The Ritualistic movement in England has taken a firm hold, as may be realised by the opposition now raised against it, Anglican ministry there are 12,000 per- sive of the rights of property-owners. som in sympathy with the movement. The same dignitary declared that the principal object of that more ment was the reversal of the E glish referenation.

There is danger ahead for the neighboring Republic so long as it continues to recognize matrimony as a mere civil contract. Recent statistics published in Ohio show the condition of the divorce business in that commonwealth. At the close of the last fiscal year there were pending in the state courts 2961 cases. During the year there were granted 3279 applications for legal separstion out of 4470 petitions filed.

The big accounts in connection with war are coming in the liveliest kind of a fashion judging by the remarks of some of the newspapers across the line. A despatch from Philadelphia says :-Nearly one million dollars in gold coin was paid out of the Sub-Treasury here to day on the largest check ever presented there for sight payment. The International Navigation Company by the Treasurer of the United States for the amount of \$1,475,000. The check was given in payment of the rental for the four ocean steamers of the American line chartered by the Government at the beginning of the Spanish war. These vessels, of which the Harvard is now at the American line pier in New York, and the St. Louis and St. Paul are at Cramp's shippard in this city, were in the service of the Government for an average period of nearly 120 days. The amount paid is approximate sel. The check, which was deposited for | mode of life. collection at the Fourth National Bank in this city, is understood to be a final settlement. The terms of the war charter provided that the vessels should be restored at the Government's expense to their original condition as ocean liners, but the International Navigation Company has planned to remodel some of the former features of the saloon deck and staterooms on the two vessels here and furnish them in a more elaborate style than they were before.

The transfer of the money from the Sub Treasury to the bank, a distance of half a block, consumed two hours to day. Of the money, \$800,000 was paid in gold coin, and was transferred in bags, while the paper currency was carried in packages under guard. It was counted at the bank during the afternoon in the presence of two Sub-Treasury officers. The payment of the check was the last offi cial act of Sub-Treasurer Bigler.

The Hooley case is still attracting a great deal of attention in all circles in London. The Critic, a local journal of that city, gives the names of sixty-nine peers who have lent their names to the 190 companies which the energetic and fearless manipulator Hooley organized It calls them "guineapigs," and declares that they have received more pay for directors' fees than all the dividends paid to investors amount to. The combined capital of these companies is \$320,000,000, and of this \$270,000,000 has not paid a cent of dividend, and probably never will. Some of the noblemen who have sold themselves to become figurehead directors in these companies have here ofore been regarded as above auspicion.

Here is a story of a Scotch newspaper: A local celebrity was dying by inches. His biography was written and in the devil used to be sent across to ask for the dying man, so that the obituary might be thoroughly up to date. Morning after morning the boy asked the landlady the same question till he got very angry at having to make the fruitdead?" he asked. "The paper's gain' to press, and we canna' wait any langer."

It sometimes occurs in Montreal that assessors ignore the names of ratepayers in regard to over-valuation, and in a few instances are more vigorous than polite in the language they use in opposing the demands of tax-paying citizens. In the Windy City of the neighboring republic they have a very effective method in dealing with bumptious officials of that class, judging by the following report of a case which was carried to the Court:

Richard C. Gunning, who was an assessor of the South Town last year, was fined \$2,000 on Saturday last, by Judge Bretano, for omission of duty as a public officer. He was convicted some for a new trial, which was denied. Gunning's territory included the greater part of the business district of the city, and his methods in assessing property others suffer.

aroused the wrath of taxpayers, many of whom declare that Gunning's subordinates offered for a consideration to have taxes reduced. There were hundreds of protests and appeals at the arbitrary figures fixed upon valuations by Ginning, but he paid no attention to them ignoring the laws covering such matters by the opposition the remarks of an Angli- The Court declared that his methods as well as were extremely arbitrary and subver-

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LIFE OF POPE LEO KIII.

Mr. Justin McCarthy has written the life of Pope Leo XIII. He recently gave a correspondent of the New York World a few extracts from the work. They are as follows: -

I have tried to tell the story of his life as one might tell the story of the life of any other prince or statesman, surrounding it with no halo of mere hero worship or saint-worship. But it is hard indeed not to grow enthusiastic as one studies the records of such a career. Stateamanship and philanthropy are combined in it, each at its best and highest.

There have been political Popes and theological Popes, but Leo XIII. is above all things a philanthropic Pope. It is only just to Leo XIII, to say that no cry of a wounded soul ever reached him that did not arouse his compassion and his best efforts to give relief.

In one remarkable instance he was invited to express an opinion as to the claims and course of action adopted by an association formed in the United check was drawn to the order of the States and in Canada which took the name of "the Knights of Labor."

The Pope referred the whole question finally to the Sacred Congregation of Rome. It is not upreasonable to suppose that Leo XIII. was, for himself, much more sympathetic with the pur poses of the labor organizations all over the world. Several pilgrimages of French workingmen waited on him during the time of his excerdotal jubilee. To all of these deputations the Pope spoke with sympathy, with encouragement and with

The Pope is, above all things an optimist. His whole mind seems to be filled with the just idea that the more the physical benefit of the hard workers and the poor is advanced the more will ly \$12,000 a day, or \$3 000 for each vest their hearts be litted toward a better

He well understands that in the poorer regions of the crowded cities the miserable conditions of the hard struggle for daily living tend to shut cut all glimpses of a higher world, just as a dull and dirty window shuts out all view of the

The years of Pope Leo are growing on apace. He has already surpassed the aver-ge age and length of reign of the Roman Pontifis. The story goes that some fortune-teller aunounced to him in his youth that he was destined to live to be ninety, and the Pope was said to have believed in the prophecy.

It is commonly said that the Pope has not changed his manner of life since he was a simple bishop. He is indeed a man who could not easily change either his habits or his opiniors, for he is of that enduring, melancholic, slow-speak ing, hard thinking temperament, which makes hard workers.

There has not been his equal intellectually for a long time, nor shall we presently see his match again. He was born and bred in the keen air of the Volecian Hills, a Southern Italian, but of the mountains, and there is still about him comething of the hill people. He has the long, lean, straight, broadshouldered frame of the true mountaineer, the marvellously bright eye, the well-knit growth of strength, traceable even in extreme old age.

His bearing is erect at all times, and on days when he is well bis step is quick as he moves about his private apartments. 'It Papa corre sempre' (the Pope always runs) is often said by the guards and familiars of the aute-chamber. When the weather is fine the Pope generally walks or drives in the garden, being carried out to the gate in a sedan chair, where the cardiage awaits him.

The Pone sleeps little, not more than four or five hours at night, though he rests a while after dinner. After Mass he breakfasts on coffee and goat's milk -milk supplied by goats kept in the Vatican garden. At 10 he takes a cup of broth. At 2 he dines, eating most abstemiously.

He erjoys walking about directing the work and improvements in the gardens; he likes talking to Vespignani, the architect of the Holy Apostolic palaces, going over the plans of the works he has ordered. He has also taken pleasure in early hours of the morning a printer's talking about flowers and plants with the director of the gardens. In the evening he attends the recitation of the rosary, and then retires to his room, where he studies, reads or writes verses, and about 10 he takes a slight supper.

Pope Leo also loved the working peo ple and the poor, and strove unceasingly with all his power to lighten their burless journey. At last one morning he dens and to brighten their lives. He got desperate. "Is that man nearly showed to others the best and most practical way to the accomplishment of such objects. He spread the light of education all around him.

As a great leader of men, endowed with unrivalled influence, he made it his task to maintain peace among his neighbors. Better praise no man could have earned; a better life no man could have

BABY BEAUTY.

You always think of a pretty baby as plump and chubby. Scott's Emulsion gives just this plumpuess; not too fat, just enough for the dimples to come Babies like it, too.

How dangeous to delay those momentous reformations which conscience is solemnly preaching to the heart! they are neglected, the difficulty and indisposition are increasing every month; the mind is receding, degree after degree, from the warm and hopeful zone; time ago, and the case came on a motion | till at last it will enter the arctic circle and become fixed in relentless and eternal ice.

God is in the heart that bleeds when

life which could, with the exercise of a little enthu-iasm and self-sacrifice on the part of our young men, be very much improved to the advantage of them- elected president and manager with a selves. There is need for a more rigorous public spirit in their ranks. Toe Catholic Citizen of Milwaukee in a repractical manner. It says :--

pugnance to bad system and habits three constitute the conditions which lower the Catholic community in many of our American cities.

Not that we haven't smart, bright men among us. But they do not live in tue life of our community. They belong family. "American" society; they officer moneyed corporations; they affiliate from their co-religionists.

marvelled at the amount of labor and research it represented. There are prob ably few men in the country as well able would have an accurate review of life insurance during recent years, for that reason the discourse will form a valuable

addition to insurance literature. When the affairs of the New Y rk Life THERE are many phases of Catholic nearly \$200,000 000 of searle, were entangled in the mesh sor a set of loose cfficials the services of an I-i+h American fluencier and expert had a le called in tor-a'ji t m tt-re. Jahn A M Call was nalary of \$50 000 a year.

He is a Catnolic American, who without fear or favor has won his way to this high post, by respon of his probity. cent issue discusses this subject in a his industry, his good principle as well as his intellectual capacity. Born of Irish p rents and identified always sin-A loose, flabby public conscience: a cerely and steadfastly with the faith of want of earnest leader-hip; a lack of his fathers, ne is an illustration of the unity; an absence of strong moral re- fact that in every nigher walk of life in very gravest and greatest trust, the Catholic American can command the confidence of Americans Mr. McCall is an offier of the Catholic Club, he is identified with Catholic charities; and is the father of an esteemed Catholic

Grit and resourcefulness are well exwith clubs and societies quite apart | empirical in the career of John Culshy and separate from any concern in the of Chicago, save the Canadian Ameri Cathoric body. They are detached in can of that city, who retailed himself from all their public activity and thought a penniless boy to a multi-millionaire and who since a few years ago, when

We think the churches and the clergy he sank into bankrupter, with an in are doing all that they feel able to do. debtedness of \$1500 000, has recoperat

REV. J. QUINLIVAN, P.P., ST PATRICK S.

Premoter and Founder of the High School for Includes peaking Catholic Day and Chairman of the Great Demonstration on Science, act.

But a great deal might be done more | ed, paving all his obligations, and now directly. Obviously we must look to holds me held high among the finan-

other agencies. We wish to come the best and most influential leads rated at nearly \$1 (00 000 more, through ingmen-teaching prodence, thrift and Five years ago, August 1, his fortune better their condition?

Where are our popular young men?young men of the stamp who lead their crowd and collect followers about them as a matter of course. The influence they possess ought to be used for goodto put brains and thought and foresight into the heads of their companions. Let them at least feel the duty of discouraging valgarity and beautiality, and of encouraging higher ideals and better

lights. Where are our men of ideas? Let them crop words of suggestion about the employé Five years after he began community. The visiting doctor, the work for John Pankinton. He rose to community. The visiting doctor, the talking lawyer, the brainy trader, all the position of manager and in one more can set affoat currents of opinion that cycle of five years became a partner, just will develop into a tide of influence. Can we not unite on some platform—taking changes were made, until 1876, when he for the present definite views? We may went to Chicago and began packing and not cover the whole field. But let us see what we can do with a portion of it:

1 Our people must live in better places and have better things. 2. There must be more books and

more reading in the household. 3. The saloon must go. Those of us who value the good opinion of the Catholic community must be made to feel that the business is not respectable; and those Catholics who flout our good opinion must find that the license fee is too high.

4. The pot house politician must gobody, bones and paunch.

5. People who have right moral views alert.

6. We should have frequent public meetings-not necessarily dealing with church matters, but referring to such subjects as: 'What is the most efficient charitable work to be done in this com-munity?' 'D) we need a library?' 'The newsboys in our midst,' etc., etc.

The effort should be made to make the Catholic body, not a flock of sheep, but a community of thinking people with pronounced opinions, and a power of making their desires felt.

The recent address delivered by Mr. John A. McCall, one of the foremost an thorities on life insurance in the neighboring republic, furnishes another striking evidence of the success achieved by Irish American Catholics. It was delivered at a session of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, held at New York, and was devoted to a ance companies. An exchange says :-

cially strong men of the country.

'x vesis ago Cudahy was inted at selves. Out of the rank and ale must \$1000 000. Sx months later he was ership. Where are our intelligent work a daring deal in park and ir visions. nevertheless, starting trains of thought. Board of Trade. When the smoke and compelling men to think jerking their dust of that fight blew away John sum above his forture. To day he is once more on top.

> John Cudahy's operations ever since he mother and ild not be neglected. was a boy of 14. Five year periods have been most marked in all that he has done. He was born in Callan, county Kilkenny, Ireland, on November 3, 1843 Early in 1849 his parents came to this country. When he was 10 years old they removed to Milwankee At fifteen he ment of social conferences for the study entered Edward Roddis' big packing and practical solution of social queshouse and in a few years was a trusted went to Chicago and began packing and speculating. In five years he was rated as a millionaire and a leader on the board. Five years later he reached the millions vanish and himself reduced to he paid off all of his obligations and is rich again.

John Cudaby's revival of fortune will please his many friends. In all his dar ing operations—and few men ever excelled him in this r-gard-he was popular among all his associates. Men in other walks of life, poor laborers whose daily bread was earned in the plants he ran or was interested in, all must be outspeken, bold, active and recognized in him not only a man of great skill and daring in finance, but a man with a heart for his less fortunate

HATS! HATS!

My thirty five years' experience in the Hat business has enabled me to secure tue very latest and best lines in Soft and Hard Felt Hats. College Caps in all shapes and colors.

You will be requiring a new Hat for Fall wear; why not come around and examine my stock, which is very complete and carefully selected? Prices right; goods the best for the price, or) our money refunded.

A. Doin, 1584 Notre Dame Street, Doposite Court House.

Berlin will pay tribute to Bismarck's memory by erecting a heroic bronze, statue. It is said that it will be the most review of the operations of life insur- | magnificent monument at the German capital. The celebrated sculptor, Gustav The address was a remarkably clear | Eberlein, is the artist, and this is said to and exhaustive discussion of the subject, represent his best work. It will be un says The Sentinel, and the delegates veiled within a few weeks.

THE GERMAN

Resolutions Adopted on Many Subjects of importance.

The Cause of Education Occupied a Foremost Place in the Deliberations of the Delegates - The Temporal Power of the Holy See.

The following resolutions were adopted at the German Catholic Congress held in Crefeld:

The Roman Question.

The forty fith general meeting of the lathelics of thermany at Crefeld expresees the conviction, which events have more and more patified and a rengthered, that we restoration of he territorial sover note of the Holy Swignam stealnte nec 8-19 / rita in dependence and full freedom in the government of the church, and that every exitals Power which supports the rightful claims of the Holy See acts in its own interests and for the improvement of social order, which has been seriously disturbed. The General Congress gives utterance to the confident hope that the due temporal p sition of the Holy See will once again be recognized, and is certain that such recognition would tond more than anything else to preserve peace and reconcile the conflicting interests of the masses and the dasses. It is the imperative duty of all the Catholics of Germany to hasten to be aid of the Holy Father by the zealous extension of the new organiza ion, St. Michael's Brotherbood, through ont all the discesses of Germany during the coming months.

Being persuaded that for the fulfilment if the important duties imposed by Christian charity the close comperation of all our forces is urgently demanded, the forty fifth General Congress of the Cathelies of Germany rec immends to all the frience of charity, as well as to Catholic charm ble associations and institutions, membership in the 'Charitable Union for Catholic Germany.' This was established on the 5th November tast year and it seeks to attain its object. every vest, through stimulating the fundation of local and diocesan Courity Committees through an intelligence department and a literary, through the fix ing of collections for the works of a Cith. che chari y, through the publication of a contitude monthly periodical and of large and small popular works on the subject of charity; listly, through the promotion of charitable undertakings. The am nal subscription is six marks. the central next of the Union is Freiburg, in Brisgau, and members' names will be received by Dr. Werthmann President of the Union. At the same time, the General Congress recommends the purchase at three marks vearly of Charity, the monthly organ of the Union (with its quarterly supplement on Uathotie temperance), as well as a largeattendsuccess the Charity Day in Wiesbaden.

The forty-fifth General Congress of he Cathelies of Germany recommends tast increased attention he given to the women's movement, especially to the sobriety by example, ideal suggestive, we seept away in one day in the wild industrial activity of women, and the talkative—if you please "cranky," but; est scramble ever seen in the Cuicago direction of growing fem de Catholic wouth to a cations suitable for the work of women according to Catholic princompanions out of rats, questioning the Cariaby was something like \$1,500 000 ciples, but at the same time that the truth and justice of old ways, seeking to poorer than pennilers; he owed that ideal domestic vocation of the woman should be kept in view, and that in the education of the industrial girl the train There has been a poculiar feature to ling of the mistress of the house and the

> The General Congress of the Catholics of Germany declares it a pressing necersity to establish and promote on Christian principles societies of the workers for attending to the question of vocations. It recommends the establishtions

The condition of the peasants forms a matter of leading interest with regard to Coristian and Conservative principles amongst our people, and one of the most as the war brok - out. Then a number of important questions for the State and social order. Wherefore the forty-fifth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany declares it to be one of the ment pressing necessities of the legisla tive authority of the State to adopt all apex, cornered pork and lard, saw his those measures which appear suitable to aid and relieve the farming classes in practical per ury. In another five years their present distress and to secure and further the improvement of the peasants condition. In particular strenuous ef forts must be made for the legal representation of the farming classes with a view to the promotion of the interests of the agricultural population and for the formation on Christian principles of an organization of the peasants for attending to the question of suitable situations. The General Congress pressingly repeats its recommendations with regard to the founding and extension of peasants' associations on Christian principles and the formation of agricultural co operative societies, especially loan banks The forty fifth General Congress of the

Catholics of Germany regards as the best means for the improvement and preser vation of social and State order the con tinual furtherance of social reform in the sense of the Encyclical of Our Holy Father Loo XIII. and the Imperial de cree of the 4th Feb, 1890, for the protection and advancement of all the work ing-classes of our German fatherland The General Congress expresses its warmest thanks to the Centre party in the German Reichstag and in the separ ate Landtage for their active and energetic promotion of social reform legis lation, especially for the defence of the right of free coalition and for their constant struggles to provide legal measures eally representative of the interests of the workers, and it earnestly urges all Catholics to further social reform within their own circles by word and work.

In view of the sanitary, moral and social improprietis in the domestic rela-

in places with quickly-growing populations, the General Congress considered the establishment of useful binding societies and co operative building secociations, with the active support of all cleases of the people, a pressing necessity and a first step for the improvement of domestic relations. These societies should mutually combine for the protection of their common interests after the manner of the Rhine Association for Workmen's Dweltings at Dusseldorf. Buch societies should be able to provide proper dwellings for the poor according to the requirements of the people and the State. The Congress in this connection welcomes the proposals for the welfare of the workers contained in the publication. The Deputies of the People and the State with regard to the Dwellings Question,' and recommends them 10 all who take an interest in the wellteing of the masses, especially Parliamentary bedies.

The General Corgress deeply regrets that the inclination of women to take part in public | leseures and enjoy mente, to the great detriment of family life, is displayed more and more widely. It bega Catholic men and women to oppose vigorously this growing evil, and specially recommends the associations for the care of female youth to inspire them. with a love of domestic life, and not to arrange for public fetes such as are indulged in by men.

The forty fifth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany recognizes the excellence of the Christian art periodical, and warmly urger all German Catholics to support this undertaking. It welcomes with pleasure the advence made in church decoration in the course of last year. In the demain of ecclemiantical art and church adornment self confidence and independence in the presence of existing models are to be inculcated. Therefore not onl must all substitutes be rejected, but also the preducts of manufactories and art establishments as they are called, as incompatible with the spirit of Christian art, and in the decoration of churches particular attertion should be paid to the importance of encouraging independent and creative Christian artists, and care should be taken not to employ the productions of the manufactories and art establishments.

The forty fifth General Congress of the Catholics of Germany again directs the attention of German Catholics to the necessity of promoting light reading of a pure character, informed by a spirit of Catholic faith and Catholic merality.

1. The more recent Catholic literature is so fertile in brilliant romances and brough holding general Charity Das novels that Catholics who require such reading have no need to have recourse to the specimens of literature brought out by their opponents. Nevertheless, many Catholics still buy literary publications which muck their Faith and are conched in a reinous moral tone, in accordance with the medern fashion, or are written in a spirit hostile to Christranity and the Catholic Church. The Coppress particularly warns to Catholies of Germany, all Catholic fathers of tamiltee and all responsible persons, against introducing into their circles such specimens of non-Catholic litera-

> 2. It is also a matter of regret that cur Catholic periodicals have not the circulation amongst Catholic families which they deserve from their contents, at pearance and price. They should maye a far higher circulation than they at present possess, taking into account population and the circulation of hostile publications



The secret of a woman's power is in her complete omanliness, both phys-al and ment d. This from but first does not mean perstection of outline nor regularity of features 15 does not mean wit nor talents plishments It means that physical at-tractiveness that comes perfect

bright, happy cheerfulness of disposition which only complete health can insure

A woman with a bright eye, clear com-A woman with a bright eye, creat complexion, mainting color in the checks and buoyant clastic step and mainer has a natural attractiveness that no artificial agency can counterfeit.

A woman who is afflicted with the morti-fying misfortune of a dull, sallow, pimply complexion or that listless movement and attitude which provokes only disgust and

complexion or that listless movement and attitude which provokes only disgust and revulsion in the opposite sex, ought to avail herself of the purifying, invigorating power of Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which makes a strong, healthy stomach and digestive organism; purifies the blood and imparts a natural stimulus to the excretory functions; insures healthy weight, clear skin, bright eyes and the animated manner and bearing of perfect health.

A hady living in West Virginia, Miss Anna Callow, of Kyger, Roane Co., writes: "It is with pleasure I write you after using a few bottles of Dr Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I think them valuable medicines for female troubles and weaknesses. I could hatelly go about my work I had such inward weakness and constant misery in the womb. It worried me so that I would give out in walking a short distance. I had a bad cough and my lungs hurt me all the time. I got very thin, may complexion was bad, and my eyes would get so heavy in the evening they seemed stiff in the lids. I could hardly move them. Many persons were alarmed about me. I looked so had and had such a cough; they were afraid I would go into consumption. I felt so badly every day that I had no life about me. I used only five bottles in all. I shall ever speak in praise of your grand medicines. They are blessings to suffering females."

Another good thing to have in the house is a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Another good thing to have in the house is a vial of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They care biliousness and constipation and never gripe.

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