New York's Catholic Charities.

Not less remarkable than the growth of the Catholic Church in the New York diocese, says a secular metropolitan journal, whose centenary is about to be celebrated, is the growth of its charities as regards both their extent and their variety.

Much of it is volunteer work and is divided among the men and women in the various parishes. With the men the Society of St. Vicent de Paul is one means through which this work is carried on. A work initiated recently by this society, and far reaching in its results, is the Catholic Probation League.

Through its aid all persons convicted of certain crimes are put on probation instead of being sentenced to imprisonment. While on probation they are watched over by officers employed by the society. Thus a man gets a chance to reform without the stigma of having served in prison and at the same time he may continue working and helping to support his family.

Among the special work of this society may be named the Fresh Air and the Convalescent homes at Spring Valley. Here, during the last year, 10938 children get a two weeks outing and 346 convalescent women were cared for.

In the diocese there are eleven day nurseries, which care for little children while their parents are at work, and they have an average attendance of from 10 to 312 children. In them each day about 1,000 children are cared for.

There are about twenty-two homes for children in the diocese. They are under the charge of 850 or 900 sisters and care for about 10,000 children. In the male department of the Catholic Protectory alone there are under the charge of sixty-four Brothers of the Christian Schools, 1,765 boys.

Six training schools are supported where industrial classes embracing such work as typewriting, stenography, etc., are held and religious instruction is given.

There are 149 Catholic free elementary schools and three free high schools, with about 100,000 pupils.

There are two boarding houses for working boys and three for girls, thus giving some home life to children who would otherwise be derpived of it. These institutions help their charges to get work, and assist them in saving their earnings.

There are five homes for immigrants. The Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Immigrant Girls, the Leo House for German Immigrants, St. Raphael's Home for Italian Immigrants, St. Joseph's Home for Polish and Lithuanian Immigrants, the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for the protection of Irish immigration girls.

To help seamen there have been established St. Peter's Union for Catholic Seamen and the Sailors' Reading Rooms. These are open daily.

There are also mission lodging houses in the Bowery, where a night's lodging can be obtained for a nominal sum.

Three schools for deaf mutes are in operation, caring for 404 children so afflicted and there are two asylums for the blind. Seven orphan asylums care for 2328 children.

Four homes for the aged take care of 881 men and women. The Home for Friendless Women does all in its power tn save those on a downward path and to secure those who have already parted with respectability.

The Catholic Church in New York gives support to twenty-two hospitals. Last year 45,268 persons were cared for in them, many of whom would otherwise have received very poor if any medical treatment.

Relief for Suffering Everywhere.—He whose life is made miserable by the suffering that comes from indigestion and has not tried Parmelee's Vegetable Pills does not know how easily this formidable foe can be dealt with. These pills will relieve where others fail. They are the result of long and patient study and are confidently put forward as asure corrector of disorders of the digestive organs; from which so many suffer.

Bernadette's Companion.

One of the three children present at the first apparition of our Lady at Lourdes, Jeanne Abadie, is still living. She continues to testify to the reality of the vision. She is most devoted to the Immaculate Conception.

BLOOD MAKING TONIC TREATMENT

A Cure of Anaemia That is Showing Remarkable Proofs of Cures in Stubborn Cases.

When the body becomes weak and run down, either from overwork, worry or severe illness, an examination of the blood would show it to be weak and watery. This condition is called anaemia, which is the medical term for "bloodlessness." The common symptoms are paleness of the lips, gums and cheeks, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart after the slightest exertion, dull eyes and loss of appetite. Anaemia itself is a dangerous disease and may gradually pass into consumption. It can only cured by treating its cause—which is the poor condition o the blood. The blood must be made rich, and red, thereby enabling it to carry the neccessary nourishment to every part of the body.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest medicine in the world for making new, rich blood and they have been curing anaemia and other blood diseases for nearly a generation, and are now recognized the world over as an invaluable household remedy.

Mrs. D. Estabrook, Brooklyn Road, N. B., says:—"My daughter Gertrude, who is now in her sixteenth year, was sickly from early childhood, we were constantly doctoring for her, but it did not seem to help her in the least. In fact as she grew older she seemed to grow weaker. She was always pale and listless, suffered from headaches, dizziness and palpitation of the heart. She did not rest at night, and would often toss and moan the whole night. Finally she had to discontinue going to school, and as she was continually taking doctors' medicine without benefit I grew discouraged, and feared we would lose her. Friends urged us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I finally decided to do so. By the time she had taken three boxes there was an improvement, and a little later she was able to return to school. From that on she grew stronger, had an excellent appetite, slept well at night, and is now as healthy a girl as you will see. I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life, and as a mother I would recommend these pills to every family in which there are young girls."

All medicine dealers sell these pills or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Necessity of a Catholic Press.

(Boston Pilot.)

Encouragement has come lately from the highest authority to those who are devoting their time to the building up of a strong Catholic press. Our Holy Father Pius X., who took such a keen interest in the work of La Difesa, the organ of Catholic public opinion in Venice, while he was Patriarch of that city, is well qualified from his experience to speak upon such a subject. A short time ago to a noted publicist who was admitted to a special audience, Pius X. declared that the work of publishing and keeping up a sincere Catholic paper in every great community is an achievement of equal importance with the building of churches, the preaching of missions, and the founding of schools. No stronger testimony has ever been given in favor of a genuine Catholic press. It is the Vicar of Christ who speaks. And he speaks as one who not only possesses in their plenitude the graces of his exalted office, but also as one who from past intimate knowledge appreciates the great power which a strong Catholic paper has in forwarding the religious interests of the people among whom it obtains a wide circulation.

Lately, too, Cardinal Kopp of Germany has spoken of the work of Catholic journalism in language as strong as one might use in discussing such a subject. He has such deep convictions upon this matter that he did not hesitate to express his belief that if St. Paul were to come to earth in these modern times to preach the gospel of Christ, he would make use of the press as a most important means of disseminating the truth of Christianity.

Last December the Civilta Cattolica, the Jesuit magazine in Rome, published an article entitled "The Omnipotence of Journalism," the value of which was at once so universally recognized that there was a general demand for its publication in pamphlet form. The article conclusively proved that the recent anticlerical agitation in Italy was manufactured by a few irreligious journals in the peninsula, yet so potent has become the printed word of the newspaper that it was sufficient to inflame multitudes and to bring about the scenes of violence and disorder which for a whole month convulsed the centers of population and threatened for a time to give rise to a bitter campaign of hostility against the Church. The writer then goes on to show the necessity of offsetting this widespread influence which the modern anti-religious journals possess by the founding and supporting of strong Catholic papers to combat the malign effect produced among the body of the people by the reading of these sensational and unworthy sheets. He instances also the great success achieved in Germany by the Catholics through organization—a success that has been measured during these past years by the steady increase in the number of Catholics papers and their ever-widening circulation.

In the face of such august and high authorities, the Catholic journalist may surely feel encouraged to prosecute his work with vigor for the good of the Church, and may safely ignore those lesser critics, who, living altogether in the past, do not seem to realize the potent force for good which a strong and sincere Catholic paper may exert as an antidote against impressions received from evil reading and as a defender of the general interests of the Church in this complex modern life in which she is often compelled to fight her way.

Cardinal Logue On Divorce.

Cardinal Logue, of Armagh, who has seen and participated in the grandeur of Roman liturgy at Rome, and elsewhere, made this statement to a group of newspapermen on Saturday last in New York:

"I never saw such an impressive gathering in my life, and I never expect to witness such a demonstration of loyalty to the Catholic faith."

In an interview Cardinal Logue, speaking of the divorce question, said:

"I have watched and studied the divorce problem here with a good deal of interest, and the time has come for all religious bodies to unite upon this subject. It has been a great pleasure to me to note that the ministers of all the sects are united in preaching against it. It is not entirely a matter of religion. The welfare of the State demands that something should be done in this country to check the evil."

"A continuation of the divorce evil means the degradation of the race. The reason for this is very evident—the welfare of the family being the foundation of the race.

"Another evil, which one cannot freely speak of, has been referred to a number of times by President Roosevelt. It appears that the families here are not as large as they should be. There is no excuse for this, for this is not a poor country. This matter of small families is directly opposed to the welfare and glory of your country."

Cardinal Logue declared that Socialism was making great advances in England, and that he believed Socialism could be remedied by Christianity by relieving the poor.

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Starrat, Ont., Feb. 16, 1906.

Inclosed please find $1.00 for two boxes of your "Gin Pills" as I am nearly out. The drug store at Burks Falls, where I got my supply, was burned down a couple of weeks ago, and I do not know where to get them except by writing to you. Hoping you will please send them by return mail as I am nearly out and can't do without them.

Yours truly,
JOHN BLACKMORE, Postmaster.

Don't put it off. Write us to-day and let us send you the free sample of GIN PILLS to try. The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg. 50c box—6 for $2.50. 85

The Irish Papal Volunteers.

"The Irish Volunteers in Italy in 1860," was the subject recently treated of by M. Crean, late Assistant Commissioner of the Land Commission, Ireland, in a very interesting lecture delivered in the Kirby Memorial Hall at the Irish College. The fact that Mr. Crean himself was one of the Irish Volunteers in Italy at that period lent more than an ordinary interest to his lecture. There is, perhaps, no history so much neglected by the people of to-day as that of the period immediately preceding their own time. And even the contemporaries of the event of well-nigh fifty years ago find that their recollections of circumstances and details of the happenings of that time are vague and indefinite.

The formation of the Brigade of St. Patrick, and the events in Italy which led up to it—the invasion of the Papal States and the seizure of a part of them by the Piedmontese troops, and the appeal of the Pope to the Catholic world—were vividly and rapidly described by the speaker. In no country in Europe was the Papal appeal responded to with more affection and fervor than in Ireland. The young men who went from their homes at that time to defend the integrity of the Holy See were conspicuous for their devotion and disinterestedness.

It was at Spoleto that Mr. Crean's lot was cast, when the invaders of the States of the Church came on. Major O'Reilly, a man of admirable tact and great capacities for making the best of a weak situation, was the commandant. The Irish troops had only one old cannon at their disposal, but they were in possession of the Rocca or Fort, high-perched upon a hilltop overlooking the town of Spoleto, and although the fortress walls were old they held together. All told, the men who manned this fortress amounted to less than six hundred; the Piedmontese enemy, under command of Gen. Brignone, was composed of eight thousand trained soldiers, having twenty-four cannons. These scaled the opposite height of Monte Luco—covered all over with shrubbery and low ilex trees, which concealed them from view. The Papal troops made a practice of raising their caps on a stick above the walls so as to attract the attention of the Piedmontese, who at once opened fire on them. They then saw where these Piedmontese were by the smoke proceeding from their rifles, and then the Papal troops fired in turn, and with effect, on them.

It was particularly interesting to hear—from one who knew—the account of the Irish officers in the Austrian army who joined the Irish battalion of St. Patrick in defence of the Pope; and it was a vivid picture of the chivalry of the past, and the union of Irish hearts all over the world, to hear the incident related of the arrival of several young men desirous of defending the Pope going from Ireland to Vienna, in Austria. When they arrived at the station they beheld there a tall, magnificent-looking officer in the splendid white uniform of the service, and when they descended from the train they were dumbfounded on hearing themselves addressed in the Irish tongue. They could not speak; their emotions could only find vent in a ringing cheer. It was Col. Fitzgerald, of Waterford.

The end of this battalion of St. Patrick, its deportation to Genoa, the conspicuous individuals who were to be met with in it, and the persons in it who after became famous in other lands, such as Capt. Coppinger, now a retired Major-General of the United States Army, and John Augustus O'Shea, were referred to briefly by the lecturer, with touches of color and outline in description which had all the vividness of pictures drawn from life.—Irish World.

Canon Gadenne, of Rades, France, is probably the oldest priest in the world. He will be 102 years of age this month. He intends to celebrate his centenary. He is in excellent health and still carries out his duties in his church, which is one of three he has built.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856; incorporated 1863; revised 1840. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Chaplain, Rev. Gerald McShane, P.P.; President, Mr. W. P. Kearney; 1st Vice-President, Mr. H. J. Kavanagh; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. E. McQuirk; Treasurer, Mr. W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. T. W. Wright; Recording Secretary, Mr. T. P. Tansey; Asst- Recording Secretary, Mr. M. E. Tansey; Marshal, Mr. B. Campbell; Asst. Marshal, Mr. P. Connolly.

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Synopsis of Canadian North-West

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate.

Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Truly a Struggling Mission

In the Diocese of Northampton, Fakenham, Norfolk.

HELP! HELP! HELP! For the Love of the Sacred Heart and in Honor of St. Anthony of Padua, **DO PLEASE** send a mite for the erection of a more worthy Home for the Blessed Sacrament. True, the out-post at Fakenham is only a **GARRET** But it is an out-post; it is the **SOLE SIGN** of the vitality of the Catholic Church in 35 x 20 miles of the County of Norfolk. Large donations are not sought (though they are not objected to). What is sought is the willing **CO-OPERATION** of all devout Clients of the Sacred Heart and St. Anthony in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Colonies. Each Client is asked to send a small offering—to put a few bricks in the new Church. May I not hope for some little measure of your kind co-operation?

The Church is sadly needed, for at present I am obliged to **SAY MASS and give Benediction in a Garret.** My average weekly collection is only 3s 6d, and I have **no endowment** except **HOPE.**

What can I do alone? Very little. But with your co-operation and that of the other well-disposed readers of this paper, I can do all that needs to be done.

In these days, when the faith of many is becoming weak, when the [illegible] is reaching the full extent of its development, and is about to treat Our Divine Lord Himself as it treated His Holy Church, the Catholic Faith is renewing its youth in England and bidding fair to obtain possession of the hearts of the English people again. I have a very up-hill struggle here on behalf of that Faith. I must succeed or else this vast district must be abandoned.

IT RESTS WITH YOU

to say whether I am to succeed or fail. All my hopes of success are in your co-operation. Will you not then extend a co-operating hand? Surely you will not refuse? You may not be able to help much, indeed But you can help a little, and a multitude of "littles" means a great deal.

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'May God bless and prosper your endeavours in establishing a Mission at Fakenham."

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