



THE CARICATURIST AGAIN.

FROM A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.

The editor of Donahoe's Magazine quotes some few lines from one of "Mr. Dooley's" latest productions, and at the same time explains the accompanying caricatures. Then the following comment is made:

"If people of Irish birth or descent have a particle of race pride they will protest against the publication of such stuff and protest in even greater degree against the appearance of those caricatures."

All this is very natural as far as we can see but now comes the Pilot with a most lame attempt to defend Mr. Dooley. Here is the argument:

"Four parties are to blame for this verbal and pictorial atrocity, viz.: first, the Chicago pirate publishers who printed it without the author's permission; second, the New York Journal, which reproduced it as a new thing instead of one several years old; third, the idiotic illustrator, whose name is Opper; and, fourth Mr. Dunne himself, who ought to know better than to use such execrable brogue and questionable humor."

"We place him lowest on the list of offenders because we know that he is a very busy editor, who writes "Dooley" sketches, many of them without revision; but he should call his literary agent to sharp account for allowing, if he did allow, his text to be disfigured by such vulgar pictures as those accompanying the article justly criticised by Donahoe's Magazine."

The fact of Mr. Dunne being a busy editor is no excuse. Busy or no busy, he has no reason for doing the public with his "Mr. Dooley" stuff. If he is so very busy at his legitimate editorial work, he should take some healthy, athletic recreation or some kind of innocent recreation to enable him to carry out his editorial labors, but he should never attempt to pen a line of humorous matter. Then the Pilot gets quite affectionately personal and says:

"As to Mr. Dunne himself, all who know him love and admire him. He is a Catholic, and therefore not the man to make fun of things religious. He is patriotically Irish to his very marrow; therefore he is incapable of ridiculing his countrymen."

"This may sound very nice in the mouth of some 'clerical' or 'boson' friend of Mr. Dunne, but in the presence of 'Mr. Dooley's' contributions it is pure blarney. Possibly all who know love and admire him."

but we have not the advantage of knowing him; all we know concerning him consists in a knowledge of what he writes; and by what he writes we can neither love nor admire the man. Possibly again, he is a "Catholic, and therefore not the man to make fun of things religious."

We have known Catholics to make fun of things religious, and do so to an extent that called forth rebukes from Protestants. He is patriotically Irish and therefore incapable of ridiculing his countrymen," says the Pilot. Is he? If so, why in the name of all that Irishmen hold sacred does he insult, ridicule, belittle, misrepresent, and belie his fellow-countrymen in every one of his "Dooley" articles? We would like to believe what the Pilot says concerning Mr. Dunne; but we must accept his acknowledgment of the authorship of the anti-Irish work perpetrated by "Dooley." "Mr. Dooley's" friend, however, has the common decency to attempt an excuse, which is done in the following manner:

"But he is a humorist of the highest order, and if he sometimes appears to laugh, when the rest of us think we ought to be sober-faced, let us remember that it is that saving grace of humor which has kept our race alive under centuries of misery which would have driven any less buoyant people to despair."

We are perfectly in accord with what is here said about Irish humor and its good effects; but we deny that Mr. Dunne is a humorist of the highest order. If his humorous qualities depend on the "Dooley" articles, we can simply say that they prove him to be devoid of Irish humor, lacking in Irish wit, and an Irish caricaturist.

Mr. Dunne is at least happy in possessing one true friend, one man who admires him to play his part—this—for only such a second self could possibly write this:

"Nevertheless, Mr. Dunne, must not let his work fall below his very best standard. Literature, like Art, is a severe mistress, and haste in work is only an explanation, not an excuse for any faulty workmanship. Mr. Dunne has true genius. He owes it respect and careful services."

It would be interesting to read what Mr. Dunne will write about the author of the above. Let him try to sing the anthem of praise in a Kerry brogue!

of the League—therefore of Mr. O'Brien—comprise the following:

"1. The reunion of all earnest Nationalists in an organization similar in purpose to the old National Land League, in which movement the efforts and activities that have been wasted in barren controversies and sectional issues during the past nine years will be directed into a renewed militant organization against the common enemy of the liberties of Ireland."

"This reunion to be brought about by a cessation of internecine strife between divided Nationalists, and not by any surrender of one side to the other in this unhappy controversy, which the United Irish League has been authorized to bury in oblivion."

"2. The national independence of Ireland in the rule of Ireland by Irishmen."

"3. The abolition of Irish landlordism and the restoration of the land of Ireland to its people."

"4. The better housing of our working classes in country and town and the material and social betterment of their condition."

"5. The prevention of famines and periodical distress in the poorer parts of the country by means of the breaking up of grazing ranches and the providing of more land and better land for small cultivators."

"6. To arrest as far as possible the continual emigration of the youth of Ireland by the foregoing and other feasible remedies for what constitutes

a growing deadly danger to Ireland's hopes of national self-government and to the country's social and material being."

"7. To encourage the revival of the Gaelic tongue among the Irish race, and to assist in cultivating among them a wider knowledge of the language, literature, laws, and institutions of ancient Ireland."

According to this circular the first object is to unite the forces; the second is to secure the national independence of Ireland; and the third is to procure the restoration of the land to the people. There is a mistake some place. If the Dublin Journal's editorial is exact, then this circular must be false; if this circular represents the views and intentions of those who have issued it, then the criticism of Mr. O'Brien is unjust. What are we to believe?

Our object in drawing attention to this isolated case of division is merely to illustrate the difficulty for Irishmen abroad to know exactly what Irishmen at home are doing, and to form a proper estimate of the representations made to us by those who profess to speak in the name of the Irish people. In any case we fail to see the benefit that Ireland is to reap from the harsh terms, the biting language, the offensive expressions used by the different sections toward each other. The time has finally come when the Irishmen of America and Canada have a right to know what is being done for unity of purpose and concentration of action.

THE FAMINE IN EAST AFRICA.

An occasional correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—I have received information from official sources which shows that the famine in East Africa is a great deal more serious than the British public has any adequate idea of. In some districts the rains have either been insufficient or have failed altogether for three seasons, and except in a few favored spots, this year's harvest is a general failure. The two provinces of Ukamba and Seyidieh comprise the most distressed areas, and many of the inhabitants are dying of starvation and small-pox—the certain and deadly aftermath of a death in vegetation. Ukamba, where things are worst, has a population of over a million souls, who are spread over 50,000 square miles. Unless they obtain help to tide them over until next harvest from some external source, the greater number of people must die.

The following facts collected from district and military officers, missionaries of all denominations, and medical men, will show the appalling state of affairs existing. Mr. Messer, Sub-commissioner Machakos, writes under the date of August 16th:—"For some time a limited system of relief has been carried out at Machakos. This has in a great measure been effected by the individual private support of officers at Machakos. Latterly we have received a small supply of rice from the Government. More, a great deal more, must be done before we can say we have attempted even to meet the prevailing distress. The distress is, believe me, very great, and deaths are numerous." He adds that the places most affected in the province of Ukamba are Teita, Elu, and Kitui districts, and the parts north of Kiluyu to the eastward. Any passenger on the line of the railway between Voi and Nairobi can form some idea of the widespread calamity by the heart-rending scenes at the various halting places of the train. Mr. Watt estimates the numbers that have died around this station at 50 per cent. of the population. Lieutenant Bredding, E. A. R., under date 15th August, reports as follows:—"At Makindu, I have found the bodies of many Wakamba within short distances of my camp. Doubtless they were making for my camp fire, and were too exhausted to reach it. I saw enough of famine and pestilence to indubitably affirm that graver conditions could hardly exist, and I beg to strongly urge that if relief is to be sent at all it is imperative it should be sent at once." In the Babar district Mr. Johnstone, assistant district officer, had to appoint a special body of men to bury the dead, and has contributed largely to the relief of suffering from his own pocket, as many other officers in our stations have done. For some time past the known numbers of deaths from famine and small-pox in the town of Babai alone amounted to fifty a month. The Rev. Mr. Smith and the Babai mission have rendered great assistance. In the Teita district Mr. Whitehead, Acting District Officer, states there has been a scanty harvest on the Ndara Hills, which is now practically exhausted, and that of the Wateita generally some 50 per cent. have died. At Mchanga more than half the inhabitants have died, and the survivors were too weak to remove the bodies, which lay where they fell. Mr. Whitehead estimates the Wateita at 65,000. Mr. Maynard, of the Sagalla mission, testifies to acute distress in the district, and Mr. Wray states that the country will take 12 months to recover. A large number of Wateita recently started for Kilimanjaro, to sell their few belongings for food, but all perished of hunger on the road. Capt. Versturne, E. A. R., telegraphed from Nairobi on the 11th August:—"One hundred cases of small-pox at Nairobi. Twenty miles North of Kiluyu people reported to be dying in hundreds." From Voi Lieutenant Bredding reports:—"Thirty-five orphan children impounded for Parents, twenty-five in number found dead instation. Hundreds of living skeletons bogging at different stations, notably Kiluyu." Mr. Whitehead, chief engineer of the railway, states that Mr. Brittlebank has done all in his power for the people at this latter place (Kiluyu) by giving light work. In Mombasa a relief, into which the Wanyika are ed, it would appear from the statistics of the famine committee under the supervision of Father Ball, of the Catholic mission, that from 600 to 700 adults have died of hunger alone. From reports prepared by Mr. Young, Acting District Officer, Mombasa, and Mr. Palmer, of the consular office, it would appear that over 2,000 deaths have taken place in Mombasa and Pemba from starvation and small-pox. Knowledge from small-pox alone have averaged 100 a month for the last three or four months, and bodies have been frequently found in the bush and at the roadside, where people have crawled to die. The small-pox is now reported to have spread up and down the coast from Zanzibar, and it is raging in Pemba. The U.S.S. mission at Pemba, have led from 500 to 1,000 people constantly during the past twelve months, and Mr. Bine reports that the sufferings of the people who have come in have been intense. The principal medical officer writes that he has received reports from the natives putting the infant mortality in Pemba due to starvation during the numbers of Wakamba are now receiving light work from the railway. Judging from what we know, and see, we are bound to infer that there are many thousands suffering severely out of sight. All the natives agree that the present distress is greater than in the year of the great famine, "Mwaka-kasongi," which is the time from which events are dated by them (some fourteen years ago).

If any attempt is to be made now to carry relief to the starving, and to provide seed for the next sowing, it is estimated that, including costs of management, distribution, and supervision, a sum of at least £50,000 will be wanted, and an appeal is made by a public meeting recently held at Mombasa for that amount. The money would be distributed through the agency of the Government stations and the missions, and through every possible use would be made of famine labor on public works of a useful nature, we cannot expect much by way of a return for the money laid out, which must go primarily to feed the actually starving, and only at least show the half-starved natives that the Government sympathizes with them in their trouble.

Everything possible is being done locally, but the means at the disposal of the inhabitants of the East African Protectorate, supplemented by a grant of £3,000 from the home Government during the last twelve months cannot cope with the injury. A committee, comprising the military of the Protectorate, has been appointed by the townspople of Mombasa, and has forwarded to the Secretary of State a copy of the resolution passed by the meeting, with an urgent request that he will ask the Lord Mayor of London to open a public fund.

It has been found necessary to perform another operation on Justin McCarthy's eyes, which everybody will join in hoping will completely restore his eye sight.

The sale of Parnell's home is fixed to take place November 3. Unless previously disposed of by private contract, the entire Parnell estate, with the exception of one lot, will be offered, including Avondale house and its demesne.

the Executive Committee to speak at the laying of the foundation stone of the Parnell Memorial on Sunday, 8th October. It is not possible for me to accept that invitation.

When I consented to act on that committee for raising a memorial to Mr. Parnell, I did so, as you will remember, on the express assurance from you that the movement would be kept strictly apart from sectional differences amongst Nationalists, and the charges and reprimands of the last nine years, and that every effort would be made to secure that, so far as the Parnell monument was concerned, it should be made possible for all Nationalists to work together by putting a stop to the wrangling and abuse which have for so long kept the National forces divided. That programme has, I regret to observe, been completely set aside. It now appears to be resolved to turn the movement, as far as possible, into a party demonstration. And judging from a leading article which appeared in the "Independent" news paper, on Friday, 22nd inst., in which my colleagues, myself, and the majority of the Nationalists of Ireland, are denounced as assisting and traitors, there appears to be no intention on the part of those who control that paper—which must, I assume, be accepted as the official organ of your political friends—to adhere to the understanding, on the faith of which some of us joined the Parnell Memorial committee.

I cannot think that such proceedings are calculated to make the movement a National one, or to secure its success. I remain, yours sincerely,

JOHN BILLOUGH.

The Lord Mayor reports as follows:—I wish the following letter.

The Mansion House, Dublin, 21st Sept. 1899.

My Dear Mr. Tallon, I am very sorry to hear of your illness, and I am sure you will be glad to hear that you are able to accept the invitation of the Parnell Memorial committee to speak at the laying of the foundation stone of the Parnell Memorial on Sunday, 8th October. I am sure you will be glad to hear that you are able to accept the invitation of the Parnell Memorial committee to speak at the laying of the foundation stone of the Parnell Memorial on Sunday, 8th October. I am sure you will be glad to hear that you are able to accept the invitation of the Parnell Memorial committee to speak at the laying of the foundation stone of the Parnell Memorial on Sunday, 8th October.

MASONIC INFLUENCE.

A correspondent of the Catholic Columbian, signing James Riley, has a very interesting and instructive letter in a recent issue of the paper. The subject is "Secret Societies in the Workshop." We will not reproduce the whole letter as a large portion of it is devoted to personal or local details; but some of Mr. Riley's remarks affect the situation here as well as elsewhere, and are very pertinent. In opening the writer says:

"In the general run of our weekly papers at the present time there is a column headed, 'How to Succeed in Life.' In it different authors give their views on a young man's start in life, laying down four requirements which he must possess, before he can hope for success, namely, ability, character, prudence and energy."

"They also tell us that this is an age of progress, and that a country whose opportunities are unlimited, and merit its quick reward."

After stating that the combination of all these requisites will not insure success in all cases, and after referring to the necessity of opportunity, and to several examples of men who spent half a life-time in honest endeavor—yet were no nearer the goal of their ambition than when they started—the writer says:

"The writers referred to at the beginning give the young Catholic man a wrong conception of the case. They do not bring into view those dark, invisible hands of influence ever

ready to combat him at the first progressive step he takes. He has no way of getting on the inside, nor has he any order in his own church to combat the least of his enemies. Study the weak points in your enemies' armor, and then drive your lance."

He has pointed out that the Masonic influence deprives the young Catholic of an equal chance with his brother of another faith, and that Catholics do not unite for their own protection and to combat the power that deprives them of their equal rights.

"To use a very ordinary saying, 'other is more truth than power in this.' We need not go outside this city of Montreal to find examples numerous and striking of the effects of this state of things. Even in this Catholic city, where the vast majority belongs to our Church, a young Catholic stands very little chance when he has to contend with Masonic influences as those alluded to. He may have the education, the ability, the address, the perseverance, yet these are all of no practical use in a race for position, when his antagonist—even though lacking such requirements—possesses the insidious secret of some Masonic or other non-Catholic society. There is only one means of successfully combating this evil; it is by concentration of forces and unity of action, in a word of Catholic organization."

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THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

In glancing over our various Irish exchanges we find the spirit of bitter hostility towards each other so pronounced, that, at this distance, it is no easy matter for us to preach the theories of either one section or the other. We have, for example, before us the organizers and leaders of the "United Irish League," sending forth an appeal for aid, from abroad, in the carrying on of the work that they have set before them. Just as we are about to come to some conclusion on the subject, we are informed by one of the leading journals of Dublin that:

"As soon as it became known that Mr. William O'Brien's campaign was personal, and not political, and that the ostensible motive of giving the farmers a free soil, merely masked the design for giving himself a free hand, we invited the attention of the public to the practical question of the procedure by which the proposed reforms could be placed on the statute book. We pointed out that the first plank in the platform of the Irish party was Home Rule, and that we were pledged before the Liberals

again came back to office to secure that the Irish National question should not be put in the background or shelved for any minor issue. We, therefore, asked whether Mr. O'Brien proposed to win land reform from the Tories or from the Liberals, and if from the Liberals, whether it was to take precedence of the Home Rule demand. To our interrogatory Mr. O'Brien gave an answer on Sunday last, which is reported in the official organ of his campaign, and which is significant enough, for the veiled prophet of Westport boldly avows that the demand for Irish independence is to take a back seat until the agrarian agitation which he has renewed is satisfied."

The only conclusion that we can draw from the above is that Mr. O'Brien's intention is to have Home Rule shelved until the land question is settled. Just as we commence to study the situation from this standpoint, we are confronted with a circular issued by William O'Brien, Michael Davitt, and James O'Kelly, in behalf of the directory of the United Irish League; and the objects

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CONCERNING THE PARNELL MONUMENT.

APPEAL OF THE LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin appeals to the Parnell's Countrymen and Countrywomen all the World over to honor his memory by erecting a monument in Dublin, the capital city of Ireland.

NO PARTY OR PARTISAN ENDS. A NATIONAL DUTY.

To the Irish people—

All but eight years have now elapsed since Charles Stewart Parnell passed away. The time has now come when steps should be taken to commemorate his singularly great services to Ireland, by the erection of a permanent memorial in the capital of Ireland. For this purpose a representative meeting of his countrymen was recently held in the Mansion House, Dublin, and with that object in view, I, in the name of that meeting, now appeal to Charles Stewart Parnell's countrymen and countrywomen all the world over for the financial and necessary for its due accomplishment.

This movement for the erection of a Parnell Monument has not been conceived or started in any party spirit, or for any partisan ends. It worked for the Irish nation, not for a section, and to the nation this appeal is now made. The aim of the promoters is to forget the past and present differences, in the desire to fittingly respect his national services, and to render the national embodiment of the nation's estimate of these services worthy of the man and of itself.

No one disputes the character or the value of the work done for Ireland by Charles Stewart Parnell through eighteen years of tenacious political life. He found the tangled tangles of Ireland slaves, and he left them free men. He raised the dead of all former periods of Irish history, and he gave political freedom to the country, and when the political emancipation of the Irish people at home was secured, such a man as he would be his state's natural champion to secure its interests, which would have been his duty as a political warrior they never can forget.

It would be unworthy in the highest degree to allow such a man as he to go uncommemorated in the capital of Ireland. It would be a national disgrace, national ingratitude, which would be almost unparalleled. The Irish people will not be led by any party spirit, hence I appeal with the most confidence to all persons of Irish birth, whether in Ireland itself or out of its bounds, to join in a meeting to be held in this city, which, for all time, will proclaim that another great Irishman has been enrolled in the national remembrance.

Signed on behalf of the Committee: DANIEL TALLON, Lord Mayor.

Subscriptions will be received by me, or any of the following honorary officers at the Mansion House, Dublin: Honorary Treasurers: The Right Hon. J. M. Meade, Ald. Dublin, The Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., Leinster, J. E. Redmond, M.P., Waterford, Augustin Roche, councillor, Cork, J. A. Garvey, M.P., College Green, Dublin, P. J. O'Neill, Chairman, Dublin County Council, J. E. Kenny, M.D., Cork County, J. P. Quinn, M.D., Dublin.

Honorary Secretaries: Count Plunkett, Dublin; Justin McCarthy, M.P., Longford; Patrick O'Brien, M.P., Kilkenny; Captain Donelan, M.P., Cork County; William Field, M.P., Cork County; J. P. Quinn, M.D., Dublin.

Correspondence: Mansion House, Dublin, Sept. 21st, 1899.

Dear Sir—At a meeting of the Executive committee you were warmly and enthusiastically requested to speak at the laying of the foundation stone of the Parnell Memorial on Sunday, 8th October. May I ask you to kindly inform me of your pleasure at your earliest convenience?—Most faithfully yours,

DANIEL TALLON, Lord Mayor.

Desmond, Killiney, Co. Dublin, 24th September, 1899.

My Dear Lord Mayor— I have received your letter of 21st September, conveying to me the invitation of the

the Executive Committee to speak at the laying of the foundation stone of the Parnell Memorial on Sunday, 8th October. It is not possible for me to accept that invitation.

When I consented to act on that committee for raising a memorial to Mr. Parnell, I did so, as you will remember, on the express assurance from you that the movement would be kept strictly apart from sectional differences amongst Nationalists, and the charges and reprimands of the last nine years, and that every effort would be made to secure that, so far as the Parnell monument was concerned, it should be made possible for all Nationalists to work together by putting a stop to the wrangling and abuse which have for so long kept the National forces divided. That programme has, I regret to observe, been completely set aside. It now appears to be resolved to turn the movement, as far as possible, into a party demonstration. And judging from a leading article which appeared in the "Independent" news paper, on Friday, 22nd inst., in which my colleagues, myself, and the majority of the Nationalists of Ireland, are denounced as assisting and traitors, there appears to be no intention on the part of those who control that paper—which must, I assume, be accepted as the official organ of your political friends—to adhere to the understanding, on the faith of which some of us joined the Parnell Memorial committee.

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CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME.

The Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, one of the oldest orders of nuns in Canada, and which is about to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the death of their foundress, Marguerite Bourgeoys, whose life is so intimately connected with the early history of Montreal, have prepared a beautiful and highly interesting exhibit for the Paris Exhibition, which is now on view at their Normal school, 1650 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. The 112 convents of the Order in Canada and the United States, have each contributed their quota to this collection, which will be one of the most interesting to be seen from Canada. Among the most striking features of the collection may be mentioned seventeen large books containing specimens of students' work, these ranging from the

elementary class of 1-1 girls 5 to 7 years of age up to the honor class of young ladies 18 and over. The seven honor books are particularly worthy of note, and comprise literary, history, literature, chemistry, zoology, and mathematics. The other books contain specimens of the daily work done at the various convents. Another contains samples of knitting, sewing, etc., beginning with simple ferns and gradually becoming more difficult until the most beautiful and intricate embroidery work is seen. The Ville Marie students have prepared a collection of plants, 180 varieties, which have taken two years to collect. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit of all is that prepared by the Sisters themselves, being a beautifully bound book of 29 illuminated designs representing scenes in the life of the Venerable Mother Bourgeoys, founder of their Order.