

BEFORE THE CONGRESS.

Address by Mr. E. McGowan, on Young Men's Catholic Societies.

There is no subject that can engage the attention of the Catholic people of this country, of as much, or more importance than the formation and success of societies for spiritual, mental and social improvement, particularly of the young men. That immense efforts have been, and are being made in this direction, we are well aware; but owing to special causes, the societies at present established, do not have the influence for good that their founders desire and labor earnestly for. A consideration by this Congress, of the kind of societies needed, and the necessary means to make them successful will, I hope, be of great advantage and benefit in the future.

The society or institution needed is one that will include all classes of young men in its benefits and assist them to elevate themselves by honest effort in the different professions and stations of life they occupy. In every city of the Union, we have to deal with different classes of young men, many of whom have the most intense desire for culture and knowledge. These classes are represented by the young man who has received a liberal, possibly a collegiate education, by the young man whose education and intellectual tastes are on a lower plane, and by the young man who has been compelled to begin the battle for life's necessities before he had received more than the scantiest foundation of intellectual acquirements. These three are represented by yet another, viz., the young man of each, who without any definite idea of advancement, spends their evenings in the pursuit of so-called pleasure and enjoyment.

To meet the wants of all these classes is absolutely necessary, if we hope to effect any lasting or real good. This society needed should possess the means to satisfy each in their particular bent and invite them to labor for their advancement. It should possess all the qualifications of a young man's university, where every mind would find development and the assistance to progress, it may require. For the educated young man it should have the Library and Reading Room, Debating Class and Reading Circle. For the young man of medium education, it should have the educational classes suited to his wants, and for the young man who may be said to have left school, just where his real secular education would be begun, it should have every requisite to furnish him the knowledge which he had lost in life's distractions, and for the young man who seeks after pleasure and enjoyment, it should have the means to furnish them, free from vice and evil surroundings.

Have we many such societies? And if not, whose fault is it? It is not the young man's societies do not prosper as they ought to. It is the young man's fault? Most certainly not. It is our fault. We the fathers of the young men are to blame, because we fail to give them the assistance in the formation and management of their societies that we ought to give, and that they have the right to expect. We never tire of telling them. "They ought to do something for their improvement," but do we help them? Unfortunately we do not. If under the advice of friends, some of our young people attempt to give an entertainment, it is very probable they will have to depend upon our separated brethren for their support, and the very people whom it was intended to please and benefit, and who ought to have honored the occasion with their presence, are absent. If they had to go upon their knees, are conspicuous only by their absence. Can we expect progress from our children, with such indifference on our part? If any of us had a son who intended to adopt a farmer's life, for whom we were to do so for the benefit of his health, would we say to him, "Son, go to the farmer," and consider we had done all our duty? I think not. Would we not do our utmost to assist him procure a good farm, and when one was found to satisfy our requirements as to what would constitute a good paying investment, would we not help him to buy the implements, and other things needed to make the attempt successful? Our means and credit would, and should be used in his behalf, and until we saw he was able to manage it successfully himself, our time, experience and ability would be ever at his service. But in the management of this other farm, where the soul and mind require the health-giving properties of useful knowledge, we have them to their own devices, unsaid by means, money or advice. This is unbusiness like, and most unreasonable.

It has been justly stated that our young men have little unity or cohesiveness. How could they have them? Of different vocations in life and such varied mental attainments, the only thing they possess in common, is their faith; and it is our duty to furnish the means to effect this unity; without which no real progress can ever be attained.

For this purpose, we must provide them with a building especially adapted to their wants containing a good library and Reading Room, Gymnasium and Billiard Room, a Lecture Hall, comfortable parlors and other rooms, where education in the necessary branches, and if the young men desire it, the higher branches could be obtained at a nominal cost. You will ask, "Can such a thing be done? And if so, how much will it cost?" I will answer it can be done, and if you will assist in the management, in ten or fifteen years at most, every penny of the investment will be returned to the investors in actual dollars and cents, and our young men will have an institution that they, and all of us will be proud of, worth at least fifty per cent more than its actual cost, and of untold value to our people for the benefits that had been received, and that would continue to be received through its influence and instrumentality for ages to come.

For the purpose of explanation, I will suppose such an institution was desired in this city of Baltimore. To insure success and general assistance in the work, it should be managed by a board of Directors of which the Cardinal Archbishop and his successors in office should be President, and have the appointing power. The directorship to consist of the Rector and two laymen from every parish in the city, the Rector to be a member by virtue of his sacred office, the Lay Directors to be appointed for two or three years as might be decided upon. If a larger board was deemed necessary at the commencement of the work, it could be obtained by appointing directors at large, or three laymen from every parish. It is unnecessary for me to call your attention to the immense influence such a Board would possess, and with what unanimity and good will the confidence and support of the entire people would be given to it. In order to get the means to erect and equip the building, they could issue share certificates of \$10 each, secured upon the building, and payable at their option. I feel confident with such a Board and such prospects for the success of this glorious work, that every Catholic man and woman in the city would purchase these shares according to their means, and that the necessary sum to complete the building would be obtained as if by magic. There should be committees appointed to direct the different branches: such as Finance, Site, Plans, Building, Educational Classes, Library, Gymnasium, Catholic Interest, Constitution and By-Laws, and an Executive

Committee which last should consist of the chairman of all the committees. Of course it would be impossible for His Eminence to attend to the minute details of all the work, but with such committees and learned, able points on the Library, Educational and Catholic Interest committees, his labors would be much relieved. The Executive Committee should select a general secretary who would attend to the clerical work of the institution, and with competent instructors for each department, success would be assured from the very first day of its opening.

On the completion of the building there should be ready for pupils, established classes in the following branches, penmanship, Grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, stenography and type-writing, drawing and vocal music, also the study of the German and Spanish languages, for which the charges should be ten cents per week. Special studies could be provided for with a sufficient number of young men would sign an application which would be presented to the Directors for their establishment, and for which the charges might be twenty cents per week. The Directors in every case, engaged a competent teacher for every class and study. Each class and society should have the privilege of electing their own President, Secretary, Treasurer, or other officers, whom the Directors would hold responsible for the proper government of their members and prompt payment of dues. The presidents of all the societies and classes should form a Young Men's Committee, whose duty it would be to arrange for the weekly social entertainments, also to provide young men to serve as a reception committee every evening at the room to meet, welcome and introduce members and visitors. They would also have the arrangement of the yearly exhibition of the work of the different societies and classes, thereby welding the entire membership into a compact body of workers, and at the same time leave each class and society its own individuality and perfect freedom in the full exercise and control of its own affairs.

For the social entertainments the parlors of the building should be at their service when needed, free of charge, and for the yearly exhibitions, they should be furnished on the same terms with a room, or rooms capable of accommodating their most extensive efforts. By such arrangement of forces, the young men would have all their time for work and progress, and be relieved of the great responsibility of executive work, which we all know would be more successfully performed by older and more experienced men. It would also furnish a school where the young could learn from the ripe experience of able men, the care and study needed to insure success in any and every undertaking.

The membership of the institution should consist of Active, Honorary, Library and Non-Catholic members. The Active Members would be respectable Catholic gentlemen of fifteen years and over, who purchasing membership in the Library and Reading Room would be entitled to all the privileges of the institution on payment of the dues attached to each, which might be as follows: Library and Reading Room \$4.00 per year, Gymnasium \$5.00 per year, established classes ten cents per week and special classes twenty cents per week.

The Honorary Members would be those who for special reasons might be elected by the Board of Directors, and who would be entitled to all the privileges usually accorded to such members. This Library members would be Catholic ladies, and boys under sixteen years of age, who upon payment of \$2.00 per year would be entitled to the use of the Library and Reading Room on week days between the hours of eight o'clock a.m., and six o'clock p.m.

Non-Catholic members would be respectable Non-Catholic men of 16 years and over, who upon presentation of a recommendation from their Pastor, or other well-known citizen of the city, and the payment of active membership dues, would be entitled to all the privileges of the institution, but would be debarred from holding an office.

Such an institution would be a centre of Catholic thought and progress, and a source of just and honest pride to every Catholic in the country. I trust that this year's meeting of the first meeting of an American Catholic Congress, will see the beginning of many such societies in every State in the Union.—*Catholic Columbian.*

A NOTABLE EVENT.

Inauguration of the New Hall of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society.

The St. Patrick's T. A. and B. society inaugurated their occupancy of the new St. Patrick's hall Tuesday evening by a social reunion. There was a very large and appreciative audience, composed of some of our leading Catholic citizens and their families. Hon. Edward Murphy presided, supported by Mr. P. Doyle, vice-president, and Mr. James Connaughton. The Rev. pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Dowd, Rev. Jas. A. McGillicuddy, Rev. M. Casey and other reverend gentlemen occupied seats of honor.

Hon. Edward Murphy opened the programme by an address in which he said:—Our object in inviting you here this evening has been to give ourselves an opportunity, in your presence, of tendering to our venerable pastor, the Rev. Father Dowd, the thanks of our society, and all those who are interested in temperance work, for the use of this beautiful hall which he has prepared for us, and for the members of the Catholic Young Men's society. Father Dowd, you know, has always been a warm friend of our society and of the work entrusted to its zeal.

This new mark of his appreciation excites our liveliest gratitude, and we, therefore, here, and now, beg him to accept our sincere thanks. We hope that with the new accommodation thus afforded us, we may go on constantly adding to our numbers, and extending the sphere of our usefulness. The programme we have prepared for the evening will consist of a discourse, interspersed with some select readings, by our president, Father McGillicuddy and of musical selection under the direction of Professor Fowler. It is our intention to have during the winter months a series of similar entertainments from time to time, of which due notice will be given. Besides these entertainments, the members of our society will have an opportunity of meeting on the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month, beginning with January next, to discuss matters of interest to the temperance cause, and to listen to a series of lectures to be given by our worthy president. It might be of interest to inform you that next February we intend to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the first introduction of temperance societies among the Catholics of Canada, and, I believe, of America, and in particular of the Irish Catholics of Montreal. It was in February, 1840, that the sainted and energetic Father Phelan, afterwards Bishop of Kingston, commenced in the old Recollet church, in this city, the great work of temperance, which at a little over a year earlier was commenced in the city of Cork, Ireland, by the good Father Mathew. We hope to make that occasion every way worthy of the noble cause in

POSITIVELY THE FIRST AND ONLY FILLED-GOLD Engine-Case American Movement Watch

EVER SOLD FOR \$8.75.



which we are engaged, and of the parish of which we have the honor to be the oldest society.

Rev. Father Dowd made a brief address, in the course of which he dwelt upon the work of the society and gave some facts regarding its formation, and expressed his great pleasure at having been able to provide a suitable place for the society.

An excellent musical programme was then performed, the kind contributors being Messrs. J. B. Dupuis, J. J. Rowan, J. J. Green, P. F. McCaffrey and the choir of St. Patrick's. Every item was well received and obtained the applause it merited.

At the conclusion the hon. chairman warmly thanked Prof. J. A. Fowler and the choir for their appreciated services.

Rev. Father McGillicuddy then made a short address, in which he said:—As already explained our meeting here is not so much to make speeches as to perform the pleasant duty of our presence of conveying to the venerable Father Dowd our warmest thanks for the use of this beautiful and commodious hall, which at considerable expense he has fitted up for the Temperance and Young Men's societies. The admirable example of brevity of speech which has been given by our honorable chairman and by the venerable Father himself, will not be lost on me. Moreover you know that when the sun, the great luminary of day, shines upon us, its light so eclipses that of the smaller planets that these are invisible to the naked eye. And though I may find it difficult to hide myself entirely from your eyes, there being so much of me; yet, with your permission, I shall as far as a set discourse is concerned surpass in brevity both father and chairman by making no speech at all. Some other time, as on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month, beginning with January, when no greater luminary is present to eclipse me, I may come out of this bashful timidity to which I am a victim, and try to throw a little bit of light on questions connected with the noble cause of temperance. Having thus escaped the formality of a set discourse, for which you and I must be forever grateful, allow me, however, the pleasure of contributing in ever so little a degree to your entertainment by giving you three short selections, alongside of which I want you to write in big letters "by request," so that I may shift all the blame for detaining you here to the shoulders of the committee who have placed my name on the programme.

The reverend father then gave the following selections with grand effect: "Only a Drunkard," "The Gambler's Wife," "Go, Fool, What I Have Felt."

This brought the programme to a close. The committee who had charge of the entertainment were Messrs. P. Doyle, Jas. J. Connaughton, G. H. Peasey, A. Brogan, N. P. Toos, Lattimore, J. Milloy, J. Lappin, J. Meek, J. Connaughton, M. Sharkey, P. Callery, A. Martin, P. Mahoney, J. Kerby, J. Walsh, B. Emerson, Jas. Tierney, J. H. Kelly and Thos. Finn.

This brought the programme to a close. The committee who had charge of the entertainment were Messrs. P. Doyle, Jas. J. Connaughton, G. H. Peasey, A. Brogan, N. P. Toos, Lattimore, J. Milloy, J. Lappin, J. Meek, J. Connaughton, M. Sharkey, P. Callery, A. Martin, P. Mahoney, J. Kerby, J. Walsh, B. Emerson, Jas. Tierney, J. H. Kelly and Thos. Finn.

WILL SUE FOR A DIVORCE.

Ottawa's Elopement Sensation and Some New Particulars Concerning It.

OTTAWA, Ont., December 11.—Mr. Colin Campbell has given instructions to Messrs. Bishop & Green to institute divorce proceedings against his wife, Chresty Campbell, who left her home recently under painful circumstances, being alleged to have eloped. Fred O'Connor, a man about town, with whom Mrs. Campbell was last seen driving, left Ottawa about the same time and had not since been heard from. Mr. Campbell was asked to-day whether he had heard from his wife; he declined to speak on the subject. He also declined to say anything about the reports as to Mrs. Campbell's alleged elopement, on the grounds on which legal proceedings will be taken. The report has been widely circulated that Mrs. Campbell was about to return to her home and four children, and that Mr. Campbell desired a reconciliation. The latter part of the story is destitute of foundation. A special to the effect that Mrs. Campbell would be taken back by her husband was telegraphed to various papers. Mr. Campbell, however, has requested the correspondent to give the statement an emphatic denial. Mrs. Campbell's mother lives at Dorchester Station, near London. The publication of various unauthenticated rumors in connection with the alleged elopement has caused great pain to the deserted husband and the children.

Mrs. Campbell will be remembered as a tall, fine looking woman. She was to be seen almost daily driving about the streets. Being a woman of unusual energy she conceived the idea of manufacturing various articles used by ladies, for which she had procured patents and did business under the style of the Campbell Manufacturing Company. The business proved a loss, however, and had to be wound up. Mr. Campbell in the meantime had fallen ill and went to New York for medical advice. During his absence, which was somewhat prolonged, the acts which will be the grounds for the divorce to be alleged in the petitions took place. On Mr. Campbell's return he became aware of his wife's relations with the young man who will be co-respondent. The position in which the lady and the co-respondent were at the time of the discovery resulted in a stormy scene, the end being the flight of the lady and of the co-respondent.

Taking the Veil.

At Albany, N.Y., on Sunday last, Miss O'Farrell, of Quebec, received the white veil in the Sacred Heart convent. A number of young ladies, Americans, also made their religious vows. The ceremony was impressive, and an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis Maguire, parish priest of West Albany. A large number of the friends and relatives were present, including Miss O'Farrell's parents and two brothers. Miss O'Farrell is a graduate of the Sacred Heart convent, in this city, and a daughter of Mr. John O'Farrell, advocate.

HOW CAN THE LONG

A line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest

BE THE SHORT

between given points.

For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has a over 3000 miles of road; a magnificent line equipped and managed by the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana.

It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile free lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Coon Rapids, Moorhead, Casselton, Glyndon, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Devils Lake, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, will be remembered as the delight of a lifetime once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fish and hunt; to view the magnificence of nature; to revive the spirit; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the trader, or the capitalist, visit the country reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. L. WHITNEY, G. E. & A. St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want a free literature in a lovely land write for the "Great Re-creation" and receive it free of charge.

"Best remedy for colds, cough, consumption to the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balm." Cutler Bros & Co., Boston. For sale in bottles sent by mail.

Catholics and the Stage.

The Pilot reproduces some suggestive passages from W. J. Florence's contribution to the Centenary number of the New York Catholic Review:—

Shakespeare, to all intents and purposes, was a Catholic, and apparently a much better Catholic than many of those whose religious belief is more certainly known. His works are remarkably free from the spirit of the so-called reformers; in fact, I think there is no evidence which shows that he at all appreciated them any more than did Queen Elizabeth. The modern drama is a development of the old miracle plays, which owed their existence to the monks, as every one knows. Remembering this fact, placing Shakespeare at one end of the dramatic line and Mary Anderson and Augustin Daly at the other, we have reasons sufficient, I think, why Catholics should have something to say about the stage and very much to do with it. In addition to these facts it may be added that many of the most brilliant lights of the dramatic art in the past have been Catholic, that many now eminent in the same art are of the Catholic faith, and that they profess it without boasting and practice it with ardor. All of which will perhaps excuse me for rushing into print a time when better men should do the writing.

In this centennial year of Catholic Church history in America it would be a good thing if Catholics did a little to reconcile their theories with their conduct in regard to the stage. If the influence of the drama is admitted to be great, if it is not sinful or degrading to foster it, why not make an attempt not only to keep it pure, but to make it more elevating? Managers and playwrights are men easily affected by argument, or by the influence of men whom they respect. Why not establish a censorship of the drama, at once mild and effective, at once destructive of the evil and promotive of the good in the drama. Not a manager is their living, I do believe, that would accept and produce a play which such a man as Cardinal Manning or Archbishop Corrigan pronounced bad morally. Such censorship would be an honor to the manager and to the censor. It would be voluntary service, performed in the spirit of charity, and would be so received. Something of this kind must be done by Catholics, if the stage is to be kept clean and wholesome.

St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1899.

BAILLY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen:—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 20 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably. Very respectfully,

J. H. HOLMES,

Chm. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church.

(Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs:—The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness. Very sincerely yours,

G. E. LARROIX,

Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

Who is wise? He that learns from everyone. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content.

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with reference to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barclay Street, New York.

14-8

Health Before All.

The Nature of a Disease Told on Sight.

EXAMINATION AND CONSULTATION FREE

We receive clients daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. We certify that we have the best Lung Purgative known; guaranteed to purge at any time of the year.

CERTIFICATE.

May 4th, 1887.

For twenty-one years I was afflicted with dyspepsia, kidney disease, enlargement of the liver and heart disease. I also suffered from constipation; in fact, it is to this same constipation that I may attribute all the above-mentioned diseases which afflicted me during twenty-one years. Several physicians attended me, but all pronounced my case incurable.

Having been so long ill I had become discouraged, until hearing of the medicine of Madame Desmarais and Lacroix I gave it a trial, and after two months was perfectly cured. If anyone desires further information I shall be pleased to give it to them.

Signed) MADAME LEMIEUX,

80 German street, (in yard).

We guarantee a cure in all cases of Scrofula. Parents, bring your sick children. We cure completely. All those who treat this disease cause eruption by means of ointments, and consequently the disease is not eradicated but appears in a different form. We remove it completely with our medicine.

A. E. LARROIX FILS,

1263 Miquelonne St., cor. St. Elizabeth.

We have always on hand all sorts of Roots, Herbs, Wild Plants, which we retail at moderate prices.

We would request everyone to inform themselves regarding us before paying us a visit so that they may be the better satisfied.

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with reference to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barclay Street, New York.

14-8

THE DESTITUTE DAKOTA.

Many Families Starving in the American Northwest.

CHICAGO, December 10.—A special to the *Herald* from St. Paul, Minn., says that A. A. Patne, a school teacher residing in Mackintosh County, North Dakota, arrived there yesterday and told a harrowing tale of distress in the northern part of that country. The settlers there are all German, with the exception of a few Russian Jew families, and Patne is the only man there speaking English. He brings a petition from the settlers appealing for aid, and stating that unless provided with clothing they will suffer severely from cold and are in danger of starving for want of food. Patne himself had only a pair of over-shoes on his feet, but he determined to secure assistance for the poor settlers if it took every cent he had.

Previously he wrote to Governor Miller, of North Dakota, stating the fact very fully but received no reply. The county officers have told all outside enquirers that no aid was needed in that county, feeling that news of the destitution would discourage immigration. The average crop from 100 bushels of seed wheat this year was twenty-five bushels, and potatoes yielded only one-third of the amount used as seed. Vegetables were totally destroyed. The farmers could borrow only small amounts of money, for which they paid 3 per cent a month, and mortgages were taken on their farms and personal property. One man, who recently had dinner at Patne's house, said it was the first time he had tasted meat in two months. All the food he had for his family was 100 pounds of flour, and his wife was without shoes or a dress.

DESTITUTION IN SOUTH DAKOTA, TOO.

A long and pathetic letter has just been received by a well-known Chicago lady from George A. Morse, a prominent citizen of Faulkton, Faulk county, S. D., telling of the suffering among the farmers there, owing to the failure of their crops. Mr. Morse is chairman of the Faulk county relief committee. Mr. Morse writes that owing to excessive drought wheat, oats, corn, flax and potatoes were almost a total failure. This state of things followed three successive years of partial failure. The soil of the country is a rich black loam and a good crop is hoped for next year, provided there is a heavy snowfall this winter. This has induced the farmers to appeal for aid and try to tide over for another year. The St. Paul and Northwestern Railroad companies have been supplying coal to the county free of freight charges to the very needy and at half rate to those able to pay. Both railroads deliver donated goods from Chicago.

Mr. Morse says that while from 450 tons of coal from the St. Paul railroad all the aid that has been received so far is one car of provisions and clothing from Charles City, Iowa, and part of a car of flour, flour and clothing from Wisconsin. The articles most needed now, he says, are underclothing and shoes for women, girls and boys, and warm overcoats for men. Flour and grain for food and seed are also needed. The country is mainly settled by American farmers from Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and further east. Discarded clothing of all kinds will be of great benefit. Persons desiring to donate money, clothing, provisions or packages of useful articles to the sufferers may send the same to Barnes & Whitlock, room 62, 79 Dearborn street; James W. Thatcher, room 1, 79 Dearborn street, and to Mrs. Mary J. Morgan, 294 East Erie street.

BISMARCK, N.D., December 10.—Governor Miller sent a message to the Legislature today on the question of destitution among farmers, recommending that all matters pertaining to this subject be referred to the North Dakota committee on the Commissioners of Agriculture. Accompanying his message were communications from Nelson, Ramsey and Sully counties, in which the only cases of destitution in the state exist.

Catholics and the Stage.

The Pilot reproduces some suggestive passages from W. J. Florence's contribution to the Centenary number of the New York Catholic Review:—

Shakespeare, to all intents and purposes, was a Catholic, and apparently a much better Catholic than many of those whose religious belief is more certainly known. His works are remarkably free from the spirit of the so-called reformers; in fact, I think there is no evidence which shows that he at all appreciated them any more than did Queen Elizabeth. The modern drama is a development of the old miracle plays, which owed their existence to the monks, as every one knows. Remembering this fact, placing Shakespeare at one end of the dramatic line and Mary Anderson and Augustin Daly at the other, we have reasons sufficient, I think, why Catholics should have something to say about the stage and very much to do with it. In addition to these facts it may be added that many of the most brilliant lights of the dramatic art in the past have been Catholic, that many now eminent in the same art are of the Catholic faith, and that they profess it without boasting and practice it with ardor. All of which will perhaps excuse me for rushing into print a time when better men should do the writing.

In this centennial year of Catholic Church history in America it would be a good thing if Catholics did a little to reconcile their theories with their conduct in regard to the stage. If the influence of the drama is admitted to be great, if it is not sinful or degrading to foster it, why not make an attempt not only to keep it pure, but to make it more elevating? Managers and playwrights are men easily affected by argument, or by the influence of men whom they respect. Why not establish a censorship of the drama, at once mild and effective, at once destructive of the evil and promotive of the good in the drama. Not a manager is their living, I do believe, that would accept and produce a play which such a man as Cardinal Manning or Archbishop Corrigan pronounced bad morally. Such censorship would be an honor to the manager and to the censor. It would be voluntary service, performed in the spirit of charity, and would be so received. Something of this kind must be done by Catholics, if the stage is to be kept clean and wholesome.

St. Louis, Mo., March 23, 1899.

BAILLY REFLECTOR COMPANY.

Gentlemen:—We have now used your Reflector about three months. It is very satisfactory. Our audience room is 50x60 ft., with ceiling 20 ft. Your 60 inch Reflector lights it admirably. Very respectfully,

J. H. HOLMES,

Chm. Bldg. Com. 3d Cong'l Church.

(Letter from the Pastor.)

Dear Sirs:—The Bailey Reflector which you placed in our church gives entire satisfaction. It is ornamental and gives a brilliant light. It is really a marvel of cheapness, neatness and brightness. Very sincerely yours,

G. E. LARROIX,

Pastor of 3d Cong'l Church, of St. Louis, Mo.

Who is wise? He that learns from everyone. Who is powerful? He that governs his passions. Who is rich? He that is content.

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he resides. Apply with reference to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barclay Street, New York.

14-8

FATHER KOENIG'S A NATURAL REMEDY

FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysteria, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

CURED AFTER THIRTY-TWO YEARS.

MILWAUKEE, May 25, 1897.

REV. FATHER KOENIG:—I am personally acquainted with a man who (in the year 1878, then forty-four years of age) commenced to take your medicine for epilepsy, which he had had for thirty-two years. The attack which he had formerly every four weeks diminished so much as he took your medicine and disappeared entirely since August, 1880. The man is so healthy now that he can attend to his business without fear. By this wonderful cure a large family has been made happy, and of this he is convinced and gladly testifies.

REV. FATHER KOENIG.

Our PAMPHLET will send you a nervous disease will be sent FREE. Any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

IN MONTREAL

By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street.

Agents:—B. E. McGALE, No. 2123 Notre Dame street, J. T. LORAN, Cor. Henry and Craig streets, Picault & Gauthier, 101 Notre Dame and Bonsecours streets, St. Lachance, St. Cathrine street. Price, \$1.25, or six bottles for \$8.00. Large bottles \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager, Province of Quebec, Drummondville, Que.

BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street

NEW YORK, 118 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 917 Market Square.

WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents, 1821 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THIS WATCH IS SOLID GOLD

Only \$5.87

\$25.00

Ladies and Gent's Sizes.

WORTH PLATED, fully warranted by

WORTH PLATED, fully warranted by

WORTH PLATED, fully warranted by

WORTH PLATED, fully warranted by

WORTH PLATED, fully warranted by

WORTH PLATED, fully warranted by

WORTH PLATED, fully warranted by

WORTH PLATED, fully warranted by

WORTH PLATED, fully warranted by

WORTH PLATED, fully warranted by

WORTH PLATED, fully warranted by

WORTH PLATED, fully warranted by