

THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

The New Plan of the Board of Health of New York.

The Undertakers Not in Favor of the Proposal—Dr. Keller's Opinion Regarding the Present System in Vogue.

The Sanitary Committee of the Health Board of New York, on Friday, approved the plans of the New Mausoleum Company for the establishment of a sanitary mausoleum near High Bridge.

THE NEW MAUSOLEUM

is to be 270 feet long, 75 feet deep, and three stories high. The interior will resemble that of a well-appointed library, with a main corridor and diverging halls leading to the different sections.

SECURITY AGAINST GRAVE ROBBERS.

A novel feature is that for protection against premature entombment. An electrical apparatus is to be provided and so adjusted to each body that the slightest movement will sound an alarm that cannot fail to be heard by the watchman.

AN UNDERTAKER'S OPINION.

"We have never had any objection to cremation," said the coffin man, "because the crematory people have not tried to interfere with our business, but this new concern has a scheme which, if carried into effect, would drive us out of the business."

The representative of the mausoleum company said that he did not desire to discuss its plans in detail until after the Health Board had taken final action.

SIXTY CEMETERIES IN THIS CITY, and in one alone more than 1,500,000 bodies are buried. The available ter-

ritory for burial purposes, he said, was nearly all taken up, and the time had come when something must be done toward solving the problem of what disposition shall be made of the dead.

In a small separate building in the rear of the mausoleum will be the furnace and appliances for heating and lighting the mausoleum itself. This building will also be used as a sort of temporary resting place for the dead whose permanent resting place is not ready, or who have died unknown and are awaiting identification.

Just why they should do so at this time, he said, was a matter for speculation. "In 1888," he added, "a committee headed by Dr. James M. Keller made a report to a section of the American Medical Association, which was in session in St. Louis."

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The Conversion of French Canadian Catholics Was an Interesting Subject of Discussion.

The season for religious conventions is at hand, and the word has gone forth throughout the land to organize, unite, fight. A man who does not belong to half a dozen societies, nowadays, can have no status in society itself, and as to the race of life, he is simply "not in it."

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION

recently held in London, Ont., will serve as an apt illustration, as well as to point a moral. Baptist business must have been slack, when the convention could afford to devote a whole morning to the Roman Catholics of Quebec.

GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT SHOULD BE DRAWN from the fact that the first blow to the hierarchy was struck on June 28 of last year; that another blow—too terrible to

be named—had been struck a short time ago, and that there was another blow—only hinted at—coming; and that there were traces of disorganization, morally and spiritually—not politically—in the Church of Rome itself.

THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

Opinions Regarding the Most Striking Characteristics of Its Sixty Years.

The enterprising editor of the Canadian Magazine recently sought from a number of prominent men and women an answer to the inquiry, what, in their opinion, were the most striking characteristics of the Queen's reign?

The replies, as given in full, make very interesting reading. In brief, Principal Grant, of Queen's University, Kingston, related that it was like asking one to name the best man or woman or book; but thought that Queen Victoria's great impression on her people and on the world was best revealed in the way she could wish her jubilee to be celebrated.

The greatest political achievement, so far as Canada is concerned, in Professor Goldwin Smith's opinion, is Canadian Confederation. In Great Britain the marked progress towards democracy; the development of the Indian and Colonial empires; and, in science, the first use of anesthetics, if that can be assigned to Great Britain.

Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist, stands for chloroform as the most beneficent invention of her Majesty's reign. "The grandest and completest illustration of the divinity of true womanliness in wifehood, motherhood and widowhood," is the answer of Dr. Joseph Parker.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., says: "I am narrow-minded enough to have no care whatever for military glory, and no interest in territorial annexation. To my mind the greater achievements of the Queen's Reign have been the legislation lightening the labours in mines, factories and workshops; the expansion of the suffrage; the development of science in the directions of dulling or lessening pain in surgical operations; the marvellous improvements in travel and in postal service, and the Queen's own strictly constitutional government."

Baring Gould's reply is unique, and not too flattering to Her Majesty or Her Majesty's House. He says: "The House of Hanover has done nothing of benefit to the people of England, and the great feature of Her Majesty's reign is that it has seen the people do all that they have needed, and have not looked to the Royal Family to do more than sanction their contributions by giving their names. This is a great thing to teach the people self-reliance."

According to Dr. Monro Gibson, President of the Free Church Council, the most striking characteristic is the rapid development of the power of the people; the most beneficent achievement was the settlement of the Alabama Claims, by arbitration.

Rev. J. E. C. Weldon gives "the mutual understanding of the sundered classes of society" and Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace "(1), the continuous growth of ideas of broad humanity and justice; (2), anesthetics, the antiseptic treatment of wounds, and the spread of arbitration in settling international difficulties."

The Rev. Newman Hall's reply is very graphic, but, in substance, embodies the reform of the Criminal Code and the abolition of public hanging.

Mrs. Fenwick Miller replies at great length, and pins her faith on the emancipation of her sex and the evolution of the new woman.

Last, A. E. Fletcher, late editor of the Daily Chronicle, the most dashing and enterprising of London journals, stoutly maintains that the general acceptance of the theory of evolution is the most remarkable characteristic, and Darwin the greatest man, of the Victorian era.

It is noticeable that these replies are as indicative of the characters and thought-trends of the personages who penned them as the expert mind-readers by writing would claim their signatures to be. Another thing to be remarked is, that the replies are as various as the writers, but that four out of the number are on the use of anesthetics in surgical operations, for their use as simple allayers of pain is as ancient as the Romans and the Chinese.

But it seems to be impossible to rightly assign the first use of anesthetics in surgery to Great Britain. This great boon to suffering humanity appears to have been first discovered and practised, though with poor success, by Horace Wells, an American, (born at Windsor, Conn.,) in 1844. He used nitrous oxide. The second in the same field was also an American, Dr. Morton, whom Americans claim as the father of anesthetics, and who in 1856, under a storm of ignorant abuse from learned men, successfully introduced the use of ether in surgical operations. As to the use of chloroform,

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Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man

Hood's Pills

said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over."—C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

however, Conan Doyle appears to be correct, as that agent was first employed by Simpson, a Scotchman, in 1847, and quickly superseded ether in European countries.

THE ORDER OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—You will oblige some of my friends, as well as myself, by inserting in your excellent paper the following lines, in reference to the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, for as we are soon to celebrate again the beautiful feast of Corpus Christi, a word or so will not be out of place regarding these holy men who bear that sacred name.

These good Fathers were founded in 1557. The Mother House is in Rome. As yet the houses are few. The rules have been approved by the Venerable Pontiffs Pius IX and Leo XIII, who are most generous in its praise. Many bishops are longing for its establishment in their diocese, but still the laborers are few in number. However, it must prosper: it is God's work. So says our Holy Father, the Vicar of Christ.

And now, again, I ask our good Irish Canadians to go and see the devotion of piety that is to be found in this Sanctuary of Jesus. Beholding it, they will become filled with a greater devotion for the Blessed Sacrament. They are also requested to give in their names and join the Eucharistic League, that they may participate in the reward vouchsafed to all the workers of the adorer. Then they will be happy and blessed, and sin will have less to do with them; the sorrows of earth will press less heavily upon them, and Jesus will be their reward in time and eternity.

When we visit the Shrines of Our Lady and other saints, we go there to get God's favors and gifts; but have we not all we need in our Jesus, and if only we succeed in touching him in the right way, by faith and love, virtue and light and strength as of old will go out from Him to us, for he is always the same Good Father and Master.

As all blessings come through Jesus from the Eternal Father, let us go, then, where we can be always nearest to Him, and that is on His Throne in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Mount Royal Avenue—no doors there between Him and us; His human eyes gaze on us.

We all make a grand display on the Feast of Corpus Christi, but it is always Corpus Christi there. Let us be consistent in our devotion, and let the members of each parish make this display by one pilgrimage at least in the year to that Sacred Palace in which Jesus holds His Court perpetually.

I regret for having thus trespassed so much, but it is all for the Master; may He reward you in the wish of AS LIGHT PRIEST.

M. A. Bord, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Piano Manufacturer, Member of the Jury at the Paris Exposition of 1875, Gold Medalist Paris Exposition of 1889, after he had heard a talented pianist in Paris, wrote him the letter of which the following is an extract:—

A PRIEST'S ADVICE

To the Parishioners of a Wealthy Congregation

To Pay Their Grocers' Bills and Other Claims the First Charge on Catholics.

In the Pittsburgh Catholic we read the following:

"A French Jesuit priest had, this past Lent, a very wealthy congregation to preach to on charity. Instead of asking a contribution from them to alleviate distress, he told them to pay their debts, what they owed their butchers, grocers, bakers, their bills for dry goods, dress-making, etc. The wisdom of the good Father may not be questioned."

If the Rev. Father were addressing a congregation of American Catholics he would have endeavored to force them to pay their just debts to their Catholic newspaper. Perhaps the moral turpitude of not paying them is unknown in Catholic France.—Michigan Catholic.

Our esteemed contemporaries evidently are not aware of the fact that thousands of our most exemplary, practical Catholics, the pious monthly communicants, never for a moment consider it a wrong or sin to beat a newspaper, especially a Catholic newspaper. It is a cardinal principle with them never to pay for a Catholic newspaper if they can avoid doing so by any kind of a plausible excuse. After taking it for

The better to attract priests to this manner of living, Pere Eymard wished that the life of his priests should be without any austere rules. The dress too was to be the same as that of secular priests—study, recitation of the Divine Office in Choir, in common and Community life, and in every other way; the priests to say the Holy Mass every day, a High Mass being also sung, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament sometimes twice a day. By this number of precepts and Masses the orders of men excel those of the Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration in the grandeur of their attendance upon the Master. Would that men could excel them, too, in their love

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of that same Divine Master, for are not the hearts of the male sex in general without devotion? they are cold, but the Blessed Sacrament will give them the warmth of God's Love.

When we visit the Shrines of Our Lady and other saints, we go there to get God's favors and gifts; but have we not all we need in our Jesus, and if only we succeed in touching him in the right way, by faith and love, virtue and light and strength as of old will go out from Him to us, for he is always the same Good Father and Master.

As all blessings come through Jesus from the Eternal Father, let us go, then, where we can be always nearest to Him, and that is on His Throne in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Mount Royal Avenue—no doors there between Him and us; His human eyes gaze on us.

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A PROPER Accompaniment To a full, rich voice is the full, rich, elastic tone, such as our pianos possess—a tone remarkable for its sympathetic brilliancy. The sterling merit of these pianos is of the last-forever kind, and we charge no more for perfection than other dealers have charged for crude experiments. CHICKERING PIANOS, Boston. HEINTZMAN & CO PIANOS, Toronto. The great, the old, the standard and the reliable piano makers of the U. S. and Canada. Call and see them at C. W. LINDSAY'S Piano Warehouses, No. 2366 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL

Gity and District Savings Bank

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Eight Dollars per share on the Capital stock of this institution has been declared, and the same will be payable at its Banking House, in this city, on and after

Friday, the 2nd day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 30th June next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, H. V. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, May 29th, 1897.

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