

NOTES FROM ROME.

In spite of the fatigues of the week, says the London "Universe," in its issue of June 2, the canonization and the constant audience-giving, from which His Holiness has taken hardly a day's rest, Leo XIII. is marvellously, not to say "miraculously," well and energetic.

On May 28, a most interesting ceremony took place in the Holy Father's private chapel in the Vatican, when the venerable Sovereign Pontiff himself administered the sacrament of Confirmation to his two grand-nephews, the son of Count Camillo Pecci (the Pope's nephew), and the son of Count and Countess Moroni (the Pope's niece).

The same day His Holiness received the Cardinal-Patriarch of Lisbon in private audience, and afterwards the committee of the Portuguese pilgrimage who were presented to the Pope by Cardinal Netto.

Since the canonization the Holy Father has given audience on Saturday to a gathering of 25,000 French pilgrims, and on Sunday to the American pilgrims from Brooklyn, headed by Bishop McDonnell, who presented a most artistic album of signatures and a casket containing the generous Peter's-pence offerings of the Brooklyn priests.

LORD RUSSELL AND THE GAELIC MOVEMENT.

The Lord Chief Justice presided recently at a lecture given at the Society of Arts, London, Eng., by Mr. J. L. Garvin, on "A Hundred Years of Irish Journalism."

Lord Russell, in putting the vote of thanks, said: I do not think that the paper read by Mr. Garvin was less interesting because he took an independent view, which he very cordially and openly expressed.

The other was the lesson of tolerance, and the lesson of union especially. Nobody can doubt that what has hindered Ireland in the attainment of the political position and advantage which many think she ought to have, has been disunion among Irishmen themselves—disunion largely arising from difference of creed, which properly ought to find no place

Oriental Tonquin and twenty-five companion martyrs (of the Dominican Order); Venerable John of Frionia (of the Franciscan Order), and Venerable Francis Clet (of the Congregation of Missions). The ceremony of a beatification is divided into two parts—the morning ceremony consisting of the solemn decree of beatification, and the afternoon the veneration of the newly-beatified, ending by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament and the Papal benediction.

The special correspondent of the "Catholic Times" described the scenes at the recent ceremonies in connection with the canonizations in the following graphic manner. He says: If a Roman Rip Van Winkle had suddenly awakened in the midst of the large Piazza of St. Peter's on Thursday last after half a century's lethargy, he would probably have rubbed his eyes and found nothing very extraordinary in the crowds of variously clad pilgrims hurrying towards the stately Basilica; the solemn chiming of the great bells would have sounded familiar to his ears, and he would hardly have noticed the change in the uniforms of the soldiers who vainly strove to hold back the eager surging mass of humanity which poured into the vast temple in a black, buzzing, unintermitted stream.

It will hardly be believed that at 4 o'clock in the morning, when the light of St. Peter's dome hardly reflected the coming dawn, ten thousand people had already taken up a position at the gates of the Basilica. But these early risers were doomed to disappointment. Shortly before five, two regiments of infantry, commanded by General Brusati, marched into the Piazza, and after dislodging the crowd from the steps of the church they formed a square, allowing only the bearers of tickets to file through gaps in the ranks.

sential, although it is unquestionably one commonly to be found as characteristic of a nation (applause). The vote of thanks was then put and carried, and a hearty vote of thanks having been passed to Lord Russell for presiding, the proceedings terminated.

OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER

On Summer Vacations.

In the course of my recent observations I have noted a certain change apparent in the features, the walk, the manners of the children that I am daily accustomed to meet on their way to or from school. It is quite obvious that something unusual is taking place. It is neither ordinary school days, nor yet is it vacation time.

Simply this. They were on their way in the morning to pass their examinations; in the evening they had come through that periodical ordeal and were in consequence proportionately happy. The examinations at the end of a term mean very much to the young lad, or lass. The success of an examination may mean promotion next year, or prizes this year.

It was with no small degree of surprise and regret, not to speak of apprehension that I learned, a year ago, that in certain circles it was seriously proposed to do away with the granting of prizes to the school children. Apart from the obvious meanness of such an action, I felt that it would prove detrimental to the interests of parents, children, teachers and schools.

OUR CIVIC REPORTER.

I get as far as the Recorder's Court almost every day, but, of late, my rounds are interrupted for a time the moment I enter that impressive and peculiar chamber. It is almost equal to attending a series of lectures on moral theology or some such subject. Recorder Weir, who is a gentleman of very fine feelings, of deep and varied studies, and of a high moral character, gives the attendants upon his court a free address nearly every day.

ment than upon any other one; and that is the excesses of drunkenness that are noticed upon Saturday nights, and the effective stories of which are detailed for his benefit on Monday morning.

It is to be regretted that of late this city seems to have been going from bad to worse. Any citizen who will take a ramble along Craig, or St. Lawrence street, on Saturday night, between the hours of ten and twelve, cannot fail to note the immense number of saloons that are in full blast, pouring out from their doors a constant stream of poor beated, demoralized human beings.

In this connection I might say that one of the worst features of our saloon system in Montreal is the introduction of music and singing. Dozens, scores, hundreds, are drawn into bar-rooms by the attractions of instrumental and vocal music, who might, otherwise, have passed quietly home, and have escaped the temptations and unpleasantnesses of a couple of stupid hours.

NOTES OF AMERICAN NEWS.

SEVERAL ANNIVERSARIES.—It is stated at the Papal legation that the golden jubilee, or fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of New-Quincy, Washington, as an episcopate, which took place last Thursday, serves as the initiative to no less than seven similar events which soon will be observed in various parts of the country.

July 19, the four archbishops of New York, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Santa Fe will round their first half century, while the same day marks the semi-centennial of the three suffragan bishoprics, Wheeling, Savannah and Los Angeles, all of which were founded coincidentally by the last Pope, Pius IX.

Archbishop Martinelli has been invited already to several of the celebrations, but by reason of his duties at other points he may be unable to attend them. If possible, however, he expects to be present at the commemorative rites in New York, which will be conducted on a scale of unusual splendor.

AN IRISH PALACE.—New York is to have an Irish Palace, designed as a meeting place for Irish societies. A site has been purchased at the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and 115th Street, and the Irish Palace Building Association has been organized and duly incorporated.

THE CONVENTION.—Reports from Philadelphia state everything is now in readiness for the Republican National Convention, which is to be held there next Tuesday.

"The approaching Republican National Convention will be the greatest in the history of the party," said Sergeant-at-Arms George N. Wiswell, a representative of a New York journal. "The work is being done here by the Allied Republican Clubs, and their preparations are the grandest I ever saw."

The sergeant-at-arms estimated that the convention will bring fully 250,000 people to the city. He pointed out the fact that within a radius of one mile there will be no less than 100,000 people.

population of 7,000,000, and that the event would draw largely from this Republican territory.

Manager Swett, of the Hotel Walton, which will shelter many of the largest delegations, agreed with Colonel Wiswell in his estimate of the incoming hosts. Every one of the 400 rooms in his hotel has been engaged, and he said he has applications enough to fill twice as many more.

Mr. Swett thought that the money which the convention will bring to the city will run into the millions. The "big men who drink wine," he said, will spend as much as \$100 a day, and many of the smaller fry will not go much below \$20 a day. This, of course, includes all expenses.

The bakers, butchers and provision dealers will reap the biggest profits. So far as the great auditorium is concerned, the convention could be held to-day. All the changes have been made and the 15,000 chairs placed in the eighty-two sections in which the space is divided.

Hundreds of feet of plank tables are being constructed in the ante-rooms, and soda stands will also be provided. No strong drinks and no cigars will be sold, and the order against smoking in or about the hall will be rigidly enforced.

Nothing is lacking in the arrangements for the safety of the delegates. The exits are so placed that the hall can be emptied of 25,000 people in thirty minutes, and although there is an engine house on the grounds with a force of firemen, 100 extinguishers have been placed on the walls.

Caution will be observed in the selection of the 200 doorkeepers, because the preservation of decorum will largely depend upon them. They will have a chief with the title of master of doors. To obviate the possibility of embarrassment by requests from friends, the list of doorkeepers will be made up from States other than Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and West Virginia.

Apart from the large force of policemen every delegation from a big city will bring along a squad of detectives, by request of the local managers of the convention.

Rapid work has been done on the convention grounds in the last month. After the removal of the buildings on the Exposition "Midway" the place was a chaos. Since then the debris has been carried away, the dead trees torn up and the excavations filled with good soil.

One thousand evergreen trees of the conifer family were then planted around the hall, and in two centre beds were laid blooming plants of red, white and blue. The photographic salon and the emergency hospital were moved back, so as to afford a complete view of the buildings and grounds from the entrance; the ticket booths were enamelled, and the fire-house and board fence were painted green, to relieve the white of the main building.

The esplanade has been resurfaced with fine granite, thoroughly wetted and rolled, and fifteen bronze lamp posts have been erected upon it.

The uncertainty about the vice-presidential nomination promises to bring many of the delegates to town earlier than they would otherwise have come. There is much wire pulling going on, and old grudges are to be paid by upsetting plans for putting certain names in the second place. The naming of the national committeemen may cause sharp fights in several of the delegations.

The platform committee is another point upon which the national managers are concentrating. Much thought is desired to so draw it that the issues of the campaign shall be laid out clearly and distinctly for popular comprehension. The gold money plank will be reiterated, and the fulfillment of the promise of prosperity strongly emphasized.

A brave man knows no malice, but forgets in peace the injuries of war, and gives his direct foe a friend's embrace.



It is just as easy to drift into danger as to drive into it. The progress is slower but the end is equally sure. It is the gradual progress of drifting which blinds to the danger. Men and women drift into ill-health in such a way. There is a little feeling of oppression after eating. After a time it passes away. Some day it returns and brings another symptom—headache, perhaps. Something is done to relieve the headache, but nothing to relieve the cause. So one more victim goes drifting on to the rocks of disease.

Young women who are teaching or studying are very apt to become victims of disease of the stomach. They eat indigestion, in some cases, and in general the brain is too occupied to allow the stomach the blood necessary to carry on its functions. Hence in time the organs of digestion and nutrition are totally deranged, and the young graduate goes home a chronic invalid.

LORD RUSSELL ON READING.

The Lord Chief Justice, addressing members of the National Home Reading Union in London, said that reading was founded in 1889 to inspire the love of systematic, as opposed to desultory, and often useless, reading. Having regard to the mass of rubbish that now issues from the press—"penny dreadful" novelettes and the like—no more useful function would be performed than to aid the untortured mind, as the union aided it, to select good, sound, healthy literature of a high class.

Your best friend can give you no better advice than this: "For impure blood, bad stomach and weak nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla."

THE FAILURE OF THE FILTERS.

The terrible list of deaths from enteric fever issued by the War Office, shows that, notwithstanding the accuracy of our knowledge of the pathology of this disease and the complete grip which we have of the whole question so far as theory and experiment are concerned, our measures of defence against this scourge of armies are as yet practically in their infancy. During the last two or three years there is no doubt that our eyes have been considerably opened in regard to the various modes in which this disease may be and often is distributed, and when all this newer knowledge goes thoroughly assimilated perhaps some fresh light may break in upon the subject. So far, however, as one may venture to speculate at a distance, and to speak on general principles, it seems extremely probable that so great an outbreak as evidently occurred at Bloemfontein had originated in the well-recognized way as the consequence of pollution of the drinking water. Polluted water will probably always remain the principal source of infection where typhoid occurs in great epidemics; and, unfortunately, much of the knowledge which has been gained in recent years about filtration has tended to throw doubt upon the power of ordinary filters to produce a safe and drinkable water. Indeed, a sort of despair has seized upon scientific men upon this subject. We are, however, by no means sure that the last word has been said upon the purification of water by mechanical and, perhaps, by chemical means.

A CERTAIN METHOD for curing cramps, diarrhoea and dysentery is by using Pain-Killer. This medicine has sustained the highest reputation for over 60 years. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer. Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

THE OLD STORY.

Karl Dullman, one of the convicted Welland Canal dynamiters, registered as a Catholic on his arrival at the penitentiary. We have been informed by letter from the west that an item in a Kingston paper told of Dullman attending the Catholic chapel in the prison on the first Sunday of his incarceration. He may have decided to change his religion, but before being connected with the dynamite affair he was a Methodist. The wrong registration is in many cases accountable for the high figures given the Catholic prison population. We have recollection of this thing being done on several occasions, though, of course, the authorities cannot guard against such a proceeding, therefore Catholic statistics in the prison line go up.—Canadian Freeman.

Our absent-minded subscribers are respectfully requested to examine the date on the address of their paper, and if they find themselves in arrears, we would advise them to pay, pay, pay.