

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL  
IN ENGLAND.

The Archbishop of Cashel paid a visit to Manchester on the occasion of the reopening of St. Patrick's Church, Livesey street, and was presented with an address. The Bishop of Salford, who presided, after offering a cordial welcome to the Archbishop and to Father James Ryan, President of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, said that this was the first official visit for an Irish Archbishop to Manchester, and, therefore, an event of more than usual importance and significance. He was convinced that it was a matter of the highest importance that the Catholic hierarchies of England and Ireland should be drawn nearer together. In saying that, he was expressing not a mere personal feeling, but he ventured to add that of His Grace, our own Archbishop of Westminster. He hoped for more intercommunication between the Bishops of England and Ireland. He trusted that such visits would be multiplied and made ordinary events. We must not, he continued, lose sight of the fact that the future of Catholicity in both countries was very much bound up with the union that might exist between them. If they were to fight successfully the battle of religion—if only for one reason, the all-important matter of the religious education of our children. He believed the one solution of the difficulty would be that the Catholics of England and Ireland should stand shoulder to shoulder. The more we are united the more we are certain to achieve success in the future. That afternoon's gathering was, therefore, of more than local importance. It was in the first place of importance to St. Patrick's; secondly, to the diocese of Salford; and, thirdly, to the whole of Catholicity in this country. He concluded by again thanking His Grace, and expressing the wish that it might not be long before he paid them another visit.

The Archbishop of Cashel in reply to the addresses that had been presented—we quote from the special report of The Freeman's Journal—spoke as follows: "I am most thankful for your address of welcome, and I must say the expression of your welcome and thanks is extravagantly generous as compared with my pleasant visit to your city to assist at the reopening of your beautiful Church of St. Patrick. I am here at the wish of your good and learned Bishop and the invitation of your zealous pastor, and considering the interest taken by both in the Irish priests working here, and in the Irish people living here, it would be hard for me to refuse the request of either. Your address expresses sympathy with our Irish movement for the redress of great and admitted grievances, and for that I return you my most heartfelt thanks. There is no doubt that Ireland has been, and still is, shamefully treated, and though large measures of long-deferred justice have been passed, we are still denied that of self-government, of which the Act of Union of 1801 deprived us, and this denial, I have no hesitation in saying, is a large and black spot on the page of English history, and on its ultimate concession depend the honor of England and the peace and prosperity of Ireland.

"Go," said Mr. Gladstone in the debate on his Home Rule bill of June, '86, "into the length and breadth of the world; ransack the literature of all countries; find if you can a single voice, a single book, in which the conduct of England toward Ireland is anywhere treated except with profound and bitter condemnation."

"If the past is to be forgotten, the work of 1801 must be undone; if Ireland is to be prosperous and peaceful, she must be entrusted with a form of government that will beget national responsibility and respect for law and for order. I am thoroughly convinced that Home Rule is the only radical remedy for the ills of Ireland. For I firmly believe that as long as the fiscal injustice imposed by the Union has to be borne—and nothing short of Home Rule can do this—the injustice we must, in spite of all remedial legislation and other reforms and subsidies, continue to languish through poverty and depopulation."—Irish World.

## HOW MUCH IS ENOUGH?

(From the Catholic Citizen.)  
No one who reads these lines feels that he has enough money. As a matter of fact, many have more than enough. We do not write for the purpose of discouraging thrift. It is well to save. It is wise to accumu-

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late. Thousands are neglecting to do this. For them this article has no moral. It is not written for their benefit.

It is written for those who are getting a little ahead; those with whom the income exceeds the outgo. They know that they are laying by something. It is pleasant to be in that condition. But the danger is that the work of accumulating, practiced for some years, becomes a habit which refuses to limit itself. Then men, instead of saving to live, live to save. Then money, instead of being the means of acquiring the other possibilities of life, crowds out all these possibilities. We may say that the miser is an exaggerated freak in the human family. But there are lesser phases in the miser's mania that are no less manifestations of the same disease. The mania of piling up wealth beyond one's own fairly estimated needs is widespread. And it is not only bad for society, but bad for those afflicted by it. It robs them of much of the pleasure of life, to say nothing of happiness of eternity.

How much is enough? Where shall we place a rational limit? In a natural honest condition of society one should accumulate nothing. It is a species of hogstiness to lay by more food and clothing than one can use. But we do not live in this natural and honest state of society.

In the world such as we find it, one has enough when he has found for himself a home which satisfies his wants. Why should he want more houses than one? Then, with a comfortable home, if one's income exceeds, during the years of his youth and prime, his outgo, he has enough. If his wants are few, and his habits frugal, he will never be poor. The accumulation of the unexpended portion of his daily or monthly earnings will take care of itself, and the man may devote himself to the other and higher and nobler affairs of life.

But sickness—misfortune—accident? These are all provided against by the institutions of the society in which we live. There are mutual aid societies which checkmate the chances of sickness; life insurance companies which guard against death; fire insurance and casualty companies which save the homestead; and other forms of securities that protect the savings of honest labor.

But provision for the future of his children? This is the sympathetic apology that the money-mania too often makes for itself. Let children be endowed with good health, trained in good habits, gifted with virtue and dowered with industry, and they are given something that no bag of gold can greatly add to or enrich. These solid endowments are frequently neglected by money-saving parents. They leave their thousands of addled duds, brainless fops, slumping simpletons, moral and physical nonentities. What is saved in the frugality of parents is squandered in the folly of their progeny.

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If luxury is sweet, its consequence is cruel.—Marmontel.

## COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE.

It is Much More Than in Free Trade England.

The cost of living abroad, especially in France is a subject upon which wide variance of opinion exists. In an article in the Economiste Francaise, of Paris, M. A. de Foville uses England as a standard of comparison and says that there is no doubt that the English, on the average, have one-third more to spend than the French, and, all things being equal, more money is earned in England than in France. The contrary was true in former days, but now the high tariff in France, and free trade in England have produced their results.

Butter in France costs 30 to 60 cents per pound, Swiss cheese 25 to 30 cents a pound, and fowls 30 to 50 cents each. Milk is 10 to 12 cents per quart, bread four cents per pound, and meat 30 to 50 cents a pound. Fruits, which are grown abundantly in France, cost twice as much as they do in England; bananas and oranges, which Algiers exports by millions, cost four cents each. Coffee is 50 to 60 cents per pound, tea as much as \$1.40 to \$1.80 per pound, and sugar 10 to 12 cents per pound. Coal in Paris is worth \$14 a ton, and in many houses heat is a great rarity. In London two boxes of matches are given for one cent, but in France each box costs two cents and the matches are bad. Drugs are almost prohibitively expensive.

M. de Foville presents the balance sheet of four average families. The first family, with an income of \$2000 per year, represents a Parisian household; father, mother, two children, attending school, and a servant. The second family, with an income of \$1600, represents a provincial household, consisting of father, mother, two children and servant. The third family, with an income of \$800, is a Parisian household consisting of father, mother, a small child and no servant. And the last is that of a workman's family at Reims, consisting of father, mother, two children, five and ten years of age, the family disposing of a purse of \$415 per year. The first family expends \$1744 of its income for actual living expenses, and has a balance of \$256 for pleasure, doctors, and so forth; the second family expends \$1250 and has \$350 left; the third, \$667, and has a balance of \$133; and the fourth \$320, with a balance of \$95. In the case of the third family the food consists of coffee, bread and butter for breakfast; at midday, meat, vegetables, and dessert; at 4 o'clock the mother and child have chocolate and bread; and at 6 o'clock there is a dinner of soup, vegetables, and dessert. This is certainly an excellent showing for the money at the disposal of the housekeeper.

M. de Foville puts his finger on the cause of this wonderful housekeeping when he says that it lies in the innate inclination, one might say the passion, for economy. With a few francs, the little Parisian, who may be hungry many days in the year, is able to make herself a hat and frock which many wealthy women might well envy. And it is with the table as it is with the toilet. The art of utilizing the remnants is an art essentially French, whether the subject be ribbons or ragouts. The spirit of economy is as common in our country as it is rare in England. Fathers and mothers in France consider themselves the debtors of their children, and even the bachelors think they should leave something behind.

**RAILROAD WILL BUILD A CHURCH.**  
The Pennsylvania Railroad, as a part of its terminal project in New York, is going to build for Father Gleason, a new St. Michael's Church, parish house, and parochial school, at an estimated cost of \$500,000. The new structures will cover a large plot running through from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth street, just west of Ninth Avenue. The present church edifice of that parish and its other buildings are on Thirty-third and Thirty-second streets, just west of Ninth Avenue. This property was bought, by contract, by the

Pennsylvania, several months ago, on condition that the railroad should supply similar buildings on another plot somewhere in the neighborhood. To carry out this plan the Pennsylvania took title recently to the old flats and dwellings at 414 to 424 West Thirty-fourth street—the frontages being 100 and 200 feet, respectively. On this site there will be erected a church, a five-story rectory, a five-story convent, a six-story parochial school, and a three-story vestry, all with facades of brick and limestone of ornamental design.

When the buildings are completed the church will turn over its present property to the railroad, which already owns nearly all of the north and south sides of Thirty-second street from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

## WOMAN EXPERT ON BANK NOTES

Mrs. S. F. Fitzgerald is one of the most clever persons in the employ of the United States Treasury. It is said of her that she knows more about national bank notes than any other person living. For more than twenty years she has been at work in the branch of the redemption division, which deals with such notes, her task being to count and identify currency of that kind. She has to do much mending of mutilated bills, and sometimes the problems presented to her are of extraordinary difficulty where partly destroyed money is concerned. On more than one occasion she has identified notes, rendering it possible to redeem them at face value, when nothing remained of them beyond a piece the size of one's finger nail. Though no name of bank or denomination number was left, a scrap of the engraved design, perhaps only a bit of border, gave the requisite clue. Mrs. Fitzgerald knows the design of every national bank not issued in this country, and a mere glimpse of a corner of any one of them will tell her what bank it comes from.—Philadelphia Press.

## New Provincial of the Good Shepherd Sisters

Mother Mary of St. Bernadine Loughrey, of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, has returned from the general meeting of the order at Angers, France. She retires from the position of provincial and becomes superior of St. Joseph's Rectory, Norristown. She is succeeded as provincial by the former head of the Norristown institution, Mother Mary of St. Jane de Chantal Flaherty.

Mother Mary of St. Gertrude Wilson, late of the New York province, but formerly mistress of novices at Thirty-fifth street and Fairmount avenue, becomes superior of the House of the Good Shepherd, Reading.

Mother Mary of St. Jane de Chantal, the new provincial, has been a member of the order for fourteen years. Previous to her appointment at Norristown she was in charge of the St. Magdalen Asylum for Colored Girls, Germantown. She is a native of St. Augustine's parish, and attended its academy, but resided for many years in St. Mary's parish.

She is a sister of James A. Flaherty, Esq., Deputy Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus.

## PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of Canadian and American patents recently obtained through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C.

Information relating to any of these will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above-named firm.

## CANADA.

94,551—Charles Bristow, Christchurch, N.Z. Seed Sowers.  
94,561—Thomas Hill, Joggin Mines, N.S. Cheese cutter.

94,611—Thos. F. Van Loven, Collier's Bay, Ont. Vehicle bearing.  
94,648—Emilien A. Mammy, Beauharnois, Que. Canal lock.

## UNITED STATES.

798,642—James Drain, Peterboro, Ont. Filing case.  
794,795—Gerald S. Fogarty, Montreal, Que. Necktie holder.  
794,969—Philias Belle, Plymouth Union, Vt., U.S.A. Process for making pasted leather stock.  
795,502—Eugene Gareau, Montreal, Que. Spring heel for shoes.  
796,371—Messrs. Thomson & Despond, Toronto, Ont. Wrench.

The road of Right has neither turn nor bend. It stretches straight unto the highest goal. Hard, long, and lonely?—yes, yet never soul. Can lose the way thereon, nor miss the end.

—The Outlook.

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**SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.**

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:  
(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.  
(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.  
(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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## SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

**ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY**—Established March 6th, 1856; incorporated 1863; revised 1840. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President, Mr. F. J. Curran; 1st Vice-President, W. P. Kearney; 2nd Vice, E. J. Quinn; Treasurer, W. Durack; Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Crowe; Recording Secretary, T. E. Tansley.

**ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY**—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, J. H. Kelly; Recording Secretary, J. D'Arcy Kelly, 13 Vallee street.

**ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY**, established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallary, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street; Treasurer, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8.30 p.m.

**C.M.B.A. OF CANADA**, Branch 26.—Organized 13th November, 1883. 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 business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. Officers: Spiritual Adviser, Rev. J. P. Killoran; Chancellor, W. F. Wall; President, J. M. Kennedy; 1st Vice-President, J. H. Madden; 2nd Vice-President, J. P. Dooley; Recording Secretary, R. M. J. Dolan, 16 Overdale Ave.; Assistant Sec. Sec., W. J. Macdonald; Financial Secretary, J. J. Costigan, 825 St. Urban street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Marshal, J. Walsh; Guard, M. J. O'Regan; Trustees, T. F. Finn, W. A. Hodgson, P. J. D'Arcy, R. Gahan, J. J. Stevens; Medical Advisers, Dr. H. J. Harrison; Dr. E. J. O'Connor, Dr. G. H. Merrill.

**OFFICIAL CIRCULAR CATHOLIC MUTUAL Benefit Association GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC.**

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For INFORMATION ADDRESS:  
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## THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1905.

## HER LI

The Adjutant General en executive office with a "Morning Governor," cheerfully. "There's a little of business I wanted to talk for the board meets."

"All right, Bob." The swung round in his chair up at the Adjutant General, kindly, near-sighted eyes.

"Company E, Tenth Infantry the State troops, is just edged edge. We've decided to it out and take in one of independent companies on ing list. E has elected an tain—the fourth in less than That's the limit in demerit."

"Hah, yes," assented the absent-mindedly. "You best, Bob. Do as you like."

"I want you to be satisfied. E Company comes in, burg, down in your part State."

"H'm; that's so. Who's captain?" The Adjutant General rel some papers in his hand.

"Donald Thomas Nesbit," With a curious, bird-like sure sign that he was inter Governor plucked off his no-

"Why, bless your heart, ejaculated, 'that's Tom Nes Well, well; good old Tom.' ged a long, slender finger jutted General. "Tom Nes went to school together, Cracker county; thick as were, too. And Tom cou lick me. Why, say, Bob, pings made a man of me."

The General smiled in "Then we won't muster E out just yet?"

"Never, Bob, never! W to give old Tom's boy a Why, I wouldn't be able to in the face when I went to Rossburg. Oh, he'll make right. A son of Tom Nes n't help it!"

And so E Company, b captain happened to be a father, was saved its place State service.

A cheery room it was, with ing little fire crackling on and its litter of books, and music on piano and tal graving or two on the wa thick, warm-toned carpet a ous easy chairs, veterans o voice, blending perfectly for whole which fairly breathe

The two occupants of t seemed to be thoroughly in with it. The man lay ba ously in one of the easy w was small and well groo dark hair curled a trifle. H and lips were smooth, the most showing beneath the skin. A jaunty, impractic moustache adorned his uppe

The girl was slender and She bore herself like a duc eyes were gray, her profile "Today," she was saying "will you never learn to q posing? I've refused you t out number, in all sorts of ings, and all kinds of weath conceive any possible com circumstances which would more favorable to you, quit bothering me."

"Impossible, Edith," repl unabashed Toddy. "I'm gol until either your resolve or son gives way."

"It will be my reason, t gine me in a padded cell, s 'no, no,' all day long."

There followed a few mon lence, broken by the young wish you'd tell me what Edith," he said, seriousl thing I can do to make my objectionable? What's the to me as a husband?"

"I'll tell you, Toddy," den resolve. "You've never thing nor done anything; j and taken the good thir without asking where th from. If you'd only do som make people sit up, Toddy."

"But I've never had to," sponded plaintively. "The has always been so disgusti What's the use of working l slave for something you have?"

The girl threw her hands a weary gesture more than nest although she spoke ba "That is just it; and th you're not my fairy prince you ever feel like doing so the world?"

"No," he rejoined, deep "only to run my motor ca miles an hour where the ek

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