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# The True Witness



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## TOPICS DISCUSSED BY CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS

### LACK ORGANIZATION.

The "Antigonish Casket" says:—  
The question is often asked, how does it happen that a handful of infidels can successfully tyrannise over a vast Catholic population in France. In the same manner as a handful of well-trained European soldiers can defeat a countless horde of Chinese. The secret of success lies in the organization. The French infidels are organized in Free-Mason lodges, and all these lodges work together in perfect understanding and perfect harmony. So it has come about that almost every government official in France is a Free-Mason and an atheist. Only in the army and navy do Catholics hold a few positions, and the object of the new regulations made by the Minister of war is to deprive them of these positions.

### PARISH LINES IN CITIES.

Under the above heading the "Catholic Citizen" says:—The Catholic community in a city is never so strong that it can permit of division of feeling and action in certain matters. Yet there are possibly those who cannot engage in any work of Catholic public spirit without dragging in parish lines.  
They want everything "under the eaves of their particular church, or at least, in the vicinage. The consequence is, that works which require general participation, encounter much difficulty. If they are located nearer one church than another, or if they are engaged by committees consisting of more members of one parish than another, or if they happen to originate with the pastor of one church and not with another, they forthwith encounter the absurd prejudice that arises from parish lines.

We ought to cheerfully comply with the system which lays out parish lines for certain well defined purposes, attend and support the church within whose lines we reside, and call upon the pastor thereof as our spiritual adviser. But these lines ought not to segregate us out of unity with our fellow Catholics of other parishes in many matters of common concern and common sympathy.

We ought not to be strangers to the members of other parishes. A really strong local Catholic community demands, as a condition precedent, some method or occasion whereby we may unite the Catholics of the whole city. Others matters besides the common support of our orphans ought to suggest reasons for united action. In the support of a city Catholic library, or in the maintenance of a good Catholic literary organization, a single parish is usually deficient in resources and proper material, whereas, all the parishes may yield a discriminating selection.

### THE LANGUAGE QUESTION.

On this question the Catholic "Union and Times," of Buffalo, remarks:—Archbishop Keane has taken up his new charge, the see of Dubuque, with a kindly yet firm hand. Among other things, he has taken early occasion to lay down the law on the language question: for in the course of an address to the pupils of St. Mary's German Catholic parochial school, the Archbishop declared it absolutely essential that the English language should be taught.

Continuing — we quote from the "Milwaukee Citizen"—he said he "did not want the Germans to abandon their mother tongue, but while this was true, he insisted that English must be taught in all the German Catholic parochial schools in the archdiocese. He insisted further that the catechism must be learned in the English tongue. Continuing, he said that the objections to religion in this country were advanced in the English language and must be answered on the proper line. He said that a person born in this country should learn the language of his country. The archbishop was emphatic in declaring that English must be taught, in connection with German. Part of his address was in English and part in German, and made a very pleasing impression. He made similar remarks at the Sacred Heart and Holy Ghost parochial schools."

No doubt it was a delightful surprise for those pupils and teachers of German parentage or birth to hear the archbishop speak to them partly in their own Teuton tongue, but not

the least of his qualifications to administer the affairs of a great archdiocese, like Dubuque, with its many racial bloods, is his knowledge of divers tongues.

### NON-SECTARIANISM SPELLS PROTESTANTISM.

—This is the definition of the "Catholic Standard and Times," of Philadelphia, and we may add, that of every Catholic who observes the tread of events and has the power to think. And so it will continue, so long as Catholic laymen remain under the spell of fear and indifference. In explanation of this definition, the "Standard and Times" goes on to say:—

Recently we showed by the terms of official reports from the Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., that grants of money and live stock are being systematically paid to Protestant missions in Alaska through the Rev. Sheldon Jackson. Alaska stands in relation to the United States in much the same position as the Indian Territories. Recently it was stated, publicly and emphatically, that the Government had once for all made up its mind that no more money would be paid to contract schools of any denomination, and it has rigidly carried out its stern decree in regard to the unhappy Catholic Indians. As for those who are not Catholics, so far as their material interests are concerned, they are in no way affected by the decision. Practically the change of policy means the coercion of the Indians to accept the Protestant religion or starve. The methods by which this insidious scheme is being worked are graphically described in a number of letters now given to the world in the November issue of the "Messenger of the Sacred Heart." One of them tells how in a certain agency nineteen public schools have been erected under cover of being non-sectarian. All these are simply Protestant schools, and open and undisguised Protestant teaching is given in some. This is exemplified in the fact that Bibles are being given in them by Protestant clergymen and the children are being compulsorily baptized in the Protestant faith, even against their protests. These flagrant violations both of the Constitution and the Government's stern declarations against the sectarian principle are being perpetrated under circumstances which make the proselytism a thousand-fold more intolerable and galling. In the fact that it is the Indians' own money that is being utilized to paganize or Protestantize them is found the very cynicism of arbitrary wrong. The Indians in some of those places have petitioned that their children be sent to Catholic schools and the expense deducted from the allowance made to them, under covenant, in lieu of the lands they handed over to the Government. But these petitions the rigidly impartial State Department has stonily refused. The Indians must not do as they please with their own money, but must have it bestowed as martlets in Washington and in Congress wish.

Meanwhile the pall of starvation hangs over the Catholic schools. Nothing more pitiable than the present condition of the schools thus left derelict ever appealed to the hearts of the just and merciful. The teaching staffs in many cases are in a state of absolute famine, and the few poor Indian charges whom they have left suffer the pangs of hunger as well. The children pine under "half rations," while the religious who teach them half starve themselves in order to spare their slender store for their more tender charges. Think of it! Forty days and nights in the wilderness with naught but spiritual sustenance to uphold the brave hearts who thus devote their lives to the service of those miserable "wards of the nation"—the most pitiless guardian that was ever set over brother as his keeper.

We can add nothing to the pathos of this story. It must go straight home to every noble heart, Catholic or Protestant, and awaken the generous impulses of the better part of the people. But for Catholics it can have but one message. It must rouse them to instant effort for the relief of the stricken Catholic Indians and their teachers.

### THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

—Under this title the "Catholic Colum-

bian" very truly says:—Archbishop Chapelle has once more, thanks be to God, broken the policy of silence, that has so long injured the Catholic Church in America.

Just as he silenced the libeller, Gen. Funston, in calumniating the Spanish friars, before setting out on his mission, so he has now uttered a vigorous protest against the seizure by the U. S. authorities in Manila of the College of San Jose. He shows that the college was Church property and that the United States succeeded only to the civil rights of Spain and not to its ecclesiastical rights flowing from the connection of Church and State. He warns the administration that the inauguration of a policy of rapine and injustice, under technicalities of law and at the instance of the Katipunan scoundrels like Buencamino "who have systematically deceived the American authorities," would be disastrous, in alienating the church's moral support and in exciting the antipathy of a Catholic people, as the Filipinos are.

Well done, Apostolic Delegate. Speak out, speak out, speak out! The old diplomacy is effete. The policy of silence plays into the hands of the enemies of religion. The lodges love darkness and whispers. To checkmate them effectively, speak out, boldly, soon, fully, and persistently, so that the people may know the truth before this anti-Catholic administration's tools have wrought the crimes against the Church in the Philippines that it contemplates.

There is no doubt that sometimes silence is golden. But there are times when it is imperative for our leaders both clerical and lay to speak out in no uncertain tones.

## CATHOLIC NOTES FROM AMERICAN CENTRES.

### THE FINANCIAL SIDE.

—At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, of the Catholic university of Washington, various reports were read, from which we take the following extracts:—

The report of the committee on finance, through its chairman, the archbishop of Boston, approved as satisfactory the financial account of the university. It recommended the early sale of the New York and New Jersey properties, and was well satisfied with the investments, all of which are well secured. The endowment funds at present amount to \$856,283.33, showing a cash increase over last year of \$38,476.70. The total receipts from September, 1899, to September, 1900, including current revenues, bequests, endowments, amounted to \$158,744.43; the total expenditures, which include the endowments placed in investments, amounted to \$156,298.24.

The report shows that, besides the trust funds, which amount to nearly \$900,000, there are other valuable assets in property, amounting to \$155,858.45. The permanent properties of the university, buildings, libraries, museums, equipment, etc., were reported valued at \$858,763.92, making a total valuation of university property and trust funds of \$1,869,670.02.

Most Rev. Archbishop Keane reported the result of his work in the matter of endowments during the past year. Thirty-two thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy cents represents the cash received from his work, while promises aggregating in the neighborhood of \$500,000 were received. The thanks of the trustees were extended to Archbishop Keane for his admirable work during the year, and hopes were expressed that he might still be able, in a certain way at least, to assist in the completion of the endowments.

The right reverend rector, Monsignor Conaty, then made his report, in which he spoke of the present condition of the university and detailed its immediate needs. He gave a list of bequests made by will to the university during the last twelve months and not yet received, but likely to be paid in during the coming year. This list aggregated \$41,000, willed for general university purposes. He also specified the chair endowments expected to be received soon, namely: the Michael Cudahy chair, the Knights of Columbus chair of history, the Archbishop Williams chair, the Archbishop Kenrick chair, as also the chair promised by the Catholic Knights of America, making in all

five chairs, representing \$250,000, to which is to be added the Archbishop Hennessy endowments for the archdiocese of Dubuque, as also some smaller endowments.

### A WISE MOVE.

—It is stated that Archbishop Corrigan intends to open a petit seminaire in New York city, for the education of boys who desire to prepare for the priesthood. It will be a preparatory school for the higher seminary, St. Joseph's, at Dunwoodie. The course will extend through six years.

### A TIMELY HINT.

—The "Pittsburg Observer" asks: "Ought Catholic societies that give receptions, to keep up the dancing until 2 o'clock in the morning?" and then gives its opinion that the three hours from 8 to 11 p.m. are sufficient for any evening's innocent fun.

### A SENSIBLE MOVE.

—The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association voted last week, in Buffalo, at the second triennial convention of the Supreme Council to do away with "pass-words," "grips," or secret communications of a similar nature to determine a member's standing, as such proceedings smacked of tomfoolery and Freemasonry.

### C. B. L. CONVENTION.

—The eighteenth annual convention of the New Jersey State Council of Catholic Benevolent Legion was held at Plainfield, Oct. 9. President Henegen's report shows that within the past twelve months the organization paid out \$206,000 in New Jersey as death claims. About \$60,000 was paid to members who reached the age of expectancy. The election resulted as follows: President, Anton Steines, of Newark; vice-president, David E. Barry, of Jersey City; secretary, John J. Ghegan, of Newark; treasurer, John Hogan, of Camden; chaplain, Rev. P. T. Carew, of Netcong.

### PRIEST AS WITNESS.

—Supreme Court Commissioner Trimble, of New Jersey, in striving to discover whether the assassination of King Humbert was the outcome of a plot hatched in New Jersey, has encountered in the hearing in Patterson on the one hand the invariability of private telegrams and on the other the refusal of a priest to divulge anything he has learned in his priestly capacity.

Father Fabris, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victories, declined to take the oath when called, but agreed to affirm upon his word as a priest and a Christian. Father Fabris said that he respected the sanctity of an oath and would not pronounce unless under compulsion. Commissioner Trimble recited the formula of "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and the priest interposed a new objection. "The whole truth is more than I can pledge," he said. "What I say shall be the truth, and nothing but the truth, in consonance with any priestly character."

Father Fabris identified the original letter of Sperandio Carbone, which told of the drawing to kill the King of Italy. Sperandio was known in Patterson also as Luigi Bianchi. Under that name he had written a receipt for the priest, who said that it and the letter were from the same hand. He said that he had no personal knowledge of a plot to kill the king, and further he did not care to enter into the matter or express his opinion.

### A BENEFICENT WORK.

—The "Sacred Heart Review" says:—The St. Vincent de Paul Society has undertaken a new work, and for that purpose has interested Rev. E. J. Moriarty, located at Concord, Mass., who is pastor of the local Catholic Church, as well as chaplain at the Concord Reformatory. The special work as outlined is to look after all boys who may be discharged from the Reformatory, and to follow them up, so to speak, in the various parishes, and assist them whenever it may be found necessary to procure employment, etc. That duty of looking after them, after they are discharged, devolves upon the local Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. In addition to this work, and in connection therewith, it has been suggested by the Rev. E. J. Moriarty that a line of instruction should be followed up, that is, at various times during the year, talks should be given in the Reformatory to the inmates, particularly those who may be Catholics, instructing them on matters of interest, mainly topics of the day.

## ECHOES FROM IRELAND

### THE ELECTIONS.

—In its review of some phases of the recent great election struggle in Ireland, the Belfast "Irish Weekly" says: Galway has been avenged. Dublin has sent a message of cheer and good hope throughout the country. College Green, the very heart of Ireland, in home of the future Irish Parliament, has sent Mr. James Carew, the West Britisher, to the right about. St. Stephen's Green Division, the one blot on the Nationalist record of the Metropolis, has done similarly by Mr. James Campbell, the place-holder and place-hunter. The Dublin Four are again Nationalists. The Dublin Nationalists were for years severed from the great volume of National opinion. Stubbornly they adhered to the political policy which they thought most consistent with the vindication of National principles. It was a misfortune that there should have been a gulf between the citizens of Dublin and their fellow-countrymen, but to every observer it was apparent that the gulf was not impassable. The disensions of the past are almost completely forgotten, and the distinction between Parnellite and anti-Parnellite is a mere incident of the past. Mr. Nannetti is known and respected as a Labor champion. As he said after the result, when called upon to carry the banner of Nationality, he felt it was his duty to enter into that contest and to do one man's part to attempt to put down faction and have a unity party to govern the country. Mr. Nannetti will represent the Labor interests of Dublin. Mr. McCann will be a worthy spokesman of the great commercial classes. Both gentlemen are pledged to do their best to advance the material welfare of their country, and both are unflinching advocates of the National policy by which the material interests can best be furthered.

The loss of Derry to the Nationalists is a regrettable incident. For this discouragement the Nationalists of the old city are in no sense to blame. Priests and people worked like Trojans to retain the seat won after arduous and anxious labors. From the first many knew that the struggle was a forlorn hope, but that did not daunt their stout hearts. They were true grit to the last minute of the poll. If the Marquis of Hamilton has supplanted Count Moore, if the Orange papers can crow that "the crimson banner floats proudly again from the historic walls," and proclaim the value set upon their victory by "Protestants throughout the British Empire," if the Abercorns and the Orange lodges misrepresent the city, the fault is not the fault of the Derry men. They did their best to achieve success. In their ranks there was not a ripple of disunion. When the next chance comes they will be ready to fight the same battle. Their first business now is assiduous attention to registration, by which only they will put the Abercorn retainers to the rout. As to South Tyrone, we regret the success of Mr. T. W. Russell, though only by the narrowest majority. Dr. Thompson made a plucky fight in the short period at his disposal, and obtained a very large support from the Nationalists. Major Howard's small poll only confirms the opinion we held all along, that the division in the Unionist ranks was superficial and not deep. Mr. Russell rallied to his side the bulk of the active Unionists of South Tyrone, but on his insignificant majority over a candidate started at the last moment he has nothing to congratulate himself. Of the remaining Irish elections those that possessed the deepest interest for Irishmen were announced in Cork City and North Louth. Cork City has resulted in an overwhelming victory for Mr. William O'Brien and Mr. James F. X. O'Brien. Their majorities ran to almost three thousand. The poll was fairly exhaustive, and no shadow can be left as to the mind of the capital of Munster on the burning question of Parliamentary and National unity and solidarity. That question was the test at the election, on which, from its merits, as well as from the personnel of the candidates, a degree of interest far above the average was concentrated. Mr. O'Brien polled 5,800. Mr. Maurice Healy polled 1,900. Mr. O'Brien, therefore, re-enters Parliament with a mandate from the Corkmen the significance of which cannot be mistaken. It was a matter of deep regret that

he ever quitted Parliament, where his influence was always exercised for the benefit of the people, whom he had served in many ways, and whose cause he has earnestly at heart. Cork, which was his constituency in bygone days, now sends him back to Westminster to help in building up the new party, from which Ireland has so many reforms to hope. For the Irish elections have made it abundantly clear that the heart of Ireland is a sound heart, that the people want a strong and compact and honest Parliamentary Party, and that such a party is going to emerge from these elections which are laying the dust and turmoil of late years. The signs are brightening that we are on the eve of better times for the old country, and that another onward march in the long and trying road to the goal is about to be undertaken. With a new party acting in comradelike harmony in the letter and the spirit, with a powerful organization prudently directed, and welding into one great mass priests and people, whose union is irresistible, our people will find it no insuperable task to ring the death-knell of English rule in Ireland. The new party will include many of the wiser heads of the old movement, men who have grown grey and poor in the cause. Their country is not ungrateful to them for the work they have actually accomplished or honestly tried to accomplish. None of them have been the gainers by the incessant anxieties attendant upon public work for the advancement of the National cause. None of them look for the benefits which form the rewards of political life in a large degree in other countries. Their anchor is the confidence and generosity of their constituents, and neither will be wanting. North Louth has returned Mr. T. M. Healy. His majority is exceedingly narrow. His success is a petty affair compared with the Cork annihilation of faction in the South of Ireland. Mr. Healy polled 600 less than at the last election. He polled only 300 more than a candidate who a fortnight ago was a stranger to the constituency. Had a local man gone forward in a county where local clannishness is intense, Mr. Healy might have fared worse. Had the election taken place a day or two later after Cork and the unchallenged return of the supporters of Parliamentary discipline, Mr. Healy's majority might not have been 300. As it is, Louth has recorded a remarkable protest against the continuance of faction. Whether Mr. Healy will profit by the warning given him by a formidable body of the Louth electorate remains to be seen. The governing principle of majority rule must prevail. But, however distasteful it may be to those who reasonably took exception to the methods adopted by Mr. Healy during the past few years, he is again their member. It cannot be gainsaid that he has left himself open to damaging criticism, and that he has felt its influence is witnessed by the comparatively small majority in respect of which he returns to Parliament as the member for North Louth. No doubt some of his supporters would have preferred a bigger majority, in order that Mr. Healy might have a clean card to continue his course as a free lance in Irish politics. But such a figure is no longer possible, if the cause of Ireland is to be served according to the dictates of the National conscience. Mr. Healy's reduced majority may have a chastening effect on his impetuosity and prove a "sober lesson."

CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

As has been previously announced, the opening of the classes at Trinity College, Washington, D.C., will take place on November 6th; but owing to unforeseen circumstances, the dedication ceremonies have been postponed until the 22nd.

### THE SEXTON'S TRICK.

—A strange person who had preached in a Staffordshire parish was amazed at the conduct of the warden, who, after the service, proceeded to take from the plate the largest coin there on and carefully pocket it. "What are you about," he gasped. "The warden only smiled. 'I have led the collection in this church for a dozen years with this half crown,'" he remarked, "and I'm not going to part with it."

THE IMPORTANT PROBLEM OF CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES CLEVERLY DISCUSSED.

A GRAVE QUESTION.—At the present time a committee has under consideration the grave problem of the membership in non-Catholic societies of many Catholic young men...

reaching the age of young manhood they are lacking altogether in the spirit of Catholic union...

It is not more than fair to say that the young men themselves are not to blame for the defect in their characters...

Remember well, that this statement involves no criticism of our Catholic schools; their proficiency is astonishingly great...

ANOTHER SERIOUS CAUSE of small membership in our clubs is the positive and dangerous opposition to their work...

THE CAUSE.—In the first place, it is a mistake to look for the radical cause of this regrettable weakness in our Catholic young men themselves...

EARLY TRAINING.—It is necessary to go to the boyhood days of the young man to find a grave reason for their backwardness...

spirit down to one another, they educate each other to a great extent to work for the Church...

We must enable them to feed the fire we strive to enkindle in their souls; we must provide them with clubs suited to their years...

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scribes it to a supporter with more zeal than either fairness or discretion.

OFFICEHOLDERS IN IRELAND.—The attorney-general in a speech in Dublin the other evening, supplied the following suggestive statistics...

A GOOD CAUSE.—To lessen pauperism, to save well meaning charitable persons from imposition by unworthy mendicants...

MR. H. J. CLORAN is again a standard bearer for the Liberal party in Prescott.

MINDING NUMBER ONE.—Westmount Council recently adopted a resolution demanding greater representation for the immense constituency of Hochelaga...

IRELAND'S REPRESENTATION.—Irish nationalism, says the London correspondent of the New York "Post" may prove a powerful factor in the new Parliament under William O'Brien's lead...

PLEA FOR UNITY.—Finally, all our clubs and young men's societies must unite to secure large central buildings and to equip them so thoroughly that there will no longer be any temptation for our Catholics to join the non-Catholic societies...

SEA VOYAGES, Past and Present.

When Samuel Johnson said, "A ship is a prison with a chance of being drowned," he in that aphorism gave expression to the opinion generally entertained by landmen in his day...

At this period the sailing vessels which "ran"—as we now call it—between New York and Liverpool or London were ships of between five and six hundred tons burden.

There can be no fair doubt that a few years' trial of such joint action will prove that not all the fault of the slowness and inefficiency in club and Church work of our Catholic young men has been theirs...

water was most unpalatable, it being muddy and filled with various impurities from the old worn-out barrels in which it was kept.

There was, as a rule, a cow on board; but there was no other milk to be had than what she supplied...

But the arrangements on board these ships were defective in much more important matters than in not providing a good table for the passengers...

compulsory for every passenger vessel crossing the Atlantic to carry a physician, and the companies did not choose to incur the expense of providing one.

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CATHOLIC BURIAL GROUNDS.

What Pere Lachaise is to Paris, as the last meeting place of so many of the Gallic race, as well as of her distinguished citizens of other races...

A characteristic feature of Calvary is the venerable Arch-bishop of New York, as of all other Catholic cemeteries, in contradistinction to large burial corporations organized with a view to personal profit...

One feature of this sublime charity in order that it may be more generally known, deserves special notice. When the Catholic inmates of the almshouse, and the penal institutions of New York, on Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's islands in the East River, approach the end of their earthly careers...

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"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Heart Trouble.—"I had heart trouble for a number of years and different medicines failed to benefit me. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and three bottles completely and permanently cured me."

"As I had lost five children with cholera, I gave my remaining two children Hood's Sarsaparilla as they were subject to throat trouble and were very nervous. They are now healthy and strong and do not have had a cold."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

BELFA

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VARIOUS NOTES.

FAMINE IN INDIA.—The Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in a speech before the Council last week, said the famine had affected a quarter of the population of India...

LOW POLITICS.—The tricks of a certain class of politicians are varied according to circumstances. The following is one of the latest.

poster spread broadcast throughout Edinburgh on the morning of election. The poster, which was printed in large letters, declared that Doyle was not only a Roman Catholic but a Jesuit in disguise...

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# BELFAST CENTRAL CATHOLIC CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Central Catholic Club was held recently in the new room on the club premises, Royal Avenue, Belfast. Most Rev. Dr. Henry, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, patron of the club, occupied the chair, and the clergy present included: Rev. J. K. O'Neill, Adm., St. Patrick's; Rev. T. McCotter, M. A., professor, St. Malachy's College; Rev. J. McKinley, C.C., St. Patrick's; Rev. H. Sheffington, C.C., do.; Rev. J. Burns, Adm., St. Mary's (hon. secretary). There was a large attendance of members.

Father Burns submitted the following annual report:—

"The committee of the Central Catholic Club beg to present to the members the fourth annual report and statement of accounts. It is always a pleasing duty to report steady progress in any institution, and such is the happy experience of your committee. Year after year the history of the club has been one of sustained vitality, and the past season has, happily, been no exception to the rule. Such a fact is particularly gratifying in a city like Belfast, which is synonymously known as the Protestant city, and where the influence of its Protestant friends to its Protestantism. The establishment and continued advance of this club constitute a strong argument, if such indeed were needed, that, given a fair field, Catholics are quite equal to their fellow-citizens of other religious denominations of a business or social character. This success, of course, could not be attained without the hearty co-operation of the community for whose special benefit the club was founded. Such co-operation we are happy to say has been ungrudgingly bestowed, a fact which is proved by the register of members, almost all of whom use the club as a part of their social life. Indeed, we may say with truth that, if by any untoward occurrence, our institute ceased to exist, the occurrence would be considered as nothing short of a calamity by the many hundreds of members who make it a kind of second home. We might go farther and assert that to the many young men who have no home of their own, but are constrained by circumstances to put up at lodgings, the club is a home after business hours. It is highly gratifying to be able to state that our membership is largely made up of this class of gentlemen, who, in these splendid premises, have every opportunity for innocent amusement, safe social intercourse, and sound mental and moral improvement. During the past year the various departments of the club have been carefully attended to by the Committee of Management, sub-committee of same, and various special committees, elected for sundry purposes. As a natural consequence we can now look back with pardonable pride to the many pleasant and useful assemblages which, during the past year, have taken place within these walls. The report recently given of our literary society's admirable work for the session is pleasant reading and as well as the confidence to a still more extended utilization of the immense advantages of this educational combination. One feature of this society should especially commend it to your favorable consideration, viz., that, with the single exception of the inaugural lecture, all the literary efforts were the compositions of the members, and, therefore, powerful stimulants in the acquirement of knowledge and development of local talent. We must not overlook the advantages which arise from the members themselves being called on to prepare a paper on some subject in preference to merely importing strangers, however distinguished as literateurs. You will be glad to learn that everything is in train for a highly successful session in the coming winter. While thus attending to the more serious work, your committee has not been unmindful of the merely social departments of the club. With the invaluable aid of a strong joint sub-committee concerts and amusements were continued throughout the winter months, and proved not merely successful, but also eminently attractive. You will be glad to learn that provision has been made for repeating, and if possible, excelling the triumphs of past years. During the year many improvements of an extensive character have been carried out to increase or maintain the comfort and attractiveness of our premises. The lighting of the corridors and apartments has been brought well up-to-date, the interior has been cleaned down and painted, while sanitary changes of a radical nature have been carried out on the lines suggested by modern science. The supply of current literature in the newsroom has been fully maintained and increased by the addition of periodicals of a technical and trade character. A writing room has also been added, which should prove useful to our business and professional members. Moreover, for the convenience of our patrons, the club has been connected by telephone with the National Telephone Exchange, an adjunct which has already been extensively patronized by our commercial members. We feel intense satisfaction in bearing testimony to the high character and exemplary conduct maintained by our members, who, one and all, by their bearing, have combined to bring credit to the club. A word of praise is likewise due to our staff of paid officers, who have continued to bestow the greatest attention on the various duties confided to their care. We trust that the members are satisfied with the manner in which our Committee of Management for the past year has discharged the onerous work devolving upon it in piloting on successfully the club during another year of its course." (Applause.)

A most satisfactory statement of accounts was also presented by Father Burns.

Mr. Henry Ward, in proposing the adoption of the report, said:

Management for the past year, and in a special manner (the hon. secretary, on whose work a great deal of the success depended. (Applause.) He had no doubt that after some time it would be one of the most flourishing in the city. (Applause.)

Rev. J. K. O'Neill having taken the second chair.

Mr. Henry Lappin, B.A., proposed a vote of thanks to Most Rev. Dr. Henry. They were all grateful to His Lordship for the great interest he displayed in the club, and particularly in the encouragement which he gave to the Literary Society. The society was only one of the many institutions for the advancement of education in which His Lordship had taken a deep and active interest. Wherever they went in the city they found evidence of his interest in education, exhibited by Most Rev. Dr. Henry. (Applause.) As one who had taken a deep interest in the Literary Society he had great pleasure in thanking His Lordship upon his own behalf for the interest he had taken in the club, and particularly for the encouragement which he had taken in the society. (Applause.) They were all aware of the support given by His Lordship to the Arts Exhibition last year, and they were delighted to see that he was taking a deep interest in the success of the forthcoming Arts Exhibition. (Applause.)

Rev. J. Burns, Adm., in seconding the vote of thanks, said that he knew that the members were very grateful to His Lordship for coming to the annual meeting and gracing it by his presence. (Applause.)— and also deeply grateful to his Lordship for the support given to the various departments of the club.

The Rev. Chairman said he was sure it was not necessary for him to formally put the vote of thanks to the meeting, and it afforded him great pleasure to convey the compliment to His Lordship. (Applause.) His Lordship, who was again accorded a very enthusiastic reception, thanked the proposer and seconder and those present for the vote of thanks. He regretted that owing to the demands upon his time he could not visit the club so often as he would wish. He was sure that the labors of works of art had a most educative effect, and, therefore, deserved to be supported. Mr. Lappin had referred to the efforts made by him during the short time he had been Bishop to advance the cause of education. Education was still in a backward state in the city of Belfast, but they were making efforts to provide the means and the instruments of education by increasing the school accommodation and affording children better opportunities of acquiring learning under more favorable circumstances. (Applause.) Nothing could give him greater pleasure than to see the children of the city educated and trained in well-lighted, well-ventilated, and large school-rooms. They had made some advance in that respect, and please God, before long they would go still further. (Applause.) They had provided a new training college for female teachers under the National Board on the Falls Road. (Applause.) They had there an establishment which was bound to have an educative effect on the minds of the students. He had not the slightest doubt but that when the ladies left the college and dispersed throughout the country they would raise the standard of education of the future young mothers and make them good, and when the mothers were good the family generally was not bad. (Applause.)

He had highly educated gentlemen, not merely in their own department, but also in extensive reading. He was sure if those gentlemen took the trouble to assist that they could make the Literary Society of the club one of the most important societies in the three kingdoms. (Applause.) He again thanked them for the vote which they had passed. This concluded the proceedings.

## CATHOLIC BURIAL GROUNDS.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO.

acres, comprising small farms with 14 different proprietors, who were paid a high average price for their respective holdings. The extent of consecrated ground aggregates 300 acres. The cemetery is located in Blisville, Long Island City. It is reached from New York, generally, by the Thirty-fourth street ferry across the East River to the cemetery dock, and thence by Borden avenue to its gates. When Calvary was developed, the "lawn plan" had not come into general use; nor has it ever been the rule in this system. Under this system much valuable ground would have been spared for lots, while the obsolete method now in use which will always burden the cemetery with the care of so many roads and paths, would have been avoided. However costly to maintain in order, the general appearance of the recently developed section is creditable; 85,000 graves have been added dur-

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

ing the past three years; water has been introduced throughout the grounds; there are five miles of flag walks, a spacious receiving vault, and an up-to-date mortuary chapel. A force of 150 workmen are employed; while six policemen are in attendance day and night to maintain order and prevent desecration. The force of laborers alone costs in the aggregate \$110,000 per year. It is in the additions to the original site of the cemetery, which were well developed and improved, that the attractive and historic features which makes Calvary Cemetery so interesting, are to be found. The names on tombs, vaults and monuments, of Christian and artistic design, remind us of the distinguished actors in the history of Catholicity in New York during the past 50 years.

The original sections, laid out as they were in squares of lots of uniform size, present to the eye of the visitor for the first time these grounds, an ensemble unique in this country, and probably in any other country. It is a closely crowded aggregation of granite and marble monuments, coping, tombstones and slabs. Tall granite and marble pillars surmount-

ed with marble statues of life size, and many of which are of artistic merit, rear their proportions at distances of 10 feet, on either side of narrow paths or avenues; each with inscriptions tributary to the departed kindred; but so closely grouped as to destroy the effect intended by the costly structures.

New St. Raymond's Cemetery, near Throgg's Neck, Westchester, comprising 36 acres, provides Catholic sepulture for its vicinity. It has been under archiepiscopal control during 30 years or more.

St. Peter's, at New Brighton, Staten Island comprises five acres, and is the only Catholic cemetery on the island. While 45 per cent. as stated, of the annual contributions of mortality of New York require Catholic burial, it is only a question of years, and not many either, considering the charitable provision made for the burial of the poor and destitute, when the present extensive domain of Calvary will become inadequate for general burial purposes, outside of lots and vaults.

An additional territory, double the extent of the present grounds, will become a necessity.—Michigan Catholic.

## COLONIAL HOUSE

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### MEN'S GOODS

Will be a feature in the Colonial House Annex. We have always done a good trade in Tailoring and Furnishings, and are now adding Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, etc. Stock in each of these departments is fresh and up to date.

TAILORING Now showing, a full range of Scotch and West of England Tweeds and Worsted Suitings from the leading makers. SUITS, \$21.00 to \$30.

DRESSING GOWNS—A choice selection of Dressing Gowns in a great variety of Cloths, Patterns and Colors, including Golf Cloth and Paisley Pattern. \$5 to \$20.

### MEN'S SHOE DEPARTMENT.

A large and well assorted range of Men's Boots, Shoes and Slippers now in stock; all the very newest styles in Men's French Enamel Calf Laced Boots, Goodyear welts, heavy soles. Men's French Patent Calf Laced and Button Boots, Goodyear welt, medium soles. Men's French Patent Calf Congress Boots, fine serge tops, hand-turn soles. Men's Black Vici Kid Laced and Button Boots, Goodyear welt, medium soles. Men's Box Calf Laced Boots, Goodyear welt, medium, heavy and extra heavy soles. Men's Tan Willow Calf Laced Boots, Goodyear welt, medium and heavy soles. Men's Tan Velours and Box Calf Laced Boots, Goodyear welt, medium soles. Men's Choc. Vici Kid Laced Boots, Goodyear welt, medium soles. Men's Black and Tan Rubber Sole Laced Boots, Goodyear welt. Men's Black and Tan Rubber Sole Laced Boots, with Dolge Felt inner sole. Men's Black Vici Kid Oxfords, Goodyear welt, medium soles. Men's French Patent Calf Oxfords, hand-turn soles. Men's French Patent Calf Court Shoe, black silk lined, hand-turn soles. Men's Black and Tan Vici Kid Travelling Slippers, elastic sides, hand-turn soles. Men's Black and Tan Opera Slippers, hand-turn soles. Men's Felt Slippers, a splendid assortment. Men's Rubbers, Over-gaiters, etc. All widths carried.

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Good furniture will bear a thorough examination. It is made of selected wood and the grain is brought out by the polishing. It is put together in a workmanlike way and minute examination will not show nails or glue. It is elegant in design and you will not find duplicates in every house you visit. It is sold at almost the same price as trashy furniture of other makes.

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Heavy Russian Velvet, Imperial and Royal Wilton, Axminster, and Heavy Pile Velvets, Brussels, Tapestry and Kidderminster Carpets, in a variety of finish and value. Oilcloths, Cork Carpeting, Inlaid Cork. Curtains, Rugs and Mats, all at Removal Sale discounts.

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## CATHOLIC BURIAL GROUNDS.

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TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 27, 1900.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

RIGHTS OF IRISH CATHOLICS.

Our remarks last week regarding the question of dignified representation of Irish Catholics in the provincial administration have aroused a great deal of discussion.

NO ACTION YET.

We have heard of no movement amongst our Irish national societies to take this important matter into consideration, despite the fact that we made a direct appeal to the President of the parent Irish society to take the initiative.

PURE ELECTIONS.

Signs are not wanting in recent days to show that the average citizen of wealth who has an ambition to serve his country in the halls of Parliament, is growing weary of paying out thousands of dollars to attain his object.

LORD RUSSELL'S LAST WORDS.

The last hours of this truly great man conveys a lesson to Catholics the value of which is priceless. In the course of an admirable reference to this subject the "Irish Monthly," the editor of which is Father Matthew Russell—says—

"His child-like faith was shown in the last words that he reached us from his death-bed. When a priest of the Oratory had administered the final sacramental rites prescribed in the last chapter of St. James' Epistle,

means or influence of any kind shall be used by themselves or with their sanction or connivance; that they will guarantee the strict observance of the law by their relatives and family connections; that they will by all means in their power honestly restrain all their political friends outside of and within the County of Stanstead from any violation of the election laws, either in the letter or the spirit of the same; it being their honest purpose to run an absolutely pure election."

BIGOTRY IN BUSINESS.

The brazen manner in which some of our Protestant fellow-citizens ply their mean trade of bigotry is amazing. Some there are who never allow religion to deter them in turning over an honest penny in dealing with Catholics; but the great majority of Protestants always think twice when it comes to a question of trading with Catholics when the benefits of the transactions are being reaped by them.

THE IRISH PARTY.

The "Irish People," organ of the Irish League, reviews the recent elections in a long leading article. In the opening paragraphs it says:—The question of the hour is whether the new Irish party is fitted to do Ireland's work. We may say at the outset, it remarks, that some men have got back into the party whose claims would not have been approved of by the judgment of the people had not the general election been rushed by the khaki party in England.

THE ELECTIONS IN IRELAND.

The general elections which have just been held in the United Kingdom have been, in so far as Catholic and nationalist Ireland is concerned, quite as historically interesting as any that have previously taken place, whether we regard them from the point of view of the singular devotion of Irishmen to the Faith of their Fathers or from that of their sincere, unselfish and enthusiastic attachment to the cause of Home Rule.

AN IRISH NIGHT.

The Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association is true to old customs, judging by the preparations now going on to celebrate Halloween. Twenty-five years ago the members of that period always made it a practice to inaugurate the series of winter evenings with a social on the 31st of October.

THE TOMBOLA.

A special meeting of the Committee of Management of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held Tuesday evening, Oct. 23rd.

tle, and was withdrawing from the death-chamber, he was recalled by the summons: 'Father, lay your hand upon my head and bless me.' The last words—except the aspiration faltered out half consciously towards the very end by the feeble lips that had uttered so many a strong and noble word: 'May God have mercy on me.' The last word he would wish to be said of himself is what he himself always said when any man's death was announced in his presence: 'God be merciful to him!'

ELECTION LITERATURE.

The daily press of Montreal and other large centres in this country are making good use of their space in proclaiming the virtues of their political friends these days. But the elector will have his innings on Nov. 7. There will be mourning in some of these establishments and rejoicing in others when the result is made known.

CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

During the course of a recent sermon at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, Rev. Father Treacy made the following practical references to the duty of Catholics in regard to Catholic literature. He said:—

It is painful to learn that out of so large a number a very small minority indeed subscribe for a Catholic magazine or newspaper. These homes can afford political papers, or papers devoted to sport or fiction, but when called on to subscribe to Catholic literature they become economical. In this matter it is certain that we have been remiss in the past. The market is flooded with antagonistic literature, which unceasingly throws out covert hints and sly aspersions.

LOCAL NOTES.

A.O.H. CHURCH PARADE.

The annual church parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will be held on Sunday afternoon, the 18th of November, to St. Gabriel's Church. Amongst those invited to participate in the parade are the De Salaberry Guards and St. Ann's Cadets.

LOOKING AHEAD.

The Hibernian Knights have secured Dominion Day of next year from the County Board for their annual outing. It is undecided as yet what kind of a celebration will be held. The Knights from Portland, Maine, have accepted an invitation from the local warriors to visit this city on the occasion, and in all probability there will be a drill competition between the Portland companies, the Lewisston (Maine), companies, and the local commandery. A great day is expected.

THE GAELIC CLASSES.

On Tuesday evening in the Hibernian Hall, under very unfavorable auspices. The rain poured in torrents, nevertheless many of the veterans and friends of the movement were present from all parts of the city.

Superintendent McHugh has divided the scholars into three different classes, there being now a sufficient number advanced enough to take up the third reader. He is ably assisted by Mr. James Clarke, who has taken an active and sincere interest in the movement. The inclemency of the weather kept a large number of the paper patriots from attending. The classes will be held on every Tuesday and Thursday evening, and those desiring to avail themselves of the course should be present on Thursday evening.

DIVISION NO. 1, A.O.H.

has generously contributed a handsome donation towards putting the Hibernian band on a solid basis. This is not the first list the pioneers headed. The band will make its first appearance on the 18th of November. Bandmaster O'Farrell, of Dublin, is the instructor.

The Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association is true to old customs, judging by the preparations now going on to celebrate Halloween. Twenty-five years ago the members of that period always made it a practice to inaugurate the series of winter evenings with a social on the 31st of October.

THE TOMBOLA.

A special meeting of the Committee of Management of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held Tuesday evening, Oct. 23rd. The attendance of members was excellent. The meeting was called to receive the report of the different committees having charge of the Tombola. The report of prizes secured and the sale of books was encouraging. Some of the prizes secured are very costly and beautiful. Owing to many books not being returned, and to give all purchasers of tickets a fair chance in the drawing, it was decided to postpone the Tombola until Tuesday, Nov. 27th, at 8 p.m., when the prizes will be drawn for.

A BANK'S DONATION

To the Bourget Testimonial.

The City and District Savings Bank has justly recognized the debt of gratitude it owes one of its most distinguished patrons—Mgr. Bourget—by contributing the handsome sum of \$500 to the fund for the proposed memorial to be erected in the Cathedral grounds in honor of the great Canadian prelate. Mgr. Bourget during his lifetime was a staunch friend of this solid banking institution, and the action of the Board of Directors in assisting such a praiseworthy undertaking is in keeping with the past record of the institution over which they preside.

The following letter accompanied the donation:—

Montreal, Oct. 10th, 1900.

His Grace, Mgr. Paul Bruchési.

My Lord.—Sir Wm. Hingston, president of the Savings Bank, submitted your letter of the 26th to that meeting of the Directors this morning.

It was immediately resolved to respect Your Grace to accept the sum of five hundred dollars, as the bank's contribution towards the erection of a monument to the late Monseigneur Bourget, illustrious first patron of our institution. The directors have not forgotten and never will forget the prominent part which the great Bishop took in the foundation and success of the Savings Bank, and thank Your Grace for having reminded them of it in such a delicate manner.

Please accept, at the same time, the assurance of my own most profound respect and believe me, Your Grace's most humble servant, Signed, HENRY BARBEAU, Manager.

THE STRIKE AT VALLEYFIELD

Montreal wore the appearance of a garrison city yesterday and to-day. Companies of our local volunteer corps with arms and ammunition bags marched through St. James street in the direction of the railway depot. The curiosity of the citizens was aroused, and enquiries were made on all sides as to the destination of the volunteers. It was soon found out to be Valleyfield, where a large strike of the employees of the cotton factories is in progress, which, at the time of going to press, has a serious aspect. Despatches say that an encounter took place between the volunteers and men with the result that 9 of the troops were wounded from stones thrown by the men. One report of the clash is as follows:—

The troops were returning from a depot at 8 o'clock on Thursday from the Queen's Hotel, and had to pass the bridge where the crowd had massed. Before the soldiers could defend themselves, they were assaulted by a perfect hail of stones. The Scots wheeled and charged, the officers fired shots in the air, and the mob turned and ran. Though Colonel Ibbotson urged it strongly no magistrate could be found to read the riot act. Recorder Papineau, who was called upon, thought it better to wait until reinforcements arrived, the result being that the militia was powerless to do anything.

A despatch says:—The whole question is one of wages, though it is stated in some quarters that politics have something to do with it, too. The men are clamoring for \$1.25 per day, while they are receiving \$1 at present. One fact which aggravates the situation is that work is exceedingly plentiful and men are scarce. There is more work, in fact, than there are men to do it. A good many men have left town for Ottawa, Gatineau, Shawinigan, and other places, where it is asserted, they receive better wages than in Valleyfield. It is also the case that other large concerns in Valleyfield are paying as much as \$1.25 per day for the same class of work. It is not the mill hands at all who are on strike, but the laborers on the new building operations for the weaving mills. Their work is not the most pleasant that could be imagined, as they must stand in water all day long, and the water is becoming pretty cold by this time of the year.

On the other hand the cotton company claim that they are paying more than other companies of the same kind in the province, though in Ontario higher wages are the rule.

ANTI-CATHOLIC JOURNALISM.

It is quite probable that a goodly number of anti-Catholic French editors, provincial as well as Parisian, will hereafter display more circumspection than they have hitherto done in discussing the affairs and the character of the Assumptionist Fathers. These sturdy and militant religious distinctly object to the role of meek and uncomplaining recipients of libellous outrages and hyperbolic defamations; and they have emphasized their objection by prosecuting as many as thirty journals that have been indulging in this pastime. Twenty-three of these actions have been decided in favor of the Fathers, fourteen of the cases after an appeal had been taken; the remaining actions have not yet been

MISSIONARIES KILLED IN CHINA.

The official report of the losses of the Catholic Church in China during the last persecution has just been received by Rev. J. Freri, D.C.L., assistant director-general of the Propagation of the Faith.

The report shows that from June to the end of September five bishops, twenty-eight priests (European and native), three Brothers and twelve nuns, with a large number of Christians, which is almost impossible to determine, had sacrificed their lives for their faith.

The following is a summary of the report:—

In Northern Manchuria the Revs. Leroy, Georgeon and Souvignat, together with several Christians, were killed by the Fasteners.

In Southern Manchuria Bishop Guillon, Fathers Emonet and John Li (a Chinese Catholic priest) were burnt alive by the Boxers, together with Sister Albertina and Sister of the Holy Cross and about 300 Christians. The fury of the fanatics went so far as to unearth and burn the remains of Father Moulin and Sister Helen, dead for several months.

In that same province Father Alex. Hia (another native priest) was beheaded, with Father Bourgeois and Le Guevel, two Chinese nuns and sixty-four Christians, while Fathers Viard, Bayart, Agnius and M. Li (a Chinese priest) were shot with four Christians.

In Southeast Chi-Li Fathers Andlauer, S.J., and Isore, S.J., were spared, and Fathers Penn, S.J., and Mangin, S.J., shot by the Boxers.

In Hou-Nan Bishop Fantosati and Brother J. Gambaro had their eyes plucked out and then were beaten to death.

In Pekin Revs. D'Addosio, C. M., Garrigues, C. M., Dare, C. M., and Chavanne, C.M., together with two Marist Brothers and Sister Jaurias, also lost their lives.

In Mongolia Bishop Hamer and Fathers Heirman, Mallet, Segers and Won were massacred, with about 100 Christians.

Finally, on the 23rd of September news was received from Chansi of the massacre of Bishops Grasi and Poggola, Fathers Elias and Balat with seven nuns.

CA

concluded. It is an excellent lesson to teach the irresponsible scribbler, that a body of citizens, not less than individuals, have rights which may not be disregarded with impunity.

Rev. J. M.

an, contribut article on from which The door was opened 1853, he was merce and Euligion was an sign-boards at tion of Christi in 1873, but tianity were n later. And th ity that was the Japanese has not been Japanese peop day imical work of the ol solutely undor in the case of that cherished without the g for all these trated prejudi lence, when ev tianity was a left as his hist almost incoinc Catholic missio they have st ful heart to th wonderfully-bl is true that testants of the Japanese, Catholic native than all the o Church is in throughout the when it is rem tion ceased of and that the s ity still survive that the Churc work. To-day olic Japanese. their number years from now proud and self have absorbed in their system the graduates class of scowling tant. The low Buddhism a way that will time to modify tions of 250 y stacle to Christ as may be seen its hands, yet ies of the Miss worked here un unparalleled sel an. Some of the ginal pioneers of those who c grown gray They have a restatant mission mands, and th Japanese and fo creed. They v interested in the word in their w ple. To-day the missionaries, a Japanese Cathol work of God he in their efforts l the Pagan and Japanese. The -count eight Jap community of ty thers of Mary H asaki, Osaka an five Japanese pr sides a large Their schools ar peans and Japa as Christian, an sult of their wor cation of prejud all the instituti at the closing ex if Tokyo when a languages was cr audience, of wh number were Jap cises were termin in Japanese by senators of the convents of the pected just as ar brothers. One h European nuns al with forty-one Ja postulants besid who reside perm leper settlements asaki dioceses. I institutions the tains one hospita free hospitals for pharmacies for the primary schools children attending tens, seventeen taining thousands twenty-two ind boys and girls, al one cent of com by the narrow-mi lity of the Japa foreigner cannot in Japan. The Ch foreign body, and ground on which churches, large an

OBITUARY.

The many friends of Mr. Edward Cote, dry goods merchant, will regret to learn of the death of his estimable wife after an illness of a few months. Deceased was a convert and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends. The funeral service was held at the Cathedral.—R.I.P.

A FAST MONOLINE OPERATOR.

Among the many changes that were lately introduced in many of our printing offices, none seem to show forth the excellence of the work better than the "Monoline" machine. The "True Witness" claims the honor of having one of the pioneer operators of this machine, in the person of Mr. Gervais Hebert, who served his apprenticeship with the "Montreal Herald," and was in their employ for the space of twelve years.

When the "Monoline" was introduced in the office, was chosen as an operator for one of the machines. In a short time he became very fast, and afterwards went to the Canadian Composing Company, becoming the expert operator, and remained there four years. For the past nine months Mr. Gervais has been employed by the "True Witness," and we can safely say that he is the fastest operator on the machine. He sets 5,000 lines in an hour, and can set when required as high as 8,000.

THE SECRET OF LONGEVITY.

What every one wants to know, and what no fellow can find out, is the secret of long life.

Not that there is no testimony on the subject. There is an abundance of it, but the trouble about it is that it is so conflicting as to be not only valueless, but dangerous. From Methuselah down there has probably never been a man or woman who lived longer than the average who did not brag about it and pretend that he or she had the only infallible recipe.

There is a certain pride that goes with extreme old age, as there is with monstrous whiskers or a very long beard, and the "robust centenarian" is always ready to tell you how to live long and happily.

The difficulty is that he or she tells so many irreconcilable stories. Take, for instance, the case of Miss Mary Yardley, who died the other day at the age of 105 years. She left a set of rules to the observance of which she considered her own temper and a cheerful disposition. Another was "always to be occupied and to refuse to worry."

Another was always to "make her food suitable in kind and sufficient in amount to the needs of her body."

All these are beautiful rules, but the old-age records show many cases in which they have been broken with beneficial results. There have been a number of cases, for example of poor men who have married three and even four times and reared large families who have lived to 30, 40 and even 100 years. It goes without saying that none of them could have obeyed Miss Yardley's rules, and the question is, Did they live so long in spite of worry, lack of the right sort of food and cheerful surroundings, or because of them? Possibly matrimony stimulated them to live longer—to outlive all their troubles and die unmarried and happy.

Then there is Mrs. Sylvia Langdon Drumm, of Southington, Conn., who celebrated her one hundredth birthday last week, and still works in her garden and eats three good meals a day. She holds that one of the best ways to live long is to get up early in the morning.

CATHOLICITY IN JAPAN.

Rev. J. M. Gleason, Nagasaki, Japan, contributes a most instructive article on "Catholicity in Japan," from which we clip the following:— The door to European intercourse was opened by Commodore Perry in 1853, he writes, but European commerce and European or Christian religion was another thing. The public sign-boards announcing the proscription of Christianity were taken down in 1873, but the laws against Christianity were not abrogated till much later. And the hatred of Christianity that was erected in the hearts of the Japanese people for 250 years has not been taken down yet. The Japanese people as a people are today inimical to Christianity. The work of the old missionaries was absolutely undone among them, except in the case of those heroic families that cherished their faith in secret without the guidance of the priest for all these centuries. The concentrated prejudice of this period of silence, when even to mention Christianity was a punishable crime, has left as its historical result a barrier almost inconceivable in the path of Catholic missionaries to-day. Yet they have set themselves with hopeful heart to their task, and God has wonderfully blessed their efforts. It is true that Russo-Greek and Protestantism of thirty denominations have worked with fair success among the Japanese, but even to-day the Catholic native population is larger than all the others combined. The Church is in excellent condition throughout the entire country, and when it is remembered that persecution ceased officially only in 1873, and that the spirit of anti-Christianity still survives, it must be conceded that the Church has done wonderful work. To-day there are 54,000 Catholic Japanese. Who can say that their number may be twenty-five years from now? The Japanese are a proud and self-sufficient race. They have absorbed enough Europeanism in their system of education to make the graduates in most instances a class of scoffing and atheistic dilettanti. The lower classes are linked to Buddhism and Shintoism in a way that will need a great lapse of time to modify. Moreover the traditions of 250 years are a deadly obstacle to Christian work. The Church, as may be seen, has no easy task on its hands, yet the French missionaries of the Missions Etrangères have worked here unceasingly and with unparalleled self-denial from the Japanese. Some of the white-bearded original pioneers still survive, and many of those who came after them have grown gray in their hard service. They have a respect such as no Protestant missionary in Japan commands, and that too from all, both Japanese and foreigners, irrespective of creed. They alone have been disinterested in the strict sense of the word in their work among the people. To-day there are 108 apostolic missionaries, and more than forty Japanese Catholic priests doing the work of God here. They are assisted in their efforts by 130 Catechists for the Pagan and 150 for the Christian Japanese. The Sacerdotal monks count eight Japanese out of their community of twenty-three. The Brothers of Mary have colleges at Nagasaki, Osaka and Tokyo, and count five Japanese professed brothers, besides a large number of novices. Their schools are attended by Europeans and Japanese, Pagan as well as Christian, and the least good result of their work will be the eradication of prejudice. I have visited all the institutions and was present at the closing exercises of the Collegio di Tokyo when a programme in four languages was carried out before an audience, of which by far the larger number were Japanese, and the exercises were terminated by an address in Japanese by one of the leading senators of the Empire. The three convents of the nuns here are respected just as are the colleges of the brothers. One hundred and fourteen European nuns are united in religion with forty-one Japanese sisters and postulants besides the five sisters who reside permanently in the two leper settlements of Tokyo and Nagasaki dioceses. In addition to these institutions the Church here maintains one hospital for the aged, two free hospitals for the poor, fourteen pharmacies for the poor, thirty-seven primary schools with over 4,000 children attending, a few kindergartens, seventeen orphanages, maintaining thousands of children, and twenty-two industrial schools for boys and girls, and all this without one cent of compensation or aid from the Japanese government. Moreover by the narrow-minded and blind policy of the Japanese Government a foreigner cannot own an inch of land in Japan. The Church is classed as a foreign body, and does not own the ground on which it has built the 116 churches, large and small, and the

90 temporary chapels, that minister to the 800 Catholic congregations of the country. Outside of the original foreign concession in the Treaty Ports it cannot even lease the land, and it is on the honesty of the Catholic Japanese who make the lease that the Church must depend. And yet the Japanese wonder why foreign capital has not come to Japan since the new treaties of last year. Perhaps the Imperial Government may be able to see further than its nose after the lapse of some years, and the Church in common with the other foreign bodies with which it is classed may be able to put itself on a more stable basis. I have visited the archdiocese of Tokyo and the other three dioceses of Nagasaki, Osaka, and Hakodate, and have had ample time and opportunity for observing the work that the Church is doing here. I officiated in the cathedrals of Tokyo and Nagasaki, I visited the theological seminaries of these two places and saw the class of young Japanese priests that are being turned out to work among their countrymen. I said Mass in many of the mission churches, and spent days inspecting the work of the mission establishments in a great part of the empire. The character of the work done is not of the sky rocket kind which usually makes only a temporary splutter. It is steady and sure and not half as slow as it might seem to some. The Japanese are an initiative and impressionable people. The recent graduates of high schools and universities, whose heads are abnormally swollen on account of the mass of knowledge absorbed, look as a rule with unconcealed disdain on all forms of religion. They think this is intellectually the proper thing, and wear that air as they wear a crease in their European trousers. But their nerves have been jarred a little bit within the last few years by the numerous conversions to Catholicity of men whose names are paramount guarantee of intellectual acuteness. Little by little the Japanese student class are discovering that the greatest minds are only too proud to acknowledge the truths of religion. Mr. Irwin, the ex-Hawaiian minister to Peking, and the Belgian minister and wife, became Catholics within three years. Within the Imperial University itself, Mr. Basil Chamberlain, the greatest name in Japan to-day, and Mr. Nedai, his fellow professor, a Japanese universally admired and respected, became Catholics since 1898. These are but a few of many who here in Japan have embraced the true faith and their example means a great deal towards leading to serious thought on this matter numbers who otherwise would never deign to notice Catholicity. The character and reputation of the Catholic priests has also had its good impression, which, if not leading immediately to conversion, has at least kept the same priests in the category of most highly esteemed foreigners. The Archbishop of Tokyo, Monsignor Osouf, now seventy-two years of age, is one of the most respected men in Japan. The bishops of Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate are likewise esteemed, not only as disinterested workers for the Japanese people, but also as intellectual giants. Father Felix Evrard of the Cathedral Tsunji, Tokyo, one of the greatest savants on matters Japanese, before a recent trip to his French home after an absence of twenty-seven years in Japan was decorated by the Mikado with the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun. The priests come here not as many missionaries of various Protestant Foreign Mission Societies to spend a few years in indolent Oriental ease and return with well filled pockets after reports, to a gullible public far away, of their terrible self-denial here. No, the Catholic priests here come for life; they live real lives of self-denial; they become of the people, and on all sides the visitor may hear the oft-repeated sentiment that they alone are the true missionaries in the Orient. Their work is progressing apace and with God's blessing it will prosper more. In five districts of the city of Tokyo alone are Catholic parishes with neat little churches and the most devout of congregations. On Corpus Christi I officiated as celebrant in the church at Tamatsukuri, Osaka, its five hundred parishioners all marching in the procession of the Blessed Sacrament round the block. It was a ceremony I shall never forget. About thirty Japanese acolytes were followed by the various sodalities chanting the hymns of the occasion, and then the nuns, European and Japanese, followed by twenty little Japanese girls ranging from six to ten years of age, dressed in blue kimono and white obi, their heads shaven as all other Japanese children, and their ear locks of jet black dangling on either side. These little ones scattered flowers in the

path of the Blessed Sacrament, and marched and countermarched in a way superior to any I have ever seen before. When we halted at the first station for the incensing and the chant 500 fervent Japanese Catholics were on their knees on the ground. And so too often when we returned to the church. Each native left his or her slippers at the door and walked in stocking feet to the proper place on the mats within. The congregational singing of the hymns by the Japanese was excellent, not only on this occasion but on others in which I took part, and which I might describe if I had not already said too much. I would like very much to describe the work of the industrial schools, especially that of Sekigishi, but I shall call attention to only one phase of its activity. The students are boarded here at the rate of three yen (\$1.50) per month, and those who give promise of intellectual advancement are loaned money without interest for the expense of a collegiate course. Every month the students sign their duplicate accounts with their chop or seal according to the universal Japanese custom. Their expenses for tuition, books at college, and board and lodging in the institution, do not exceed fifty yen (\$25.00) per year. This debt they cancel when they obtain employment afterwards, even if by paying only one yen per month. In this way they are encouraged in their ambition without sacrificing their independence, and at the same time a bright and intelligent stock of young Catholic Japanese is gradually being brought to the front. These are the men on whom the Church in Japan must depend in the future, and the few who have already advanced themselves in life give sanction to the belief that with the increased output of the Church has no better arm in Japan to-day than these institutions and their student fund. Catholic students who live at home are loaned as much as thirty yen per year from this same fund which, though small, is maintained by the payments of working graduates. One of the most successful mechanical engineers in Japan to-day was enabled to fulfill his ambition this way, and another graduate, if I may so call him, is a judge on the bench in Tokyo. Father Ford, who has opened in Hongo, Tokyo, in the shadow of the Imperial University, still another class of beneficent institution, namely a students' lodging house, or geshikuya as they are called here, in order that the students, even though not Catholic may be brought under Catholic influence. Not only are the priests of these institutions well-known and respected, but also all priests throughout the islands without exception. Some, however, like those mentioned above, together with Pere Salmon the venerable vicar-general of Nagasaki; Pere Pettier of Yokohama; Pere Linnan of Osaka; Pere Magabure of Shizuoka and others whom I might mention by the dozen, have been brought into particular prominence. Nor are there wanting among them men who have achieved distinction in the scientific fields while still working as humble missionaries. But of these I will call attention only to the most notable, have been mentioned by the French Academy of Hakodate, whose name is known in every museum of Europe as the greatest collector and authority on Japanese flora. A famous botanist, after whom some hundreds of plants are named, a savant in the strictest sense, yet he is the humblest possible missionary working among his poor congregations as if unknown to fame. His only weakness is to wear prominently at all times on the breast of his cassock the decoration of Officier de l'Academie, sent him by the French Academy in acknowledgment of his services to the science of botany. Year after year he tramps through the country in order to send cases of specimens to the Botanical Gardens of Berlin, Vienna, Geneva, Kew, and other places, and the proceeds of this work are expended on humble Japanese Catholic chapels in his parish on the extreme north coast of the island of Nippon. Of others I might write as I have written of him, but already I have said enough to show the caliber of the Catholic missionary in Japan. Little by little they are bringing to maturity a rich harvest for the Church. Prejudice is bound to disappear. In the city of Shizuoka today the Catholic chapel is within the walls of the old castle of Ieyasu, the first Tokugawa Shogun, who persecuted the Church as it was never before persecuted in history and gave the permanence of three centuries to that persecution. I think this fact is not merely incidental. To me it is symbolic. The Shogunate is past. Truth crushed to earth has risen again and will after a while flourish in Japan as it did before the time of Ieyasu when there were here almost a million Catholics. THE LATE MARQUIS OF BUTE. In our last issue we announced the sudden death of the Marquis of Bute. We take the following further particulars of the last hours of this great Catholic noble man, as well as the interesting sketch which follows, from the "London Universe":— It is with the greatest sorrow that we announce the death of the Marquis of Bute, which took place at Dumfriess House, Dumfries, on the 26th inst. The Marquis was 63 years of age at the time of his death. In his early days the late Marquis was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but, on attaining his majority in 1865, His Lordship was received into the Catholic Church by Monsignor Capel, who was erroneously credited with his conversion. No one can conceive the wave of bigotry which swept through Britain at the time, culminating in the late Lord Beaconsfield's novel "Lothair," in which the Marquis and Monsignor Capel figured prominently. In Scotland the bigotry was extremely pronounced—so pronounced, indeed, that one Glasgow evening paper gave with relish and approval the account of the tenants on the Bute estate, "a stern Presbyterian," who, on hearing of His Lordship's conversion, took the portrait of the Marquis from his wall, and affixing it head downwards to a tree, shot until it was wholly destroyed. In 1872 His Lordship married the Hon. Gwendoline Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of the late Lord Howard of Glossop. By her he has had a family of three sons and one daughter—viz., Lady Margaret, born in 1875; John Earl of Dumfriess, 1881; Lord Ninian Edward, 1883; and Lord Colum Edmond, 1886. His Lordship was a princely benefactor, nor did his donations confine themselves to the Catholic Church alone. He gave £200,000 to the Glasgow University to build the Bute Hall in the city, and some years afterwards the students of that institution showed their gratitude by rejecting him when he was put up as Lord Rector. He has been, however, elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University twice, an honor never conferred on a Lord Rector in that establishment. As bigotry die down, His Lordship was successively elected Mayor of Cardiff in 1891 and Lord Provost of Rothesay in 1896. His Lordship's benefactions to the Church, especially in the dioceses of Argyll and the Isles and of Galloway, were innumerable. In Galloway he built and endowed churches in Old and New Cumnock, and established a convent-hospital in the former place, which is served by the Servants of the Sacred Heart. In the Argyll diocese was established an orphanage at Rothesay, and His Lordship offered to build a cathedral there at his own expense, but the seat of the Bishop would not consent to this, so the plan fell through. In the Glasgow archdiocese the noble Marquis was the constant benefactor of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and through his exertions the St. Vincent's Day Shelter in Market Street, the Home for Working Boys in Oak Street, and indirectly St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, were established. His Lordship was a handsome, well-made man, cultured, and a great student, his principal hobbies being theology and archaeology. He also reckoned the best non-professional architect in Great Britain, and those who have seen the restorations carried out in Cardiff Castle, Falkland Palace, St. Andrew's Priory, and Montserrat House under the direction and supervision of the late Marquis, will not be inclined to dispute the fact. His Lordship was also an author of great research and no mean ability, and his linguistic attainments included a knowledge of the Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, with a fluent speech in French, German, and Italian. Altogether the Church has lost one of the noblest of her sons, and one whom it will be hard to replace. Immediately on receipt of the sad news in Glasgow, Rothesay, Dumfriess, and St. Andrew's the flags on the public buildings were lowered to half-mast and the bells tolled. In the latter place Principal Donaldson made feeling allusion to the Marquis' demise, and adjourned the classes.

rest of the family, with the exception of Lord Ninon, the second son, who is at Ober-Ammergau. When the sad event occurred he was immediately telegraphed for. His Lordship was 63 years of age at the time of his death. In his early days the late Marquis was brought up in the Presbyterian faith, but, on attaining his majority in 1865, His Lordship was received into the Catholic Church by Monsignor Capel, who was erroneously credited with his conversion. No one can conceive the wave of bigotry which swept through Britain at the time, culminating in the late Lord Beaconsfield's novel "Lothair," in which the Marquis and Monsignor Capel figured prominently. In Scotland the bigotry was extremely pronounced—so pronounced, indeed, that one Glasgow evening paper gave with relish and approval the account of the tenants on the Bute estate, "a stern Presbyterian," who, on hearing of His Lordship's conversion, took the portrait of the Marquis from his wall, and affixing it head downwards to a tree, shot until it was wholly destroyed. In 1872 His Lordship married the Hon. Gwendoline Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of the late Lord Howard of Glossop. By her he has had a family of three sons and one daughter—viz., Lady Margaret, born in 1875; John Earl of Dumfriess, 1881; Lord Ninian Edward, 1883; and Lord Colum Edmond, 1886. His Lordship was a princely benefactor, nor did his donations confine themselves to the Catholic Church alone. He gave £200,000 to the Glasgow University to build the Bute Hall in the city, and some years afterwards the students of that institution showed their gratitude by rejecting him when he was put up as Lord Rector. He has been, however, elected Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University twice, an honor never conferred on a Lord Rector in that establishment. As bigotry die down, His Lordship was successively elected Mayor of Cardiff in 1891 and Lord Provost of Rothesay in 1896. His Lordship's benefactions to the Church, especially in the dioceses of Argyll and the Isles and of Galloway, were innumerable. In Galloway he built and endowed churches in Old and New Cumnock, and established a convent-hospital in the former place, which is served by the Servants of the Sacred Heart. In the Argyll diocese was established an orphanage at Rothesay, and His Lordship offered to build a cathedral there at his own expense, but the seat of the Bishop would not consent to this, so the plan fell through. In the Glasgow archdiocese the noble Marquis was the constant benefactor of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and through his exertions the St. Vincent's Day Shelter in Market Street, the Home for Working Boys in Oak Street, and indirectly St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, were established. His Lordship was a handsome, well-made man, cultured, and a great student, his principal hobbies being theology and archaeology. He also reckoned the best non-professional architect in Great Britain, and those who have seen the restorations carried out in Cardiff Castle, Falkland Palace, St. Andrew's Priory, and Montserrat House under the direction and supervision of the late Marquis, will not be inclined to dispute the fact. His Lordship was also an author of great research and no mean ability, and his linguistic attainments included a knowledge of the Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, with a fluent speech in French, German, and Italian. Altogether the Church has lost one of the noblest of her sons, and one whom it will be hard to replace. Immediately on receipt of the sad news in Glasgow, Rothesay, Dumfriess, and St. Andrew's the flags on the public buildings were lowered to half-mast and the bells tolled. In the latter place Principal Donaldson made feeling allusion to the Marquis' demise, and adjourned the classes.

very shrewd, and reads the French and Italian journals so thoroughly that he has a very good idea of what anything is being kept from him, and insists—and has his way—on having full reports. ECHOES FROM IRELAND. CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE. EAST DONEGAL.—Several important Irish election results were made known on Saturday. Mr. Edward McFadden has had a signal victory in East Donegal, where all the forces of Unionism were arrayed against him. The success of the Marquis of Hamilton in the neighboring constituency of Derry was paraded for all it was worth, but we are glad to record that the stalwart Donegal man has remained faithful to the old flag. This splendid example of Nationality, we have not the least doubt, inspired the National electors of the adjacent constituency of North Tyrone in their effort to retain as their representative Sergeant Hemphill. In that division the polling took place on Saturday, and the result of the Derry contest was used as a lever to influence hesitating voters, but we rejoice that Sergeant Hemphill, than whom there was no more devoted supporter of Ireland's cause in the late Parliament, again finds himself the representative of the historic constituency of North Tyrone. No Unionist had the temerity to face Mr. George Murnaghan in the mid-division of the county, and he therefore returns as its tried representative for another term. It was sincerely hoped that the result of these elections would inspire energy and confidence in the East Division of Tyrone, where the toughest battle yet fought in Ulster during the present elections took place on Wednesday. The Tory press has been making hysterical appeals to the constituency to oust Mr. Doogan, the Nationalist candidate and late member. His opponent is a certain military officer named Sandwith, of Brackley, Northamptonshire, who holds office in the 15th Battalion of the Imperial Yeomanry, and is at present on service in South Africa. The seat for South Derry, we are sorry to see, has been allowed to go by default, and Mr. John Gordon, Q.C., the recent rejected of Mid-Armagh, has had a walk-over. A SON OF THE NORTH. (In Memoriam.) Proudly he sails from his fair native land, From the home of his youth and the friends who are dear; Gallant of mien he goes forth, sword in hand, Warm runs his blood 'midst re-echoing cheer. Son of the North! from the cradle of snows, Of the limitless woods and the majestic streams, Undaunted and fearless to fierce battle goes, And grandly heroic the theme of his dreams. Strong is the grasp of his sinewy hand; Tearful from mother and sweetheart he parts; For he dreams of the day he'll return to his land A soldier and hero to gladden their hearts. Brave was this Son of the North in the fray, 'Midst roaring of cannon and torrents of lead, But, alas, for the loved ones he left far away, His brave'ry but won him a crown with the dead! Never again will he sit 'neath the shade Of the broad-spreading maple nigh yonder green brook, And whisper his love and his hopes to the maid. Whose heart far away o'er the ocean he took; Ne'er will the mother again kiss the brow Of the boy she had cherished with tenderest care.— Sadly they'll scan the triumphant march now, Naught in its glory can melt their despair! GEORGE O'ROURKE. Montreal, October 26th, 1900. THE POPE AND THE ANARCHISTS. Under the above heading a number of our Catholic exchanges publish the following sensational story, giving credit to a non-Catholic journal—"Pall Mall Gazette":— While events of great importance have of late been following each other with bewildering rapidity, in our great world, in the little world of the Vatican life has for the aged Pontiff been pursuing a calm and uneventful course, at least on the surface. Up to the death of King Humbert, Leo XIII. went regularly every day into the gardens with the usual escort of two guards and one or more prelates. After the tragic murder of the king it was thought better to increase the number of these guards, who never let him out of sight, and look much more closely to the entrance to the garden. In fact, now three times a day the whole demesne is thoroughly searched by armed men to be sure that no suspicious characters have slipped in, while, as unobtrusively as possible, the number of those who attend to the Pope's wants and keep him company has been added to. This species of subdued surveillance is exceedingly obnoxious to the Pontiff, but in the first shock of the news he allowed his friends to take what precautions

KARN PIANOS and ORGANS. Were awarded the Gold Medal at the Jamaica Exhibition, 1891; also the Silver Medal and Diploma at the Exhibition held in Lübeck, Germany, 1895. All who have used KARN Pianos can testify to the superior excellence of these instruments. The D. W. KARN CO., Limited, KARN HALL BUILDING, ST. CATHERINE STREET. They pleased, and now finds it difficult to discontinue them in the face of all the arguments brought forward. "I cannot breathe so!" he exclaimed, "anyway, my life is so short now that if an Anarchist shortened it, it would only be by a short time!" However, finding mild remonstrances in vain, and evidently not desiring to order a change, he has lately been far less in the open air and more in his private study. At the Vatican Palace, also, precautions have been taken, and a much more searching inquiry into your business there is now made than before, but at least it is not under the Pope's eye, and he is unconscious of it. In his library he is as much alone as though guards did not exist, and there he stays. LESSONS OF THE BRITISH ELECTIONS. The "Catholic Times," of Liverpool, in the course of a leading article on the "Result of the Elections," says:— In examining the various phases of the struggle for Parliamentary honors we are struck by the smallness of the number of Catholics who entered the field. Three Catholics have been representing English electors by the House of Commons. Lord Edmund Talbot, who was returned unopposed for the Chichester Division of Sussex; Sir John Austin, who has been opposed at Osgoldcross by a Liberal; and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who has once again been victorious over a Conservative in the Scotland Division of Liverpool. One other Catholic has now been sent to the House by an English constituency.—Mr. James Fitzalan Hope, who has contested in the Conservative interest the Brighton Division of Sheffield, where the name of his uncle, the Duke of Norfolk, is all-potent. Mr. C. MacInerney, another Catholic, fought a vigorous fight for Widnes as a Liberal, but found it impossible to overcome the power of the Conservative party in the constituency. The Jews have sent a far larger number to Parliament from England than the Catholics. It is claimed that over three hundred and fifty candidates have committed themselves to what is known as "the Protestant position," but on the whole the Protestant electoral campaign has proved a fiasco, though the "Rock" has appeared in Orange colors for the occasion. The only gentleman who came forward distinctively as a Protestant was Mr. John Kenist, and he was badly beaten at Brighton. HIS EYESIGHT RESTORED. A London newspaper thus relates the restoration of the eyesight of Percival Hart-Dyke on his wedding day. He had never seen his bride, although he had courted her in person, for he had been blind since childhood. But on Friday he saw. He saw his bride, the lovely daughter of Admiral Cave, R.N., saw her for the first time as she walked in her orange blossoms and lace veil up the aisle of the church on the arm of her father, gorgeous in his admiral's uniform. He saw the white hairs of his father, Sir William Hart-Dyke, one of the richest of England's baronets, whose title and estate will be his some day. He saw the world, the sun, the blue sky and the bustle of London's streets. He saw hosts of friends, the men who had helped him in his studies at Cambridge, reading his books aloud to him, serving him in the stead of his darkened eyes. He saw the great surgeon under whose care he had been for ten years, the careful oculist who refused to perform an operation on his eyes, saying, "Give nature a chance, she will do it in time." The man who had last led him to the light, and on entering the church had removed the bandages that had covered his face for so long. All these he saw for the first time, and his newly got sight grew dim when his bride's face flamed up with joy at seeing the light of intelligence shine in the eyes she had never looked into. The cure was complete, and young Hart-Dyke sees perfectly to-day. It was a great wedding, for the social position of both families is of the highest, and all the fashionable world had been waiting for this day, knowing that the supreme test was to be made at the church door. Old Sir William, the bridegroom's statesman father, was the first to congratulate him and to squeeze the hand of the surgeon, who had given a wedding present beside which the gold and silver, the diamonds and the rubies that came from dukes and Cabinet ministers, from bishops and field marshals and royal princes were as paltry trifles. Percival Hart-Dyke is thirty years old. He lost his sight at the age of ten. But he passed his examinations at Cambridge, and has devoted his life since then to recovering the light that had been taken from him.

Our Boys and Girls.

WHEN MOTHER LOOKS.

I remember such a lot of things That happened long ago...

And then there's something when I think I've had such lots of sport...

That time when I was awful ill, An' the doctor shook his head...

ENCOURAGE FRIENDSHIP.—Parents should encourage friendship among their children...

NEVER SATISFIED.—Nothing seems to satisfy some folks, they are like the weather constantly changing...

ALWAYS BE ENGAGED.—A good way for some of the young to keep themselves out of mischief is to be always doing something...

AVOID BAD COMPANY.—Bad company is the rock that may strike, lose all self-respect, and go down to degradation slowly but surely...

A GEOGRAPHY STORY.—A good story bearing on the important study of geography can be elaborated from the following: A (Island South of

Scotland) once came to this country to hunt, having the idea that a (city in Western New York) could be seen as soon as he landed...

ANSWERS TO the above are: Man, Buffalo, Kangaroo, Indian, Sterling, Prince Edward, America, Rockies, Florence, Victoria.

MAGIC LETTERS.—1. What letter prefixed to a girl's name will make her indulge in a healthful pastime?

2. What letter added to a boy's nickname will give something which he should value highly?

3. What letter prefixed to a part of the finger turns it into a mollusk?

4. What letter prefixed to a proposition changes it into an animal?

5. What letter prefixed to a door-fasting will transform it into a solid piece of wood?

6. What letter prefixed to a tuft of hair will make it a time-piece?

7. What letter prefixed to an apartment will change it into a useful household article?

ANSWERS.—1. Kate, prefix and it becomes skate. 2. "Kid"—"kids."

3. Nail—snail. 4. At—cat. 5. Lock—block. 6. Lock—clock. 7. Room—broom.

TRICKING THE HIGHWAYMAN.—A man now a banker in Detroit was, as a young man, in the employ of a bank in Northern Arkansas...

He never announced the times or the object of his journeys, and never had the air of carrying money...

Then they began overhauling the baggage. Every valise was searched, and not much found...

After they had gone, and the coach had resumed its course, one of the passengers said to the messenger: "You've lost some of your flour, mister."

"Yes," answered the messenger; "but I reckon they left the best part of it!"

R. J. L. CUDDHY.

er the good and bad points of the change and to dress accordingly. Gray hair is not only beautiful in itself, but softening to the complexion...

A thing of beauty is joy forever, and of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair.

Use of LUBY'S Parisian Hair Renewer. At all druggists. 50c a bottle.

SOCIAL AND TIMELY TOPICS.

By an Occasional Correspondent.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.—That "enough" as good as a feast" is a saying with which we are all familiar from our childhood...

UNHAPPINESS IN HOMES.—How many homes are spoiled and made miserable by the constant nagging of one or more of their members. It is difficult, indeed, to understand why some women will persist in it...

THINGS MONEY CANNOT BUY.—Money is a very necessary article in this world, but with its greatness there are certain things it can never bring you...

Two-faced people.—We meet a great many people that seem to be possessed of two different kinds of faces, the one a world face, the other a home face...

Money cannot bring a good conscience. The rich man has his moments of trial and difficulty as surely as the poor man...

But while the nagging wife is bad, the nagging husband is still worse. When he comes home out of sorts as the expression says, the best way is humor him...

R. J. L. CUDDHY.

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY.—Fostered to assist and protect the poor Homeless Boys of Cincinnati, Ohio...

THE PRICE OF OUR FOLLIES.—It is astonishing what tremendous prices we pay for things that are of no permanent value to us.

There are too many persons who will not be content with a little, but by their supposed smartness will risk their all by law suits...

EVERY MOVEMENT HURTS.—When you have rheumatism, muscles feel stiff and sore and joints painful. It does not pay to suffer from this disease when it may be cured so promptly...

ENGLAND AND GERMANY NOW.—A despatch from London says:—Germany and England, it is announced, have formed an alliance to maintain the territorial integrity of China...

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It was Saturday the 27th of the day. I had been attending to matters of patience and every turn came. No wonder he had been so long in the little fifth residence. He and his large and populous city to be assigned like a hard work and especially the poor and the well. With a little about it, he was known to minimize wants also. Very, very true for this Saturday much inclined but he has a hard work companions. They are not very well. In a week the too had too many, long-drawn, leaned back in himself up to a year before for the children not cost much, date the half of themselves for other expenses priest found it all the school had the previous priest had been wolf from many ter-of-fact mechanic the schoolhouse all this. Work them, and money therefore they were hurt to call law. In many raise the school, in which a pride, must go gent brightened Divine Providence. "Often before, has removed a path, and I will Then Father N back in his chair half sleeping. In Five minutes I rang. He heard. He heard, too, that of his old and the sounds going down to the hear but at him; and while we will follow m down stairs. "Well, well; w lieved you would what happened?"

"It is strange, one time I never old place, I could mind, for I could that those who l as a boy would "with distrust and "And how have "Far better, never up to bed. Some have their prayer me, and kept the heart triumphant lead."

"I could tell you I never failed to the last ten years, a significant in look. "That you did, now I feel that j joined with you "Nugent." Harvey evinced throughout the Mary gave him a affairs during the "from various rema led to infer what Frank Harvey. He had, ten year the employ of a tr Frank was a kind clerk and general business. His emplo greatest reliance in tired of holding his of honesty, aptness Outside of his busi very much liked als had taken to him n other occasions th more occasions than followed his ac and business matter was giddy and no Pined up by the priors, he formed so and some futu which to accept a His employer fal charge of the busin him, and he was a the key of the safe, time, was a sum hundred dollars. The set in, and he was 4 bands who dream golden land, and who fortunes it containe went to the safe, a opened the drawer i sum above refered struck him. It was him to take this m start for Scotland, to surely become the f great fortune. Actio on thought, and bel

BE SURE that you are getting the best medicine and vitamins available. Be sure to get the best.

PAID THE DEBT ON THE SCHOOL.

It was Saturday evening, and Father Nugent had finished his labors for the day. And such labors as they had been—running here and there, attending to a hundred and one little matters that required very great patience and tact, and finding at every turn cause for worryment.

Very tired the devoted pastor this Saturday evening, and he is much inclined to take needed repose, but he has to think—thought, and hard work was his most constant companion.

A year before he had built a school for the children of his parish. It did not cost much, nor did it accommodate the lot of those who had the difficulty that had arisen there.

“One thousand dollars owing,” he said, “and only able to command one-third of it. And if it be not paid in a week the school will be sold. Too bad! too bad!”

“Well, well; who could have believed you would come back after what happened,” said the housekeeper.

“It is strange,” he answered. “At one time I never expected to see the old place again; but I changed my mind, for I couldn't bear to think that those who loved Frank Harvey as a boy would only think of him with disgust and dislike as a man.”

“Far better that I never prospered,” he said. “I never was really given up to bad. Some one who desired to have their prayers heard prayed for me, and kept the little good in my heart, and triumphed over the great bad.”

“I could tell you who it is that has never failed to pray for you in the last ten years,” said Mary, with a significant look.

“That you did, I am certain; and now I feel that another one has joined with you—dear, dear Father Nugent.”

Harvey evinced strong emotion throughout the conversation, but now he gave way to tears. And then Mary gave him a little history of affairs during the last ten years, and from various remarks one would be led to infer what was the story of Frank Harvey.

guilty Frank was far on his way to the land of gold.

And now, after ten years, he had returned to, as he said, make reparation. His employer had died, refusing to allow of his being followed up and punished, and this belief was, of course, general, although many could not but hope that he would come back one day penitent, and for this end prayed.

When Harvey's emotion had passed, and Mary concluded her account of what had transpired of importance during his absence, the young man asked if Father Nugent was in and disengaged.

“He is,” answered Mary, “and no doubt he is asleep; for he has had a hard day's work of it. Your know what increase of work, but not of rest, the when he has been so much run as he is now. Then there's a debt, he has to pay next Monday, and he is not able to pay it and that's weighing on his mind. Poor man, it seems to me trouble, and anxiety, and toil will always keep him company.”

In the meantime Father Nugent continued in the same condition in which, neither sleeping nor waking, but dreaming, we left him. Every incident of the day passed before him—the pleasant ones sending a happy smile to his worn face, the sorrowful ones bringing back the weary look.

Sounds of voices came from the kitchen below. Mary's strong, full tones seemed unusually buoyant, after-nooning with those of a man. Father Nugent seemed familiar to Father Nugent in his semi-consciousness, and Frank Harvey became strongly mixed up in his dreams.

He came to him with various faces and strange garb, but he was always familiar. Together they made the rounds of the parish as they used to do, only that many were by thick, black clustering hair, and it is very difficult to make out the features.

Very unlike any of the other faces familiar to him, he saw in a dream, only in the way that the others were not so bearded as that. But the eyes are the same and Father Nugent would know those eyes among a thousand, and at the end of a century just as well as he does now, and as he did ten years ago.

For fully five minutes the face remained there, the eyes in it all the while fixed upon the priest, over whose countenance spread a smile of pleasant recognition, so pleasant that the heart in the body to thump the face beamed, began to thump quickly and happily. Then the door was opened wider and the owner of the face crossed the threshold over to the priest's chair, and stood there looking down on the smiling countenance while the light from the lamp showed his eyes to be glistening, and his lips to be twitching very suspiciously.

When he seemed satisfied that Father Nugent was asleep, he drew from his pocket a large wallet, and opening it, took out a crisp piece of paper, the end of which he put under the inkstand, and the paper, just where he had seen the latter spread, with the corner held tightly down, and the light shining on some figures and a name. Everything seemed very real, the clock ticking on the mantel-piece, the lamp hanging from the ceiling still lit, and the grate, in which warmth still remained. But, perhaps, after all, he was dreaming. Trouble and care had made him very wakeful recently, and had brought on him the habit of getting up and walking round while in a half-sleeping condition. He reached forth his hand to take the paper, and just then that voice came again from the kitchen, deep and manly, trembling so little, but very familiar now.

Father Nugent listened while it continued, and then looked at the paper, and doubted no longer in his wakefulness. Perhaps he ought to give a fac-simile of the check, for it was a check, a money check, and we would, only Father Nugent is too quick about closing his hands tightly on it, passing out of the room and

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“And am I forgiven, Father Nugent?” asked Harvey, looking up in a faltering way.

“Well, now let us go up-stairs to the sitting-room. I suppose Mary has heard your story and will give her a chance for much-needed sleep, which you repeat it over to me,” and Father Nugent led the way up-stairs, telling laughingly as he went the puzzle he had been in as to whether he had been dreaming or not, and how glad he was that it was not.

“I could hardly believe my eyes,” he said, when his chair and the room had been reached, and Frank sat down opposite him. “Especially when I saw the check. But when I thought of your old ways, and how this was just like them, I doubted no longer, but waited to see my old favorite, whom I never gave up through good or evil report.”

Frank now settled down to tell his story. He had scarcely arrived in Colorado when one of his former companions, who had come after him, He told Frank the money he had taken was intended by his employer to go toward building a school for Father Nugent. Harvey had always taken a deeper interest in the school than any of the other contributors, and he had been connected with the parish, and when he had deprived it of so large a sum, perhaps prevented its erection entirely, his conscience began to reproach him.

At the end of the five years Simpson and he were amongst the richest men in the mines, but one night the former decamped with a search belonging to both. A search was made for him everywhere, but he never heard of, and Frank soon became reconciled to another five years' hard work; and he went through it bravely and successfully.

“The school bill was paid bright and early on the day it came due, and the people were wondering who the strange, handsome, well-looking gentleman was who accompanied Father Nugent through the parish. In due time it all came out, and those more familiar with both parties alternately rejoiced over Frank's return and reparation, and laughed at Father Nugent's dream.—Celtic Mirror.

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