the Government been disposed to establish any such contention

"Not in recent years have any these mail swindlers been so bold as that humorist who, advertising that he would send a certain way of getting rich on receipt of a dollar, sent out little slips containing the words. Work hard and never spend a cent. but manipulators of the mails most as brazen are constantly requiring suppression. When one stops to reflect upon how many years this sort of mail swindling has been going on, and then considers how many tens of millions of newspapers connts of such swindles are

SATURDAY, SI The excellence of the closing week's

problems which engaged his atten. tion were Heredity, Vital Activity and Vital Force, Evolution and Sa The results already attain. ed in the study of these problem were discussed, but special emphasis was laid upon the difficulties yet to be overcome before a solution can in each case be reached. The course

was notable for its up-to-date treatment and thought of widely discussed matt(rs, but it was even more valuable as an expression of the Catholic point of view, which necessitates on the part of the person giving it, impartial, sound and accurate judgment.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1902.

On Monday evening Rev. J. Talbot Smith lectured on "The Popular Play." Father Smith is a well known essayist, novelist and play wright. His latest work of note "A Baltimore Marriage," a drama which may be staged soon by Henrietta Crossman. In his lecture he spoke in favor of the popular melodrama, which sets virtue above vice and arouses love for the good and brave and true pity for the innocent and suffering. Its crudities were not denied by the lecturer, but its good points and far reaching favorable influence were emphasized.

The last three evenings were devot. ed to recital given by Miss Mary Canney, instruction of elocution a Mount Saint Vincent-on-the-Hudson She is also a graduate of the famo Emerson School of Oratory at Bos.

ton, which has turned out some the most attractive readers before the public. On Tuesday she gave purely Shakespearian recital - The Tamning of the Shrew, a performance which makes severe demand upon the reader; on Wednesday gave three selections from the Mer chant of Venice, and a few misce laneous pieces. On Thursday, the programme was entirely miscelland ous, being made up of selection from some of the best authors. Miss Canney has all the outward require ments of a good reader. engaging presence, great perse sonal magnetism and a clear an flexible voice. Her versatility shown in that she could portray equally well the boisterous, maste ful Petruchio, the termagant Cather ine and the refined and brilliant Por tia. Her complete subordination inflection and gesture to the though which informed the lines, proved h an artist of superior ability. He reading was at all times refined and sympathetic, yet powerfully effective

-a sure evidence of her skill. The last Solemn High Mass of the ssion was celebrated on Sunday by Rev. Bernard M. Bogan of Rahway, N.J., assisted by Rev. Francis P Siegfried of St. Charles Seminary Overbrook, as deacon, and Rev Francis J. Lavelle of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, as sub-deacon Rev. John J. Byrne of Dunwoodi was master-of-ceremonies. LaHache's beautiful Mass in honor of St. Louis was sung by the choir. At the Of. fertory, Mrs. Amelia Devin, contralto soloist in Holy Name Church, York city, sang magnificently Cherubini's "Salve Regina." . The ser mon was preached by Rev. Thomas McMillan, C.S.P. He spoke in par ticular of all the promoters and

members of the school have to b thankful for. Although the population of th School has considerably decreased during the past few days, abou every night has had its entertain-ment. A musical at the Healey, a hop at the Champlain Club and

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intellectual programme is evidence of the well sustained interest in the phase of activity at Cliff Haven. In the morning Dr. James J. Walsh

gave a course in Twentieth Century Prospects in Biology. The special Coming down the s

pery road which lead village of La Horca, a bit of a lad, stopp front of the inn know ada del Arco. A lit outside weeping bitter approach, however, he ed, for in spite of th the night she had reco springing eagerly for teriously under her b "For God's sake; g

"Why?" he asked. "Because," said M ently, meantime seizin arm. He strove to p little and weak thoug turned him complete forced him away from "Don't be bad," she

"They have shut me afraid. Don't let then "But I am looking : said Ramon. "Did you "Hush," said M frightened still. "I a "You are very stran

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steps homeward. The fiublic square of seemed very w dark, as he hurried a night watchman wa from the other side true to his shepherd such he had been-gat pebble and hid himsel vay. The old watchm with his lance and lan the fashion of the mu days, announced the t as the clock struck to neighboring steeple. course were different, long drawn out plaint ed: Ave Maria purissin is overcast.

When the guardian had passed, and utter ing cry further on, I from his hiding place, the twelve steps at th street. Because of they were called The Apostles.

The wind was bitter swept the narrow plat arated the convent of the ruins of the old fo to the bone, Ramon p ears the top of his go stopping at the end o gave a shrill whistle t ther. The baying of a the only reply. The the call several times quite worried, entered bles which were then was there that he and usually slept. He clos with an iron bar, and ing to the stone shelf his bed, threw himself ground, near where th stalled, and in spite of was soon sound asleep. Early in the morning

gainst the stable door He thought it was his it was only an old beg who lived somewhere in "Ramon." she said. " father is waiting for y

if it attempted to hire a Catholic and that it would have to act for the interests of the village. The on- ly ones who did not support Porter, are Nease and Hawkins, so it is said. The other day Hawkins would not tell where he stood on the subject, and Nease could not be found. Por- ter says that it doesn't make any difference what they have been say- ing outside, for when it came to a vote to ask Miss Harcourt if she would just as leave stay at home- there was no dissenting vote. Mr. Porter was seen at Fort Erie recently by a reporter for "The Ex- press." ""You see," said Mr. Porter, as the negro was left behind, "the people won't have Catholic teachers." Benjamin Bernhard was the next member of the board found. "No, sir, we don't want no Cath- lie teachers over here. It's the in- fluence that we don't want. No doubt this woman is a good enough teach- er, but we can't have no Catholic if she insists on teaching in that school I'm in favor of going to her the first day she works and give-her three months' notice. You can bet my children won't be taught by a Catholic. I'll send them to Buffalo first. I want them brought up just	and honored on earth, and recognizes her as reigning with Him to-day, queen of the heaven where He is King The Church that thus holds	any number of similar endless chain schemes are being worked this very day that we shall have to go after later on. "The people who bite on these end- less-chain schemes all obviously want a whole lot for nothing, or little or nothing, and this, combined with their strange simplicity, is at the bottom of the success of the fellows who attempt to make their fortunes through the use of the mails. "You would naturally suppose that persons sufficiently intelligent to pos- sess an interest in stock speculation would be able to steer clear of 'in- vestment agents' whom they only know of through circulars, would you not? And yet the Department is constantly in receipt of tales of	CATHOLIC SUMMER	grand euchre and dance at the New York have been among the social pleasures of the closing week, and they were in no way less attractive	surprised at the mes
man Catholic?" Mr. Porter's first answer was eva- sive. "We have never had a Romau Cath- olic teacher in this school," he said finally, "and we don't intend to have." Customs Collector House was standing nearby when Porter an swered the question. "That's not so," declared House. "the best teacher you ever had here was a Catholic." dic teacher would nite any oppor- tunity to introduce religion into the school work. "It don't make no difference," said Bernhard. "It's the influence." Reeve Hawkins was the third mem- ter of the board seen. "Is it true," the reeve was asked, "that you don't want to take Miss is a Roman Catholic?" "I don't see that that's anyone's business but the school board's. You Americans mind your own business.	Do you wish to experience a great joy which concentrates itself in your soul embalming it for long hours? Do as much good as possible, as se-	and they are fully aware of the great	Cliff Haven, Sept. 8. N Friday last came to a close one of the most suc- cessful sessions of the Cath- olic Summer School on Lake Champlain. Those who have been wont to make Cliff Haven their summer home for several sessions past, are united in the one opinion that no season has been more pro-	C. A. MCHUNNELL, Accountant and Liquidator 190 ST. JAMES STREET. Montreal Thitsen years experience in course tion with the Mquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Audition Books and preparing Angual Reports for private firms, and public corpore. 1909 a specialty. TELEPHONE 1182.	terror for help; but no and kneeling down he clock, lifted it, and wi fell sobbing on his fath Old Bernardo had no had lost his wife a few and was still mourning his oldest son. Keeper doned convent, he had of theits at times, but not enough man to harbor a escaped heing hated. The morning before, h the Mass of Holy Thurs to the evening office to the mules as usual, gainst his custom, went

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1902.

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considerably decreased past few days, about it has had its entertain nusical at the Healey, a Champlain Club and e and dance at the New been among the social the closing week, and n no way less attractive memorable predecessors. ng week has further been the presence of a few disguests, most notable am-was Rt. Rev. J. M. J. Dca Y. Obreggon, Bishop Potosi, Mexico. Thomas f New York, president o St. Vincent de Paul So with his wife a guest at ain Club.



Coming down the steep and slip- late, saying he would soon return, pery road which leads out of the After waiting two hours, Ramon village of La Horca, young Ramon, growing anxious, set out to a bit of a lad, stopped to sing in him. front of the inn known as the pos-

ada del Arco. A little girl stood outside weeping bitterly. At Ramon's approach, however, her sobbing ceased, for in spite of the darkness of the night she had recognized him and springing eagerly forward said mys-teriously under her breath: "For God's sake; go away."

"Why?" he asked. "Because," said Mercedes persistently, meantime seizing him by the He strove to prevent her, but arm. little and weak though she was, she turned him completely about and forced him away from the inn. "Don't be bad," she whispered.

"They have shut me out and I am Don't let them see you; go. afraid. "But I am looking for my father," said Ramon. "Did you see him?" "Hush," said Mercedes, more frightened still. "I assure you I did

"You are very strange to-night. If you fear, let me stay. "No! I would fear still more; fear

they might kill you." "You must be crazy, Dita," said Ramon, shrugging his shoulders; but with a vague dread in his soul he her advice and retraced his took steps homeward.

The fiublic square of La Constituseemed very wide and very tion dark, as he hurried across it. The watchman was approaching night from the other side, and Ramon true to his shepherd instinct - for such he had been-gathered up pebble and hid himself in a doorway. The old watchman passed by with his lance and lantern, and after the fashion of the muezzins of other days, announced the time of night as the clock struck ten from the of what had happened, had the body neighboring steeple. The words, of course were different, but it was a

long drawn out plaint as he drawl ed: Ave Maria purissima. The night is overcast. When the guardian of the peace had passed, and uttered his moan ing cry further on, Ramon issue from his hiding place, and climbed

the twelve steps at the end of the street. Because of their numbe they were called The Steps of the Apostles. The wind was bitterly cold, as it swept the narrow plateau which sep arated the convent of Santiago from

the ruins of the old fortress. Chilled to the bone, Ramon pulled over his ears the top of his goat skin, and stopping at the end of the plateau a shrill whistle to call his father. The baying of a hound was only reply. The boy repeated then the call several times, and quite worried, entered the vast stables which were then in ruins. It was there that he and his father usually slept. He closed the door with an iron bar, and without go to the stone shelf which formed his bed, threw himself down on the ground, near where the mules stalled, and in spite of his anxiety was soon sound asleep.

Early in the morning, blows a gainst the stable door awoke him. He thought it was his father; but it was only an old beggar woman who lived somewhere in the ruins. "Ramon." she said. "I think your ther is waiting for you on the Steps of the Apostles." Surprised at the message, Ramon

seek Faustino, the innkeeper, and Torribio, the courier, were going to pay him some money they owed him.

Somewhat mysteriously, Torribid persuaded him to go down to the posada, where they were to meet Faustino. They found there also Pepe, Torribio's son. The tragedy was brief. Standing

with their backs against the wall Torribio and Pepe smoked silently Filling a glass of aguardrente Faustino drank first and passed it to the others. Taking down his guitar meantime, he began to sing a jota thrumming vigorously the while, Old Bernado was the last to drink, and

as he laid down the cup, Torrib.o seized him by the head, as if in sport, and bent it forcibly down-A knife glittered in the wards. hands of young Pepe, and was buried in Bernardo's neck. He died without a sigh. They washed away

the blood and Faustino continued to sing and play late on in the night. The next morning, before daylight,

houses, along a neglected pathway which was heaped high with ruins. and laid it on The Steps of the Apostles. Later on, some muleteers going to the fields, 'caught sight of

it and turned aside. Before Ramon pecially dreadful for them to be witnesses of a crime. Every one hurried away. At last the old woman bethought her of having Ramon dis-

not be suspected of the murder. More worried than his neighbors the judge of the locality when told of Bernardo carried to the old convent stable; he took care to find no trace, and no witness of the crime turned up. In the evening they carried the corpse to the graveyard and buried it under a little mound close

to the ramparts. To comply with the requirements of the law an autopsy was first made near the grave. It was a mere formality. The body lay on the ground; a small crowd looked on, among them some children. A perfunctory examination satisfied the doctor. The law was car-

ried out. The cause was unknown probably an accident. Too close an investigation might be dangerous. During the whole day Ramon re nained in a dumb stupor, seated by the side of the dead or crouching near the ruined convent gate. He could hardly explain to the judge how his father had gone out the evening before and had not returned He did not speak of the old woman who had called him, nor did he mention the terror of Mercedes. Fear had paralyzed him. But at the ce metery he stood unobserved behind the doctor, and when they uncovered the body he saw a long narrow were purple gash in the neck, from which the blood had been washed away. Ramon went back to his old work

Before his elder brother died he had called him to La Horca, so as not to be alone. But now the village wild storm, when a thunderbolt fell frightened the lad. Some friends of at his feet. his father were good to him, however. Faustino, the inn-keeper, gave

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHEONICLE.

bove the shepherds were leading their flocks to browse not on the rich turf but on the lavender and wild thyme which sprouted there. At night dry walls of stone formed the enclosure for the sheep, and a chozo hut without windows sheltered or the shepherd. With him usually was a diminutive burror on which the man's clothes and gun and water and oil were packed. A few scraps of bread fried in oil furnished the ordinary food of the Spanish shepherd. who was as sober in his diet as were his brothers, the old nomads of Egypt. A leathern jacket slung over his

shoulder, a yellow tunic held by a broad cincture of black wool, a red silk kerchief bound about the head which was topped by a round broadbrimmed felt hat, breeches of coarse brown stuff and gaiters, usually, of the same color and slashed at either side, such was the dress of the shepherd in the days when Ramon was following his flocks on the hill-sides. He rarely wentdown to La Horca. Even on Sunday he was far away from the village. The bells bore appeals to him which he no longer heeded, for he no longer rose above his work. With the master shepherd and the shepherd's son, he remained in solitude. Together they traveled over the barren mountains: telling the hours by the progcess of the stars, or the shadows of the sun on the rocks: ignorant of the world: speaking seldom even with each oth er, and only at times sending out to the echoes the slow monotonous they carried the corpse back of the chant which seemed but to put their own thoughts to sleep.

On the feasts of St. James, or Out Lady of Sorrows, at the procession of Holy Week, or Corpus Christi Ramon came to La Horca. Along with the crowd he escorted the Cris arrived, a dozen or more had seen to de la Humildad, or the Santisiit, but poor people do not like to mo. Careless of what others were be mixed up in affairs, and it is es- thinking, he looked with his large wondering eyes at the splendid processional cars draped in their rich laces and gorgeous silks; he shouted viva when the others did; and when cover the corpse. He at least would the swallows startled in hundreds around the towers of the old dismantled convent, their troubles seemed like this. But disturbed as was, and incapable of analyzing his thoughts he felt the purifying influence of these festivities In the evening, he sat upon the hill that was so familiar to him, and from a distance looked on at the fireworks which were set off in the public square

He had grown very robust. Or feast days he took part in the national game of ball in front of the gate of La Horca, and he threw the weight higher and further than any-Among his rivals there one else. was only one who could match him. It was Pelago, the second son of Torribio.

One evening-he was then seventeen years of age-Ramon had been playing for three hours before a curious crowd of onlookers. He had beaten everyone, even Pelago, and he going away timidly, even in spite of his triumph, and inhaling the perfume of a red rose which he had taken from Mercedes. Two loungers were warming themselves against a wall in the last rays of the setting "Look,"-said one, "there goes Bernardo's son. What a strapping fellow! How I pity his enemies. 'What!'' said the other; "he's too much of a coward to avenge his own father."

Ramon entered his hut, reeling like drunken man. Only once in his been a shepherd. Bernardo had re- life had he been shaken by a similar emotion. It was in the midst of a

Night came. Stretched out in his and without hut, wi him a little money. He would even strength, he was pursued by the pitiless phrase which he had heard have employed him in the posada, but he heartily approved of Ramon's the man utter. Then suddenly beplan to leave La Horca, and without fore him, on the earth, he thought he saw the corpse, wrapped in its Isidro, the richest cattle breeder of brown covering and the gash in the neck was bleeding. He cried out with horror, and the startled sheep around him replied with terrified mon

boaster and he was ignorant of fear. He was unconcerned about conse quences, and although he was slow he did not stop nor would he admit concealment or deceit. Imperfectly instructed, his conscience followed very simple principles, and once adopted his resolution was immutable. The stars began to wane in the skies and the bleating of the sheep gave the signal of the dawn. Ramo lifted the latch of the corral and let out the flock. Before he followed h turned towards La Horca, and with his staff extended toward the village he cried: "I am no coward, and I will avenge my father."

In all the wide world no one cared for Ramon but Mercedes. She had years. Her delicate affection strove to supply what the poor orphan boy Her father, Faustino, was a lacked. man of too much importance to permit her to think of having Ramon as her novio or fiance. Did not Faus tino possess a vineyard and a pair of mules, and what was Ramon but a poor shepherd of the hills! She destined for Pelago, Torribio's second son. But her heart went out to Ramon. Often on Saturday. when the shepherd's wife brought provisions to her husband, Mercedes went with her and Ramon received her as the earth greets the springtime, and everything in his sung a strain of hope for the coming of these fleeting apparitions. He had sent her bunch of poppies

a sign of hopeless appeal. And SO on the Saturday following she was faithful to the tryst. They seated themselves beside a ruined wall, and anticipating any question from Dita. Ramon abruptly asked: "Who killed my father? You know"-

'No," answered Mercedes, trembling with fear. "I do not. But why do you ask?"

He told her then of what had har pened on the previous Sunday, and of his resolution not to be a Cow. ard. Dita's eves glistened with terror, but at the same time with pride "I understand you," she said: "but I know nothing of it. I suspect nothing. That evening, you remember, they had penned up in the yard of the posada of bulls that were going to the races of Almenara. There were many drovers there, and they went away in the early morning. At night two men came who concealed their faces-one of them looked like your father. I was outside and hid myself. When they entered they locked the door behind them and left me outside in the dark alone and terrified. Then you came. Only after they left could I enter. It was per haps on returning home that morning that your father was killed." "But who was with him when you

saw him?" "Oh I am not sure. I think it vas Torribio."

Torribio, her father's friend! At that name the whole horizon of confused remembrances became clear before Ramon's eyes. He saw again the air of restraint at the cemetery, he understood certain insults that had been flung at Torribio in public, and nicknames that had beer fixed on him. He felt like a crimi-Then other images and other nal. words came up in his mind. He remembered the friendship of Torribio for Bernardo, and the kindness which he had himself experienced when left an orphan. Ramon could not then understand how a man could play double. and he stopped short, his mind all confused.

What a vise seemed to be clasped upon his brain. Weak and open to impressions, he saw himself driven to a terrible duty, while, at the same time, he cursed the power that led him on.

glory of souls that have passed through trials.

One passion awakens another, and to that explosion of hate other feelings no less violent responded, which appalled him. A commoner nature would not have suffered their overpowering impulse, but would have given way forthwith to their brutal tyranny. Ramon had that ideal candor of the Castilian, which faith as a guide, and which a sort of enthusiasm must direct through its transports. Although knowing little of human affairs, yet at end of the road on which he Was entering he saw the scaffold. But in his eyes vengeance became a sort of

duty to which he was obliged to sapity for him during all those dark crifice his life. To souls like his, if rightly guided, sublime purposes are reserved. Even when led astray they accept great martyrdoms and achieve great successes.

Mercedes, less deep than he, did not see the abyss into which she had dragged her lover; otherwise she would have paused. In arming Ramon against Torribio, she was looking rather to her own deliverance. and from that out, practiced all th coquetry of which she was capable displease Pelago.

Pelago loved her. For a long time there had been in his heart an unconscious jealousy of the shep-He now began to understand herd. the reason, in his baser fashion and without any ideal for his hatred, and resolved to put an end to Ramon.

On the following Sunday, the flock had been corralled in the village. Ramon, unoccupied, was strolling a bout. Other lads were with him the usual sports began. Instead of a ball they began throwing an iron bar. More spectators gathered. Pelago passed by and they called him. Ramon shuddered when he saw him approach, but resolved to quit the game in a moment. He played listlessly. Pelago made the best Proud of his luck, he began throws to twit Ramon, and the others joined him

"What are you thinking of, Ranon?" they cried. "Pshaw!" said Pelago, "he's love

sick." "Son of an assassin, cease," shout ed Ramon, his fists clenched in anger. A deadly pallor came over Pe lago; he lifted the iron bar which

he held in his hands and flung it at his rival. Ramon shifted his position to avoid the weapon and with a leap he was on Pelago, as he flung him to the

the earth, falling upon him at same time. With his left hand, Ranon clutched his adversary's throat and their hands sought their knives Without words, and without thought. they writhed in each other's grip frightful, horrible, both of them; no longer men, but savage and furious brutes

With a supreme effort, Pelago freed his hand and seizing Ramon's head held off death for an instant. With a panting voice, he was just able to "Do you wish to know the say: murderers of your father? My father, my brother and Faustino, the father of Mercedes.'

Ramon's hand descended and killed the viper. When he arose the crowd had fled. His brain swam; he sat down upon a stone beside him. His mind came back to him slowly, if after a wild debauch, and as his soul gradually calmed, an overwhelming sadness took possession of him,-the bitter fruit of satisfied

passion. On the morrow Torribio followed the remains of his son to the ceme tery. He had not been there since the day he had stood above the corpse of Bernardo. That inexora-

Ah! Mercedes and himself had wished to find out the guilty ones. What a

II

punishment for their curiosity, and what a future was theirs the wretch whom he had slain told the truth!

He would find it all out. One night he went down to La Horca; he passed the posada del Arco,O and then crossing a wall, entered by a secret door the house of the old apothecary, Dan Eusebio. Don Eusebio knew all the stories of La Horca, At first he did not recognize this ghost that so suddenly appeared before him. When Ramon spoke the old man quivered with fear.

"Come." said Ramon, calmly : 'tell me how they killed my ther."

The good man in his alarm strove to equivocate. But yielding to will stronger than his own, he gan, without useless details related the story of Bernardo's death.

Hobbes, the philosopher, calumniates the wolf when he likens man to it. The animal appetite is limited by its needs, but human passions would overleap all barriers if it were not for man's self-love. Be

cause of scepticism, or cowardice, or egoism men avoid extremes. Egoism is more efficient than the police in making the world habitable But when unbridled passion finds a temperament strong enough to follow it. or too feeble to control it, it is not easy to predict when it is going to stop. Ramon was strong enough to whithersoever his hate might 20 lead, but his heart, however, was

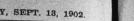
not of the kind that despised and detested others.

He thought himself obliged to punsh these three murderers; and when passion is guided by prejudice there is nothing so relentless. Their superior power did not daunt him. He would lose his life perhaps, but what matter? It was worth little. Only one sacrifice cost him something; it was that of the affection of Mercedes, which was sweet and tenacious of its place in his soul; it had been the hope and the rest of his shattered heart, But he had made that sacrifice also hard as it was and had abandoned the hope of ever being loved by her. And, nevertheless, although this renunciation made him suffer, even forcing her to cry out in agony, he felt in the depths of his soul a mysterious satisfaction on account of it, and in his trouble he asked himself why sorrow and misfortune follow upon satisfied passion, and why sacrifice, although it caused pain, brings a heavenly joy. One day his master called him; and gave him his dismissal. Ramon was too much compromised by his affair with Pelago. One murder would provoke another, and in the end the shepherd, who was the weakest, would be the sufferer. He must go away from the danger. However, his master did not abandon him. but sent him to Cuenca on the mountains to a cousin who would employ him. Ramon was dumbfounded by this decision. Without looking at the few duros which his master gave him, he took them and set out for

For simple people whose whole world is a hamlet, home is inexpressibly dear. Patriotism is more tense the less extended is the territory for which it is concerned. In fact, for poor people exile causes homesickness that is sometimes almost fatal.

the hills

Ramon leaving the street, took a little by-road that went by the yards back of the houses Near a low, ruined wall he stopped, and after hesitating a moment took up first one pebble, then two, then three, and threw them against a closed Soon the window and the pale face of Mercedes peared. There was a smile of joy on her countenance as she hurried across the small courtyard and came to the wall where Ramon was calling her. How she had suffered and wept since the death of Pelago! and how she had prayed! She knew her religion, and since she began to suffer she had begun to understand it. Does one ever understand it before that? The prayer so dear to Spaniards, which she had so often recited, she comprehended now, and felt its melancholy eloquence, and it was with nexpressible sincerity she said to "To thee do we cry, the Virgin: poor banished children of Eve; thee do we cry, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears."



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sprang from the stable without closing it behind him, and hurried down delay he had him accepted by Don to the street. The night wind had scattered the

clouds, but although it was quite bright the street was deserted. "Fathe country. Ramon had no education. He knew

few prayers and could read a litther," cried Ramon; but no answe tle. Mentally he was slow but deep. came. The boy hurried on. On the His heart had as yet known no missecond step from the bottom was trust of others, and he was ingenusombre heap which he could not disous and candid with all. He was tinguish Coming closer to look at scarcely twelve; a pale lad with it, he shrunk back in horror and large thoughtful eyes. Evil was about to flee. Then taking courcrossed his soul for the first time age he cautiously approached, aland was to trouble him till the end. most like a cat in his movements. A He was unable to explain to any well known cloak of brown wool cov one what had passed within him on ered a human body: and stretching that lugubrious Good Friday. From out his hand he looked around in terror for help; but no one came, and kneeling down he seized the that out he never smiled; a cloak, lifted it, and with a shrick La Horca, it was agreed to speak of old Uncle Bernardo's death as an fell sobbing on his father's corpse. Old Bernardo had no enemies. He accident. Ramon thought so too, because every one seemed to be of had lost his wife a few years before, and was still mourning the death of that opinion. Only at night, when doned convent, he had stopped some time when he began to think, the first at time. thefts at times, but not being a big pale face of his father appeared

enough man to harbor a grudge, had him with the open wound. On the plains of New Castile the scaped being hated. The morning before, he had heard vine and the sprouting wheat were the Mass of Holy Thursday, and af- already changing the russet and ter the evening office had attended brown of the fields to green; the oto the mules as usual, but quite a-lives were lending a blush tint to the gainst his custom, went out rather slopps; and on the stony peaks a-forward nature. He was not a tranquility which is the joy and the ter words cut into his soul. Pelago!

bleatings.

das

te

He was stifling in the hut. He went out and flung himself on rock. The moonless heaven was twinkling with stars. The air was balmy with the perfume of the young had wheat, and the burgeoning daffodils and lavender. He was alone and miserable, when all around him was bathed in infinite peace. He could not restrain his sobs, but in his heart, relieved though it was dread flood of tears, he was aware of a new feeling that had been aroused, whose strength terrified him. Tn

blaze.

soul."

the past was now clear. A11 what dreams had he been living all these years? That wound! Evident ly his father had been murdered and the men against whom Mercedes had the long ago warned him had done the Why was it that he had faildoed.

ed to connect all these facts, and how did others possess while it escaped him?

movements of his direct and straight-ten in order to enjoy the triumphal

Mercedes knew much more than she hle justice which dominates the world had struck him. With bent had told, for often in her presence the village folk had accused Torribio head and broken heart he heard the earth fall on the coffin now lowered and blamed the apathy of Ramon. in the grave. The glances of those In her heart she condemned Torribio and by a sort of pride, a flighty, but around were cold and seemed mock him. In his inmost soul he cruel caprice of a child, she was

sorry to have opened the eyes of Rasaid: "It is merited." In his grief he wished to pursue

the assassin in the courts. Faustino In the narrow theatre of hidden dissuaded him. It was a simple ac lives there are at times terrible dracident, a quarrel of young men. Pelmas enacted. Dita arose to go. Raago had been the aggressor. A trial, mon still sitting, gazed at the debesides, might lead to unpleasant reparting day. The sun like a fur-nace touched with fire the purple Better remove Ramon velations. from La Horca; if needs be, Pepe, horizon. From the flaming glory of Pelago's brother, would settle the the illumined clouds, bright days leaped out and set the heavens affair later.

Ramon went back to his sleep. The plain, silent and dim, looked on at the dying day. How gladly would he have given The bars of fire disappeared; the himself up to justice! How willingly he would have died! Was this lifeconflagration was extinguished. The this base struggle of appetites, this space began to be shrouded in A pitiless gloom. In the wheat the crickets conflict of brute force? logic ruled his rude soul. It seemed began to chirp. Ramon arose sadly. to him that duty accomplished 'Something has gone out in my should have brought him peace, and he said, and glancing a well at Dita, he went away, alone yet he lived in mortal agony. B.t perhaps the sacrifice of his peace was into his desolate solitude.

the explatory offering which his fa-Ramon had now begun to hate. Of ther demanded. And he made the a sudden a fierce passion had taken offering.

possession of his soul. To the peace which had been the happiness of his Overwhelmed by the murder he had committed, he had paid no attenyouth there had succeed that inward There was no complexity in the tunnult which one must conquer of-tion at first to the last words Lelago had uttered. Suddenly the biz-

She placed her hands on the wall separated her from Ramon, which separated net and looked him in the eyes. which

"Is there anything new?' ed. Ramon signified that there was. "Is it glad or sad?" she inquired. Ramon shook his shoulders. "Is there ever anything glad for me?' he asked. His teeth were set and tears filled his eyes as he plucked feverishly at the grass which sprouting on the wall.

"Are you pursued?"

(Con?inued on Page Twelve.)

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1902.

Vol. LII., No.

EPIS

"Why do



ransom.

immoderate use of flowers at funer-

vation of the defunct.

who die before the age of reason, the

Church calls for flowers, requiring a

head of the table, in token of the

virginity it has preserved, and the glory which it has attained. Where

there is no sin, there is no death."

Finally, the case is summed up thus

'After all, these attentions to the

mortal remains of our dear ones are

according to St. Augustine, a con

solation to the living rather than

relief to the dead, and the Church

would have us remember that the de-

parted expect something else from

our friendship. If her suggestions

are disregarded, and practices ini-

tially praiseworthy stand in the way

of duty and true service, then the

may mention that the Archbishop of

A Multi-Millionaire's Will.

launches forth a prohibition."

illustrating this last statement

Cologne has prohibited the use

flowers at funerals in his diocese.

Church protests, and

the

sometimes

As

0

day.

wreath of them to be laid at

Household Notes.

THE WOMAN WHO STANDS AT THE TUB.

You will read of the heroes of life And the valorous deeds they have done, For the world is aflame with the light of the name Of the man who is back of the gun; But give me the pen that can write Of the soil that gives life to the rose; Of the woman whose realm is to stand at helm Though her ship's but a basket of clothes:

Wesh and rinse and wring. Soap and soak and rub;

Oh. give me the words that may fittingly sing

Of the woman who stands at the tub!

Not she who is gifted and great, Surrounded by honor and friends, Has need of my praise, for the trend of her ways

Leads forward to prosperous ends But the one who is drifting through life

In a bark that is meagre and mean

Who stands in the place with a smile on her face

And is keeping her little world clean;

Toil in cold and heat, Soap and soak and rub;

Oh. give me a tribute to lay at the feet

Of the woman who stands at the tub

-Good Housekeeping.

ABOUT STOCKINGS .- A Washington physician, in a published in-terview, urges that the wearing of stockings with white feet will do to promote ease in walking more and relieve foot-ills than anything to be suggested. Socks or stockings of cotton or lisle thread in black bind the feet and make them swell, he says, no matter how fine and open they may be. The black dye with the hard thread of the lisle variety if a combination that is particularly torturing to tender feet. Thin un balbriggan he recommends bleached Preferably the whole sock or stock ing may be white, but at least the foot should be. A further caution is added that new cotton hose, as

Our Boys And Girls.

LINCOLN'S KINDNESS .- In the early pioneer days, when Abraham Lincoln was a practising attorney and "rode the circuit." as was the custom at that time, he made of a party of horsemen, lawyers like himself, who were on their way one spring morning from one court town to another. Their course was across the prairies and through the timber and as they passed along by a little living, they are admittedly to be grove where the birds were singing condemned, but are they less objecmerrily, they noticed a little fledge ling which had fallen from the nest tionable when, as we suspect is oftener the case, they serve as an easy was fluttering by the roadside. excuse for the avoidance of some After they had ridden a short dismore difficult tribute to the memory ance Mr. Lincoln suddenly stopped, of the dead? Many a man hesitatand wheeling his horse, said simply ing whether he must put himself to Wait for me a moment; I will soo the inconvenience of going to a funejoin you." And as the party halteral, makes a cheap compromise and ed they saw Mr. Lincoln return to sends a wreath. And there is a real he place where the little bird lay danger lest this facile service should helpless on the ground; saw him tenmake men forget the true help they lerly take it and carefully set it or might do to the deceased by pray-ing, and obtaining prayers for the limb near the nest. When he join his companions one of them repose of his soul. The flowers, aughingly said: "Lincoln, why did however rare and costly, are wasted you bother yourself and delay us with such a trifle as that?" The re us on the uncaring dead, while Masses for his soul would be as a king's ply deserves to be remembered. "My riend," said Lincoln, "I can only The writer in the "Irish Ecclesiassay this: that I feel better for it. tical Record" while condemning this Is there not a world of suggestion

als, is careful to give his reasons for considering the practice as out of harmony with the Liturgy of the Church. "The death of a Christian LARGEST KNOWN TREE .- What indoubtedly is the largest known tree in the world, has been recently is not exclusively a subject for tears; the very prayers of the discovered two and a half miles from the Sanger Lumber Company's Church preach confidence. But their mill at Converse Basin, far up in the dominant note is fear and supplica-Sierras. The discovery was made by tion, an acknowledgment of the awa party of hunters, but little creful rigors of God's inscrutable jusdence was given to the report until tice, tempered with confidence in the the tree had been visited by people merits of His dolorous passion. So who have verified the finders' statelong as the Church is not certain that her children have arrived in ment. The monster was measured six feet Heaven's gate, she nas not the heart

in that rejoinder?

from the ground, and it took a line to rejoice. And, therefore, it is 154 feet and 8 inches long to encirthat the flowers which figure so concle it, making it over 51 feet in dia spicuously at modern interments are This tree is a few rods from meter. in flagrant contradiction with the spirit of the Liturgy. It would be the company's boundary line, and is on the Government reserve, hence it different were she certain of the salwill stand to interest sight-seers and will escape the woodman's axe "In the case of baptized children

> LESSONS FOR A BOY.-I over neard a conversation between Karl and his mother. She had work for nim to do, which interfered with of his plans for enjoyment and, though Karl obeyed her, it was without a great deal of grumbnot ling. He had much to say about being allowed to do as he never pleased, and that it would be time enough for him to settle down to work when he was older. While the sense of injury was strong upon him, I came out on the piazza beside him, and said. "Karl, why do you try to break that colt of yours?" The boy looked up in surprise

Why, I want him to be good for ething. "But he likes his own way," I ob-

"Why shound't he have it?" ected By this time Karl was staring at me in perplexity. "I'd like to know the good of a horse that always has his own way!" he said, as if rather

indignant at my lack of common "And as for working," I went on, "I should think that there was time

enough for that when he gets to be an old horse." "Why, don't you see, if he doesn't Karl began: a colt.

A SCAPULAR INCIDENT. - The following incident is taken from the letter of a young volunteer in a French cavalry regiment. He had been a pupil of the Brothers, and writes to one of them who had been his teacher. In the course of his letter he says that the band of his scapular happening to break, the sca pular, unknown to him, fell on the

hards.

rebel."

us free.

life.'

rock

uired.

ardon.'

other.'

watch

pass.

geance!

tino.

. . .

The highway that leads to Paredes

of it for some distance. Ramon, the

day after his departure, was leating

of gloomy thoughts. His sheep were

scattered over the plain. Armed with

A tinkle of bells aroused hivi from

his reverie. A carro drawn by two

mules was coming down the narrow

cern, when suddenly his countenance

lighted up. Torribio was driving,

and seated behind him he saw under

the hood of the carro, Pepe and

Faustino. Oh! the chance for the

full measure of his hatred and ven-

His blood rushed to his head, and

rising on the bank he aimed at Faus-

the mules. One of them had been

struck by the ball and was reeling,

the other plunging wildly. In a mo-

ment the carro was turning over,

and Ramon saw them hanging over

the abyss. He shouted with glee.

Suddenly a great thought flashed

upon his mind like lightning. He

As he fell he uttered the

leaps between the car and the edge,

The three would die together

Dismayed the driver pulled in

Ramon saw it with uncon-

command

floor. One of the soldiers saw it there, and being, it would seem, evilly disposed towards anything religious, he spat upon it and trampled it under foot; then, lifting it up, he asked whose it was-thinking probone ably the owner would be ashamed to acknowledge his property and thereby make himself the butt of the company's ridicule. The young volunteer hesitated a moment, then an-swered firmly, "It is mine." Nobody said a word. The young soldier was pared the expected humiliation, and one of his companions, edified by his onduct, pulled out his scapular to show that he wore one, and proud of it, and said: "We will nenceforward go to Mass together." And they did. As for the man who vented his impious spleen on the scapular, he on the day following went o water his horse and was found drowned.

TOYS BOYS USED TO MAKE. -We hear a good deal these days a bout the lost arts," laments a writer in the "Detroit Free Press." wonder if the world realizes that ome of the most precious arts cf hildhood are in danger of becoming extinct? How many boys to-day can make a kite, properly hung and with tail sufficient to balance it? How many boys can make a bow with the ands nicely bent and worked down

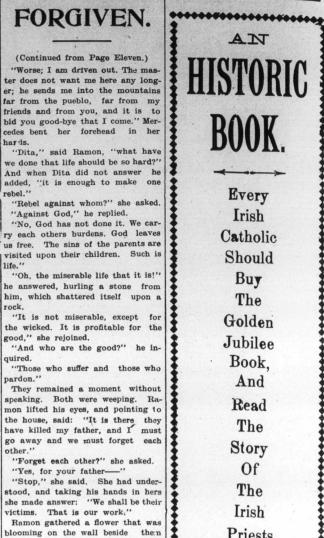
with a bit of broken glass? "I interviewed my young nephew the other day, and was thunderstruck to discover that he knew nothing about it. Could he make and handed it to her; then staggerwater-wheel, a windmill, an elder pop-gun, a jack-lantern, a buzz ing like a drunken man he went away. wheel, an air gun from a goose quill, with a sliced potato for ammunition, a willow whistle, a squirt gun?

No, he knew nothing about them. 'But, surely,' said I, almost runs for some time along the ledge pathetically, 'you can make a cornof a precipice. Stretched out on the talk fiddle? slope above the road, just where it " 'Do vou mean a violin, uncle?' turned, thus giving him

"Then I gave it up. I don't ieve the youths of to-day know enough to stick a feather in a corn himself be carried away by a torrent cob and throw into the air. I am going to write a book some day upon the arts of childhood to save them from utter annihilation." his gun he was keeping his lonely

COURTESIES AT HOME .- It is ot merely from a desire to please in ociety that good manners should be studied, but from the wish to consider the feelings of other people. Kindliness and unselfishness are among the virtues to be cultivated in all social intercourses, and nowhere can these qualities be better acquired than in home life. In the home circle, however, too much is often taken for granted, and the graces of courtesies are sometimes entirely disensed with. Yet these small adornnents are useful in molding manand character. Tact and ers thoughtfulness are some of the home Cheerfulness and a readiness arts. to make home bright are other duties. Courtesy to one's parents is of importance, taking time to cheer the Wred mother or perplexed father, remembering to take a helpful interest in brothers and sisters and not to be too absorbed in one's own

and with the force of despair hurls it back upon the road. But the effort made him lose his balance, and pursuits, are valuable points to keep in while the three guilty men were looking they saw him, to their horror, mind. It is worth while to be punctual at meals, careful of one's per- beating the air wildly with his sonal appearance and to cultivate hands. sensible, pleasant talk at table. In words, "I forgive," and was dashed



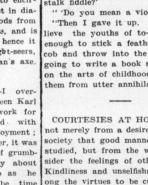
THE TRUE WI IS PRINTED AND PU Every SUBSCRIPTION PRI Canada, \$1.00; United St and France, \$1.50; Belgiu Catholic All Communications a #ESS " P. & P. Co., Limited Should " If the English-speak best interests, they would a powerjul Catholic papers in work. Golden NOTES Jubilee Book. AN ESTIMATE OF do not often refe editorial statements, n our special corresponde good reason that we do they require any corro we cannot help recalli minds of our readers ty that appeared in these week ago. In an articl tuation in France, in which the present Pren ticised, it will be remen compared him to Nero Priests mentioned the very un tion he has taken in l And cat's paw of a malign the members of which Laymen make use of him for t In glancing over Fre In we have come upon a caricature, in which C Montreal presented as Nero, sea throne in the amphithe During ing upon the martyrde taking place in the are The end under the cut read Combes a Nero. Past France: the clergy?" Combes-Nero: "Becau Fifty cated me." This is about the su Years. stance of the affair. manifested by Combes those to whom he ow tion, is not unlike the FOR SALE commanding the murde mother, "because she birth." But the "Revue des] St. Patrick's strikes the second note strongly than we did, PRESBYTERY, 'We remember a form war, who was called Ge din. He was a poor every sense of the word and at sence of a man of wor undertake the task, he Miss MILLOY'S. the office of minister o St. Catherine St., der to carry out the la Or a Telephone to royal princes from the task being done, he wa doors, not without a Main 1182, shame at the necessity vices. We will not con justice of comparing M. General Thibaudin. He

WILL ENSURE PROMPT DELIVERY OF

better.' This is certainly hear From the very beginni grave doubts as to the on of the "Law of Not that we imagined t not pass, but simply th not think France conta man capable of assumin sibility for its tyrann ment. But we were m man was forthcoming w casion demanded, and w ing of the occasion the disappear into the no oblivion out of which he emerged. The London' "Tablet' about the nearest of all proper solution of the France's Premier and hi set before the thinking "Tablet" claims that of Combes is to force t some act of resistance serve as an excuse for tion of the concordet that the Holy Father thus caught, nor will he action that might serve of the Church's enemies a genius, and a pas statesmanship, who can, out-manoeuvre the aged and Combes is not of th

telligent and more resp

the work he is doing is



well as all new cotton undergarments should be washed before being worn to wash out the sizing used by manufacturers.

FLOWERS AT FUNERALS. While we would not, if we could abate one iot of the respect paid by friends and relatives to the dead, we protest against the growing custom of heaping flowers upon a coffin. As Ecclesiastical Record" remarks :--"Now it seems the moment death enters a house one must run to the florist for wreaths and bouquets. Every one, near relations or simple acquaintances, is expected to pay the deceased a tribute in flowers. Vanity coming in, every one strives to surpass his neighbor by the size costliness of his wreath, taking or care to attach a card which shall indicate the giver. The coffin is often hidden beneath the mass of flowers, tokens of so many varied sentiments. The custom seems to have stamped on it a clear expression of the naturalism of our day, and is, so far, anti-Christian. / It is a custom inideas, but to rob death of its best lessons, i.e., its bitterness and peni-tential side."

London, has been filed for probate. The text of the will follows:-"I declare that all the estate whereof I may die possessed is the community property of my wife and

myself.

The will of John W. Mackay, the

"2. I give, devise and bequeath all and every, the interest in, or por tion of, my said estate, which may be subject to my testiment dispos a distinguished writer in the "Irish tion at the time of my death, to my son, Clarence Hungerford Mackay. "3. I name, constitute and a point my wife, Marie Louise Mackay, and my son, Clarence Hungerford Mackay, of the city of Virginia, in the county of Storey, and state of Nevada, executors of this, my last will, and I hereby expressly provide that no bonds shall be required of my said executors.

"4. The executors are given, and shall have full power and authority, to grant, bargain, sell, convey, as sign and deliver at such times and upon such terms and conditions as to them may seem advisable all and every part of my estate. both real and personal, without any other tended not to suggest Christian power or authority from any court, judge or judicial tribunal whatso-ever; and in the same way to invest tential side." ever, and in the same way to invest, in so far as these floral offerings tate, the inoneys thereof, and the proceeds derived from any and all vanity or the protentiousness of the sales of the same."

then he stopped, blushed, and looked a word, a well bred and considerate on the rocks below.-Pierre Suau, S. at me rather appealingly. I heard person does not reserve careful man-no more complaints from him that ners, neat clothes or cheerful conver-from the Messenger Monthly Magazsation only for the outside world. ine, N.Y.



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BAD LITERATURE A learn that the son of a clergyman has just com cide in a manner simila