I've been thinkin' back of late, S'prisin' .-- And I'm here to state m suspicious it's a sign Of age, maybe, er decline Of my faculties—yit I'm not feelin' old a bit-Any more than sixty-four Ain't no young man any more! Thinkin' back's a thing 'at grows On a feller, I suppose-Older 'at he gits, I jack, More he keeps a thinkin' back! Old as old men git to be, Er as middle-aged as me, Folks 'll find us, eye and mind Fixed on what we've left behind-Rehabilitatin'-like

Them old times we used to hike Out barefooted fer the crick, 'Long 'bout Apr'l first-to pick Out some 'warmest' place to go In a.swimmin'-Ooh ! my, oh ! Wonder now we hadn't died ! Grate horseradish on my hide Jes. a-thinkin' how cold then That 'ere worter must 'a' ben ! Thinkin' back-w'y, goodness me! I kin call their names and see

Every little tad I played With, er fought, er was afraid Of, and so made him the best Friend I had of all the rest ! Thinkin' back, I even hear Th. m a'callin', high and clear, Up the crick banks, where they seen Still hid in there-like a dream-And me still a-pantin' on The green pathway they have gone

Still they hide, by bend er ford-Still they hide-but, thank the Lord (Thinkin' back, as I have said), I hear laughin' on ahead ! -James Whitcomb Riley, in Reader

#### THE COST OF CHEAPNESS

Magazine.

In a terrible article in the April Fortnightly Review, Mr. W. S. Lilly displays in lurid light the fearfu price which is really paid, in blood and toil and tears, for things that we call cheap.

"Among the many glories of this enlightened age, which are the theme of such proud boasting, one of the most loudly trumpeted is its cheapness. The columns of newspapers are full of advertisements setting forth the exceedingly low price wares offered, on all sides, to a discerning public. The goods exposed in the shop windows bear tickets indicative of the desire of the vendors to cut down their profits to the utmost farthing. . . I need not enlarge upon what is so familiar. My object in the present paper is to inquire what is the cost of this cheap-

Instances cited by Mr. Lilly are drawn from conditions in England, but they raise the question: Are there none like them here? "Girls are paid three shillings and sixpence per dozen for making ulsters; from fivepence to sevenpence per dozen for making children's pinafores, and they have to find their own cotton; two shillings and ninepence a dozen for making children's pinafores, and pence each for covering umbrellas, including the cutting out; one shilling and threepence for making blouse which a skilled workman could not finish in less than a day; one shilling and two pence for making a lined skirt with striped flounce and stitching; a good worker, it is calculated, working at high pressure, would turn out eight of these in a week."

"The laborer is worthy of his hire he is entitled to fair wage," cries Mr. Lilly, "the measure of which is, as those older moralists taught, th means of living a human life; and this includes, not merely house and home, but leisure and spiritual cul-. And if he is poor and needy, his destitution does not make look like an invalid. His counter it right to underpay him. To under pay him is to steal from him; and this is one of the most common and disgraceful forms of theft; the most common because it is found in every department of life; the most disgracful, because it is the most cowardly. But the very notion of a fair had died out of the popular mind, taught to regard human labor mere merchandise. .

"One thing is certain: The classe who exist in luxury, or in substan tial comfort, have, as a rule, no conception of the depth of degradation moral and physical, in which millions of under-paid toilers live and die. And the first step towards the redress of this great wrong of under payment, is the clear exhibition the two facts that it exists and that it is wrong. . . It is wrong that cheapness should be purchased at the cost of which I have exhibited some items. . . . We are account able for that robbery of the poor an needy, because they are poor and needy, which is delly perpetrated on every side. Such robbery is account-ed by the Catholic Church one of the

sins that cry to heaven for ven geance. Let us not fondly imagine that it cries in vain. 'The moral' laws of nature and of nations' rule over us not only by their mandates but also by their penalties-penalties which are not the less real because they are not discovered in the sta-

#### The Quaker Grammarian.

(T. P.'s Weekly, London.)

I wonder how many human beings have, in the popular mind, passed from the world of men into the world of things? What schoolboy. for example, thinks of Euclid as other than a dog-eared annoyance? To which of us is not "Lindley Murray" a volume rather than a man A writer in Chambers's comes to our rescue in this last respect, reminding us that the grammarian spoke of himself as having been a "heedless boy," and that on one occasion he ran away from school. Born in Pennsylvania in 1745, the eldest of twelve children, all of whom, spite of his delicate physique, survived, Lindley Murray became counsel and attorney in the provinof New York. He came to England in 1784, and settled at Holdgate York, where he remained until th and of his life.

The origin of the "grammar," of which, by the bye, his friend John Dalton, the chemist, observed, in jest, "that of all the contrivances invented by human ingenuity for puzzling the brains of the young, Lindley Murray's grammar was the worst," is in-teresting in its simplicity. The Quaker from the United States became interested in a Quaker girls' school at York. He noticed that the assistant teachers were ill-qualified for the task, and began to give them private instructions himself. Ther they asked him to prepare a simple, well-graduated grammar for them. He consented, and the result was the famous grammar, of which a writer in Blackwood said in 1829, "It reigns despotically through the young ladies' schools from the Orkneys to the Cornish Scillys." As for Abridgment of the Grammar, the writer in Chambers's considers it probable that over two million pies were sold before it gave place to more modern productions. ley Murray wrote guickly and easily and did not make any lengthy/ preparation for his Grammar. Here is a sketch of his simple home life from the magazine to which I have already referred: His amiable and intelligent wife

proved an excellent guardian and helpmate. In summer he rose about seven. When he was dressed wife wheeled him to the sofa in the sitting-room, where he sat during day. His meals wer served on a table placed before him. When he was at work a portable writing desk was placed at hand, and his books and papers lay on the sofa close by. He never wished to go near a fire, and believed that the glare from the fire and candles was hurtful to sight. He did not smoke and took no stimulants save perhaps a half-glass of wine or a gill of London porter at dinner. His breakdast and supper for years consisted of new milk and baked rice and toasted This might be varied by chocolate boiled in milk and water, and bread. Dinner was severely plain, but well cooked. Withal, he did not ance was dark but ruddy, and bean ed with benevolence; he was tall, well proportioned, rather stout, with an open forehead, regular features and a pleasing if not handsome pro

Such was Lindley Murray, has been called the "Father of Eng lish Grammar," and who, at all events, aimed at bringing some sort of order into the existing confusion.

"What is it to be wise? Tis but to know how little can be known To see all others' faults and feel or

No man can ever begin to pleas God who does not renounce shar practices, give up unfair dealings ar to others their just due and deter-mine to be in all matters an honest man. That is the very beginning of religion, the elemental buttress of a devoted life.—Jessa Bowman Young.

#### Anglican Church Against Remarrage of Divorced,

A press despatch from Lond der date of May 18 says : The London Diocesan Confer

now in session under the pre of the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Arthur F. Ingram, passed resolution to-day demanding dment of the English marriage law, so as to preclude the re-mar riage in church of divorced person during the lifetime of the other party to the proceedings. An attempt to modify the resolution in favor permitting the re-marriage in church of the innocent party was defeated by a vote of 169 to 71.

A keen controversy is certain arise over the action of the confer ence. The decision brings the Church of England in direct conflict with the State laws. It will also become prominent factor in the campaign for disestablishment. The law provide that no clergyman shall be compelled to marry the guilty party in a divorce suit, but he must not refuse the use of his church for such purpose if another clergyman is willing to perform the ceremony.

is pointed out by competent authorities that a serious situation will arise from refusals of clergymer of the State church to solemnize marriages which are entirely legal They will be liable to severe penal ties, including criminal prosecution for breaking the law.

## THE X-RAYS ANNIVERSARY

(C. W. S., in the Outlook, London. The distinguished gathering which assembled in Berlin the first week in May to celebrate the tenth anniver sary of the discovery of the Rontgenrays offers occasion for taking stock of one of the most remarkable phenomena with which man is acquainted. After ten triumphant years, during which these rays have saved thousards of lives and have penetrated some of the most obstinate difficulties of physical theory, it is wel that we should / cease to be content with knowing that there are rays by which it is possible to see coins through a purse or bones through ficsh and clothes.

The young surgeon or physician of to day can scarcely imagine how his predecessors did their work before 1895, for the triumphs of the Rontgen-rays in actual therapeutics are even more signal than in the realm of diagnosis. Many forms of cutane ous disease yield more rapidly and cotainly and painlessly to the application of these rays than to any other method of treatment. Further, there is one form of truly malignant tumor, the rodent ulcer-which is ur doubtedly cancerous—that is complet'ly curable, and is daily cured, these rays. The contrast between the results, the safety and the convenience of the modern treatment of rodent ulcer, as compared with the use of the knife, is immeasurable. Lastly, there is reason to believe that the rays may arrest consump tion in its early stages.

The therapeutics of the Rontgen rays involve many theoretical ques logist: but the physicist is no indebted to them for the light they have shed on his own particular problems.

In the first place, what are the Rontgen-rays? This question has, it is believed, been answered so that it is no longer necessary or desirable to retain the modest term, X-rays, employed by their discoverer. A distinguished French physicist, M. B'ondlot, has apparently succeeded in proving that these rays are none other than transverse vibrations in the ether; in other words, that they constitute a part of the gamut one octave of which, being visible to tion. out eyes, we call light. In confirmation of this view it may be observed that in favorable conditions the Rontgen-rays can be faintly seen The view of the late Sir George Stokes that the rays consist of irre gular ethereal undulations is probat ly incorrect. They are, in all likelihood, none other than "light" extremely short wave-length. Their discovery has led to the observation of many other forms of radiation some of which help to fill in the gap hetween ultra-violet light and th Rontgen-rays, which are probably si unted some five or six octaves higha than ordinary surlight. If we re gard sunlight as comparable to th riddle octave of a piano of unusua compass, the Rontgen-rays would correspond to a series of very high waves of wireless telegraphy would be situated samewhere low down in

The difference between various kind of Rontgen-rays are still obscur Surgery and physics await their fu ther slucidation: the surgeon because

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one and the same vacuum tube produces different kinds of rays on dif ferent occasions, thus interfering with accarate "dosage" and the possibility of comparing results; and physicist because a knowledge of the condations that determine the pro-duction of "hard" and "soft" rays will throw light on the root-problems of electricity and the nature of matter-problems which we are now coming to regard as identical. The practical investigation of these questions is not without danger, for in certain conditions hitherto undefined the rays may cause the gravest pa thological changes, affecting some times the life of a limb and sometimes the most vital powers of the individual, such as reproduction. Meanwhile various protective devices are being evolved, and it is to be hoped that we shall hear of no more lementable accidents such as that of which an assistant of Mr. Edison' was recently the victim. The Rontgen-rays are closely relat-

ed to nearly all the more important discoveries in physical science during the past decade. Radium, for instance, among its manifold activities includes the incessant production of the "gamma" radiation which securs to consist of a variety of Routgen-rays. On the other hand, adium seems to have the power of picking up and utilizing these rays when they are generated in its vicinit, transforming them into ordin ary light. The explanation of thes and many other phenomena will invelve the completion of the theory of matter. Essentially thes rays, like every other form of ethe real vibration, including visible light are an electrical phenomena; and it is of the utmost significance that they are generated during the reduction ordinary matter to what Sir William Crookes calls a "fourth state," nei ther solid, liquid nor gaseous—a state in which matter is de-materino more than an electrical manifesta

These rays, therefore, which play a unique part in the war agains d'sease, promise to play an equall important part in the solution-s far as any knowledge of the pheno menal can be called a solution—o the root problem of physics, the in vestigation of the nature of matter Another ten years may well witness practical and theoretical developments as remarkable as those which have followed on Professor Rontgen' brilliant investigation of the curiou fluorescence upon which he chance ten years ago; and as the prese year sees only his sixtieth birthda he may well hope yet to attend ye another and another decennial cele bration of the discovery with which his name will for ever be associated

God's livery is a very plain one out its wearers have reason to be but its wearers have reason to content. If it have not so may gold lace about it as Satan's,

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[In the Annex.]



Vol. LIV., No. 4

THE CATHOLIC

Impressive Ac

The text of an address de the Archbishop of Dublin completion of the Church of Family in that city is at it should be widely read by "Busybodies seem never t interfering in our religiou

affairs that in no way conc while they are notoriously, some of them, leaving unde but undone, their own pro ness, business that they paid for doing, but that, to results, they seem practicall ble of doing, or even of m serious practical attempt to plause). As I have said, to leave our laymen, who sense, more directly concern matter, the task, which se them to be the very welcom chastising the impertinence people. I have never mysel the matter, directly or i hefore; and if I do so tospeak candidly, it is mainly in the circumstances in whi been placed for the last day no other topic has suggested me to speak about, and a some extent, because a refer this particular topic was to me this morning by a p chanced to meet with in a which I had reason to refer a different purpose. The boo I happen to have with me he volume of lectures by Dr.

CARDINAL NEWMA -his famous lectures-on w

described when delivering th "The Present Position of Car England." The lectures we ered in Birmingham in the ye at a time of fierce excitemen England was then seething w sion, anti-Catholic, anti-Pap sion, over the action of the the day, Pope Pius IX., in ing an Archbishop and a nur Bishops in England,, the having previously been gover clesiastically, by Bishops no but by Bishops who, instead Bishops in dioceses of their were simply Vicars of the Pe legates of the Pope, acting ex ly in his name in the eccle government of the different into which England had long ously been divided by Papal rity. The absurdity of th motion that was raised on t casion has often been con upon. If there was any ver stantial difference between methods of exercising the au of the Catholic Church in Eng is sufficiently obvious that downright folly to denounce Papal aggression upon the of England, an exercise of Pa thority such as I have descri act by which the Holy See al an ecclesias ministration of the country pal authority exercised through shops who were merely vicars legates of the Holy See, subst for it the system which has then been in operation, and, for past, in perfectly tranquil ope in England, as it has for co

country by Bishops, canonica pointed, each of them, as Bis canonically erected diocese. events, all England, all PROTESTANT ENGLAND,

SIMPLY MAD

past been in operation in Irela

ecclesiastical administration

with rage over what the Po done. Mr. Gladstone and a fe few, other public men, kept heads. Others so far forgot selves and what was due to sponsibility and the dignity Position in the State, that i ed comparatively little wonder ed comparatively little wonder at a Lord Mayor's hanquet, the ett of the officers of State, the Chancellor of England, excits mults of applause by spectrampling Cardinal Wiseman under his feet. Now, this mas a mere digression. But in or a make intelligible what I have