## THE "BOXISE" SPIRIT IN OUR OWN LAND

visions some twenty-four years ago, a suppliant at the feet of Peter's is Christian women—are to the front yith a wealth of spiritual energy and noble initiative. As a proof of this we have to look no farther away than at Don Pedro's daughter, the Comtesse if Bu. This lady had been a hidden force in the pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial this summer. No doubt she would prefer the veil remaining over her good deeds. But there is no harm in raising a corner of the veil. It will show us that there are still women of the Royal House of France who do honor to their faith as did in the last century Madame Louise of France, whom the late Mgr. d'Hulst on a memorable occasion declared to be a blossom of holiness. Only the other day the Rev. Pere Coube alluding to the Comtesse d'Eu, without naming her, said that thousands would wish to kits her hand. He was thinking of the manacles she had caused to fall from the hands of Slaves by putting down slavery in her dominions during her brief tenyence of Imperial power. She is now one of those ladies who do the moethoner to the Catholic life of the French capital. In gratitude to

How many noble Frenchwomen understand that "noblesse oblige!" After the hecatomb of victims at the burning of the Charity Bazaar of the Rue Jean-Goujon it was almost feared that that type of Frenchwoman "grande dame et grande Chretienne" might die out. But no, the type lives and seems as vigorous as ever in this third decade of the third Republic. Women in France — that is Christian women—are to the front with a wealth of spiritual energy and noble initiative. As a proof of The preliminary formalities over.

her dominions during her brief tenure of Imperial power. She is now one of those ladies who do the most honer to the Catholic life of the French capital. In gratitude to Heaven for her son's restoration to health she is about to present the Basilica of Montmartre with a magnificent marble statue of the Blessed Virgin as Our Lady of Pellevoisin. If the Archbishop of Paris consents, this statue is to have its place in the Lady-chapel behind the high altar. The Comtesse d'Bu is a fervent propagator of the scapular of the Sacred Heart, more commonly known as that of Pellevoisin. This scapular has just entered into a fresh phase of its history. By Papal decree it has been conceded to the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate. Its great centre of propagation is henceforth to be the Church of the Sacred Heart at Montmartre. Thus radiating from the national basilica on the Paris hill it is likely to spread with even greater rapidity than heretolore over the world.

All this comes of a visit of Estelle

## PRESENT DAY PHARISEES.

TROW THE - MORRO HEAST NEVENT NOTEON.

It is our worst to be accounted over the control of the c

# DEATH OF BISHOP HEALY.

ment. Bishop Healy was conscious to the last.

Bishop Healy was born at Macon, Ga., August 6, 1830. His family gave three sons to the church, the Bishop of 'Portland, Rev. Sherwood Healy, now deceased, and Rev. Patrick A. Healy, S.J.

In early life he turned his attention to civil engineering and served as an assistant engineer. He was a man who would have made his way in any profession, but his life work was to be devoted to higher things. He was led to turn his attention to the church and in 1844 entered Holy Cross College at Worcester, Mass. He was one of the first students and the college honored itself as well as its distinguished alumnus when it celebrated the 50th anniversary of his graduation. He graduated in 1849 at the head of his class. His degree was taken under the Georgetown charter. He studied theology at the Grand Seminary at Montreal for three years, and then went to Paris and continued his studies at St. Sulpice, June 10, 1854, he was ordained a priest in the Cathedral of Notre Dame by Archbishop Sibour. Prior to his ordination he had been designated by Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston as his secretary, and he assumed the duties of that office as soon as he returned to America.

He was soon after appointed chan-

and he assumed the details of merrica.

He was soon after appointed chancellor of the diocese of Boston, being the first to hold that office. He was also for some time rector of the cathedral, and was given extraordinary powers as an administrator. His great executive and business ability was recognized even then. For 12 years he discharged the duties of two and at times three important positions, a remarkable fact when his always feeble health is taken into consideration.

From his first field of labor he passed, on the elevation of Bishop Williams to he episcopate to the rectorship of St. James Church, termed 'the mother of bishops.' He held this position nine years, where he made for himself a high and wide reputation as an eloquent speaker

In a very interesting contribution to the American "Catholic Quarterly Review," Mr. Desmond deals with the question of the Irish population on this continent. He says in part: "During the present century 4,500,000 people of Irish birth emigrated to the United States, and at the close of the century there are more than five million Americans of Irish parentage — a number greater than the whole white population of the United States at the beginning of the century. the century. "The close of the century, too

"The close of the century, too, finds more people of Irish parentage in the United States than in Ireland has sent more colonists to North America during the nineteenth century than all Europe sent in three hundred years. As compared in numbers, all the previous great migrations of history dwindle into insignificance when placed side by side with the Irish migration. The successive migrations which overturned the Roman Empire did not aggregate within one million of nineteenth century Irish immigration.

"From 1840 to 1860 two million Irish immigrants settled in the United States; from 1860 to 1880, one million, and another one million from 1880 to the present time. The tide of immigration, which was accelerated by the famine of 1847 to one million a decade, has averaged a little over five hundred thousand a decade since 1860.

One of the highest decorations in Italy has been recently conferred upon the Rev. Father Sebastian Falletti, of Piedmont, the Cross of Knight of the Order of S.S. Maurice and Lazarus. The circumstances which prompted such action are well worth relating. At correspondent thus tells the story. Seven years ago one of the good priest's parishioners was accused of a murder, and being caught in a net of unusually compromising circumstantial evidence, was found guilty and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment, three of which to be passed in the maddening segregation of solitary commenent. His friends, even his relatives, had all abandoned him, frightened by the terrible accusation which weighed upon him; only his spiritual father, his parish priest, stood by the condemned man from the beginning of the trial until the moment when the carabinieri hurried him away to the living sepulchre of Santo Stefano penitentiary, and even then he cried out words of hope and comfort to the despairing convict. From that moment Father Falletti devoted himself to the noble task of proving his parishioner's innoceance and of restoring him to liberty and life. Unsparing of fatigue, trouble, and what expense his meagre income would allow, this noble prieset struggled on for "seven years," steeled to his mission by the thought of the poor innocent man lingering in a solitary cell. At last he triumphed, with infinite patience and toil he flied through the pitiless chain of circumstantial evidence link by link, until the innoceance of his protege was clearly proved, and on the 11th of last month the excending the flied through the pitiless chain of circumstantial evidence link by link, until the innoceance of his protege was clearly proved, and on the 11th of last month the excending the light of the proving the highest admirated him on the steps of the little village church, where all the population afterwards assembled to sing a grateful "Te Deum" of thanksgiving. The Procurator-General Torti reported the accounted by the trove province i

## Carious Potes

oculist.—Cleveland Universe.

THE UNDERTOW DANGER.—The lamentable drowning of four young women recently in the surf at Ocean City, N.J., was caused by an undertow carrying them beyond their depth.

Lives were endangered by the strong undertow at Edgemere and Far Rockaway, and a number of young women were nearly drowned by being caught in a "sea puss" at East Hampton last week.

When the tides are high and the undertow is very strong persons who are not good swimmers should not venture into the surf, as, even the protection ropes are of very little avail when the sand is swept from under the feet.

The exhilaration of a surf bath when the waves are high is very tempting, but even expert swimmers, or those who regard themselves as such, are last by daring too much in these high tides.—N. Y. Herald.

SCOTCH DIALECT. — The mania.

such, are last by daring too and these high tides.—N. Y. Herald.

SCOTCH DIALECT. — The mania for Scotch dialect has gone so far that somebody has undertaken to rewrite parts of the Bible in that variety of verbal chaos. The Lord's Prayer, for instance, is given as follows:—

Faither o' us a', bidin Aboon. Thy Name be holle! Lat Thy reign begin!

Lat Thy wull be done, baith in Yirth and Heevin! Gie us ilk aday oor needfu! feedin. And forgie us'a' oor ill deeds, as we een forgae thae wha did us ill; and lat us no be siftit; but save us frae the Ill-Ane; for the croon is Thine ain; and the micht and the glorie, for evir and evir. Amen.

The noble Gaelic tongue is one thing. Such stuff as the above is neither Scotch nor English, but an offensive travesty on the greatest of prayers, just as if it were "Dutch" or Negro or any other brogue. We doubt if the reverent-minded Scots will take kindly to any blasphemous experiments with the language of Scripture.—Boston Filot.

experiments with the language of Scripture.—Boston Filot.

A CLIENT OF ST. FRANCIS has lately passed away at Assisi, in Italy, a Belgian artist of repute, whose work is comparatively unknown to his countrymen. Franz Sodar was a native of Dinant, and in that town the earlier part of his artistic life was spent. He showed a special gift for portrait painting and historical pictures, in which he achieved no mean success. Some dozen years ago he resolved on quitting Belgium and devoting himself exclusively to religious subjects. After having visited Italy he spent some time in the Holy Land, and at Jerusalem formed a friendship with the Franciscan Fathers, the custodians of the Sacred Places. During his stay in that city he executed a magnificent set of the Stations of the Cross, which, in reduced form, have been widely reproduced by the aid of chromo-lithography. Returning from the Bast, he settled down at Assisi, and in the retirement of the famous Franciscans sanctuary his tatter years were peacefully passed. A series of pictures representing some of the more notable scenes connected with the history of the Passion, which he painted in his retreat for the Franciscan Fathers, gained for him the congratulations of Leo XIII. and the gold medal which his Holiness awards to Christian artists him the congratulations of Leo XIII. and the gold medal which his Holiness awards to Christian artists of distinction. A fervent admirer and devout client of his patron, the Seraphic St. Francis, Sodar exerted his talent successfully in portraying many of the more touching episodes recorded in the life of the "Poverello" of Assisi.—St. Anthony's Messenger.

lo" of Assisi.—St. Anthony's Messenger.

MAN-EATING LIONS. — Obstructing the building of a railroad is a rather unusual feat for lions, yet that is what two of them did some time ago in Central Africa near Victoria Nyanza. The matter was referred to by Lord Salisbury in one of his addresses in the British House of Lords.

These lions were man-eaters and for more than eight months they terrorized 6,000 laborers engaged in the work of construction. Scores of these men they dragged off and devoured. The greater part of the camp, having at length moved up the country beyond the foraging ground of the lions, several hundred were left behind to build bridges. Upon these the lions made a still more sanguinary descent. Night after night they would carry away one and sometimes two men. They attacked white engineers, doctors, soldiers and military officers as well as laborers from India, coolies and African natives. On almost any night, and at any time of the night, the men were liable to be aroused by the shricks of their abducted comrades, and to hear the cracking of their bomes and the tearing of their limbs a rod or two away, while the lions growled and quarelled over their prey. Sick men in the hospital died from shear terror at these horrible scounds and the horrible scenes they suggested. The beasts were shot at in the dark ness, but seldom hit. For fire-arms, fire or torches they cared nothing. One of them leaped upon an officer tore his knapsack from his back and the carried away and devoured soldier near him.

in the avenings to test her in religious knowledge by getting him (catechism in hand) to put the stated questions to her. After a time, the father (who had attended the place of worship for some years) began to be religiously impressed, and at last informed his wife of his determination to attend some place of worship on Sundays. His wife, of course, suggested a non-Catholic church, but her husband said he would go to the neighboring Catholic Church and hear Mass and a sermon. The Sunday following his wife accompanied him, and this went on for several weeks. Meanwhild the child (who was the cause of this change in her parents) became distressed because her classmates were going to make their First Communion and she could not. Both father and mother took the child to witness the First Communion function, with the result, that the father promised his little one that she be instructed and have the privilege of making her First Holy Communion on the earliest possible occasion. Last week not only did the little child have her sacred wish gratified, but she received Holy Communion along with her father and mother, while the younger children have also been received into the Catholic Church.—Catholic Times.

### NATURALISTS' MUSINGS.

DIGGING FOR FISH.—The natives of Oottiar are in the habit of digging every year, in the summer, the dry banks of the Vergel River for fish, which they dig out by hundreds, just as they would potatoes. The mud lumps are broken open, and the fish, perhaps eight or ten inches long, will always be found alive, and often frisky, as if just removed from its supposedly native element — the water. In the dry bed of several African rivers a similar practice is often pursued. A kind of mud-fish buries itself whilst the bottom is still moist, and remains there all the summer, waking up when the rains commence again.

AN UNCONVENTIONAL BIRD.—
From the heart of the forest in the dead of night in the earliest spring can be heard the deep "whoo, hoohoo-hoo, who-o-o," of the great horned owl, and if your nerves are strong, and if you will venture softly in the direction of the sounds, you may be rewarded by seeing this "tiger among birds" in silhouette against the sky, its eartuits rising sharp above its glowing eyes. The horned owl's domestic troubles are over for the year, as he is very unconventional in his ideas, and when it comes to a question of bringing up a family he is apt to force the searson a trifle. About the latter part of February he takes up his abode in the old nest of a hawk, crow, or squirrel, and then and there his wife lays her two or three round, white eggs. AN UNCONVENTIONAL BIRD.

ANIMALS' TOILET.—Cats, large and small, make the most careful toilet of any class of animals, excepting some of the opossums. The lions and tigers wash themselves in exactly the same manner as the cat, wetting the dark, indiarubber-like ball of the forefoot and inner toe, and passing it over the face and behind the ears. The foot is thus at the same time a face sponge and brush, and the rough tongue combs the rest of the body. Hares also use their feet to wash their faces, and the hare's foot is so suitable for a brush that it is used to apply the "paint" to the face for the stage.

BIRDS AND ALCOHOL: — Some years ago an article went the rounds of the newspapers telling of a man catching a flock of crows by soaking corn in alcohel and leaving it for the crows to eat, and when they became drunk he caught them. I tried bread crumbs soaked in whisky on English sparrows, but they would not eat them, and I finally got a crow, and though I kept him until he was very hungry. I could not get him to eat corn soaked in whisky, and he found no difficulty in picking up every unsoaked kernel and leaving the others. You[may draw your own moral, but I am satisfied that the crow will not eat food saturated with alcohol. He is either too civilized or too intelligent.

The tongue is a little thing, but it fills the universe with trouble.

"The Thorn Comes Forth

With Point Forward." The thorn point of disease

is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the

whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? Ne thorn in this point.

Severe Patra. "I had covere pains in my stomach, a form of neuropin." By the body and strength of the same partial and B made me will and streng. I have also given it to my haby gift estate foodry results: I am gird in renowmand 2000ty Sarsaparilla.

man to neither the are exact. We have favor, at he overcourselves the expense of event, we hind in principle strike as you mus of indiviest. Unl and pain as an ill

our past very ins the pressonmerc rush, of grandeur very litt sent, unimodels f ples for therefore look the it as would-be on the otival, the in the wmany wounderstaa Now tha who seel limited:

tract, or littling of ever readown of cannot be the world ate, and I was or tween The met with of means ance and cles. We very nat topic of that subject of that subject of that subject of the control o cussion both in mentione who has public ad atainly he had he b less hum perly suphis own this, I sesses ah incation to a high country, were in mied the ing hones acteristic both seem

THE

movement Commons interesting to expect with sati correspond tion," who hate. The to acquies right off, have pass the non-pe d. The Benches education and the te erated sub right well tention of opened the lelaborate case, and much imp oration be appealing sympathet. wished to the Irish coth in that wickreation in the neither an T. M. Hee