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GLASILO K. S. K. JEDNOTE

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CLEVELANDSKE NOVICE

STAVKA PREMOMARJEV.

OKROG 800 PREMOMOVNI-KOV BO ZAPETIH.

Philadelphia, Pa., 30. avgusta — Jutri večer ob 12. uri bo stopila proglašena stavka antracitnih premogovarjev v veljavo; vsled tega bo prizadetih okrog 160,000 premogovarjev in 800 premogovnikov. Stavka je bila proglašena vsled tega, ker operatorji niso hoteli ugoditi sledenim zahtevam unijakih premogovarjev:

1. Deset odstotkov povišanja plače za kontraktno delo.
 2. En dolar dnevnega povišanja plače za vse druge antracitne premogovarje.
 3. Zopetna uvedba "check off" sistema.
 4. Priznanje unije.
- Operatorji niso hoteli ugoditi tem zahtevam, ker bi se stroški pri proizvodnji trdega premoga na leto zvišali za 100 milijonov dolarjev; naravno, da bo stavka trajala toliko časa, dokler se ne doseže zaželenega medsebojnega sporazuma. Lastniki rogov zatrjujejo, da bo ta stavka trajala dolgo časa, ker imajo baje premogovarji dosti (?) prihranjenega denarja, toda premogovarske družbe imajo samo 2,500,000 ton trdega premoga v zalogi, kar bo trajalo za nekaj mesecev.

Iz Swampscott, Mass., kjer se še vedno muči predsednik Coolidge na političnih prihajih poročilo, da je predsednik zelo nevoljen, ker ni prišlo med premogovarji in operatorji do kakšnega sporazuma. Za sedaj se predsednik Coolidge ne bo vmešaval v to stavko, kakor se je za časa stavke policije v Bostonu; nastopil bo le v skrajni sili, oziroma tedaj, če bo premogovarska stavka trajala dolgo časa. Vsekako je pa mnenje, da bo ta stavka poravnana še pred prihodnjim kongresnim zasedanjem začetkom meseca decembra, v nasprotnem slučaju se bo pa obrnil na kongres za posredovanje.

Hartshorne, Okla., 30. avgusta. — Kakor v Pennsylvaniji, tako bodo tudi vsi antracitni premogovarji v državi Oklahoma započeli jutri o polnoči s stavko. Stavko je uradno naznanil predsednik distrikta št. 21, United Mine Workers of America.

Ker je dosti premogovnikov v tej državi, ki poslujejo še po plačilni lestvici iz leta 1917, bodo v tej stavki premogovarji zahtevali plačo po lestvici iz leta 1924; vseh skupaj bo šlo v tej državi na stavko okrog 3,000 premogovarjev.

Smrtna kosa.

Iz Pittsburga, Pa., se nam poroča, da je minulo soboto, dne 29. avgusta ond nanašajo umrl 33 letni rojak Anton Renko. Zjutraj je bil v slovenski cerkvi še pri sveti maši, kmalu zatem je pa preminul začet od kapi. Pokopali so ga večerj. Pokojnik je bil doma blizu Prema na Notranjškem.

Pri tem je važno tudi to, da je njegova žena baš pred 35 dnevi (dne 4. avgusta t. l.) umrla. Ta zakonska dvojica je zapustila nič otrok. R. L. P.

Največja družina spadajoča h K. S. K. J.



Ko smo svojočasno priobčevali slike posnemanja vrednih družin, kojih številni člani spadajo k naši Jednoti, tedaj se je družstvo sv. Jeronima, št. 153 v Canonsburg, Pa., postavilo za največjo (Ahlino) družino, broječo očeta, mater in 12 otrok; torej 14 članov in članice skupaj. K sreči živi ta ugledna družina v naši državi Ohio in sicer v Petersburgu. Torej je šlo tozadevno priznanje tudi naši državi Ohio.

Ze tedaj smo obljubili, če se zglaši morda še kaka večja družina, bomo njeno sliko priobčili na prvi strani "Glasila." Evo vam jo novo sliko največje družine, tudi živeče v naši lepi državi Ohio! Ta, vsega posnemanja vredna je družina sobrata Josipa Stangarja, člana družstva sv. Jožefa, št. 110 v Barberton, O., ki se ponaša s trinajstimi otroci spadajočimi

k naši Jednoti. Naravno, da spada zraven tudi oče in mati. Ali nas v tem prekiša še kaka druga država, da bi samo dve družine štele skupaj 29 (devetindvajset) članov?

Hvaležni smo sobratu Josipu Lekšanju, tajniku društva št. 110 in tudi sobratu Stangarju za to doposlano pomembno sliko, katero prinašamo danes kakor že obljubljeno na prvi strani lista.

Dvanajst članov in članice te družine spada k društvu sv. Jožefa, št. 110 v Barberton, O., tri članice pa k društvu Srca Marije, št. 111 istotam.

Sobrat Josip Stangar je doma iz vasi San, fara Mirna na Dolenjskem. V Ameriko (v Steelton, Pa.), je prišel pred 25 leti; zatem je živel nekaj časa v Clevelandu, leta 1903 se je pa preselil v Barberton, O., kjer neprestano prebiva. Leta 1904

se je poročil z gđ. Frančiško Branisel, doma iz Podskrajneke, fara Cirknica na Notranjskem; semkaj v Ameriko (v Barberton) je prišla pred 22 leti.

Otroci so po starosti kakor sledi: Jennie, rojena 3. maja, 1905; Josipina, rojena 13. oktobra, 1906; Alojz, rojen 28. maja, 1908; Frank, rojen 29. maja, 1909; Mary, rojena 26. marca, 1911; Josip, rojen 19. septembra, 1912; Anton, 10. junija, 1914; Stanislav, rojen 13. septembra, 1915; Ivan, rojen 4. maja, 1917; Pavlina, rojena 15. januarja, 1919; Elizabeta, rojena 8. julija, 1920; Matilda, rojena 14. marca, 1922; Edvard, rojen 30. avgusta, 1923; torej sedem sinov in šest hčera, skupaj 13 ali toliko, kolikor je bilo spočetka prvotnih Zdrženih držav. Za sobrata Stangarja je torej 13 srečna številka.

Vsi so zdravi in rdečelični; iz obrazov jim odseva dejstvo, da so vsi vrli sinovi in hčere prave ameriške slovenske katoliške družine. Največ, kar pa je tudi posnemanja vredno je to, da je sobrat Stangar vedno veselja in zadovoljnega srca in ob raz, navzlic tolikom skrbem, ki jih ima kot dober oče svoje številne družine.

Tako nam poroča sobrat Lekšan iz Barbertona, koja naselbina se danes lahko ponaša z največjo družino, spadajočo h K. S. K. Jednoti; zaeno pa še omenja, da naj bi glavni odbor ali prihodnja konvencija tej družini podelila kako posebno častno nagrado. Po našem skromnem mnenju zasluži sobrat Stangar in njegova žena, da bi oba imenovali častnim članom naše K. S. K. Jednote. Bog živi in ohrani Stangarjevo družino!

SLEPARSKI AGENTI.

PRODAJALI NIČVREDNE LOTE V FLORIDI.

Chicago, Ill., 30. avgusta. — Po večmesečnem preiskovanju se je tukajšnjim poštnim oblastem posrečilo aretirati predsednika Florida Land Co. in več njegovih zaveznikov, ker so izrabljali pošto pri prodaji zemljišč v Floridi; glavni vodja te sleparske družbe, Jakob Factor je že pod ključem.

Dognalo se je, da je ta kompanija tekom zadnjih šest mesecev prigrlojufala najmanj \$1,500,000; med žrtvami so najbolj prizadeti Poljaki. Factorja zahtevajo tudi angleške oblasti, ker je lansko leto ond prodal za pol milijona ničvrednih oljnih delnic.

The Florida Land Co. of Illinois, je prodajala lote v Orange okraju, Fla., po \$100. Brezvestni agentje te družbe so se lagali, da je to zemljišče v neposredni bližini mesta Orlando ob državni cesti, kjer že stoji velik hotel in mnogo hiš; vse je baje že parcelirano, opremljeno z elektriko, plinom in vodovodom. Da so imeli več uspeha pri svojem poslu, so poslali nekoga občinskega svetnika in policijskega kapitana iz Chicago v Florido, da se na licu mesta prepričata o veliki vrednosti tukajšnjega zemljišča. Vse to so zbobnali v svet potom velikih oglasov. Koncem konca je prišla resnica na dan, da se oni loti nahajajo nekje v drugem kraju, poleg morja in da je povsem močvirnato ozemlje brez vsake vrednosti; dosti lotov je bilo prodanih, ki so celo pod vodo.

Ta sleparska družba je prodajala ničvredne lote v Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin in Iowa.

POZOR, ŽENSKA KRAJEVNA DRUŠTVA!

Kakor je bilo že večkrat na tem mestu poročano, bo najstarejša in prvo žensko društvo K. S. K. Jednote, društvo Marije Pomagaj, št. 78, Chicago, Ill., dne 13. septembra popoldne na slovesen način razvilo svojo društveno zastavo. Kakor se nam poroča, bo na to slavnost prihitelo več društev, ne samo iz Chicago, ampak tudi iz bližnjih naselbin; tako se bo te slavnosti vdeležilo več glavnih odbornikov in med njimi skoro gotovo tudi naš sobrat glavni predsednik, ki je že na potu iz stare domovine.

Uredništvo "Glasila" že danes čestita ugodnemu društvu Marije Pomagaj, št. 78 k razviti zastavi, zaeno pa apelira na vsa ženska krajevna društva naše K. S. K. Jednote, da bi se ta dan spomnila svojega najstarejšega soseskega društva in mu poslala na dan slavnosti kakor brzojav ali pismeno čestitko. Društvo Marije Pomagaj v Chicago zasluži to čast po vsi pravici, ker je prvo in najstarejše žensko društvo pod okriljem naše Jednote. Umestno in lepo bi bilo, da se ga spomnijo tudi moška krajevna društva.

Opomba: Naslov brzojavkam naredite na društveno tajnico: Julia Gottlieb, 1845 W. 22nd St., Chicago, Ill.

VELIK PIKNIK V BARBERTONU, O.

Rev. Bombač, župnik slovenske cerkve v Barbertonu nam naznanja, da se vrši prihodnje nedeljo (dne 6. septembra), popoldne zadnji letošnji cerkveni piknik na prijazni Segatovi farmi v Sherman. V to avtho so prijazno vabljeni vsi farani in prijatelji slovenske cerkve v Barbertonu. Ker bo ta zadnji piknik v letošnji sezoni, so nanj osobito vabljeni tudi naši Clevelandčani; zabave in razvedrila bo na tem letu dovolj. Iz Clevelanda do Shermana je najlepša pot za avtomobiliste čez Bedford, Northfield in Akron; iz Barbertona pa skozi Main St. Torej ne prezrite tega piknika!

CIKLON V WISCONSINU.

Owen, Wis., 29. avgusta. — Danes je v severnem delu Clark okraja razsajal hud ciklon, ki je povzročil farmerjem ogromno škodo; tri osebe so bile nevarno ranjene; blizu Abbotta-forda je bilo ubitih več oseb.

SPOMINSKI MOST.

Veterani minule svetovne vojne iz države Ohio bodo pri prihodnjem zasedanju zakonodajne vložili svojo prošnjo, da naj država Ohio zgradi spominski most čez reko Scheidt v Belgiji. Čez označeno reko so namreč meseca novembra, 1918 vojski 37. divizije iz Ohio poglani Nemce v beg; most bo vložil okrog 150 tisoč dolarjev.

VAŽNA IZNAJDBA.

Lorain, O., 31. avgusta. — Tu živeči Edward Harrison je izumil poseben način, da lahko pretvori čisti baker v tako trdega kakor jeklo. Za to epohalno iznajdbo mu neka družba ponuja že tri milijone dolarjev. Srečen izumitelj je že dobil iz patentnega urada v Washingtonu obvestilo, da tega načina še ni nihče drugi izumil in da bo njegova iznajdba odobrena.

SAMOMOR VETERANA.

Columbus, O., 30. avgusta. — Tukaj so našli pod nekim mostom mrtvega 65 letnega vojnega veterana Mike Tooheya; samomor je izvršil s tem, da je poudil polovico škafije strupa za podgane.

SLOVENEK UBIT.

New York, 30. avgusta. — Pred nekaj dnevi so na praznih lotih blizu mostu, ki vodi z 59. ulice v New Yorku v Long Island City, našli vsega razbitega rojaka Josepha Ozanič-a. Glava je bila tako razmesarjena, da so mu možgani gledali iz lobanje.

Govoriti ni mogel več, temveč samo tri prate je dvigal, kakor bi hotel reči, da so ga trije lopovi pobili. Prepeljali so ga naglo v bolnišnico, kjer pa je kmalu umrl.

Star je bil okoli 35 let in doma iz Ajbljena pri Banjiloki v Belokrajini. Poleg žene zapustil tudi tri nedorastle otroke.

ODKLONJENO POVABILO.

Berlin, 30. avgusta. — Povo-dom obhajanja 200 letnice obstanka Ruske akademije znanosti so Rusi povabili tudi nemške profesorje in učenjake. Te slavnosti se pa ne bodo vdeležili Nemci iz vzroka, "ker so boljševidi nedavno na smrt obsodili dva nemška visokodolca zaradi političnih prestopkov."

THE SCHOOLYEAR

Vacation with its joys and pleasures is at an end. The month of September has brought with it the reopening of our school. In every city, town or hamlet countless numbers of teachers and pupils can be seen returning to their books and studies. With the blessings and sincere wishes of the school they entered upon their vacation last June; with these same good wishes she welcomes them to enter upon a new school year.

Everyone has profited immensely by his vacation, for it is a time of rest and relief from strenuous labors; a time in which the body is enabled to renew its vim and vigor in order that full of life it may diligently and zealously and in the proper spirit resume its work. The spirit of preparedness beams forth from the glowing countenance of everyone as he enters the portals of the school eager to learn and put into practice the great lessons of virtue that will direct his footsteps through the struggles and trials of life.

Although we were free from the rules of school during vacation, nevertheless, idleness had to be kept aloof. How much more is it important that idleness be kept at a distance during the school year? Wherever idleness reigns, there progress and success are sure to be in the background. Always remember that time is given to us for a purpose; it is given to us that in all our actions we may serve and glorify God, our Father, and by so doing we may obtain the joy of everlasting bliss. Therefore we cannot call it directly our own. It is given to us that we may profit by it. As you enter upon this school year resolve that in place of idleness which is the enemy to progress, zeal and diligence will be the characteristic marks in all your daily labors.

Remember that you are attending a Catholic school and that Catholic teaching is being constantly instilled into your little hearts. Therefore the work of education in the years of youth is one of supreme importance, because upon it depends the future of the pupils. Many are the little things which we learn in school and which might be considered trifles in themselves, but they are the foundation stones upon which our future is constructed.

You are daily in the midst of your venerable teachers and schoolmates; strive to profit by the good example which they constantly extend toward you. For the learning and the virtues which you have acquired, for the good habits which you have formed for yourselves, due credit must be given to the never-ending zeal of the good Sisters who have consecrated themselves to God and are sacrificing their lives to instruct and form your hearts and minds, according to the teachings of our Holy Mother Church.

Furthermore there are several important points which you must faithfully observe in order that your career in school may be truly a happy and successful one. A well-known saying goes that "scholarship without good breeding is but half an education;" for we must bear in mind that true education is joined with character-building. This is an ideal education.

To be polite is to have a kind regard for the feelings and rights of others. Where can we find the key to friendship but in politeness? Through politeness you will gain many friends for yourselves. Be as polite to your parents, brothers, sisters, teachers and school-

mates as you are to strangers. By practicing the principle of doing unto others as you would have them do unto you, you will have grasped the lesson which Christ has taught us during his life on earth. Ever be willing to lend a helping hand to those who are struggling. You will be performing an act of charity by assisting those who are less able to grasp a certain lesson than you are.

Do not be irregular in attending school, but attend regularly. Absence from school will cause you to miss certain important lessons which will retard your progress in class. A pupil who attends school regularly furnishes a source of joy and pleasure to his teachers. Punctuality at all times and places is closely linked with regular attendance. A girl or boy who lags behind and is never on time becomes a nuisance to the rest.

Earnest attention and goodwill to your teacher will render your work easy. Whispering, laughing, chewing gum or eating in school is rude and vulgar, and whatever is rude and uncharitable shows pride and selfishness.

Labor industriously and perseveringly. You will never acquire the knowledge sufficient to carry you through life unless by daily toil and exertion. Remember that surrender means defeat. If you meet with a difficult in your studies, do not tire out but try again. Ask for assistance which will readily be given to you.

Again we must be docile in our studies. There are many things to be learnt in this wide universe. We must learn something daily. By practicing docility we will be able to learn and grasp the meaning of the hardest lesson. Many have tried and have attained the heights of fame and reputation. This should induce us to try in order that we may overthrow all that hinders us in our progress.

Show obedience and reverence to your superiors. We know that in every society there must be a head whose duty it is to see that order and harmony are preserved. To this head the members owe due respect and obedience. So also in school the teacher has the authority from God to direct and command the pupils under her care. Learn then to obey instantly and cheerfully in order that your progress may be rendered possible.

Every good child will earnestly strive to be ever mindful of the advice and instruction which it has received in school. We must be thankful that we have the opportunity of attending a Catholic school. Begin school with cheerfulness and endeavor to perform all your duties zealously. Whenever you meet with difficulties utter a short prayer to our Lord who will afford you light and help in your studies and will crown your labors with success.

Anthony Bratina.

A Man Companion for Every Boy.

By Brother Barnabas
(Reprint from the Columba)

The boy is a human dynamo. Going, doing — it is as easy to dam Niagara as to check the activity of a healthy youth in his teens. The water will dash along, do what we will. But the wind which works havoc in the garden turns the windmill industriously, and the power of the water which upsets the boat may be harnessed to run an engine.

One boy out of every fourteen is haled into the delinquency court. Two things are needed to remedy this deplorable condition. A program of direct activity for the boy's leisure time, and men trained

professionally for his leisure time leadership, just as teachers are trained to direct his mind, and doctors to care for his body. It is hardly possible to over-estimate the importance of this type of leadership. It is too vital a thing to the world of the future to be left to chance. Such leaders must have tact, sympathy and wisdom.

They must be men of high character, dedicating their lives to the services of their country through its boyhood. They must have physical buoyancy and youth. They must have training. Surely no requirements of education are too high for this profession. The recreation leaders must be trained in pedagogy, for they have to teach; they must be familiar with psychology, for young minds are in their care; they must be practiced in sports and athletic activities; they must be versed in various crafts and occupations dear to a boy's heart.

The boy has a simple soul. He needs not a complexity of activities, but simpler ones. He is as elemental as a savage; he wants a simple environment, not the multiplicity of activities that surround him on every side. His nervous organism becomes over-developed.

The members of the family until some fifty years ago spent their lives together. Father and the boys worked together in the fields; together they found amusement and relaxation. As the development of rural life gives way to cities, and social and industrial changes appear, the parents are now too occupied in making a living to educate the boy properly. Women have entered the ranks of industry in growing numbers. In the social classes where actual wage earning on the part of the mother is not necessary, there are numerous activities that prevent the former close and intimate family life.

During the time of transition a third agency in the education of the boy was developed — the school for the boys of the masses. The Church was the first to realize the vital importance of universal education, and above 200 years ago she fostered the establishment of organizations to supply especially trained men for this work. For two centuries these three agencies, the Church, the home, and the school have been working together to develop and train the boy for citizenship.

But this is a new epoch upon which we are entering. There is nothing to be regretted in the change from old customs, but we must recognize the fact that a change has come, and we must prepare to meet the new conditions if we are to save the manhood of the world.

The Church and Sunday School no longer are the vital elements in the life of our youth that they were.

There remains the school. Now the boy in his teens is as sensitive as a young plant, and as plastic as a piece of clay. He needs the companionship, craves the friendship of a man. That his home does not supply it, that his school fails him and his Church cannot meet his needs, do not change his nature. Companionship he must have, and he gets it where he can — in the street and up the alley.

By the design of God there is a particular time in a boy's life when he seeks a man upon whom to mold his character. In the past, as has been noted, there was his father, his close companion, his ideal. With the passing of rural conditions, the schoolmaster supplied this need to a great extent. He knew little about the science of pedagogy and his instruction per-

haps made up in force what it lacked in finish. But he did enter vividly into the lives of the boys in his schoolroom; he was a vital factor in the community and a force in building its character. The community apparently under-rated the type of his leadership, however. They paid the teacher so poorly that the young men felt that they could not afford to go into the profession.

They left the ranks of teachers, and the job of educating our boyhood has been turned over largely to women. Now, in many respects, I believe that women are better fitted to teach than men; and they are possessed of a sublime patience, and a sympathetic understanding. But these qualities do not alter the fact that during his impressionistic years, the boy craves and needs the companionship and friendship of an adult of his own sex.

Between the ages of twelve and eighteen is the most important period of a boy's life. It is then that his ideals are acquired, his character formed. In these years is needed the leadership of a man of high principles. He needs an ideal on whom he may model his own character.

It is only a short generation ago when any girl who completed school was considered qualified to teach. It is hardly a longer time that we have been giving highly specialized instruction to dentists. The profession of forestry was unknown to our fathers.

Recreation leadership is still at its beginning. Shall we demand lower qualifications of those who are going to form the characters of the boyhood of the Nation than we do of the man who conserves our forests or fills our teeth?

The agencies that are working upon the problem are striving to fill the ranks. There is no doubt that boys want and need a program of directed activity. The great need is for leadership. Yes, that is the very heart and soul of such work. But back of the volunteer leader, encouraging him, directing him, guiding him, is needed the trained worker.

Let us not repeat the costly mistakes we made in the teaching profession. High standards of character, ability and training are necessary for this vocation and they must meet a commensurate reward. No other profession takes so much time to master, no others so vital to the life of the Nation. The young men who enter its ranks should not feel anxiety about their compensation. They should be able to put their whole life into their profession.

THE GOLDEN KEYS.

A bunch of golden keys are mine,
To make each day with gladness shine.

"Good morning," that's the golden key,
That unlocks every day for me.

When evening comes, "Good night," I say,
And close the door of each glad day.

When at the table, "If you please,"
I'll take from off my bunch of keys.

When friends give anything to me,
I'll use the little "Thank you" key.

"Excuse me," "Beg your pardon," too,
When by mistake some harm I do.

Or if unkindly harm I've given
With, "Forgive me," I shall be forgiven.

On a golden ring these keys I'll bind,
This is the motto, "Be you kind."

I'll often use each golden key
And then, a child polite I'll be.

A city lady on a farm seeing a lot of calves remarked:
"O, what cute little cowlets!"
"They ain't cowlets lady, they are bullets," said the farmer.

"I wish I were half Irish and half Jew instead of all Irish," said Finnigan.

"Why?" said Dugan.
"An Irishman always wants a dollar and a Jew always hat it."

Perpetual Motion.
Rags make paper,
Money makes money,
Money makes banks,
Banks make lonas,
Loans make poverty,
Poverty makes rags.

"Were you in the army?"
"Yes!"
"Did you get a commission?"
"No, straight salary."

Brain Teasers

What money did she have?
A woman found a two-dollar bill and on coming to figure it over, found that she had five times as much as she would have had, if she had lost two dollars. How much had she?

Comparison of money.
Two men in counting over their coin find that the respective amounts are such that if each had his number of dollars times his dollars, they together would have an even amount. How much has each?

The Farmer's Wheat.
Three farmers, Jones, Brown and Smith met on their way to town. Jones had 60 bushels of wheat, Brown had 30 bushels of wheat and Smith had 10 bushels of wheat. They went to town and all sold their wheat at the same price, and strange to relate, each one received the same amount for his wheat. Why and how?

An Anagram Square.
b e r r y
s i g h t
d r i l l
g h o s t
e n t r y

Recast all these letters so that they form five fresh words which can be arranged in the cells to read alike from top to bottom and from left to right.

Magic Sentences.
Each of the following sentences contains the name of a president of the United States, the letters being in their correct order.

1. At first we agreed with him, but not after a longer conversation.
2. The dog ran too fast for the boy to catch him.
3. It will not be long before this style reaches the west.
4. In March snow fell in Col. Nev. and New Mexico.
5. The Hungarian polka is much prettier than the fox trot.
6. We found the riding decidedly hard in going over the mountains.
7. His hay escaped the flood, being on high ground.
8. Do not start hurriedly, but increase the speed later.
9. The old-fashioned gentle girl a damsel.
10. He preferred salmon roe to any other delicacy.

In sending your answers mention also the name and number of your Lodge.

Address your letters: "Little Angel," 3547 E. 80th St., Cleveland, Ohio.



LIFE AND LABORS
of
Rt. Rev. FREDERIC BARAGA,
First Bishop of Marquette, Mich.
By
P. CHRYSOSTOMUS VERWYST,
O. F. M.
of Los Angeles, Cal.

CHAPTER XXVII. Father Baraga's First Visit to Fond du Lac, Minn.

In his second letter to the Leopoldine Society, dated La Pointe, September 28th, 1835, he remarks that since his arrival he had experienced great consolation and much joy, but also many hardships and adversities. The latter are unavoidable in the establishment of new missions in distant and wild countries. Still, the consolations and spiritual joys of the true missionary far outweigh the hardships he endures. These difficulties are due partly to the nature of the country in which he labors — heat, cold, bad roads, unhealthiness of climate, etc. They are also due in part to the opposition he is sure to meet with on the part of evil-minded people, such as are found everywhere.

However, the conversion of a single pagan inspires so much consolation that the missionary readily forgets all his trials and hardships. Baraga remarks:

"Truly this is a dreary country. As early as the 22nd of September we saw the snowflakes falling and for several weeks past rooms are being heated. Since the 9th of August Father Baraga had a great number of Baptisms, mostly of adults. In order to make these holy acts more solemn and impressive, the missionary generally baptized only on Sundays. Hence he had quite a number of Baptisms. During the month of August, the first month he spent in La Pointe, he christened 86 Indians, and during September 62.

As the good Indians of Fond du Lac were eagerly asking for a priest, Father Baraga went there in September. As soon as he arrived at the village he was most agreeably surprised to find a large number of Indians assembled at the trader's house. As soon as he entered, they all knelt down and asked for the priestly blessing, which the pious and tender-hearted missionary gave them with a heart full of emotion and joy. He thanked repeatedly the good fur-trader for the great interest he had taken in the conversion of those poor pagans.

The name of this trader, who was a French-Canadian, was Pierre Cotte. He had been trading with the Indians for upward of thirty years, and could speak their language fluently. Through a merciful arrangement of Divine Providence a copy of Baraga's Ottawa prayer-book, published in 1832, had fallen into his hands. He began now to invite the Indians of his place to come to his house and then he used to sing for them various Indian hymns to be found in the prayer-book. A great number of these hymns are composed according to well-known French airs. The Indians found the singing so nice and pleasant that they used to come to his house every evening. They would often stay till midnight, nay, at times even till daybreak, singing with Mr. Cotte. When he noticed their great zeal he did not confine himself to singing spiritual hymns, but also instructed them in the catechism. He also read to them the morning

and evening prayers, which the Indians soon learned by heart. When Father Baraga came, he found many of the Indians very much inclined to religion and well prepared for Baptism. He baptized twenty-one at Fond du Lac on the 6th of September, and 30 at La Pointe on the 9th of the same month. Baraga says:

"God be thanked a thousand times! A considerable number of pagans have already been received into the bosom of the church, namely, 148. God grant that all, or at least the greater number of these new converts, may go to heaven! What a consolation for me on the day of judgment!"

Rev. Joseph Probst, Redemptorist, under date of the 12th of November, 1835, wrote to the Leopoldine Society about Father Baraga:

"I have read a letter of Father Baraga to Rt. Rev. Bishop Reese, in which he complains that his winter clothes which had been sent him had not arrived, and that he was exposed to all the rigors of a northern winter in his light summer clothes. This indefatigable apostle now teaches the Indians without an interpreter. It is truly edifying to read his letters to the Rt. Rev. Bishop, for they characterize a man of the strictest obedience to his superior."

Truly this humble, self-sacrificing, obedient priest can serve as a model to all members of religious orders engaged in the Indian mission-field. It was in La Pointe that he began the practice, and ever afterward kept up, of rising at three in the morning, during summer, and at four during winter, and spend three consecutive hours in meditation and prayer. This we learn from a casual entry in his journal kept when Bishop. No wonder that a man so highly gifted with the gift of prayer and of such heroic virtues should become the instrument of God for the conversion and salvation of innumerable souls.

CHAPTER XXVIII. Baraga's Labors at La Pointe.

Between September 28th and December 28th, Father Baraga baptized 33 in La Pointe, mostly adults. One of his converts was a venerable old woman of 100 years. From an old French Canadian, who had been on the island 53 years, her age could approximately be inferred, as she remembered things that had occurred about a century before. The poor old woman felt exceedingly happy when she was baptized. Three of her grandchildren were baptized with her. Her youngest grandchild, a man of 40 years, was baptized on Christmas day. On that great holy day Baraga baptized 20 adults pagans and two children. Several entire families were baptized that day.

(To be continued)

"Do you like Cod fish balls?"
"Dunno, never attended one."

"Describe the manner and customs of the people of India," asked the teacher.

"They hean't got no manner and they don't wear no costumes," said the little boy.

