

YOU'LL HAVE TO AVOID THE SALOON.

You stand on the threshold of youth, boys, Your future lies out in the years; You're learning your parts for life's work, boys, You're planning your future careers, You'll have to fill places of trust, boys, Your fathers will pass away soon; And if you'd be trustworthy men, boys, You'll have to avoid the saloon.

If you would be honored in life, boys, If joy and contentment you'd know; If you would have plenty of cash, boys, And bank in prosperity's glow; If you would enjoy robust health, boys, That priceless but much abused boon; If God's benediction you'd have, boys, You'll have to avoid the saloon. You'll have to avoid the saloon, boys, Or sorrow and shame you will share; And poverty's crust you will eat, boys, And poverty's rags you will wear, Your future will end in disgrace, boys; Your life will be cut off at its noon; And body and soul will be lost, boys, Unless you avoid the saloon. —Sacred Heart Review.

WORK AND WAGES IN IRELAND.

The board of trade report upon the wages and earnings of agricultural laborers, prepared by Mr. Wilson Fox, is a most exhaustive one, remarks the Gael. The report, with the appendices, chart and map, occupies nearly 300 pages, and deals separately with England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The report gives a statement of the cash wages and earnings of the various classes of agricultural laborers in each county of the United Kingdom. The averages obtained for the year 1898 in the four countries may first be stated. Including the value of allowances in kind, they are: England, 16s. 6d.; Wales, 16s. 6d.; Scotland, 18s. 1d.; Ireland, 10s. 1d. Earnings were highest near the large industrial and manufacturing centers. There are six counties in the United Kingdom where the earnings exceed 20 shillings a week, viz.: Hereford, Lanark, Stirling and Dumfries, Durham and Northumberland, the highest being in Scotland, in the county of Hereford, where they average 21s. 9d. per week. The county where earnings were lowest in England is Suffolk, 14s. 6d. a week; in Wales, Cardiganshire, 14s. 9d.; Scotland, Shetland, Orkney and Caithness, 14s. 5d. a week; and in Ireland, Mayo, the earnings being 8s. 7d. In Ireland there are eighteen counties where the average weekly earnings in 1898 were under 10 shillings a week.

In many districts in the province of Connaught, and also in the County Donegal, in Ulster, agricultural laborers, as a class, scarcely exist, the holdings in such districts being generally small and worked by the farmers and their families. Large numbers of these small farmers and their sons go to work as laborers on farms in certain counties in England and Scotland during the spring, summer and autumn. Owing to the general absence of piecework and of opportunities of earning much in the way of extra payments in harvest time, the annual earnings of agricultural laborers who are not fed, housed and clothed by their employers, much exceed the total amount received in weekly cash wages. In estimating the annual earnings the value of the cottages where given free of rent has for all counties been computed at £2 12s. The counties in which the highest earnings are shown are Antrim, Down and Dublin, where they average 12s. 4d.; 12s. 5d. and 12s. 7d. a week respectively, Armagh coming next with 10s. 11d. In eighteen counties the earnings are less than 10s. a week, the lowest average (8s. 7d.) being seen in the case of Mayo. It will be observed that in Connaught the earnings are under 10 shillings a week in all the counties; but not only are the rates of wages low, but there is practically no piece work, very little harvest money, if any, and very few allowances in kind. In the western part of Ulster, where conditions of a similar nature prevail under 10 shillings was paid in 1898 in Cavan, Donegal, Fermanagh, Monaghan and Tyrone. In Munster under 10 shillings was paid in Cork. In this county the wages ranged from 8 shillings to 12 shillings summer and winter. In the more remote portions, particularly the southern districts, towards the coast, both the wages and earnings were low. In Leitrim under 10 shillings a week was paid in the counties of Kilkenny, Longford, Meath, Westmeath and Wexford. It will be of interest to consider how an Irish laborer can support a family on 9 shillings to 10 shillings a week, paying, say, 1 shilling a week for his rent. The standard of living is, of course, low, and compared with the English agricultural laborer, the Irish laborer eats a cheaper class of food, does not dress so well, and spends little or no money on drink. Their main diet consists of potatoes, bread, butter, but-

con, eggs, cabbage, strabout (porridge), tea and milk, and those near the coast get fish. A large number of men, and also a good many women, go every year from Ireland to work on farms in certain counties in England and Scotland. Some of the men start as early as February, and take part in the ordinary work on farms, not returning until late in the autumn; but the majority do not start until June. They find employment during the summer and autumn at hoeing, haymaking, harvesting and taking up potatoes and roots, and on dairy farms in parts of Cheshire they are engaged at milking. When engaged in England upon ordinary farm work, such as thinning turnips and potato lifting, they are frequently employed at piecework. But in the northern counties they are generally engaged by the week or month, and in some districts they are hired at hiring fairs specially held for hay and corn harvest. In addition to cash wages they are frequently found sleeping accommodations in barns. They generally find their own food, which consists chiefly of bread, potatoes, porridge, tea and milk and sometimes bacon; but not infrequently their employers gave them fuel, milk and coffee, and occasionally a little beer. In some cases, chiefly in the North, they are found in all their food, particularly during harvest, and occasionally employers give them fresh meat. By far the greater number of migratory laborers go from the province of Connaught, and the majority of those go from the County of Mayo. According to returns made to the department by railway companies, 27,340 in the season of 1899 were booked from stations in Mayo, Galway, Sligo, Roscommon and Leitrim, and according to returns made by the Glasgow, Dublin and London-derney Steam Packet Company about 1,100 were booked from Mayo by steamer. According to the return published by the registrar general of Ireland, based upon information obtained at the homes of the migratory laborers by the enumerators of agricultural statistics, 15,557 went from the province of Connaught in 1899, and of these 2,697 were natives of Donegal; 319 went from the province of Munster, and 100 from the province of Leinster. Of this number the registrar general states that 75.8 per cent. sought work in England, 22.5 per cent. in Scotland, and 1.7 per cent. in Ireland.

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NOTICE. The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the present session, for an Act extending the day fixed for the construction of the Railway; granting it the power to connect with other Railways and making arrangements for the use of other Railways lines; to construct, maintain and operate vessels and power vehicles, elevators, warehouses, docks, wharves and other buildings, and power to dispose of same; and for other necessary powers. A. J. CORRIVEAU, Managing Director. Montreal, 12th February, 1901. 32-9

W. GEO. KENNEDY, ...Dentist... No. 758 PALACE STREET, Two Doors West of Beaver Hall Hill. C. A. McDONNELL, Accountant and Liquidator. 180 ST. JAMES STREET, ..Montreal.. Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms, and public corporations a specialty. TELEPHONE 1182.

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Society Directory.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, P. O. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Curran; B.C.L.; Recording Secretary, S. Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April, 1874, incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, M. A. Phelan; Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. Power. All communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hinchey, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division, No. 1.—Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Stasia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahon; Treasurer, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Lizzie Howlart, 383 Wellington street. Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.—Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239. Recording Secretary, Thouras Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: —J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3.—Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre-Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; J. T. McCarthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, recording secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial secretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Committee; marshal, M. Stafford.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe, C.S.S.R.; President, D. J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 414a St. Antoine street.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: Frank J. Curran, B. C.L.; President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jno. H. Feeley, Jr., Treasurer.

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Vol. L, N. ST. P. "Then, O! to hear strains of Irish Like gushing melody, neath far foreign, Neath the spread of the trellis, The bright Italian dark Canadian O! don't these old now sad, and, Speak to your ver poor exiles far MARTIN

WEARING OF THE MONDAY, the 18th people of Montreal manner befitting the first anniversary; An American daily on the various made use of the following striking remarks Irish race, and the which the shamrock honored: "The loyalty with wives of Erin and clinging to the badge whatever part of the are a little more true, and so are the their leek, but their badge is of a very easily put out."

Since the late Queen wore the shamrock March, and since the Alexandra, sent the adorn the caps of the army, we can trace the complaint made song, "The Wearing as something belonging to departed this a stranger passing a pal streets of Montreal, last, would have noticed that every leading establishment in our city direction of an Irish Scotch and French set such an amount of was no mistaking their position in this have learned, in former experience, that words are the teller of their national progress in Canada, dependent of respect their duty to create of all by whom they and with whom they and labor.

AT THE CHURCH, religious enthusiasm, rick's Day assumed a character. The presence, Archbishop pontificated at the H. Patrick's, imparted the ceremonies that ly appreciated by both the faithful. And, sympathetic action of the first pastor of the city of Mary, is ing with the general sentiments—evidencing Duchesi towards the element, ever since his archiepiscopal See. Without a doubt Church, in its removal