

The Catholic Record.

"CHRISTIANUS HIBI NOMEN EST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."—"CHRISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SURNAME."—St. Pacian, 4th Century.

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HAVE REMOVED

119 DUNDAS ST.

NEAR TALBOT.

The Nativity of Our Lady.

FATHER PARER.

Summer suns for ever shining,
Flowers and fruits for ever blooming,
Silver waters ever flowing,
Songs like breezes ever blowing,
Shady groves for ever ringing,
With a low melodious singing,
Infant Mary! Joy of earth!
We with all this world of mirth,
Lighthearth and joy-laden,
Greet the morning of thy birth,
Little Maiden!

Angels round the Throne adoring,
Newest songs of praise outpouring,
Bards of wondrous melody,
Worshipping the Everlasting,
All the vast angelic nations,
Landing Him with glad exultation:
Infant Mary! Joy of earth!
We with all this world of mirth,
Lighthearth and joy-laden,
Greet the morning of thy birth,
Little Maiden!

God with each untold perfection,
Brooding over thy sweet creation,
Glorified by wonders unknown,
As if some new-born emotion:
Infant Mary! Joy of earth!
We with all this world of mirth,
Lighthearth and joy-laden,
Greet the morning of thy birth,
Little Maiden!

Father, Son, and Holy Spirit,
Blazoning thee with manifold merit,
Woodens groves of the forest,
And their freed complacence deigning
To rest in thee as in a manger,
Daughter, Bride, and Sinless Mother:
Infant Mary! Joy of earth!
We with all this world of mirth,
Lighthearth and joy-laden,
Greet the morning of thy birth,
Little Maiden!

Thou thyself a world of brightness,
Flower of more than angelic beauty,
Reviv'd now with gadder heaven
Than to angels hath been given,
Infant Mary! Joy of earth!
We with all this world of mirth,
Lighthearth and joy-laden,
Greet the morning of thy birth,
Little Maiden!

Splendor of pearl'd morning
Or the sun in his dawn,
Golden visions hovering o'er them,
Nearer heavens unveiled before them,
Sudden transport newly given
Sweeter than the looked-for heaven:
Infant Mary! Joy of earth!
We with all this world of mirth,
Lighthearth and joy-laden,
Greet the morning of thy birth,
Little Maiden!

Josiah and Anna kneeling,
High in ecstasy uplifted,
Father, mother, grandly gifted,
Weeping through excess of gladness
Tears of rapture, joy, of adoration:
Infant Mary! Joy of earth!
We with all this world of mirth,
Lighthearth and joy-laden,
Greet the morning of thy birth,
Little Maiden!

All the first light of the sleeping,
And the first sound of the weeping,
How the breath of the Holy Spirit,
While her rapturous teardrops glistened,
How she almost died of pleasure,
Feeding, fondling them, her treasure:
Infant Mary! Joy of earth!
We with all this world of mirth,
Lighthearth and joy-laden,
Greet the morning of thy birth,
Little Maiden!

All the joys upon God's mountain
Gushing out from thee, their fountain,
All the goodness of the golden
Hosts to thee alone beholden,
All the songs that men and angels
Sing when all were of thy bringing:
Infant Mary! Joy of earth!
We with all this world of mirth,
Lighthearth and joy-laden,
Greet the morning of thy birth,
Little Maiden!

Babe of Anna! Little Maiden!
We with transport oval'd
Spirits fall, hearts almost broken,
Joy which cannot be outspoken,
We thy birthday greet and we do bring
Of salvation's happy morning:
Infant Mary! Joy of earth!
We with all this world of mirth,
Lighthearth and joy-laden,
Greet the morning of thy birth,
Little Maiden!

DEATH OF FATHER COLOVIN.

The clergy of the archdiocese and his many friends among the laity in the Northwest will learn with regret of the death of Rev. Patrick J. Colovin, of Dayton, which occurred on Monday, at his residence in Dayton. For the past year Father Colovin's health had not been the best, but his rather sudden demise was unexpected. He was ordained priest as a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, and at one time was president of the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart at Watertown. In 1883 he left the order and went to Canada. Two years ago he returned and was received into the Archdiocese of Milwaukee and appointed pastor of Dayton mission, where he officiated up to the time of his death. He was a man of fine talents, a deep scholar and an able theologian. Death claimed him at the early age of 44 years. The funeral ceremonies were held on Tuesday, and the interment made in the cemetery at Dayton. R. I. P.—Milwaukee Citizen.

Rev. Father Colovin held the position of parish priest at Port Lambton, in this diocese, for some time. He was a native of London and widely known and highly esteemed by both clergy and laity in all parts of London diocese. Many a heart-felt prayer will, we are sure, ascend to the throne of the Most High to have mercy on the soul of the good and faithful priest, Patrick J. Colovin.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Phelan, of Sarnia, and their daughter, Miss Maggie H. Phelan, left for a few weeks' visit to Montreal. They also intend visiting Quebec and St. Anne de Beaupre before their return.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. A VISIT TO ST. JEROME'S COLLEGE.

It has always been a great satisfaction to me to visit St. Jerome's College, Berlin; but never so much as when I had the pleasure of being a guest at that institution one day last week.

This institution has gradually worked itself up from the humblest beginning to be one of the leading colleges of our country. When some 23 years ago the Very Rev. Louis Funcken, O. B., D. D., opened a college in a small log house near St. Agatha, no one would have dared to predict for it the realization of the happy results it has so far earned. After a year and a half the accommodation was found insufficient for the always increasing number of students who applied for admission, and as the locality, too, was unsuitable, the college was opened on a larger scale in the thriving town of Berlin.

St. Jerome's College has given classical education to over fifty who have entered the priesthood, and to so many others who are at present preparing for the sacred ministry, besides to hundreds of others of all professions, as doctors, lawyers, teachers, business men, etc. The aim to prepare young men for the higher studies in universities has so far always been fully attained, and this will more be the case in the future, as the staff of professors is yearly increased by priests of the Congregation of the Resurrection of Our Lord, by whom this college is conducted, who have qualified themselves for this work by long studies in the best universities of Rome.

With regard to accommodation this college is now equal to, if not ahead of many other similar institutions of this country. A large four-story building, 72x42, is in course of erection and will be completed in the first week of the coming scholastic year. This edifice will be an ornament to the town with regard to architectural design and careful workmanship. As its height is some 75 feet, it rises high over all the buildings of Berlin and presents a beautiful view towards all directions. The interior will in every respect be laid out in such a way as long experience and practical judgment can devise. This addition to the old buildings was made necessary by the opening of two important branches last year, namely, the commercial and the higher philosophical.

The higher philosophical branch comprises one year of philosophy in Latin, in addition to the one in English. Under the guidance of practical and well fitted professors these two new features on the programme of studies have been a great success and marked progress to St. Jerome's. To judge from the number of former students who will return again and the very many applications of new ones, the coming scholastic year promises to be very auspicious.

The discipline at this college is mild and fatherly. The students are trained to stand up in the world for God and His Church. With regard to healthful bodily exercise, all that college boys may desire is presented them; a large and extensive playground, etc., and gardens with walks surround the buildings. The kitchen, too, under the care of a competent housekeeper, furnishes wholesome and substantial meals. That the food is good and abundant is best proved by the stout and healthy looks of the boys, which I had so often occasion to remark on my former visits to St. Jerome's. The charges for board and tuition, considering all the advantages this institution presents to its students, and comparing it with other colleges, is indeed very moderate, being only \$120.00 per annum.

I would recommend to every Catholic parent or guardian intending to send a son or a ward to college, be it to give him a classical or a commercial education, to try first St. Jerome's College. I feel sure that they will be well pleased with the result that they obtain there. The motto as I venture to say the above, as the Right Rev. J. J. Carbery, O. B., D. D., Bishop of Hamilton, has approved of this institution and recommends it in an especial manner to the clergy and the faithful of his diocese, and also to the faithful at large.

Thanking you, dear editor, for the valuable space in the CATHOLIC RECORD, I am, yours truly,
J. S.

The following is the programme of studies at St. Jerome's College, Berlin, Ontario, on the G. T. Railroad:

I. THE COMMERCIAL COURSE of three years for pupils of an average elementary education embraces the following branches: English, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Calligraphy, Bookkeeping, Geography, History, Elements of Natural Philosophy and Religion.

Optional: German, French and Music.

Advanced students of the third year may be admitted to study Chemistry, Rhetoric and a part of Mental Philosophy in the classical course.

II. THE CLASSICAL COURSE of five years, preparing students for the professional studies, especially for theological seminaries, comprises the following subjects:

1st year: Schull's Latin Grammar and Exercises with Epitomes.

2nd year: Schull's Latin Syntax and Exercises with Nepos and Viri Romae.

3rd year: Higher Syntax with Caesar, Sallust and Ovid.

4th year: Rhetoric, Latin Composition, Cicero and Virgil.

5th year: An Elementary Course of Mental Philosophy in the English Language, Latin Composition, Tacitus, Horace and Oratorical Exercises.

Other subjects taught during the five years: English in all its branches, Greek, German, French, Geography, History, Mathematics, Natural Science, Calligraphy, Music and Religion.

III. THE PHILOSOPHICAL COURSE comprises MENTAL PHILOSOPHY in Latin, especially Metaphysics according to E. Zepher's Manual, Natural Science, Latin Composition and Oratorical Exercises.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. DEATH OF A HOLY RELIGIOUS. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," and doubly blessed are those who breathe their last in His own special habitation, His own especial asylum of religious retreat, to which He calls some privileged souls, there to serve Him in life, and there "to die the death of the just."

Among those chosen to this high privilege was the late Mother Teresa (Brennan), the beloved Assistant-Superioress of St. Joseph's Convent, Toronto. In 1852, at the age of twenty years, she entered the Novitiate of the Order, that then numbered but nine members in Toronto. With untiring energy and zeal in the service of God and the interests of her community, she labored from the first of her religious life till the 10th of last February, when she was suddenly prostrated by an attack of heart disease. Though at times seemingly much improved, she never recovered her lost strength, and thinking a change of climate would be beneficial, she desired to visit the Sister's Convent in Port Arthur. But thence she was never to return. The day after her arrival she became very ill, and though the physician in attendance held out hopes of her recovery, she gradually sank into a state of debility and exhaustion that baffled the aid of medical skill. Fortified by the life giving sacraments of our holy church, and experiencing God's special tenderness, and His loving Fatherly care, she peacefully expired at 11 p. m., on Tuesday, 23rd of Aug.

Her pure soul appeared before her Maker, laden with the good works of thirty-five long years of religious life, and she joyfully enjoyed her self-sacrifice and self-forgetfulness.

The greater part of Mother Teresa's life in religion was spent in the mother-house of St. Joseph's community, Toronto, where she successively occupied several important positions, viz., Mistress of Novices, Superioress General and Mother Assistant. She was also, at various times, Superioress in London, St. Catharines and Barrie.

The numerous offices of Superioress General, to which she was appointed in 1858, was one her humility and love of retirement ever sought to avoid; with sentiments of deepest gratitude, therefore, she praised our Lord when her resignation was accepted in 1863.

Here was that hidden life, so characteristic of the saints, which ever seeks to remain concealed from the eyes of the world, and to enjoy, in the solitude, the sunlight of God's adorable presence. Eternating an ardent love for her community, she devoted to its advancement all the energy, talent and ability with which Almighty God had singularly blessed her.

The many gifts of nature and of grace which He bestowed on her, were all directed for His greater glory and constantly employed in His loving service. And thus the humble unassuming life passed on—each day immolating itself on the altar of self-sacrifice—each day laying its treasures at the feet of God's throne.

We offer our heartfelt sympathy to the Sisters of St. Joseph in their sad bereavement, and in a special manner, to those in Toronto, who suffered an additional pang in not witnessing the last earthly moments of their revered and saintly Mother. But to us who need not speak of resignation to God's holy will; full well they know it is the secret of perfection.

On Saturday, 27th August, the remains were brought to Toronto for interment. The funeral obsequies were conducted in the convent chapel with all the solemn splendor of the Church usual on such occasions. A solemn High Mass of Requiem was offered by Very Rev. Vicar-General Rooney at 9 a. m., after which the obsequies were given by St. Rev. Dr. O'Mahoney. There were present in the sanctuary nineteen priests, some of whom came from a distance to pay a last tribute of respect to the venerated dead.

Contemplating the beautiful record of a well-spent life, we can but say, "Precious in God's sight is the death of His saints," and be He ever praised who strengthens His children to endure long years of earthly trial, that He may crown them with glory for all eternity. Requiescat in pace.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN.

The St. Augustine Commandry of the Knights of St. John, Windsor, celebrated the Feast of the Patron Saint (St. Augustine) of their commandry by inviting all their brethren from Detroit to assist at vespers and benediction in St. Alphonse's church.

At 2 o'clock the 23rd Essex battalion band proceeded to Detroit to the Campus Martius, where the procession, consisting of about 200 men of St. Ann's, St. Michael's No. 1, St. Michael's No. 2, St. Casimer's and St. George's Commandries formed.

went out Ouellette past Park and counter-marched back to Park and then proceeded to St. Alphonse church, where vespers was sung by Very Rev. Dean Wagner, who also gave benediction. After vespers he addressed the Knights and spoke substantially as follows:

Sir Knights, you are welcome here this evening. I heartily thank you for coming as I am sure it will encourage greatly our commandry and also encourage others to join them. By doing so they would be meeting the wishes of our Holy Father the Pope, who in his last encyclical letter encouraged Catholics to form societies that would assist the church in opposing the many evils that are now deluging the world.

Every age brings forth new means by which the Catholic Church may be strengthened numerically and Christianized. The knights of old were organized to preserve Christianity in the middle ages, in the east where its extinguishment was threatened by the rapacious and barbarous Mohammedans, and to day the noble order, that is so well represented here, has arisen to defend the Church and consequently Christianity against the scores of organizations that are springing up around us. There are many good men belonging to those secret societies, and I do not want to be understood as condemning them. But their principle is bad, and bad results must necessarily follow. Freemasonry is the graduating school to atheism and infidelity. Step by step those who enter it are drawn away from religious motives and they soon learn to look upon it as all that is required, and forget and also deny the very existence of a divine Creator. Thus new enemies are being formed every day. The rights of God are put down and the rights of man erected in their stead. God's laws are abolished and the laws of men recognized. And so it is, the whole round of Christian principles is endangered and degraded and fallen world taught to laugh them to scorn. It is your duty, then, to defend the Church against those things and carry about against the banner of Christianity. But, Brother Knights, you must be careful lest you do not, like the knights of old, to whom you are by analogy indebted, fall in your purposes and lead a deaf ear to the teaching of your Holy Mother the Church. The moment you do that, that moment will mark the last of the triumph and the first of the decline of one of the grandest organizations ever established by the ambition or the genius of man. I cannot, therefore, dear brethren, impress upon you too strongly to be true to your religious principles and also to be straightforward both in public and private life. If you do you will gain in this world the respect and esteem of all and an eternity of happiness in the next. The rev. dean then concluded by encouraging all young men to enroll themselves as Knights of St. John, and wished that Canada might be able soon, like her sister country, to boast of new commandries springing up in her towns and cities.

After benediction the Detroit Knights were escorted to the boat and they took their departure amid the gaze of three thousand people, well pleased at the reception they received in Windsor.

IRISH NEWS BY CABLE. The Shedding of Blood at Ballycoore Hill Averted.

GOOD MANAGEMENT BY THE NATIONALIST LEADERS PREVENTS A CONFLICT. London, September 4.—The avoidance of bloodshed at Ballycoore Hill to-day is considered almost miraculous, as everybody had made up their minds that a conflict would occur. The fortunate result is attributable to the coolness, discipline and good management of the Nationalist managers, and not at all to any good judgment on the part of the authorities. The sending of large bodies of troops to the immediate vicinity is condemned as an imprudent move. It was a clear violation of the principle that military forces should not be called into requisition until the civil powers have announced their inability to preserve order. But these settings aside of constitutional precedents have become too common to make the Ennis episode a specially remarkable one on that account. The usual policy of the parliamentary leaders has been to avoid all riotous resistance to authority, lest English sentiment be provoked against the Irish people and the coming to Home Rule be delayed. But in regard to to-day's events, it is a singular fact that many of the leaders were ready to resist an attack, being impressed with the belief that the English masses were totally opposed to the government's arbitrary course and would sympathize with the Irish defenders of the right of free speech. This fact, taken in connection with the tranquil attitude of the authorities, is what renders the peaceful outcome of the day's proceedings so remarkable.

As a sample of the bitterness of Tory feeling in regard to the meeting an extract from an editorial in the Dublin Mail may be cited. The writer said: "If any unfortunate are wounded or slain in this affair the victims will not include Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Dillon or Mr. Sullivan. The leaders urge, they do not lead. Their places are at the rear, not in the van."

The event gave the lie to the distrust, however, as the leaders named took an active part in the demonstration. The forces of the leaguers were divided into two parties—a device which has proved successful on more than one previous occasion in nonplussing the government forces. Two meetings were held with as much eclat as could be expected under the circumstances. There was plenty of speaking and the government was successfully

defied at least. The day was a noisy one and there was much threatening on both sides, but with no casualties. To-night Ennis is in a state of jubilation. There was a mass meeting yesterday in Regent Park, London; at Northwich, Hackney and Wick, at which resolutions similar to those adopted at Ballycoore to-day were passed.

Ten thousand Nationalists assembled at Ennis to-day determined to carry out the league programme for a monster meeting. Twelve bands of police had taken possession of Ballycoore Hill over night and were ready to prevent any gathering in that locality. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the procession started toward Ballycoore. Among those in the lead were Members of Parliament Timothy Sullivan, John Dillon, Wm. O'Brien, Joseph Sheehy, Paddy Stanhope and David Sheehy. A number of priests were also in the front ranks. Upon reaching the approaches of Ballycoore they found them guarded by the soldiers and police, and the procession halted in the fields. Here Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Stanhope stood up in their carriages and addressed the multitudes around them. They had hardly got well under way in their speeches when the defenders of the hill, seeing that there was to be no work for them in that capacity, began to act on the offensive. The Hussars, headed by Col. Turner, Divisional Magistrate, advanced, and Col. Turner ordered the assemblage to disperse within five minutes or they would be considered as rioters. Mr. Stanhope thereupon handed the magistrate a copy of the resolutions which it was proposed to adopt and declare they were legal, and that if any collision between the people and the authorities occurred, he would hold Col. Turner responsible for the blood that might be shed. The resolutions declared Ireland's right to home rule; proclaimed the adherence of the league to Mr. Parnell; extended thanks to the Liberals for their services in the cause of Irish liberty; pledged the people to resist the suppression of the league, and denounced the land grabbing system. After reading the resolutions, Col. Turner stated that he was bound to execute his orders and repeated the command to disperse. After a parley, the managers of the meeting gave the word and the procession re-formed and marched back to Ennis. Here the meeting re-assembled in O'Connell square and Mr. O'Brien finished the speech he had begun at Ballycoore. There was much enthusiasm shown. The soldiers and police had followed when it became apparent that no further attempt to assemble at the hill was to be made. They appeared at the O'Connell square meeting just as Mr. O'Brien was finishing his address. The people moved on without any contact with the constabulary, and amid great cheering escorted their leaders to the hotel. Having seen them safely in doors and given them a hearty cheer the crowd dispersed. Various small meetings were held during the evening, and there was great rejoicing over the day's demonstrations.

The town was illuminated nearly all of Saturday night. The streets were full of promenaders early Sunday morning. Mr. Stanhope, replying to an address from the people, congratulated Ireland upon the support of the English Liberals. All the speakers enjoined the people to be peaceable and not to afford any excuse for the government's outrage. Father Welch presided at one of the meetings. The day was raining, but nothing could check the popular enthusiasm. Mr. Cox offered the resolutions. Mr. Stanhope declared in his remarks that the meeting was a noble protest in favor of the right of free speech. He was proud to see thousands defying intimidation by such placards as were posted on the walls in Ennis. If the meeting was illegal he invited the government to arrest the whole assemblage.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT. The Chatsworth railway disaster seems to have already faded out of the minds of the general public, to be all the more deeply and poignantly remembered by the survivors of that night of terror, and by the many from whom loved and loving ones were then torn forever by the merciless hand of a bloody death. The questions connected with railway management, raised by that appalling catastrophe, should not, however, be suffered to lapse into abeyance or oblivion without practical improvement secured in the supervision, control and government of the railways of this continent. That there is much room, too much room for improvement in this connection, no man ventures to doubt. From a Chicago paper we learn that there is a general consensus of opinion there in blaming the railway officials for the accident. It is alleged that the inspection of the road was neglected, and this, in face of the fact that a train of unusual length and weight was about to be sent over the line. People justly think, in view of the special circumstances of the case, that the officials should not have been content with the ordinary and regular inspection of the track and its supports. They very reasonably contend that as hundreds of persons were about to go over the line, a more than usually careful investigation of the track should have been made. The company is, besides, charged with almost criminal heedlessness and recklessness in allowing a train of such length, loaded to its full capacity with human beings, to go over the line. The American draws attention to the fact that the loss of life occurred in the six or

eight ordinary day coaches; which were as usual sandwiched between baggage cars in front and sleeping cars in the rear. This arrangement, as pointed out by our contemporary, makes it certain that in any sort of crushing accident, the slightly constructed day coaches will be ground to pieces and their occupants with them. In the Chatsworth disaster not a single occupant of the six strong and heavy Pullmans was killed. The American thinks that though responsibility for the accident has not yet been legally assigned, there is not much room for doubt in the matter. The wooden trestle bridge was old and the road being bankrupted, was but inadequately repaired and inspected. "There had been," continues that journal, "prairie fires near at hand and it is probable that these had reached and burned the trestles. (We dismiss the theory that they had been set on fire by villains, in order to wreck and rob the train. The evidence to support this abominable story appears to be entitled to no consideration.) Then this tremendous train of sixteen cars was drawn by two locomotives, a most dangerous and improper method of running. Under its weight, the bridge, weakened probably by the fire, went down. If the train had been in two sections, as it should have been, the accident probably would not have happened, though there was needed, evidently, a better inspection of the roadway. The hastily and cheaply built western roads require close watching, and one of the most valuable public services which may be rendered by the Boards of State Commissioners of Railroads will be to drive railway officials up to this work."

The Toronto World, remarks that after such a bridge accident as the recent one in Illinois, the cry goes forth that bridges should be built of stone and iron only, little mention being made of the necessity for their careful inspection and frequent examination. If a car axle break and a disaster follow, the demand is made that railway companies secure car wheels that will not break. More to the purpose, well observes the World, would it be to see that the cars were frequently examined and carefully tested. The railway corporations do, as a matter of fact, lavishly spend money in purchasing the best appliances of all kinds, but as the World, with much reason and point remarks, there is just one department of their expenditure wherein they are "niggardly penurious and positively stingy," and that is in paying for the services of men to take care of and operate their extensive property:

"To get the best machinery and other material they 'shell out' money by thousands; but when it comes to paying men for taking care of all this material they are entirely too economical. A switchman or telegraph operator is kept on duty sixteen or eighteen hours, his eyes fall for want of rest, and some terrible accident happens. You will find the railway authorities quite willing to consider the merits of some improved switch, or brake, or such like, even if it be a costly article. But hint to them that it would be a good thing if their wearisome watches now filled in by three men were divided among four men instead, and they can't see it." And yet the employment of a sufficient number of good men to handle the expensive plant which railways use would be the cheapest insurance against its loss. This seems to be worth bearing in mind: That no expense you may incur for the best materials of every kind will insure you against accident, unless you have also the best men, and a sufficient number of them, to take care of it. And yet, whenever accidents alarm the public mind, the cry immediately is for something that we can order from the shop and buy and pay for, as if that would suffice to make us safe."

Who will for a moment question or deny the accuracy of the World's contention? Railway employees are, as a rule, notoriously overworked and in too many instances underpaid. The men upon whom least responsibility falls often draw their salary by the thousands, while the tireless, overtaxed and ever anxious officials, upon whose vigilance depends the safety of countless multitudes of human beings and inestimable amounts of valuable property, must be content with a few paltry hundreds. We in Canada look with hope to the next session of Parliament for the passage of an act appointing railway commissioners armed with plenary authority to deal with railway management. If we are ever to have lasting reform in this management, we must obtain it by the stern and unyielding influence of an authority higher than the railway corporations themselves.

"Yes, my hands are soft," said a dudish and conceited young fellow the other night in a small company, as he admiringly looked at those useless appendages that had never done a day's work. "Do you know how I do it?" he exclaimed promptly. "I wear gloves on my hands every night to sleep in."

"Do you sleep with your hat on also?" asked a pert young woman. And the young fellow replied in the negative and looked wonderingly because the company smiled.