STRIKING IMPRESSIONS OF ITALY.

there appeared a letter from Rome, written by Rev. William Barry, D.D., where he gives a sketch of his impressions while travelling through Italy. We had intended making a synopsis of that very important communication, but the more we read it the more we felt that it should be given in full to our readers. It is an ad- $_{
m begins}:-$

me, without my seeking them, during short, a living, every-day Catholic am. the days when I was last moving up very painful. I reply. It is good to and down Italy, Very pleasant and travel in the classic land of antiquity to see the Catholic Church at home, and to kneel at the shrines which saw pilgrims from the ends of the earth. And if one knows a little of the language, history, people, how is one not to be charmed, escaping from the eternal grey skies and the unresting bustle of England? Italy is an infinite treasure house, crammed with costly things. On the other hand, it abounds in contrasts as startling as they are melancholy. No country has had a more splendid past; none, so fas as I can see, has fallen lower in comparison with its vanished greatnest. The decadence of the Italian genius strikes one at every turn. I speak in sadness and with profound sympathy for a character which it is impossible not to love, despite many things which throw a shade over it. The world will lose-nay, civilization itself be the poorer-should Italians keep on the downward path along which they are slipping from one descent to another. Have they any hope of rising? Can they struggle to the heights on which they formerly lived and wrought, when their culture, art, science, and courtesy gave the law to Europe? Who shall say? But we must desire it as earnestly as their most fervent saints or patriots for their own good, for the sake of religion and the Church, lest a people so charming in their manners, so acute, polished and interesting -the chief relic to us of a time we should know otherwise from books alone die away in the vulgar, money-making crowd, which threatens to overwhelm our institutions with a new

A CATHOLCC NATION STILL.-The danger to Italy is not unbelief, nor the socialist propaganda, nor a French invasion, but sheer incurable weakness. It is a physical and mental anemia. Some talk as if Italians were losing the Catholic faith, I suppose ies, the young men of the upper middle class, and officials closely connected with the Government, Doubtless from one cause or another, many are feeling bewildered, while a few have taken up a strong anti-Catholic line in imitation of the French Left. No stranger would presume to express an opinion regarding Italian Freemasonry, about which it is excessively difficult to get information. much as is written upon the subject. But that Italiansingeneralare Catholies, often of a most devout and edifying kind, will be disputed only by those who make little or no allowance for diversities of national customs. During my wandering I had many opportunities of judging; and whether in Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, or Genoa, the impression I gained was that of a Catholic people, untouched by the modern spirit. True it is that Italy can no more escape the industrial system, with its rage for speculation, its overenowding, and its exprortation of the workman by the capitalist, than other countries have succeeded in doing. But the social problem is not the religious probiems. Italians have taken only a slight share in movements of science, literature, criticism, philosophy, since German and French hecame the key languages of Europe. Cell it ignorance or indifference, they stant, as a people, outsidemodern ideas. Until Italy was "made," the younger generation had at least, a definite political programme. Now that it has been made, fresh problems are 100ming on the horizon; may, they have covered the sky with clouds; and neither clerical or anti-clerical seems to know what the present situation will bring forth. Neither side has any plan for the future; both are living from hand to mouth. Meanwhile religion, for the immense ajority of - the Catholic Church. They very be devout or careless; but they samply do not possess the elements or the materials on which any other view could be formed. If they were not Cutholics, what, in the name of history could they be? Certainly mot Pro- can be created among such a people testants. A walk through any sirect sufficient to resist the demands of of their cities, a visit to the least

those things are classic, either of the Roman period or of the Renaissative : they are glorious mediaeval, as at Venice, Florence, Siena; with all the associations that are congenial to the Protestant they have absolutely nothing in common. But they have just as little to do with Kant or Goethe as with Luther. And the nation mirable piece of composition, as well at large never saw religion except as as an important and telling review of it is celebrated in their churches. For as an and the charge in Italy. It thus them Christianity means St. Francis. St. Anthony of Padua, the Papacy, egms of the Madonna, the Mass and Expositthe impressions which have come to ion of the Blessed Sacramebt -- in

THE RELIGIOUS SPIRIT, -

St. Marks at Venice, or in the Minerva at Rome."

DANGERS OF DECADENCE .- "EV. erywhere, then, this was the Dicture visible to me—a people as Catholic in cen ways, and practices as at any former time. So securely Catholic that in Florence, for example, their security may well become their danger. The plague of Italy is downright gnawing poverty, wages are low. work is scarce, hours are long; the ent of single rooms in Rome or Van ice is quite as extortionate as in the worse parts of London or Liverpool. representing very often from twentyfive to thirty-five percent, of a man's earnings. This means that old and young are villainously nourished, and that many who keep decent clothes on their backs are starving. Now comes—in Florence, we will say—the philanthropic Englishman or American with his soup kitchen, his medical mission, his school, his clothing -and prayers and instructions in some form of the Protestant sectary who begs, above all things, that may be allowed to catechise the children. He is allowed, partly by the parents, who get food, clothes, and medicine, gratis, and who attend prayer-meetings. Bible-readings. and so forth, in the hope of getting more. They do not intend to give up the Catholic faith: but they have yet to learn a lesson from their Irish brethren in Connemara and Achill. children are captured. Two large schools in Florence, according to the missionary record, now contain hundreds of the natove boys and girls, all being indoctrined with Protestant principles. English Catholics have been roused to indignation at the sight. Mgr. Harrington Moore, who is doing admirable work as chaplain to the English visitors, has founded a Rescue Society and is carrying it on with the help of a few devoted friends But it seems impossible to tir the Florentines from their apathy, edifying as they really are in their attendance at Mass and the Sacraments. They shrug their shoulders remaining that no Italians will ever become heretics; and they leave Mgr. Moore and his friends to the task of preventing a consummation which they themselves would be the first to anothematize. There is one sample of a widespread disease. It is not unbelief, nor yet indifference; it is want of nerve, listlessness, inability to see facts as they are and be rightly impressed by them. It is the feeble response to impulse which we find in caronic invalids. And it has spread all over the Peninsula. Here and there a young layman or an ecclesianic who has read a little or come in contact with strangers, may feel some vague disquietude, as'if in the presence of forces which he cannot measure and Italians, signifies what it always did does not know how to manage. Societies have lately spring up of which the aim is social and religious enterprise. But while the nation is as, Catholic as ever it was the conditions of its life are rapidly changing. Foreign influences are beginning to tell; tional bankruptcy appears not far off; and we ask ourselves whether energy

that which Edmund Burke would call

"a new and untried state of being."

famous of their picture-galleries, will decide this question. The Italian, as I think, but perhaps to a social re-

more than another, is "made and volution."

MRS. L. EMOND.

Sick Fourteen Years-More Than Half the Time in Bed-Now She is Well Again, and Tells How Other Women May Regain Their Health.

The following story is truly pathetic. Fourteen years ago (in 1884) a woman was sick with womb trouble. trouble went on from bad to worse. Such diseases never did and never will cure themselves. As the days pass the pains and weakness increase. nally comes the collapse. The patient goes to bed. Here she still grows worse. Finally she drags herself from bed and totters around on her feet in an effort to forget her agonies. She reads in a newspaper about a marvelous medicine. She writes for advice to famous specialists. Then she recovers her health completely. Just think of those needless years of torture! She could have been cured in 1884 just as well as in 1898. But read her own words.

Mrs. L. Emond, 2106 Joseph street,

Brighton Park, Chicago, Ill., writes as follows: "I had womb trouble for fourteen years. My left side ached terribly, and so did my heart. More than half of the time I had to stay in bed, but especially for the last two years. My sickness was much worse toward the end, and I could not sleep and could not I spent my nights in

Random Notes



This is not a single instance where send the price in stamps, or by regis-Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and tered letter, money order or express Weak Il onen have brought about a cure order to us. We mail them all over for womb trouble. It is only one of the world. No duty to pay. walking the floor, trying to forget that for womb trouble. It is only one of I was suffering so much. I wrote thousands. Don't you see in the pain reply, followed his advice, and to-day I sincerely thank him. To him I stories of recovery? Dr. Coderre's owe my cure, for his good advice and Red Pills cure every kind of female special treatment he sent me, together with Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, completely cured me. I am also glad to give my testimony, in order to help other sick women." (Signed.)

Mrs. L. Emond.

Mrs. L. Emond. MRS. L. EMOND, They strengthen the delicate supports 2106 Joseph street, Brighton Park, of the womb and overcome prolapsus

headache, nervousness, sleeplessness by giving vigor and tone to the feminine organs. They regulate the digestion and enrich the blood, thus curing pimples, blotches and ugly complexion. The pills are much easier to take than liquid medicines, and they cost only half as much. They can be carried about, and swallowed without attract-

ing attention.

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274 St. Denis street, Montreal. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are widely imitated. Beware of all red pills sold by the dozen, the hundred, or at 25 cents a box. They are worthless imitations. Get the genuine at all honest druggists. They have them-always fifty Red Pills in a box for 50 cents, or six boxes for \$2.50. Or you can send the price in stamps, or by regis-

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, at 50 cents a box, last longer than liquid medicines costing \$1. They are easier to take, more convenient to carry, and they cure. Under no circumstances take dress all letters to The Franco-American Chemical Co., Medical and bearing-down pains. They banish Department, Montreal, Canada.

> his own religious duties, and who sees that all his household do the same. He never misses Mass on Sunday or holidays unless be is prevented by illness or some other grave cause from being present. He does not content himself with mere outward compliance with the laws of the Church, but he endeavors to enter into the spirit of them. He frequents the Sacraments regularly and at fixed periods. He goes to confession and Communion once a month. He rents his pew and pays for it when his pew rent is due. He contributes, as generously as his means allow bim to do so, to the support of his religion and church. He does not grumble at special collections when they are ordered. what he can to make them a success

consider the daily paper and the latest novel the only literature, which his children need. In fact, there are some daily papers and very many of the latest novels which he will not allow his boys and girls to read at all. He sees to it that at least Catholic paper pays a weekly visit to his household.

ever auarrelling with his children or with their mother. On the contrary he is noted for his kundness, his cheerfulness, his patience. He can always be relied upon to say the word which will avert a threatening storm in the domestic circle. When things go wrong-as they often will in the best regulated households .-- he is the first to move in the direction of patting them right again. When sorrows enters and trials come; he bears them with equanimity and in the true Christian spirit and thus sets the rest of the family an encouraging and inspiring example.

Between the ages of fifteen and fored! Think of the enormous loss of Those years of suffering steal the a crease and wrinkle. What a boon then to woman, is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It promotes perfect regularity, dries up debilitating drains, heals ulceration, cures female weakness, and establishes the delicate womanly organs in Vigorous and permanent health. No other medicine can Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

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Society Meetings.

LADIES' AUXILIARY To the Ancient Order of Hibernians,

Division No. 1.

Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St Alexander street, on the first sunday, at 4 ° m, and third Thursday, at 8 ° m, of each month President. Surah Allen: Vice-President, Statia Mack Pinnucial Secretary, Mary McMahan: Treusurer Mary O'Brien: Recording Secretary, Lizzi Howlatt, 933 Wellington street. -- Applicatio forms can be had from members, or at the habefure meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875 Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18
Durrestreet, first Wednesday of every month at a o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month President, F.J. GALLAGHER; Secretary M.J. Pic W. ER; all communications to be addressed to the Hall. Delegatest St. Patrick's League; W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon

St. Ann's Young Men's Society

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottaws Street, on the arst Sunday of each mouth, at 2:30 p.g. Spiritual: Advisor.REV. E STRUBBE.C.SS.R.: President, JOHN WHITTY; Secretary, J. J. CORCORAN, Delegates to St. Patrick's League; J. Whitey, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

Ancient Order of Hiberniaus,

DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Churchs corner Contre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 r.m. President, ANDREW DUNN; Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom alloommunications should be addressed. Delogates to St. Patrick's Lague: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and P. Connaughton.

A.O.H.-Division No. 3.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernia Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers B. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes, Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Roc. Secretary; W. Stanton, Trens; Marshal, John Keunedy; T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening (except regular meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers on file

A.O.H.-Division No. 4.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4.

President H. T. Kearus, No. 32 Delorimier ave
Vice President J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secretary, P. J. Tomilty: Trensurer, John Traynor;
Sergeant at arms. D. Mathewson, Sentinal. D.
White: Marshal, F. Goeban; Delogates to St.
Patrick's League, T. J. Denovan, J. P. O'Hars,
F. Geehan; Chairman Standing Committee, John
Costello, A.O.H. Division No.4 moets every 2nd
and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre
Dame street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.) Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 Bt.

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of beamess are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m.

Applicants for membership or anyone desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

1) J. McGillis. President, 156 Mannes street;
John M. Kennedy. Tressurer. 32 St. Philips reet; Robert Warren, Financial Secretary, 23 Brunswick street; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary, 82s Visitation street.

Cathelic Order of Foresters

St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Contre and Laprairie streets. M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger.

M.J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St

St.Patrick'sCourt,No.95,C.Q.F.

Moets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street every first and third Monday, at 8r.w. Chief Ranger JAMES F. FOSBER. Recording Secretary ALEX. PATTERSON, 187 Ottawa street.

Total Abstinence Societies.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Mects on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 st. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. REV. J. A. McCALLEN, Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W.P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Mesers. J. Walsh; M. Sharkoy, J. H. Kelly.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN. President, JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY. 119 Chateaugusy Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 r.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: EMesser. J. Killfesther, T. Regers and Andrew Cullen.

NOTICE is hereby given that Albertine Brabant, wife of Edward Kiernan, of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce, from her husband, Edward Kiernan, of the said City of Montreal, on the ground of cruelty, a fullery, and desertion. Dated at the City of Montreal. Province of Quebec, this ninth day of March, 1899.

WM. B. MOUNT.

In the Liverpool Catholic Times, moulded of things of the past." And

"And this, undoubtedly is the charm which in, a thousand ways attracts and subdues the pilgrim to Italian shrines. I was often hindered from seeing pictures or monuments by a circumstance which no priest would ever regret-the church would be throned with · worshippers, the altar blazing with lights, and curiosity must wait until devotion was sairfied. I remember such a scene ii. Venice, at Santa Maria Formosa; and many at Florence; where Exposition was going on all over the city, when Cardinal Baosa lay on his death-bed. Florence, indeed, is, perhaps, the one Italian town, after Milan, which, with its serious and steady air, pleases in its religious no less than its artistic fashions. I never saw the Bunday better kept-shops closed, multitudes at Mass, and afterwards the streets occupied by grave and sober citizens, taking their recreation quietly, yet with certain cheerfulness. In Rome, as is said by men well acquainted with the Eternal City, there has been a distinct religious revival. Much also, one hears, is urged by the parish priests against Sunday trading. But in the poorer streets Sunday trading goes on still; and the Via Giubbonari and the Campo de' Fiori, when I saw them on St. George's Day-the third Sunday after Easterhad all the appearance of a crowded market. Nevertheless, it is probable that those who bought and sold-excepting possible Jews, still numerous in Rome-had been to Mass that morning, Easter Communions were still frequent; and one of the privileges a stranger may enjoy was to give Holy Communion, as I did, to a goodly throng, in Santa Maria Novella, and to see a congregation gathering round the altar where one was celebrating, early on the Sunday, in

For Busy Households. The Health Department of New World representative, "they would York, has begun a crusade against a greatly help us in routing this traffic certain class of dealers. The invisible poison that is sure to spectors go into every store where bring death in the hot weather is canned fruit is sold, and when they

introduced, through canned fruit in find "swells." promptly condemn which decomposition has set in.

filled and placed in boiling water are disposed of at city dumping placwhile the cap is soldered on, a hole es every week. But it is difficult to being left in it, through which the catch all of them. air escapes. After this the hole is soldered up.

performed, when the can becomes cold | poisonous qualitities through any amthe heads sink in and remain sunken. If decomposition begins the gases which form cause the heads to bulge, and to the trade such cans are known. as "swells."

unscrupulous dealers have been buying up these "swells," and reselling can be swallowed without any harm

They punch a second hole and heat to the body by inoculation. the contents a second time. This treatment is known as "re-processing," and has been repeated in certain instances four times. The result is that deadly poison germs exist far and wide throughout the city in these cans, which are retailed, for the most part, in poorer sections of the city. and distributed outside of Greater New York in large quantities.

The Health Department has been proceeding very quietly against this traffic and has made such headway that 20,000 cans of condensed fruit have already been seized by the inspectors. It is impossible, however, to thoroughly purge the city of these poisonous foods, and to the Sunday World one of the Health officers gave some hints for protection against this ptomaine poisoning.

It is quite easy for a purchaser to tell whether he or she is buying a good can of fruit or one containing the deadly poison.

In the first place, the head of a "swell," is always bulged out, and if one presses it in it will spring back with a "ting." This is a sure sign that decomposition has begun and that the can of fruit, if eaten, mry poison a whole family.

In contrast the head of a good can will not spring back if pressed in, but remain sunken.

This is sufficient test alone, but the Health Board Inspectors go still further. They prick a hole in the top and hold it before a lighted match. If the can is full of gas the latter will escape with a "hiss" and blow the flame outward. If there is no decouposition the flame will be drawn in. Should there be any doubt of the contents one only need look at the ne side of the can. Fermentation will always corrode the metal and the tir appears black on the inside. The contents of such a can are rank poison.

. A good housewife will always em; ty any canned food into some agaicware vessel after she has opened a can, for fermentation is liable to set in once the food has come in contact

"If the public would only pay some attention to this matter," said one is first of all a practical Catholic N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with of the food inspectors to the Sunday himself; a man who attends to all correspond promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

and checking the death-rate. Our inthem. They are cut open and thrown In the canning of foods the can is in the ash-barrel. Thousands of them "As for the ptomaines cooking does

nor kill them. Ptomaines are the re-If the operation has been properly sult of germ life and they retain their ount of boiling. so that the 're-processing, does not affect their death dealing properties.

"They are a most dangerous poison being effective whether swallowed or The Department has discovered that | inoculated, thus differing from the poison of a sanke, for example, which ful results but kills when received in-

> "Ptomaines are very difficult to treat, and physicians have difficulty in saving the life of a person poisone; by them. The first thing to be done is to have the stomach thoroughly

> There is a second and equal danger in the "swells," that have been "reprocessed," and that is the muriate of zine which is used soldering them. Muriate of zinc is one of the most deadly poisons known to science. It is zinc dissolved in muriatic acid and is laid on the top of the can by hoys with brushes in the canning factories. A very hot iron is applied to melt the amalgam. Sometimes, through carelessness, the acid drops into the food.

> That the contents of the can soldered with muriate of zinc become poisonous is so well known that the State of Maryland, where canning is a staple industry, has passed a law forbidding the use of the muriatic sol-

One who does not care to take any chances will taboothemuriatic-soldered article entirely. He will select the can which shows a line of resin around the edge of the solder on the cap, for resin is the other amalgam used for sealing cans and is entirely harmless, though manufacturers prefer the muriate because it is much quicker to put on.

The greatness of a good mother's influence upon her children says a writer in the "Le Couteulx Leader," is something which the world is too apt to forget or lose light of, so often is allusion made to it in print and speech. And a good mother's influence can not well be exaggerated or overpraised. Next to the grace of God, it is, perhaps the most salutary influence that can be exerted in, the greatest blessing that can be bestowed upon any household. But our admiration of a mother's influence should not cause us to lose sight of the fact that a good father is also a very potent and beneficent agency in the

Who is the good father, though, from the Catholic point of view? He The good Catholic father does not

The good Catholic father is not for-

ty-five the time when womanhood be gins and motherhood ends, it is estimated that the aggregate term of a woman's sufferings is ten years. Tenyears out of thirty! One third of the best part of a woman's life sacrifictime! But time is not all that is lost. bloom from the cheeks, the brightness from the eyes, the fairness from the form. They write their record in many do for woman what is done by Dr.

POR THE TEETE: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents

HENRY R. GRAY,