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IRISH LORD MAYORS.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN CHOSEN IN
THREE IMPORTANT CITIES.

**Harrington Downed Pile in Dublin
and Fitzgerald Defeated Cream.
Daly Again Victorious in Limerick.
Triumph of the Home Party.**

It is a highly gratifying fact that the lord mayor of Dublin, has been kicked out of the lord mayor's chair, says The Irish World. He it was who disgraced the city by his loyalty to the English queen when she was in Ireland last year. At the election for mayor a few weeks ago his friends tried to get him re-elected, but he was beaten by a big majority. Mr. Timothy Harrington being the successful candi-



TIMOTHY C. HARRINGTON.

date. Mr. Harrington is a sound Irish Nationalist, and we may take it as a certainty that during his tenure of the mayoralty there will be no loyalty to English monarch or English rule perpetuated through that office at least.

In Cork Alderman Fitzgerald was chosen lord mayor over Sir Eugene O'Connell, member of parliament for the southeast division of Cork. The previous incumbent was Daniel Hegarty. In Limerick a crowd forced the door of the town hall, invaded the council chamber and held possession until the election was over. John Daly was re-elected mayor by 21 votes against 14 cast for Thomas Cleve.

As the result of those elections Nationalists will replace Tories in Dublin and Cork. Both Pile and Hegarty carried menial notoriety by their obnoxious funkiness at the time of Victoria's last visit to Ireland.

Timothy C. Harrington, lord mayor elect of Dublin, has long been recognized as one of the ablest of leaders who followed Parnell and who have been identified with the Nationalist movement in Ireland, says the Boston Globe. In early life he was a schoolmaster in the County Kerry and later engaged in journalism, in which he won distinction. He suffered arrest and imprisonment with other leaders of the Irish Land League during the trying days of that organization. He was elected to parliament from Westmeath in the early eighties, and in the general elections of 1885 was returned to parliament unopposed for the harbor division of Dublin. He has been re-



JOHN DALY.

lected for the same constituency ever since. He is one of the most fearless members of the Irish National party in the present parliament, where his peerless devotion to the cause of Ireland has won the respect of even the Tories opposed to him. He is at present secretary of the new United Irish League.

Alderman Fitzgerald, elected lord mayor of Cork, is well known to the people of that city and is a universal favorite. His victory, possessed of all the prestige of a member of parliament, in itself attests the high regard the people of Cork have for Mr. Fitzgerald. Cork has ever been looked upon as a truly patriotic Irish city.

Limerick to Ireland is about what Lexington or Concord is to the American mind. It has ever been intensely loyal to the Irish idea of independence and Irish home rule.

John Daly, who was re-elected mayor, certainly deserved the honor, for by his own efforts he has suffered greater sacri-

fices in their devotion to Ireland's cause.

Mr. Daly in 1884 was sentenced to penal servitude for life for complicity in an alleged plot to blow up the house of commons by throwing bombs from the strangers' gallery. Mr. Daly was not in sympathy with Parnell's peaceful policy, but favored the physical force idea in the matter of achieving Irish home rule.

While in prison he suffered every torture. So intensely loyal was he to the Irish cause that he refused to accept a chance to get his release if he would even by implication show Parnell's complicity in the Phoenix park outrages in support of Piggott's and the London Times' charges. Daly spurned Piggott, who came personally to tempt him.

After enduring 12 years' imprisonment Daly was released from Portland prison in 1896. In 1899 he was elected mayor of Limerick by a unanimous vote and last year was re-elected. During the visit of the late Queen Victoria to Ireland a year ago Limerick was one of the cities which showed little warmth in the way of a reception.

Mr. Daly visited this country in the winter of 1897-8 and was warmly received in Boston as well as other leading American cities.

A Popular Prince.

Prince Henry of Prussia is in every way the exact opposite of his brother the Kaiser. A quiet, modest, unassuming young man, he makes friends everywhere he goes. He is idolized by his brother officers in the navy and by the men also, who do not forget that on two occasions he dived from the quarter deck to rescue drowning sailors. His devotion to his mother in 1889 was most marked, and, in embracing and blessing his sailor son on the occasion of his marriage with Irene of Hesse, Frederick the Noble pressed into his hand a slip of paper (for he could not speak) on which was written, "You at least have never given me a moment's sorrow and will certainly make as good and true a husband as you have been a loving son."—London Globe.

The Hedge Schoolmasters.

When the night from his hills shall lift, 'twere shame if we forget
One band of cunning huns whose freedom owns a debt.
When we bring high eups to hounds then, their memory let us pledge
Who gathered their ragged classes behind a friendly hedge.

By stealth they met their pupils far in glen's deep hidden nook,
And taught them many a lesson was never in English book.
There was more than wordy logic shown to me in wise debate,
Nor was any yet the only verb they gave to conjugate.

When hunted on the heathery hill and through the shadowy wood,
They climbed the cliff, they dared the marsh, they stemmed the tumbling flood;
Their blanket was the clammy mist, their bed the wind swept bent,
And in their sleep they dreamt the bay of blood-bounds on their vent.

Their lore was not the brightest nor their store, mayhap, the best,
But they fostered love undying in each young Irish breast,
And through the dread, dread night and long that steered our island then
The lamps of hope and fire of faith were fed by these brave men.

The grass waves green above them; soft sleep is theirs for aye,
The hunt is over, and the cold, the hunger passed away.
Oh, hold them high and holy, and their memory proudly preserve,
Who gathered their ragged classes behind a friendly hedge.

—Seamus Mac Manus in Donahoe's Magazine.

Divine... The workings of the human soul are... serious, not subject to... and convincing. God speaks to a soul not in the language of men, but in a voice that the soul herself understands. We may not be able to analyze those interior whisperings or to translate them into human words, but we know their meaning and feel their force.

Propagation of Evil.

Familiarity gets us used to things as well as to persons, and what first appears to us as odious and abject ends by entering into our habits. The car loses its delicacy, the heart its modesty, the mind its clearness. We end by taking to what once appeared repulsive, and from words we proceed to acts, which complete our corruption. This is the history of the propagation of evil upon earth.

SHORT SERMONS.

It is not what you lose, but what you have daily to bear, that is hard. The best thing to do is to do well whatever God gives us to do.

The darker the cloud the brighter the sun when he breaks through the rift. The man who has begun to live more seriously within begins to live more simply without.

An evil heart puts the worst interpretation on all that it sees and turns it to its own hurt.

To some base minds the sight of gold is more alluring than a beautiful sunset or the prospect of heaven.

In its more than natural affection his divine heart forsook us, prepared, merited, obtained for us all the graces which we receive.

THOMAS W. RUSSELL.

Scottish Member of Parliament Who
Favors Home Rule For Ireland.

Thomas Wallace Russell, the brilliant Scottish member of parliament who threw a bombshell into the camp of the Conservative government by going over to the Nationalists in their demand for a compulsory land sale act, has won the unqualified admiration of the Irish representatives in spite of his strong anti home rule ideas. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, John Dillon and John Redmond are, with Mr. Russell, the leaders in the move to win this important concession for the Irish tenant. A law which would force the holders of enormous estates in



THOMAS W. RUSSELL.

Ireland to sell farms to their tenants would be, it is contended, only the exercise of the power of eminent domain which inheres in sovereignty.

While fighting home rule with all his brilliant ability, Mr. Russell has for years endeavored to bring about a new method of distinction of the agricultural products of Ireland. It was he who was the principal figure in the land agitation of 1894, when it was proposed to enact a law protecting the Irish tenant from the confiscation of his improvements by the landlord and from the injustice of having his rent raised because of the very value which his own labor and capital had conferred on his holding.

This act was successfully passed two years later under the form of what is known as the "land act of 1896." By its operation the condition of the tenant class in Ireland has been vastly palliated. Tenants do not now lose the benefit of the wealth they create on Irish estates. When the new Irish party proposed a programme for forcing the landlord to sell to the tenant under safeguards of justice, Mr. Russell promptly came to their side and enlisted his influence in their cause. He contends that such legislation as this might be carried to any conceivable extent without any necessity whatever for home rule or for political reform of any kind in Ireland. The United Kingdom would be strengthened, he claims, by a large proprietary class in Ireland and the increase of population and prosperity which it would imply.

The Scottish statesman who has thus allied himself with his Irish cousins is a native of Fifehire and has been in parliament as member for Tyrone since 1886. He settled in Ireland in 1889, and in 1895 he was parliamentary secretary of the local government board. He possesses that vigor of intellect which is characteristically Scotch and unites with it the stubborn and unyielding continuity of purpose common to his race, which leaves him ill satisfied until he has accomplished his purpose. This very able recruit is one upon whom the Irish party places the highest valuation. Mr. Russell is 61 years old.

Printing in Irish.

Printing in Irish characters (that is, with movable types) was introduced about 1871. The first attempt to introduce the "reformed" religion in Ireland was in 1847. Few if any outside of the English garrison and its allies in Dublin and the vicinity accepted the Protestant creed. Nine-tenths of the Irish people remained, and still remain, faithful to the Catholic church.

First British Viceroy.

The first English sovereign to usurp the title of king of Ireland was the infamous Henry VIII. From the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion in 1177 to 1542 the English kings assumed the title of "lord of Ireland."

Sense of Touch In Surgery.

There has been of late more or less discussion on the use of antiseptic gloves. These articles are strongly objected to, however, by experienced surgeons, who claim that the surgeon acquires a sense of touch that is of very great value to him in performing delicate and complicated operations. So acute does this become that even the extent of disease may almost be determined by it. They believe that it is possible to exercise sufficient care in the washing of hands and the application of antiseptics to make such gloves wholly unnecessary. Be this as it may, the best surgeons are very reluctant to adopt anything that interferes with the delicacy of handling, which is their chief pride and upon which to a great extent the safety of the patient depends.

—New York Ledger.

MATER DOLOROSA.

THE BLESSED VIRGIN'S TITLE OF OUR
LADY OF SORROWS.

It Has Always Been a Fertile Source
of Inspiration to Painters, Poets
and Musicians—Antiquity of the
"Stabat Mater."

Among the many titles by which the Blessed Virgin Mary is venerated by Catholics none suggests a more beautiful and pathetic devotion than that of Our Lady of Sorrows. The first practical example of devotion to the sorrowful mother was shown by St. John when, at our Lord's direction, he took the Virgin mother to his own home and there attended to her wants and soothed her anguish until her death.

St. Ambrose and St. Bernard were great exponents of this cult, and the seven founders of the Servite order devoted themselves to special meditation on the sorrows of Mary, emphasizing seven—viz, the prophecy of Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the loss of the child Jesus, the carrying of the cross, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross and the entombment of her son. In 1423, at a provincial council of Cologne, the devotion was urged upon the faithful, for at the time the Huns, with fanatical ardor, were demolishing crucifixes and statues of our lady of sorrows. But it was only in the year 1725 that the Friday after Passion Sunday was fixed by Benedict XIII as the feast of the Seven Dolours, and still later, in 1814, a second day of commemoration was appointed by Pius VII on the third Sunday of September.

The sorrows of our lady have proved a most fertile source of inspiration to artists, who seem generally to have developed in their works three distinct conceptions of the subject. First, the Virgin is generally depicted alone, the artist showing the head or half length only. Specimens by Murillo, Caracci and others, especially of the Spanish school, are notable examples. But in later years the desire for an elaborate picture took the place of real feeling, and the representation of the mother "all sorrow" was replaced by that of a young and beautiful girl. Frequently a sword or seven swords are depicted piercing the heart in reference to Simon's words, "A sword shall pierce thy heart also."

In the second conception the Virgin stands upon the right side of the cross on which the dying Saviour is extended. St. John stands on the left. Angelico, Michael Angelo, Guido and others have furnished examples, and the conception is carried out in the striking redolence at the Jesuit church in this city.

The third conception is embodied in what is generally known as "La Piedad." The Virgin is seated with her dead son upon her knees. Two of the most perfect examples are by Michael Angelo and Raphael, the latter, however, existing only in a print. Some-times attendant saints are added to the group, but this destroys the true idea of a representation of a "Mater Dolorosa."

In later art, as represented by Durer, Paul Veronese, Caracci of Verona and others, fine pictures were made of the parting of Jesus from his mother before his agony over betrayal. In Caracci's Jesus kneels at the Virgin's feet. Rubens, among others, has portrayed Our Lady's sorrows in his "Descent from the Cross." Raphael, Caracci and Perugino are among artists who have committed "The Deposition" to their immortal canvas. "Lorenzetti for some reason has introduced Lazarus into his painting on this subject. "The Entombment" by Raphael and Titian, is well known and universally admired.

Not only to the artist, but to the poet and musician, the sorrows of Our Lady have appealed. The "Stabat Mater" stands and ever will stand an example of one of the church's noblest Latin hymns. Seventy-eight versions exist in German alone. Its authorship is doubtful, the poem having been attributed to saints and popes. It certainly was known as early as 1390, and most probably was the work of Jacopone di Todi, who died in 1306. Jacopone di Todi, to give him his title, was of noble family, who, heartbroken by the violent death of his wife, left the world and joined the order of Franciscans. He was a most ardent and eccentric character and suffered imprisonment at the hands of the pontiff Boniface VIII.

Musicians have approached the subject with vastly different sentiments, and among them are the distinguished names of Palestrina, Pergolesi, Haydn and later Dvorak. Rossini's composition is perhaps the best known and most popular, but the setting is particularly inappropriate to the profundity of the subject, and the frivolity of many of the themes is absolutely repulsive to the devotional listener.

Exchange.

Adversity.

Those who have felt the weight of personal adversity become steadied thereby. The heart is strengthened by carrying the private burden, so that it has immunity from the swarms of lesser evils. At the same time they are strong enough and ready to give a hand to others. As a novelist says of a sister of Charity, he described "one who was called to her work by the brother's heavy hand."

Rev. W. Bruck, O. M. I.,
Prince-Albert, Sask., N. W. T. Canada.

INDIANS AND NEGROES

THE APOSTOLATE CARRIED ON
AMONG THESE PEOPLE

The Grand Work of Mother Katherine
Draxel and Her Followers, the Sisters of
Blessed Sacrament in Their Self-Sacrificing and Faithful Labors.

Through the piety and munificence of Mother Katherine Draxel, superior of the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament for Indians and Colored People, has been begun an apostolate among the Colored people of the Georgetown mission, South Carolina. The reverend mother, who generously donated a sum of money in aid of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy at Georgetown, now in course of construction and nearly completed, in consideration of which, the pastor, with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, granted a section of the pews in the church for the sole and exclusive use of the Colored people, who are cheerfully invited and cordially welcomed to worship side by side with their white brethren at the altar of our common Saviour.

The Negro population, according to the last census, is something more than 26,000 souls and it must be confessed with heartfelt regret that from among this vast multitude, can be counted on the fingers of both hands, the individuals who, so far at least, have openly confessed to being members of the Catholic Church.

Before the Civil War, under the old plantation system, the negro population was gathered and kept together, and those who had the good fortune of being owned by Catholic masters were generally baptized and instructed in the elements of the faith.

We have no doubt that the breaking up of this system and the consequent scattering of the former slaves has resulted in the temporary loss of the faith to many who were, however, throughout not only this mission, but the whole South, like sheep that are lost and stray, waiting for the seeking and the call of the Shepherd.

AN APPEAL FOR AID
In Behalf of Poor Orphans in War
Of Canada.

The following letter and appeal from an Oblate missionary, Father Bruch, in the northwestern part of Canada, will be read with interest by those good people whose sympathy goes out to Christ's little ones in poverty and distress:

Prince-Albert, Sask., N. W. T. Canada.
Dear Friend:—

I take the liberty to ask you the charity of a little space in your esteemed paper, to publish the enclosed appeal for the benefit of the poorest among the poor.

Trusting that you will not refuse my humble request, I am yours respectfully,
Rev. W. Bruck, O. M. I.,
Missionary.

"Give and it shall be given to you." "Thy prayers as incense ascend for a memorial in the sight of God." We have entered the Holy Year, the year of blessings and heavenly favors, the year of universal reconciliation with God Our Redeemer. Our Holy Father invites us to pray, to apply ourselves with greater zeal to the work of our salvation. But why should we not join to prayers also, almsgiving? There are so many unfortunate brethren that our charity would find an immense field for doing good. I take the liberty to appeal to you, for 300 children, having come from Europe during the last three years. Since they left their home they never heard a priest talk in their native tongue, they receive not the least instruction, and they are growing up in the utmost ignorance, and their lot is worse I dare say than that of the Indians. I appeal therefore to your charity. Help me in building a boarding school where the little ones might be gathered, taught English and thus instructed in our Holy religion. Thereby they will be enabled to become apostles at home amidst their own relatives, as no priest yet is able to talk their language. Many a soul could be saved in this way, and those who cooperate in so noble a work will greatly second the work of our Holy Father expressed in his encyclical on Christ Our Redeemer. To erect that school would cost at least \$5,000 and I have not a cent to dispose of. I have to depend solely on Christian charity. Any donation, as money, clothing, bedding, linen, underwear and any shop worn goods shall be gratefully accepted. In sending anything, state please, that it is intended for the Immaculate Conception boarding school.

Trusting that you will not reject the humble request of a poor missionary, I am, Yours truly in the Lord,
Rev. W. Bruck, O. M. I.,
Prince-Albert, Sask., N. W. T. Canada.

Charles M. Schwab, who has been chosen to manage the billion-dollar steel trust, with a salary of \$250,000 a year, is said to be worth \$10,000,000 and is a Protestant school graduate. He has built at Erie, Pa., the handsome home of his childhood, the handsome Catholic church of St. Michael's. He has also helped to build St. Mary's, a sister of Charity, he described "one who was called to her work by the brother's heavy hand."

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THE LAETARE MEDAL

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY, TO
BOURKE COCHRAN

The Highest Distinction That Can Be
Conferred on a Student of the
University of Notre Dame

Hon. W. Bourke Cochran, lawyer, has been chosen by the Faculty of the University of Notre Dame this year to receive the Laetare Medal—the highest honor that the institution can confer.

The approval of conscience, says the Inter-Mountain Catholic, is the reward for well-doing; but even the approval of the majority is easier to lead the wrong way than to lead the right way. It is the approval of the conscience that is the true reward, and it is the approval of the conscience that is the true reward.

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