to the saying of Mass and the priest is entitled to something for that work, but not for the Mass itself. The money given by the person for whom the Mass is said is a voluntary gilt, a gitt which has been fixed in amount purely for the sake of uniformity. A pricat tor the base of uniformity. A prices receives money for his work precisely for the same reason as others receive wages—because he must live, a from a strached to the saying of Mass, for this reason and the additional one that if such were not the ease, it would be impossible for our priests to begin to say the immense number of Masses that the people would sak of them. That such a question should arise in the mind of a Catholic is a disgree to his Catholiesm, and that masses are not being said for the dead 13 almost as great a disgrace.

We have hely water fouts placed in the vestibiles of our Churches. are not there for ornament only they are there for use. The history of the use of hely water will not trouble us, it is of the use of 1. at the present time, that we wish to speak. Holy water is one of our sacramentals. It is blossed according to the survices of the Church and placed in the vesti-bules for use. On entering the Church each worshippers is supposed to dip his finger in the water and bless himself devoutly. As water cleaness the body, so holy water continued with the devout blessing of one's self cleases the and from venial sin. There is in addition an indulgence of 100 days attached to every use of holy water we make. It is not at all necessary to plunge one's hand into the font, a drop will do as well as a bandful; it is not necessary to stand at the funt say-ing little prayers and incidentally gettinto other peoples' way.

Parents should exercise the utmos care in seeing that their children say their morning and evening prayers A child is very apt after running about all day long to forget his prayers at night or to neglect them in the morn-ing in his hurry to be up and doing. Negloct of prayer is a very bad begin-ning which ends in indifference and ning which ents it indicates as a its kindred evils and its results. A child who omits his prayers is on the high-road to the loss of his religion and parents will be held responsible

ining which ends in indifference and the kindred evils and its results. A child who omits his prayers is on the high-road to the loss of his religion and parents will be held responsible before God for any such loss, which must of necessity proceed from their own carolesenses and want of faith. The mother should see to it that her children should see to it that her children should be carefully instructed in the importance of prayer and its absolute necessity for analysis. A boy who omits his prayers once in a while will soon do so habitually, and one who does that will soon loss what ever faith he ever had.

The notion obtains in places that French Catholicism is effate. If the parting with use's material substance for the sake of conselence may be taken the religion of French Catholicism.

The notion obtains in places that French Catholicism is effate. If the parting with use's material substance for the sake of conselence may be taken be given as an earnest of all lving faith we have figures at hard which will prove that the religion of French Catholics. During the year 1899 French Catholics in the same year, 1899, the religious error chee hard, and men elling to upwards of 2,00,000 or children. They have gived to be given the same year, 1899, the religious error chee hard, and men elling to the proport by the Catholics in behalf of their schools from beh

Social Conditions of the Lower Classes in the British Isles.

THE PART PLAYED IN THEIR REDEMPTION BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

THE PART PLAYED IN THEIR REDE

Ristory and practical experience agree in saying that the lot of the poor laboring man in the large cities of Great Battain is a hard one indeed. To labor year in und year out, for eight or ten hours a day, for the greater part of once lifetime, at exhausting toil would some to be a hard fate. The mere condition of continued sentuade in teelif is bad energib, but it is oftentimes made worse by aggravating or cumstances. For instance, it has foo often happened in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Clasgow, Dandee and other places, that I rish peasants seeking employment in these contres of industry have been subjected to the hardset and foulcet treatment, and allot to resent. Employers and their managers could quickly realize that lish laborors woo driven across the shannel by dito necessity, and they had either to work or starve. The latter alternative is a stern mater and the shannel by dito necessity, and they had either to work or starve. The latter alternative is a stern master and it causes oven a sensitive Irishman to pooket in eitence many griovous insults. To be thus treated by shen taskmast. To be thus treated by shen taskmast ere on foreign shores must have been galling to the warm Coltic heart, and without an untidote or balm for the wound, human pationee could bardly notive it. The much needed balm was supplied by the ever watchful and true friend of the poor—the Catholic Church and her wighant priests. Away back in the times when the odious peral laws wore in force the priests did not slacken their ministrations, even that thore zeal should cost them their heads, for they came prompily, if possible, to the bed side of the dying and they stood beside the martyrs on the gallows, to wast them a parting blessing as they passed from time to eternity.

a parting blessing as they passed from time to eternity.

As civilization advanced and the penal laws cooled off, Catholicity lifted its bead from the terrible straits to which it had been driven, and the faithful followers of the Faith lifted their heads with it. Churchman of the stamp of Wiseman, Manning and Kewman set as much value on the spiritual welfare of the poorest laborer on the docks as on that of the highest aristocrat in the land. Cardinal Manning was especially noted for his care of the Irish portion of his flocks, for he knew the intensity of their Cainchic faith and the herois efforts they had made, as well as their fathers, to keep any of the vital spark at a period when infamous persecution had aimed at its extination.

While ugly traits of the old preju-

corduroy. The was bluntly told by the edicial at the dear, that the "Corduroy Kitk" was around the corner, on Hill Street, meaning in decision the Catholic Church. The

detrient the Catholic Church. The latter will not, however, quarrel with the tutle for she has ever been the friend and protector of the outcast poor, receiving that stamp and character from her Drithe Founder, who declared that one of the signs by which He should be known was that "the poor have the Gespel preached to them."

Touching the question of social conditions, as refused to the working man, it may be ascerted to the son of lated to the son of her fall and penny, often the condition of the block of some substance of the working to the loss of self-respect and hope and outneys, and made bitter by much actual suffering. Indulgence in strong drink is mostly the cause of this ead state of human existence. It first westons and distorts the moral and physical energies, and in the over throw of these props other misortunes follow quickly.

If the unfortunates, so circumstanced could break the fetters that bind thom, and try a change of life in the sunny atmosphere of Osnada's twoold benefit them morally and materially. But it seems to be be one of the punishments due to self-contracted vice and error, that the sufferers have not the onergy to cut loose from the contagious atmosphere. These remarks might be widely applied to Great Britain, but they would be too sweeping to be applied generally to the vast army of people who homestly "sarn their bread by the sweat of their brow," for there are those who work laboriously discharge all their religious, moral, and social duties,

CHAMPLIAN SUMMER SCHOOL

PROGRAMME OF SIXTH WEEK .-

(Special to Tus. Remarca)

CLIFF HAVEN, N.Y..

August, 1000.

As was expected, the first of Augus at Othi Havon, has gone by with an attendance which reaches pretty nearly the limits of accommodation. All of the cottages are daily turning away applicants, as about every available room has been secured for the remain der of the session. The New York and the Brooklyn cottages are at present filled to their tumost capacity and the other cottages will have their full quota within the week.

Several excursions to Oliff Haven are being planned, one under the auscices of the Keights of Columbus, and the other composed of Montreal friends of the School. Both of them will probably arrive here within the next couple of weeks.

Solemn high mass was sung in the Otherch of St. Mary of the Liske at Oliff Haven on Sunday morning at half-past to with Rev. Gabriel Healy, rector of St. Lernard's church. New York, as colobrant, Rev. Arthur A. Hughes, of Rochester, as deacon, and Rev. Poter Ousiek, of New York as sub-deacon.

The sermon of the day was preached by Rev. Thomas F. Burke, U.S.P., on The Dignity and the Value of the Sarnface of the Mass. Judged as to its style, its subject matter, and its delivery, this sermon was a master-piece; clear, simple, yet noble in phrasing pregnant with the despessand most elevating thought, and powerful and appealing in delivery, it was quits natural that it should make so strong an impression upon the large congregation.

The study-class work in Shakespeare was continued on Monday merning by Mr. Ocheman the Instorical chromote of Henry VIII being the drama under consideration. In method, the class is similar to that of last week, but necessarily differs comewhat because of the disamilarity of the dramas which are being studied. Naturally the discussions this week, took on a historical rather than a dramatic aspect, on account of the constitution of the play and the nature of the questions involved in it. Mr. Coleman, as a historian, has long been will known to the situation of the play and

resolves on hearing him, is made by the exactives and breadth of his scholarship. There is nothing at all that is hay, merrow or biased in his talks; everything is lucidly and impartially stated. Bosides this coholarlines of attitude, Dr. Neill manifests the power of clear and attractive presentation of his materia. Because of the high stendard of excellency both in matter and in delivery, this course gave manifold return to those who followed the work throughout the week.

Inhowed the work throughout the week.

The class in Danto's Pu gatoric was continued under the direction of Father F. Stegfered, who took up the work at the point at which it was given up by Dr. Linghlin. This class has considerably increased in size, many withing to pursue the study of this poem under so accomplished and co versatio a scholar as Father Siegfield.

The evening locture on "The Care

this poem under so accomplished and co versatile a scholar as Fativer Siegriched.

The evening lecture on "The Care of the Indians and "Indian Schools," by the Hon. John S. Fitzgerald, Alembor of Congress from Biooklyn, was of special interest to the students for more than one reason. The Indian question has been during the past three or four years one of most vital import, particularly to the Catholics of this country, because it involved bitter religious discussions and profound educational problems. The seat of this conflicts has been the Congressional body, and therefore a lecture on this topic from a man who has been intimately connected with the discussion, is of rare interest. Mr. Fitzgerald brought many facts of interest which have not as yet gained ourrency and also much thought and reasoning to bear upon this subject that it might be fully comprehended by his audience.

The last lecture course of the week was delivered on Thursday and Friday evenings by Rev. John P. Chidwick, well known as the chaplain of the illiated Alsine at the time of the explosion, and as an able and talented lecturer. Father Chidwick took for list them. "The Work of a Chaplain in the Navy," and "The Growth of the Navy," and as broad knowledge of these subjects and his cratorical power made them most delightful to fish Navy," and of the students may be found to declare that this, the fifth work of the session of 1900, may take first rank in the history of the intellectual life of the School. From a so cital view-point, also, this is quite satured.

week of the session of 1900, may take first rank in the history of the intellectual life of the School. From a so-true. Scarcely a night has passed without some sort of an entertainment or other; each cottage seeming to aim at winning the reputation for royal entertainments. Among the more prominent of the affairs have been a musical at the Brooklyn, dances at the Champlain Older Philadelphia Cottage and Outris Pino Villa, and Silhouste party at the Rochester.

The sixth week will be known as alumna week the annual meeting, the lawn party and the grand concert under the auspices of the Association cocuring during that time.

The lecturers nort week will be Rsy. John T. Driscoll, S. T. L., on The Philosophy of Theism, and Miss Anna Seaton. Schmidt of Washington on Art. The study class in Shakespeare will be under the direction of Very Rev. Herbert L. Farrel, V. F. of Westbury, L. L. and that in Dante under Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, D. D., of New York City. Father Lavelle will also continue his class work in Logio.

Father Lambing on Irreverent Children.

One of the most valued and thoughtful papers read at the convention of the prests of the Encharist League in Philadolphia last Fall was that of the Rev. Father A. A. Lumbing, an experienced and distugueshed priest of the Diocese of Pitteburg, on the want of reverence for holy things in our children. The ignorance, indifference and bad example of parcris constitue the first and greatest cause of irrevectors. Next comes secular education. While there may be and are, easy Father Lambing, circumstances when it is necessary to resort to the public schools for a training, Catholic children, as is well known, are very frequently made to attend them without confisient reason. This is the most unwarranted act that a Cathelic part on ten be guity of —to peptive his children or of acting for itself.

What an immense difference is seen between children who has been trained under truly Ostholic auspices and those who are trained in the seculor schools! Many of the latter have little or no knowledge of their Christian declvine, or of the forms of expression used by good Catholic children in speaking of holy things companions their language is of the world, not of the sanctuary.

"The last cause of irreverence that I halt lottice is the kind of reading that engages our children and youth." The last cause of irreverence based on a realization, so far as they are capable, of their relation to the supernatural and to God.

"The last cause of irreverence that I shall notice is the kind of reading that engages our children and youth." The day newspaper has become a necessity, and it is well known to be daily growing not only zooro indifference, to religion, but rather more undrietian, more infidel more immoral and more anti-Catholic. Not only are

the most seared tooching and practices of religion made light of, and even scoil d at, butthe very existence of the Suprema Boing and of the supernatural order are not infrequently called in question. The columns teem with with accounts of every form of evine, treated in the most sensational manner robberns, prize lights, divorces, marders, suicides and what ever the fifth of the scoils guitters can furnish. It is needless to point out how these tend to deadon the moral sense, to withdraw the mind from the actions of the supernatural, the heart from what is pure and holy, and to

sense to withdraw the mind from the thought of the supernatural, the heart from what is pure and holy, and to undermine all regard for man's accountability to a higher power. Yet how celsom does a parout excesse any censorship over the reading of his children! If he is known to do so, he is for thinkith branded a 'tyrant'.

"On the contrary, how many paroniz are there not what have no care what their children read, who never take a Catholic paper into their homes, but who patronize papers even children's papers, that are indifferent in matter of religion, ignore it, or are downright infidel? I once know a widowed Catholic mother who used to take the Police Gazette regularly every wock, because 'It was the only paper the boys would read!' - *

"The result of such training, or, more truly, of such neglect, must be indifference in matters of religion, ignorence of the teachings of the Catholic Inducane in society and the Siste, apostacy, inddelity: in one word, a constautly increasing 'leakage' in the Oharch."

Those Irish Curiosities.

A correspondent of the Dublin Free man's Journal writing of the Irish suriosities which have been in the keeping of the British Museum, but which the English Courts have adjudged as belonging to the Irish Museum at Dublin, describes them as follows:

The "hoard" consists of a gold coller the model of a boat, a toque, and some gold chains. A glance shows that the collection is unique; indeed it was at one time thought, so unusual were the forme, that the relies were of Daulais origin. It is now conceded that they are of the vary best specimens of Geltic art. The Celtic "Collar of Gold," such as "Melachi won from the proud invader," is, generally speaking, a beaten out film of the precious metal. The collar in the British Museum is certainly different. It is a hollow tube of gold colour, an inch and a half in diameter, bont into the shape of a collar. The collar in dedorated with an elaborate pattern of foliage in bold relief. The work has, perhaps, not the delicacy of some of the best specimens of gold work in the Irish nuseum, but it is singularly graceful in conception and beautiful in effect. The gold bowl, which forms part of the find, is a simple cup of gold, about the size of a tea oup, graceiul in form, but without ornament. The chains are of delicate workmanship, but the true interest in the hoard centres in the gold bowl, which forms part of the find, is a simple cup of gold, about the size of a tea oup, graceiul in form, but without ornament. The chains are of delicate workmanship, but the true interest in the hoard centres in the gold bowl, which forms part of the find, is a simple cup of gold. Bow these delicate threads, just binker than a needle, happen to be preserved through in the hoard centres in the gold bowl, most of specific parts gold. The seats for the rowers and the oars are also represented in gold. How these delicate threads, just binker than a needle, happen to be preserved through in the rowers and the oars are also represented in gold. How these delicate threads, just binker than a ne The Sacred Heart.

The Heart of Jesus is a refuge for all—saints and sinners alike, so that none need hesitate to cock therein refeshmont and repose. Those whose life soroll presents but a record of sin and weak's coll-induspence should hasten with all the more confidence to this merciful Redeemer since He Himself said that He came on earth "not to call the just but supers to verein and weak solf-indulgence should hasten with all the more confidence to this meroifal Redeemer since He Himself said that He came on earth "not to call the just but sunners to repentance," and thest those who are well need not a physician but those who are sick." Jinded a trip devotion to the Spered Heart of gent Jonalies the confidence of the spered proves the sweetest of colation to variety and whom supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

who has offended Almighty! God by many size, since the chief aim of this who has chlouded Altanging Gost by many size, zince the chief aim of this devotion is to extend the kingdom of God on earth by drawing souls to know and love Him. The repeatant sinner, overwhelmed by a realization of the glory of which he has deprived his adorable Creator, yearns for an officeacious means of reparation.

In a adorable Urdator, yearns for an offleacious means of reparation.

The Digest—In the R. ligious world lest weeks Latorary Digest is an oxident number. The programme is a suffleent number. The programme is a suffleent number. The consists of the following summaries. War and Christian Prayer; Religious Persecutions in Russia; The Alteged Gospilors in Russia; The Alteged Gospilors in Russia; The Alteged Gospilors in Chino, Religious of the Missionaries in Chino, Religion of the American Indians, Growing Power of the High Church Porty in England, Modern Positical Versions of the Dosolog; Religious Notes.

Pope Leo XIII a dream, the reminon of the East, gives some earnest of coming true. During the year 1809, in Thebes alone, 8,000 schismatic Copis were united with the Catholic Church. The Copito seminary founded by the Pontiff, has been formally opened, and is said to give promise of immediate and splendid success.

A National gligrimage of the Child-

immediate and sploudid success.

A National pilgrimage of the Children of Mary will arrive in Rome on the 5th of September. The pilgrimage which will consist of Children of Mary from all parts of Italy, is under the presidentiship of Father Bautini, Abbot-General of the Canons Regular of the Lateran, and has been honered with the special approbation of the Holy Father. English-opeaking Children of Mary are asked to join in spirit with their Italian sisters.

their Italian sistors.

A strange story of the conversion of a Jewien rabbi is communicated by an Austrian correspondent. Being involved in a controversy, the rabbi whose name is Tisman, undertook to overthrow Catholicity by making a closs study of its teachings. The result was that he accepted the divine character of the Church and eventually became a Christian and joined the Franciscan Order. A few days ago his sister, distinguished as a physician, became a Franciscan num. The conversion of the two illustrious Jews has caused a profound impression throughout Hungary.

Gauss of Examplanton.—The office.

throughout Hungary.

GAUSE OF BEATIFICATION.—The official sunconcement that the cause of beatification of the famous doctor of the Immaculate Conception, the Venerable John Dans Socius, O. F. M., who defended this prerogative of our Blessed Lady so gloriously and triumphantly in the Middle Ages, is about to be taken up has caused read joy to every true child of St. Francis. It behoves all Tertiaries to pray that the day may not be long distant when this great light of the Church and illustrious member of the Seraphic order will be raised to the honors of the altar. The Vonerable John Duns Scotus has enjoyed veneration in the order for 600 years, his feast being celebrated on November 8th.

Armagh Cathedral.

Armagn Cathedral.

The Cathedral of St. Patrick, Armagh, is about to undergo extensive repairs. Some idea of the magnitude of the work to be undertaken way be gained when it is stated that the amount which will be required for the accomplishment of necessary works alone will reach a figure ranging from £20,000, to £25,000. First and forement amongst the necessary works of interior improvement, comes the providing of a now Hight later of more suitable form and proportions than the old one, which it is intended to replace. This new altar, which is already in process of orection, will be of Carray marble, of very ornate design and high finish, and the cost of its erection is £5,001. A marble pulpit is also required to replace the one at present in use, and its erection will cost a further sum of £1,009. Then, too, the instructor requires to be throughly heated, as owing to the cost of the cost of the heating apparatus will come to a sem of about £2,000. Then, too, the action of more, and covered the cost of the heating apparatus will come to a sem of about £2,000. Then, too, the Cathedral raquires to be newly floored and seated, a work which will cost a good deal of money, and some additions must be made inside the main entrance door, as to keep out dranghts, which, under existing arrangements, are asource of great discomine of the heating apparatus will come to a source of great discomine the cost of this last mentioned work will come to senthling over £1,000. These are one of the principal and most are for the order of the salone which the subject of the salone which his prest archdiocese, the Irish National Cathedral—and benuity on the has been concerned to the salone which also be done. For instance there is the scheme for the internal decoration of the waits aftered year the cost of the salone will also always referred to when it is proposed proceeding with a soon as the beating of the Cathedral aball have d Jy follifiel its intended operation of drawing ont the damp from the walls. Additional side alters are