GOOD ADVICE TO GRADUATES

At the commencement exercises of St. Francis Xavier College, New York, the address to the graduates was delivered by the Hon. William J. Carr. Mr. Carr said in part:

Nineteen years ago, I was one of a similar group of young men who stood in the same position in which you stand to-night. Notwithstanding the lapse of years, I feel as if that occasion were but of yesterday, and I am able to share fully with you the emotions which now fill your hearts. I venture to say that in the years to come, this event will stand out in your memory with a sharpness of outline which will mark but few other happenings. You stand upon the thresholds of your careers. You have all the buoyancy, all the enthusiasm and all the inexperience of youth. Life opens up before you with all the attractions of the siren. Your minds are filled with day dreams of conflicts ending in triumphs, of struggles crowned with success. I am not here to dispel a single illusion, nor to stand, like the Ancient Mariner, with a tale of shipwreck to detain you from a feast. I come to bid you welcome.

"So far you have been fortunate. You have been given opportunities which are denied to the vast body of mankind. While other youths have been struggling for existence, with fevered brains or ceaseless bodily labor, you have been sheltered in academic quiet, in converse with the great minds of the past, under the discipline of a teaching body which has moulded the minds and hearts of men for nearly four hundred years. This privilege has come to you from the love and self-sacrifice of parents few of whom have known a similar opportunity. Your hearts must not be so full of personal jon, your minds so filled with dreams of things to come, as to shut out for a moment an appreciation of the inextinguishable debt of gratitude owed to those who have labored for you until now. "To-night you leave a preparatory school to matriculate in the university of life. The years you have spent in college have been of education rather than mere instruction, not knowing all. Your success in life will depend entirely on how well you keep in mind the truth that you are but-beginners, that no matter how much you know, how great your labors, your sum

have come from an institution more

have come from an institution more venerable in point of time, more distinguished in the public fame of its children, but, in spite of all such material advantages, you could not have come from any place where the principles of true education are better understood and more conscientiously applied.

"Many of you will enter the ranks of the clergy, You will hear the Voice which cried out in the night to Samuel. May your answer be as ready as his, 'Lord, I am here!' It may be thought presumntuous in a layman to speak words of advice as to the rule of conduct of a priest, yet I will risk the censure for a moment. The true career of a priest is the care of souls. The work is that of a spiritual shepherd, and it can be but ill done at a distance, either in space, or in sympathy, from the flock. Keep close to vour people, that their hearts may keep close to God. You are to lead them spiritually, a pillar of smoke by day, a pillar of smoke by day a pillar of smoke by our will come the

NON-SECTARIAN.—'It is not often in our experience that the term non-sectarian, is so sharply and frankly defined by our non-Catholic neighbors," says the "Sacred Heart Review, "as in the following statement from the "American Friend" in relation to the New England Kurn Hattin Homes for the accommodation of destitute and neglected children, which are situated in Vermont Says our contemporary.—

"It is the aim of the management to surround the children, at all times, with Christian influences. One of the first questions that is asked an applicant for a position as a worker is, "Are you a Christian." The Homes are unsectarian, but it goes without saying that as long as the present superintendent and matron remain, the principles of the Society of Friends will most certainly assert themselves."

We wonder how it will be in the case of the Baptist minister who. It is said, has been appointed principal of a "non-sectarian" public school in the Philippines under the new administration! Resolved to its üpal terms, non-sectarian my be often easily defined non-Catholic."

A FITTING REBUKE.—The Boston *Pilot" in referring to the remark of a Denver doctor about putting imbecile children to death, pain-lessly, says: "Lucky for him that the custom did not prevail when he sas a youngster."

PROTECTS THE STATE. — "The Catholic Church." pemarks the Catholic Columbian." " promotes morality and thereby benefits the tate. It is against divorce, against hild nurder, against cath-bound sever societies which protect their criminal members from the tustice.

CATHOLIC EDITORS ON MANY THEMES.

nerce. In entering upon ercers, you will be laden louble responsibility.

double responsibility.

"It is your personal duty to succeed, as far as success is possible, but you must not succeed at the expense of your characters. You will be not merely lawyers, doctors, engineers and merchants, but Catholic gentlemen as well. Remember always the old French motto, noblesse

ways the old French motto, noblesse oblige!"

In entering upon such careers, you will have a great advantage overthose who have preceded you in the past years from Catholic colleges in this country. You will not go as pioneers of your fath into strange countries. You will find in every profession, and in commerce, men trained as you, believing as you who have by their lives banished all narrow projudices against your faith, and made your way so much the easier. You will, however, find the pace hot, the struggle fierce and the danger of failure ever constant. Our age is the most splendid in history from a purely material aspect.

Men have always worshinped wealth or power, generally abstractly, as either seemed so difficult to attain. Now, however, both seem within the grasp of most men, and the worship has become concrete, and fills the soul of the average man Such worship leads to a mental criterion which measures all things by the material results. Wealth is its own apology, and gold ennobles its possessors!

All men in this country do not

possessors!
All men in this country do not measure life by these false standards, popular though they be. Men. trained as you have been, can never adopt such as philosophy of life, without being wholly false to your education. To you there can be no true success at the expense of character. Neither wealth nor power can compensate for lost ideals. No man can succeed truly, who cannot look his soul face to face in the mirror of his conscience. And this, because we have been taught to feel that we have been taught to feel that we are God's children, to Him acwe are God's children, to Him countable.

countable.

In the careers which you will undertake, be stout-hearted, self-reliant, courageous, and untiring in your industry. Be bold to assert your rights, but avoid useless courty. your rights, but avoid useless con-troversy. Men are not converted with clubs. An excess of zeal marks gener-ally a defiency of thought. To prac-tical men, the most convincing ar-gument of the divinity of your reli-gion will be the purity of your lives. God will use you as his instru-ments in building up a healthy role. ments in building up a healthy pub-lic opinion, in inculcating morality in bringing your neighbors back to

in bringing your neighbors back to the supernatural.

As you are true Catholic gentlemen, you will be true Americans. There is no occasion to protest your patriotism. Such as attack it merit contemptuous silence and are beneath reply. I have led an active life among people not of my faith, berhaps not of any faith. I have never suspected their patriotism nor they mine. I have found them generally regretful of their inability to share our religious belief, and generously tolerant of the difference in point of view.

But one word and I have done, Be

the law of the land, against injus

tice to the poor by the rich and powerful, against every form of oppression, dishonesty, lack of charity and want of patriotism. It is pre-eminently the great moral and conservative force."

THE OLD STORY .- "Protestants

THE OLD STORY.—'Protestants are very apt to call Catholics suverstitious,' says the 'Catholic Record,' 'but the readiness with which Protestants gather around such superstitions as Mrs. Eddy's Christian science, Schlatter's and Dowie's divine healing frauds. Mormonism spiritualism, and the like shows that the Catholic Church is the greatest bulwark against superstitions of all kinds, whereas Protestants, who have thrown off the authority of the divinely instituted and infallible Church of Christ, are easily made the dupes of every superstition.'

THE CONVERT'S REBUKE.-Th

THE CONVERT'S REBUKE—The Western "Wtachman" tells the following story of the late Dr. Tanner who was a convert. It must be said of him, says our contemporary, that he was not erralic in his religion. The following episode is related, showing his practical Catholicity. It happened one evening in the dining room of the House of Commons, the doctor when acting Whip for the Irish party was partaking of a frugal meal, fish figuring as the most prominent item in the bill of fare. A colleague, who happened to be a Catholic, gave a peculiar illustration of his belief in the decrees governing fast days by dining in the most extravagant fashion. Dr. Tanner maticed this and later, when his colleague interroreded him with record to matters likely to occupy the hum-

these do not appeal to all men. Con-fession is an essential, and the wo-man who blocks the way of a weary man on a hot Saturday night may have "made" the six Sundays in honor of all the saints in the calen-dar, but St. Paul could not offer her to a respectful world as an example of what he meant by charity.

of what he meant by charity.

CHURCH AND STATE.—No union of Church and State is a cry which has done yeoman's service in this country, says the "Catholic Transcript" of Hartford. It has prevailed so mightily in the mouth of Protestants, that Catholics have finally made up their mind to try it as an argument for equal rights. The other day some Catholic children who desired to attend the public school commencement in the town of Pulaski wrote to the Bishop of Syracuse to see if it would be allowable to take part in the exercises, seeing that they were to be held in the Protestant Church with a Protestant sermon. Bishop Ludden said in the course of his reply:—"You state that this is customarry, and that if Catholic graduates do not participate in these exercises thay are refused the honors they have won in their classes, on account of their religious belief. . . Assuming the accuracy of your statement. I must denounce the wrong done to you as citizens and the violence done to your consciences as Catholics entitled to the free exercise of your religious belief by natural and divine right and under the constitution and laws of our country and of our states. In the name of common iustice and law and practice of religion, what have Protestant ministers and their sermons and pravers and churches to do with state gion, what have Protestant minis-ters and their sermons and pravers and churches to do with state schools, for which all the people are taxed? They preach aloud and inces-santly on the total separation of Church and State, and in practice they are constantly, clandestinely, if not forcibly, smuggling into those state secular schools their prayers and their sermons and their Protest-ant Church services on the plea. and their sermons and their Protest-ant Church services on the plea. when objected to, that they are non-sectarian and that Catholics alone are sectarian. You ask me' what a Catholic graduate is to do in your town under the circumstances. I know what a grievous wrong it would be to deprive children of their school hourse or secont of their school hourse. would be to deprive children of their school honors on account of their religion, yet at all costs absolute religious liberty must be maintained. I judge, however, that under strong protest and sovereign contempt of such requirements in our state common schools, for which all the recoile

MISSION IN FREMANTLE.

are taxed, for which all the healing are taxed, the Catholic graduates may attend, ioining in no prayers of religious service and treating the sermon as idle wind. The martyrs when compelled to trample upon the cross, were blameless and faithful

The Redemptorist Fathers were introduced into the diocese of Ferth, Western Australia, in 1899, to fulfil the ministry of giving missions throughout the diocese. Their first mission at Fremantle opened on April 28, 1991, and was happily attended by the success which has in other parts of the diocese attended the labors of these zealous missionaries. The superior of this missionawas the Rev. Father O'Neill. St. Patrick's Church, Fremantle, which is in charge of the Oblate Fathers who built it, is the largest and finest church in the whole diocese. At the principal services of the mission, more than a thousand persons

who built it, is the largest and finest church in the whole diocese. At the principal services of the mission, more than a thousand persons gathered within its walls, and every available part of the sacred edifice was filled with devout worshingers and listeners. At one of the evening services three congregationalist ministers were present, but at every evening service many non-Catholics assisted. We are even told that one of the ministers told his flock that it would do them good to hear the instructions, as they were powerful expositions of the gospel teaching. The good tidings of the mission were conveyed to the Catholic population of Fremantle and district in suitable time before the arrival of the Redemptorist Fathers, and great interest was evinced in this time of special grace. The interest increased as the mission went on, and anxious people handed in to the various Fathers helping in the work names of relatives and friends deemed to be in special need of the grace of the mission. Through this charitable agency many stray sheep were brought back to the fold, and many consoling conversions took place. In some few cases the next generally untouched; but this only set in more notable relief the case of many others who were won back to God and duty.

The special item of devotion during the first week of the mission was the act of reparation to Jesus Christ in the Blessed Sacrament, and that during the second week was the act of consecration to the Blessed Virgin. On both occasions, generous of ferrings of candles and flowers were brought, to the church, and the sacrod building was crowded and very effective sermons were preached. The four Oblate Fathers who servest.

parish. The children's mission was given during the general mission, and wonderful fervor and enthusiasm was witnessed among all the children of the parish, who found the mission only too short.

During the course of the mission several non-Catholics were received into the Church, and others placed themselves under instruction. The mission closed on the evening of Sunday. May 12.—Missionary Record O.M.I.

IRISH QUESTIONS In the British Parliament.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION .- From this week's Irish exchanges we clip the following notes of questions and

this week's Irish exchanges we clip the following notes of questions and answers concerning Irish affirs which occupied the attention of the British House of Commons at a recent sitting:—

Mr. Ballour, in reply to Mr. Morris, said the terms of reference to the Royal Commission on University Education in Ireland were to inquire into the present condition of higher, general, and technical education in Ireland outside Trinity College. Dublin, and to report as to what reforms, if any, were desirable in order to render that education adequate to the needs of the Irish people. The chairman was Lord Robertson, formerly a well-known member of the House. The other members were Professor Butcher, professor of Greek in Edinburgh University; the Roman Catholic Bishop of Clonfert; Professor Ewing, of Cambridge University; Professor Ewing, of Cambridge University; Professor Fucker, one of the most distinguished obvsicists; Professor J. Lorraine Smith, of Queenjs College, Belfast; Mr. Starkis, resident Commissioner of National Education in Ireland; and Mr. Wilfred Ward, late examiner in mental and moral science at the Royal University of Ireland. Of these twelve members four were Irishmen and resident in Ireland, and the rest were resident in England. Three were Roman Catholics and nine were Protestants.

COST OF PAUPERS.—Mr. Laly asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he will cause an inquiry to be held as to the reason why the average cost per week per inmate for the past vear has been 3s 112d in Carrickmacross Workhouse, while in Clones 3s 04d and in Monaghan Workhouse 2s 104d suffices for the average cost per inmate per week.

average cost per inmate per week.

Mr. Wyndham said:—It is not the Mr. Wyndham said:—It is not the practice of the Local Government to cause an inquiry to be held into differences in the cost of maintenance in various unions. These differences are easily understood, and are attributed to the terms of the contracts for supplies in each case, and the proportion of sick to healthy, and other similar causes. The average week cost of maintenance in the Leinster unions it is 3s 54d. It does not appear, therefore, that there is anything exceptional in the case of Carrickmacross.

ARMING THE CONSTABULARY.—Mr. John Redmond asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether the Royal Irish Constabulary in Belfast carry arms of any kind, and, if not, whether he will direct a change in this rule in view of the fact that the Royal Irish Constabulary carry arms in all other parts of Ireland.

The Chief Secretary—Since the ear 1886 the baton has been the year 1886 the baton has been the only weapon carried by the Royal Irish Constabulary in Belfast, ex-cept that during some disturbances in 1898 selected policement cept that during some disturbances in 1898 selected policemen were, by order of the Inspector-General, armed for a short time with revolvers for their protection. Rifles are not carried in the streets except for ceremonial purposes, such as guards of honor. The constabulary in Belfast have rifles and revolvers in their barracks, and are kept up in their knowledge of the use of firearms. The system as regards the arming of the police in Belfast does not differ essentially from that in other towns in Ireland, as batons are the only weapons carried by men on ordinary town duty.

TENANT LANL PURCHASERS—Mr. T. W. Russell asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland whether he can give the number of agricultural holdings sold to the occupiers under each of the Purchase Acts, viz.—The Church Disestablishment Act. the Land Act of 1870, the Land Act of 1881, the Purchase Acts of 1885, 1888, 1891, and the Land Act of 1896, and the amount actually advanced on account of said purchases.

Mr. Wyndham—The number of tenant purchasers under the acts mentioned taking them in the order stated in the question of 6,057, 877, 781, 25,368, and 29,208, making a total of 62,241 purchasers to the 31st March last. The amount advanced under each of the nets to the same date is £1,614,841, £514,536, 2240,801, £9,992,000, and £8,759,450—making a total of £21,182,-

EVICTIONS.—Dr. Robert Ambrosked the Chief Secretary to cord Lieutenant of Ireland if could state the number of family hat have been evicted in Ireland ween 1886 and 1900 inclusive, a he number of persons in each face.

THE IMMENSITY OF LONDON.

do Australasia, the Campdian Dominion Portugal, Sweden, Belgium, Greece, Holland or Roumania combined in another century, progressing at the same rate of increase as at the present time, London will contain over 14,000,000 of people, though in 1791 the population was barely a million.

There are—to take a trivial case, but yet significant—approximately 140,000 factory girls in London, or, in other words, a number equal to the population of Christiania in Sweden.

There are nearly 2,000 miles of streets in London, along which some 11,000 cabs, and 2,000 omnibutes carry 80,000,000 of passengers a year. In Battersea alone there are 70 miles of streets.

There are towns full of Germans, Italians and Frenchmen in London, enough Germans to fill Leipsic, and enough Frenchmen to fill Brisbane, Australia.

enough Germans to fill Leipsic, and enough Frenchmen to fill Brisbane, Australia.

If no wages were to be paid in London for a calendar month, half Europe would be beggared, while the fortune of the ivory-hunters in Africa depends entirely upon one London firm.

You could place all the people of Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Rome in London and there would still be room—providing, of course, that the present population were non-existent.

The people of London eat 400,000 oxen and two and a half millions of sheep per annum, though nothing grows in London but grass and a few deciduous trees and flowers.

If all the rents paid by tenants in London were to be distributed evenly among the entire population. every man, woman and child would be called upon to pay about \$800 a year.

a year. London's gas bill is over \$15,000,-

London's gas bill is over \$15,000,000 a year.

If the gas-pipes of London were
laid out in a continuous line, they
would be considerably longer than
the River Volga, a distance of 2,216 Londoners, in fact, are nothing like so conceited as they should be at the colossal magnitude of their dwelling place.

PHILADELPHIA'S CITY HALL

The City Hall in Philadelphia, the erection of which was begun in 1870, and cost, up to date, \$24,333,455, and is still unfinished, has been turned over to Mayor Ashbridge, as the Public Building Commission, which had the completion of the building in charge, has been abolished. In the final accounting it was shown that \$317,452 had been paid in salaries to the architects. The superintendent of construction and his assistants got \$136,048; secretary and clerk, \$101,695, and messengers, \$19,375. The building cost for marble and stone, \$7,124,626; for iron, \$1,159,000; bricks and brick work, \$1,612,167; carpenter work, \$619,943. The metal work of the tower, on the top of which stands the immense figure of William Penn, alone cost \$756,537; while the tower clock represents \$27,960.

The paving of the courtyard and outside cost nearly \$200,000; while to install electric lights in the hall incurred an expense of \$736,767. To furnish the city department rooms cost \$3,990,211.—Irish American. and cost, up to date, \$24,333,455

AN HXIT.

My father's height was six feet two —you'd like to see him pass.

In his gray frieze along the roads on Sundays after Mass:

Around the hearth of winter nights the boys and girls would throng.

To hear my father tell a tale or litt a pleasant song.

My mother was a weenv thing, — you'd take her for a child.
Oh, but her eyes were sweet, and like an angel's when she smiled!
Times she'd stoop down to kiss me, and my heart would beat for low.
There was a raft of girls, but only one white-headed boy.

They're dead and buried long ago.
in Ireland far away;
I'll never kneel beside their graves.
I'll never cross the say;
But many a time like this before the
fire I think my fill,
And long to lie anear them both by
Morna on the hill.

O God be with the days that's gone, and them that went before!
And Ged be good to Ireland, though I'll see her hills no more!
"Tis oft and oft I waken at the dawnin' of the day
From dreamin' still of times long past, and green graves far away!
—Mary E. Mannix, in the Ave Maria,

Association of Our Lady of Pity

Directory.

meets in St, Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on the first Suaday at 4.30 p. m., and this Thursday, at 8 p.m., of every moath. President, Mrs. Sarah Alen; Vice-President, Miss Annis Donovan; Financial Secretary, Missemma Loyle; Treasurer, Mr. Mary O'Brien; Recording Secretary, Nora Kavanaugh, 155 Inspector Nora Kavanaugh, 155 Inspector Street. Division Physician, D. Thomas J. Curran, 2076 St. Catherine St. Application forms can be procured from the members, or at the hall before meetings.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Mees in lower vestry of St. Gabriel Net Church corner Centre and Laprars streets; on the 2nd and 4th Frida of each month, et 8 p.m. Presider John Cavanagh, 885 St. Cathers, street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hul Lennon, 255 Centre street, the phone Main 2239. Recordings, cretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 R. bernia: street,—to whom all camunications should be addressed munications should be addressed Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary, E. J., Colfer, Treasurer, Delegan to St. Patrick's League:—J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh,

A O.H., DIVISION NO. 3, meets a the first and third Wednesday each month, at 1863 Notre Day street, near McGill. Officers: B derman D. Gallery, M.P., Pres. dent; M. McCarthy, Vice-Presider Fred. J. Devlin, Rec.-Secretar, 1528F Ontario street; L. Broph Treasurer; John Hughes, Firanca Secretary, 65 Young street: M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donnell, Marshal

TY organized 1885.—Meets in hall, 157 Ottawa street, on drst Sunday of each month, 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, 1 E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President J. O'Neill; Secretary, J. Mur Delegates to St. Patrick's Leay J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and Casey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. & S. CIETY.—Meets on the second Saday of every month in St. Parick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander S. immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets asame hall the first Tuesday of erg month at 8 p.m. Rev. Father M. Grath, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; Jan P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. Astoine street, St. Henri.

C.M.B.A. of CANADA, BRANC C.M.B.A. of CANADA, BRANCE 26,—(Organized, 13th November 1883.—Branch 26 meets at St. Parick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St. on every Monday of each month The regular meetings for the tramaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants a membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Brase may communicate with the following officers: Frank J. Curran, F. C.L., President; P. J. McDonark Recording Secretary; Robt. Warran, Financial Secretary; Jno. E. Feeley, Jr., Treasurer.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY established 1863.—Rev. Director Rev. Father Flynn. President, I Gallery, M.P.: Sec. J. F. Quin 625 St. Dominique street: M.J. Ryan, treasurer 18 St. Augustistreet. Meets on the second See day of every month, in St. Aug. day of every month, in St. Al Hall, corner Young and Otto streets, at 3.30 p.m.

CHURCH BELLS.



MENBELY BELL COMPAN TROY, N.Y., and

177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CIT Sanutacture Superior CHURCH BELLS

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDR

Boys an

dark and stormy relancholy of all late November. A prepossessing app and haggard, gacedelegant apartment state of great Thurston was the wealthy parents. F hood he had been dulge every whim the lad of three fair mother had been death in the bloom all her bright dreunrealized. How she dark-eyed boy. The beautiful eyes, that on him in deepest last feeble words with the a stifled sob, of from the domaities such as the se problem have made Foor boy, with and impetuous te meeded the tender the guiding love of ther. Mr. Thurston a busy man, devot boy, yet his manne paternal devotion whis other chief aim that money could ried the boy. Forticordance with the Catholic institution

Catholic institution the time of the inst Holy Communi-hoped great things reaction was so de-of heavenly sweetnes-tiful home beyond parting words of hi-bered mother freque arting words of an ered mother freque in. They had been hich many a flery on had recoiled. In a racter, and his cre caused his preceived.

His collegiate coin ed with distinction, innate energy and aroused, and he sury sors by his great p studies absolved, launched in the ride of life.

"Robert," said his fessor earnestly. "In

fessor, earnestly, "mare now entering on responsibilities of li "And never fear, I Kobert, confidently, on making my mark

en making my mark do it."

"Right, Robert; he resolve on attaining this passing life think of the true life penied of probation, Father earnestly. "Certainly, certain man must think of you know religion alcient to secure a brithis, our enlightened tury." he replied lof "Yet, my son, it if factor in the attain really good and nobleatended to; all el Promise me before se Robert, that in even danger of soul and trecommend yourself theart, as your dying ed on you."

The name of his sw

Heart, as your dying cd on you."

The name of his sw ther always acted or man's heart like a ched and subdued him, tent aspirations for a could scarcely have i ist in a mind so thore the could scarcely have i ist in a mind so thore Robert promised, the ernal friend adieu affectived his parting between the promised, the critical friend adieu affectived his parting between the could be added a feet of the could have a feet of the could have a feet of the case. The good Father's were fully justified months hind passed, was one continual whand dissipation; Matted a worse aspect, passion of grambling to a disgraceful bonds he seemed quite unable file. Large sums we dered and on several was obliged to ask parents.