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

The Undertakers Not in Favor of the Proposal-Dr. Kelier's Opinion Regarding the Present System in Vosus.

The Sanitary Committee of the Health Board of New York, on Friday, approved the plane of the N w M meoleum Company for the (s.abli-hment of a sanitary gest kind of a protest, for, under these mausoleum near High Bridge. The mausoleum is to have a capacity of from ten to twelve thousand bodies, and is to be erected within the territory bounded by 155th street on the south, the Hudson River on the west, the Harlem River on the east, and Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the probabilities are that next Tuesday, the north. It is proposed to entomb the dead in cement r ceptacles. The bodies are to be exposed for several months to a current of air made chemically dry by adoption of the plans. The various passing it over sulphuric acid, the air to coffin companies will also oppose the be purified afterward by fire. When the new plan, on the ground that if one of body is thoroughly dessicated the receptacle is to be made air tight. The company submitted a dozen plans to the Health Board, all of which were approved by the Sanitary Committee. The latter will report accordingly to the full named Mayer, who would thus have a Board. Dr. George B. Fowler, chairman of the Sanitary Committee, is enthusisetic over the new method of burial, and he believes that it is eminently sanitary. Dr. Charles Roberts, the Sanitary Superintendent of the Health Board, is of the same opinion.

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. The sepulchres will be of solid concrete, four inches thick, without seam or joint. and little larger than an ordinary coffin. They will be arranged in tiers of six on either side of the hallways. The opening into each sepulchre will be provided with two doors. The inner door, of plate glass, is to be hermetically sealed after the space is occupied. The outer door will be of bronze or ornate stone, decorated with inscriptions, or in | yellow fever, and the whole list of zymoany other way that the friends of the dead may desire. A portion of the proposed mausoleum will be arranged for families, with separate compartments and sets of sepulchres. The mausoleum will also have a chapel, where funeral ceremonies may be held, as is now done at the crematory at Fresh Pond, L. I. Each sepulchre will be numbered and registered, and there will be a bureau where records will be kept of those whose remains are entombed, including the birth, parentage, marriage, time of death, and other data. One of the advantages claimed for the new system is that of

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 shocked, and there arises within us an slightest movement will sound an alarm that cannot fail to be heard by the hman. There will also be an indicator connected with the electrical apparatus which will show exactly which | unfortunate traveller or his camel sucsepulchre the alarm comes from. According to the plans filed by the Health Department, the body will remain in the sepulchre for three months before it is hermetically sealed. Each sepuichre will be constructed with a conduit that will admit fresh air, and with another that will permit the egress of the air after it has absorbed the gases and fluids of the body. The egress conduit will terminate in a separate building, where the vitiated air will be purified by passage through a furnace. Thus, the company claims, the escape into the atmosphere of any noxious matter will be prevented.

AN UNDERTAKER'S OPINION.

"We have never had any objection to cremation," said the coffin man, "be-cause 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. Not only that, they might possibly get the Health Board to further approve of it and advertise it as a good thing. In that case they would have a monopoly of the burial business in this city. Consequently I do not helieve that the casket manufacturers will permit them to go ahead with the scheme, but will fight them on the ground that, in case a burial trust was establised in New York, people would be compelled to pay for caskets whatever prices were demanded of them. The that were there no Hansard there would undertakers would also be driven out of business, for this funeral trust would not stop until they had full control of all the funerals in the city. Our associa-tion works hand and glove with the Undertakers' Association. Under an agreement which we have with the undertakers we do not sell caskets to non union undertakers, or barbers or blacksmiths who pose as undertakers, so the probabilities are that our Executive Committee will consult with Executive Committee of the Undertakers' Association, for the purpose of taking some action toward preventing the establishment of a funeral trust in New York. As our association will not hold a regular meeting before this burial scheme comes up again for final action in the Health Department, it may be necessary for us to call a special meeting on Monday night. However, I am not in a position to say at present exactly what will be done, as the Undertakers' Association will have to be consulted before we take any action."

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. He said that when the Greater New York charter goes into effect there will be more than

SIXTY CEMETERIES IN THIS CITY,

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 mansoleum will be the furnace and appliances for heating and lighting the mansoleum itself. This building will also he used as a sort of temporary

approved of by the Health Board's Sani-

tary Committee, there will be the big

plans, undertakers having charge of

will be compelled to purchase coffins

from the burial company or to construct

them according to its plans and under its direction, so that the coffins will per-

mit a free circulation of air. In fact,

when the matter comes up before the

Health Board for final action, the Under-

takers Association of this city will be

represented in force to object to the

city limits, others will quickly follow,

and drive the coffin men out of business,

for it is understood that the casket or

coffin to be used in the new style of

burial has been patented by a man

monopoly of the casket manufacturing

business. One coffin manufacturer, who

was seen yesterday by a Sun reporter,

said that for five years this burial com

pany had been trying to introduce its method in New York, but that the

Health Board had always refrained

from giving the necessary permission.

Just why they should do so at this time,

he said, was a matter for speculation.
"In 1886," he added, "a committee

headed by Dr. James M. Keller made

a report to a section of the American

spread pestilence than did all man's in-

genuity or ignorance in every other di-

fact that the vicinity of graveyards is

dead do kill the living, and that cholera,

dic and infectious diseases are propagated

time had come to face squarely the prob-

minds cling to material|forms, and when

we see a body laid in the grave or in the

tomb we feel that it has found a final

earthly resting place. But when that

body has been burned and only a handful

of ashes is left, whether those ashes are

scrupulously kept or carelessly cast upon

the fields, the traditional feeling is

method putrefaction in all its revolting

nature applies in the desert when an

cumbs to the tortures of thirst. It is

nature's own method-the agency of evap-

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,

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." Societies religious, political, social

and their antis, are the order of the day,

and every society must have its annual

convention, reunion or assembly. They

convene, presumably, to discuss their

they seldom do, -they direct their atten-

tion and energies to those of their

remarked that, were there no newspapers,

is an ill wind that blows nobody good,"

however; and we cannot greatly repine,

so long as we are allowed the special

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

great province, and that it had given to

there would be fewer conventions.

free speech.

oration."-New York Sun.

rection. He said that the proof of the

were traces of disorganization, morally and spiritually—not politically—in the Church of Rome itself." Why have we taken the trouble to report this? Why? To put our French-Canadian brethren on their guard against the terrible calamities that threaten them, and especially against Baptist proselytism. will also be used as a sort of temporary resting place for the dead whose per-It is a wholesome thing for people ocmanent resting place is not ready, or casionally to view themselves as others who have died unknown and are awaitsee them. French-Canadian journals are ing identification. In other words, it invited to copy, but also to remember will be a general receiving vault. There that he who laughs last laughs best. is no doubt that when the undertakers of the city hear of the elaborate plans

be named—had been struck a short time

ago, and that there was another blowonly hinted at—coming; and that there

## THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

Opinions Regarding the Most Striking the funerals of those whose relatives decide to entomb them in the mausoleum Characteris: ie 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 characteristic and the most beneficent achievement 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. "Do something for humanity, especially for afflicted humanity," she said, in sub-

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 amesthetics, if that can be assigned to Great Britain.

Medical Association, which was in session in St. Louis. In that report Dr. Keller said that the horrid prac-Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist, stands tice of earth burial did more to for chloroform as the most beneficent inpropagate the germs of disease and to vention 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

unhealthy was superabundant; that the Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., says: "I am narrow-minded enough to have no care whatever for military glory, and no by contaminating the earth, air and water supplies. He said that the graveinterest in territorial annexation. To my mind the greater achievements of yard must be abandoned, and that the the Queen's Reign have been the legislation lightening the labours in mines. lem of how to dispose of the dead with factories and workshops; the expansion safety to the living. He declared that of the suffrage; the development of the earth was made for the living and science in the directions of dulling or not for the dead, and that pure air, pure lessening pain in surgical operations; water, and pure soil were absolutely nethe marvellous improvements in travel cessary for perfect health. Cremation and in postal service, and the Queen's is all right, but it is ancient and out of own strictly constitutional governdate. It is unrefined and rude. Our ment.

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 opposition to cremation. But by our contributions by giving their names. This is a great thing to teach the people changes is prevented. It is a process 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. Welldon gives "the mutual understanding of the sundered classes of society," and Dr. Alford Russell Wallace "(1), the continues growth of ideas of broad humanity and justice; (2), ansesthetics 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 feform of the Criminal Code and the fight. A man who does not belong to 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

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 arr e on the use of anesthetics in surgical operations, for their use as simple

But it seems to be impossible to rightly assign the first use of ancesthetics in surg ry to Great Britain. This great boon to suffering humanity appears to privilege of conventions,-the right of have been first discovered and practised, though with poor success, by Horace Wells, an American. (born at Windsor, The second in the same field was also an who in 1856, under a storm of ignorant abuse from learned men, successfully Roman Catholics of Quebec. Our Mont-introduced the use of ether in surgical real pastor declared, "that Quebec is a operations. As to the use of chloroform, operations. As to the use of chloroform,

> asy to Take asy to Operate Are features pecullar to Hood's Pills. Small in

> size, testeless, efficient, thorough. As one man have taken a pill till it is all

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 :- Y u will oblige some of my frierds, 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. It is already six years since these good Fathers came to bless our city by the virtues and labors of their truly edifying lives, and yet it seems still necessary to inform many of our English-speaking people that they came not only for the purpose of in creasing the devotion of the good Canadiana towards the Blessed Sacrament, but also of doing the same for the warmhearted children of St. Patrick. who, in weal and woe, were ever faithful to their sacramental God, following the example of their suffering forefathers, who during long centuries of persecution for the faith braved all dangers, and death itself that they might come to Jesus in the Mass, and that, too, when it was offered by their songurth aroon not in the grand churches that were theirs in the days of old, but with rush light or tallow candle in the lonely glen, in the rude mountain hovel, or in the dark, deep caves of their seagirt isle. Oftentimes when discovered thus adoring their Saviour, and speaking to Him of their sorrows for His sake, their persecutors would close the entrance of their caves, filling them with straw, and then setting fire to it and causing the smoke to suffocate them to death. At times greatly indeed was tested their love of Christ on the Altar and if, then, they served him so well in so much suffering, what would they not do for Him in joy and freedom, even as we our selves possess Him enthroned in that truly grand and Eucharistic Church of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament. who, having no particular parish in their charge, are ever ready and willing to make every effort to spread more and more the love of Jesus in the hearts of those who come to them.

In other churches, after Holy Mass and Benediction, the Master is consigned to his little Home on the Altar and then its door is closed and his children depart. and, for the most part, they leave Him alone in the silence and solitude of the Tabernacle during the long busy day as well as on the cold, still, lonely hours of the night, the darkness of which is but too often a cover to more and darker human crimes

But how sweet and consoling it is for na to know that here, in our very city, there is one bright spot at least where He is not left lonely, where faithful and loving hearts gather around Him, seated, so to say, on His Throne, surrounded with lights and flowers, with the smoke of burning incense ascending, meek emblem of the prayers of the silent adorer before Him, or the external homage of His ministers and a rvants clothed in precious vestments, the royal robes of His court. As He comes forth to us thus from His Tabernacle, this visible homage is due to Him as to a king who shows himself to his people; and it is in this manner He is always present. Never for a moment do they leave Him, but each in turn, night and day, do they relieve each other like soldiers on guard — watching by Him who never sleeps and pleading with Him for the sin and sorrow of poor humanity. Surely all this grandeur of liturgy in doing thus for our King is but following the spirit and practices of the Church, which by these things of earth makes us think of Him and our home in bliss eternal.

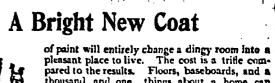
Well then did the Holy Father say that was indeed a Heaven-given inspiration of Pere Eymard the priest of the Eucharist, as he was called, to form a body of priests and pious laymer, who, as brothers, would adore and pray without | Pratte, of Montreal, from which you are cessing before Him on the altar. They were to be His courtiers, the soldiers and servants of His palace, to wait on Him has a grand and beautiful tone and is of and to lead his other subjects to Him and great artistic value." to make known to them His goodness

and His love. There have been orders of priests to teach, to preach, to attend on the sick and dying, for apostolic work at home and in pagan lands; priests in the deserts and priests for the busy towns; but never before have we had an order of priests to watch, day by day, before the Tabernacle, and thus by their example lead their confreres in the sacred Mir. istry, as well as others, when weary and foot-sore after the toil of the day was over, to seek rest at the sacred feet of their Master. And what litting duty, too, for priests to be thus before that great and holy One whom they themselves, by His own power, bring down on the altar, to again offer Him with all the love of His adorable Heart, to the Father for the needs of human souls.

In fact one of the chief ends of this society is to infuse more and more into the Clergy the love and spirit of Jesus in the Eucharist; for if they only love Him there and remain with Him as their dearest friend and Father and often compare themselves to Him, his beauty and loneliness will make all else pass away and leave Him to draw them closer to Himself, so that soon they may be like Him in every way. No rules then, or measures, laid do .. n for acquiring perfection here-for love alone will make us strive to become like to Jesus. This is all we need.

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

The same of the same



pared to the results. Floors, paseculars, thousand and one things about a home can things about a home can boats, farm tools, thousand and one things about a nome that thousand and one things about a nome that the same that th

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of that same Divine Master, for are not | years on presentation of the subscripwarmth of Gid's Love.

As yet the houses are few. The rules the money to the office, or pay in the have been approved of by the Venerable spring or something else on that line, Pontiffs Pius IX and Leo XIII, who are And yet these deadbeats pose as exemmost generous ir its praise. Many plary Catholics. If it were not for the bishops are longing for its establish ment in their diocese, but still the there wouldn't be a half dozen Catholic laborers are few in number. If owever, papers published in America. The truth it must prosper; it is God's work. So! says our Holy Father, the Vicar of Journal, Memphis, Tennessee.

Christ. And now, again, I ask our good Irish Canadians to go and see the devotion of Card of Thanks. piety that is to be found in this Sanctuary of Jesus. Beholding it, they will become filled with a greater devotion for the Biessed 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 works of the adorers. 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 Corous 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 waster; may He reward you to the wish of An Inish Priest.

M. A. Bord, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Piano Manufacturer, Member of the Jury at the Paris Exposition of 1878, Gold Medallist Paris Exposition of 1889, after he had heard a talented planist in Paris, wrote him the letter of which the following is an extract:-

" Paris, January 15, 1897.

"Allow me to thank you for having given me the pleasure of judging of your fine performance as a pianist, which was delicate, brilliant and of great promise The excellent and beautiful piano of Mr capable of drawing the finest and most varied effects, is an instrument which

" A. Bord," " (Signed)

## A PRIEST'S ABVICE

To the Parishioners of a Wealthy Congregation

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

In the Pittsburg 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 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

> For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate Helps digest the food.

Her the after the the the the Chestles Chestles

the hearts of the male sex in general ion bill they will hem and haw and without devotion? they are cold, but the finally come to the conclusion that they Blessed Storament will give them the do not remember of ever having ordered it; or, perchance, they missed some cer-These good Fathers were founded in tain copies at some unknown date, it 1857. The Mother House is in Rome, did not come regular, or they will send liberal support of Jews and Protestants is sometimes very bitter. - Catholic

The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Barant return their hearrfelt thanks to the Public, the Press and many good Friends who so kindly and generously contributed to the Baraar by donations of beautiful articles and delicious delicacies which made the Dinner and Bazaar such a success.

ANNA DARRAGH, Secretary.

Only Fire-proof Hotel in the City New Management. Hungarian Band every sunday, from 5 to 8 P.M. SUNDAY - Special Table D'Hote Dinner, 76 cents.

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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 llanking flouse, in this city, on and after

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

MY. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, May 29th, 1897.

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the people a premier and seven members of the Government; that one of the greatest hindrances to progress was the Roman Catholic Church; that the hierarchy wished to rule the people absolutely, and that the people were restive under the yoke; that the Baptists should, therefore, aggressively push their work, but that—sad to relate—they were in want of funds." Another minister from the same city stated, "that there are now 35,000 French Canadian Protestante; that

GREAT ENCOURAGEMENT SHOULD BE DRAWN from the fact that the first blow to the and in one alone more than 1500,000 hierarchy was struck on June 28 of last bolies are buried. The available ter year; that another blow—too terrible to

the greatest man, of the Victorian era. own affairs. If these do not suffice—and neighbours. Talk seems to be the grand object in convention halls, as it is, just at present, in the legislative chambers at Ottawa. It has been sagely observed be shorter and probably better parliaallayers of pain is as ancient as the Romans and the Chinese. mentary speeches; it may be as tritely

Conn.,) in 1844. He used nitrous oxide. American, Dr. Morton, whom Americans claim as the father of anæsthesia, and

over." 250. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Farsaparille

priests to say the Holy Mass every day, a High Mass being also sung, and Bene-diction of the Blessed Sacrament some-times twice a day. By this number of pricats 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