ON THE MICROSCOPE.

I recall once having attended a lecture, away back in the early "eighties," by the late Hon. Edward Murphy, on "The Telescope and the Microscope." I thought, in those days, that I was very learned; that lecture opened my eyes to the fact that I was exceedingly lacking in any knowledge upon the grand subject—a double subject—which treated. I found that I did not even know the full use of either instru ment, not to speak of the objects that they reveal to the human eye I came away feeling very humble Nor have I since learned much of that, vast world, almost invisible to us which the microscope reveals in all its beauties and perfections: I have left these subjects to men of minds grasping them, and have found, from experience, that is wisdom to keep within one's own little sphere of knowledge. It is therefore, not about the microscope as an instrument in the field of science that I would write. It was the remark of an old lady, which I found in a fugitive sheet, that caused to touch upon this matter. Here what that old lady said:

"I suppose science is a great thing, and all these new-fangled fashions of investigating are useful, but seems like we haven't much peace at home since John's taken to looking everything through a microscope. The water ain't pure, the vegetables are inhabited, and all the wholesome comfortable things that we've joyed and been thankful for all these years are discovered to have specks and spots, till 'most everything

THE SPIRITUAL MICROSCOPE. The old lady may be right from her own point of view. I am not able to contradict her. But this suggests another wind of microscope, the habit of using which is worse still. Here is what an able Catholic writer says

"The microscopic habit is very bad

when it invades the moral and spiritual realm. There are those addicted to it that they are stantly turning a glass upon fellows and all their doings and exclaiming over their defects that keen scrutiny can bring to light. The home life that looks so beautiful has its flaws, after all; the kind deed that is so helpful holds its alloy of self-The one whose example stirs to emulation is far from perfect. There are mixed motives to be discovered, if one looks closely enough, in the teacher whose words thrill and uplift those about him. Friendship philanthropy and faith, all are sub-

TRUE OF BOTH. -What is true of "John," who was ever discovering germs of disease in the food, is also true of the moral microscope man, who is eternally looking for defects in his fellow-men. John could find "John" and his microscope

with the microscope people is that

they only spoil what we have; they

never substitute anything better."

This is not scientific; I am not a enough queer things to disgust any person with eating; the other could find hidden faults enough to disgust a person with human nature life. But John did not use his microscope for higher purposes, nor did the other use his for lofty Christian designs. John was not seeking, by aid of his instrument, to unfold the hidden beauties and perfections nature, that speak so eloquently of God's omnipotence and wisdom; nor was the other seeking the virtues, and glory spots, that the external veil of true humility hides from the 'cold-eyed many.'' Therein is the error. The use of the microscope for purposes of a common or ignoble character can only serve to lower and not to elevate the one who uses it But there is the scientist who tries to trace the inevitable grandeur of God's work in the most minute objects of creation; for him the microscope is an instrument of wonderful power, a medium of instruction and of perfection.

> IN THE MORAL REALM. -There is a proper use of the microscope, ir the domain of morals and of spiritual affairs, that is of incalculable benefit It is so with the one who feels his own imperfections, and to test them, looks into all the details and minutiae of his own soul, of his daily life. To analyze one's own thoughts, sentiments, passions, prejudices, predilections, acts and desires that lead to acts, is a work of incalculable benefit. "Know thyself." says the Holy Word, and to know one's own self, the moral microscope must brought into play. The wongers it can reveal are sufficient to make us pause and cast off the cloak of selfsatisfaction which we wrap about our lives. It is an operation needed badly in all who would really know their own imperfections and would be willing to correct and purify them. And apart from the utility of the moral microscope, in such cases there is another object, that may be had in view, and the attainment of which is a rare Christian charity.

DETECTING OTHERS. -We have een how the moral microscope used to find out all the imperfections in the character of a man, of friend, of a neighbor. Now let use that same instrument in the Godinspired work of detecting all the perfections, the glittering virtues, the noble purposes, the sublime mo tives, the pure intentions that are not visible to the naked eye, that often are unsuspected, that frequently exist and are purposely hidden, jected to the ever ready glass, and all and the work becomes one of sublime pronounced imperiect. The trouble Christian charity. The moral micro-Christian charity. The moral microscope used in such a manner comes an instrument of God's glory on earth, of man's salvation, of our own personal exaltation. The microscope, like every other human device that genius has discovered or talent perfected, is an instrument for good or evil, just according as we may use it. And this all came my observing mind, when I read the remarks of the old lady about

MILLIONAIRES AND THEIR WORK.

The following sketches of American millionaires and their work, published in a recent issue of an American journal, may be overdrawn, but there is no doubt that some of the feature outlined, of the lives of the men who can write their cheques for millions are based upon facts. The writer savs :

Nine out of ten millionaires work harder than mechanics or day labor-Men who know them intimately say that the pace set by the big financiers would kill an artisan in month were he to attempt to follow True, he does not get around to his office at 7 or 8 o'clock, but when he does set foot in his place of business he is keyed to work at the speed of an express train. Hence-forth there is not a moment of inac-

For instance, James Stillman, president of the National City Bank New York, has a telephone at the head of his bed-and it is there for use. His business associates are not surprised to be called up at any hour of the night for consultation. Business is business for Mr. Stillman at 4 a.m. just as it is at 10. He is in his office an hour before the bank opens, and rarely leaves before 4.30 luncheon being served at his desk and eaten between answers to the telephone.

Surely an expert correspondent would not envy August Belmont his 'snap." He insists on reading all his letters personally, and every day more than three bushel baskets of mail to be sure no suggestion may escape him. The many sided character of the man will bring him a suggestion from an outsider for a change in the color scheme of a subway station, a report of a financial nature, an estimate on construction, then a protest, followed, per-

haps, by an offer for a raceho tion. and until bedtime his mind In the building of the \$35,000,000 is at work getting things ready for subway not a thing is done until it has been passed upon by Mr. Belmont tablish a club which would afford fa- will,

whether it means the expenditure of one cent or \$1,000,000. He started out with the theory that if he began to hand the small details over to his subordinates it would not be long before their ideas of trifles grow and large questions would settled without his knowledge. president of a rapid transit company, a construction company, a national bank, a realty company, and a jockey club, director in five raila life insurance company, roads. seven banks, a trust company, a race track, and nineteen other concerns, mercantile, manufacturing and trans portation, he has no idle moments.

Where would the mechanic be who should attempt to keep the affairs of all these concerns straight in his head for a month ? Yet Mr. Belmont has found time to make himself an authority in the east on the breeding of horses.

George J. Gould is another mildionaire with an extraordinary capacity for work. In fact, it is an accept ed fact that Mr. Gould can accom plish more work in a given time than any other financier, simply because of his grasp of details and his wonderfully accurate memory. From prices of ties and spikes and the lasting qualities of the different woods to the capacity, condition and strategical importance of every railroau in the United States he is SO thoroughly informed that he and generally does make his decisions seemingly on impulse. But if the truth were known it would probably be found that they were the result of deliberation at Lakewood. He seldom is in his office more than three days a week, but when he enters, which is by ten o'clock if he is go ing to be there, he is ready to through an astounding mass of busi-

He proceeds as fast as three secre taries can follow him, and then ready to discuss questions of policy with his cabinet. Mr. Gould lieves the collective mind of his advisers works better and more surely during luncheon. By following this seemingly joyous but really strenuous course Mr. Gould has increased the 6000 miles of railroad left by his father a dozen years ago to 16,000, and doubled his personal wealth.

H. H. Rogers, vice president of the

Standard Oil Company, once said : "The richer a man gets, the less he knows what he has unless he works to protect it." Acting on that principle, no detail has been too small. no labor too arduous, no hours too long for him, and at 72 the same passion for work possesses him. is his custom to bury himself in his office at 9 o'clock in the morning. Usually he remains until 5 p.m. but it not infrequently happens that midnight finds him there. All policies of the Standard Oil and its allied properties, all plans of extensions, absorption or suppression all increases and decreases in the prices of oils, and all agreements with transportation companies are under direction. And as a large part of the Rockefeller holdings are in cop-Mr. Rogers is identified with the mining industry.

A man working with almost much speed as George Gould is E H. Harriman, who caused the Northern Pacific corner by his fight with J Pierpont Morgan, and who controls 20.000 miles of railroad. Knowing almost every inch of the United States, in so far as it affects railroading, his forte is strategy, and he relies on this to railroad king of the United States. Sharp and incisive, the man who gains admittance to him needs have his questions on his tongue's tip, for if he hesitates, Mr. Harriman prod him along.

Among other men who are in class with those named are J. Hill, whose capacity for work keeping with his great depth chest; John Arbuckle, the sugar man; W. F. Corey, president of the steel trust, and John W. Gates, who spent his forenoons last summer his office. keeping other speculators guessing, his afternoons at the rac tracks unnerving the bookmakers, and his nights on his yacht concocting spectacular plans for the morrow.

MANCHESTER IRISHMEN.

In response to an influentially signed circular a number of Irishmen prominently associated with the business and public life of Manchester, tog ther with several priests, met at lngham's Hotel, Chorlton street, or Monday night, April 25th, for the purpose of forming a branch of the United Irish League. Father Hayes, of Blackley, was voted to the chair and in a brief speech oulergized

cilities to Irishmen engaged in the professional and commercial life of the city to associate themselves more closely with the Irish movement. As the circular intimated, they would organize lectures on Irish literary and historical subjects, they would have their evenings of Irish music. and in many ways they would be able to assist other local branches of the organization. As the promoters intimated, it was not proposed establish a club in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but the meetings would be held as and when dedided, probably in some central hotel." Other speakers followed, clerical, and lay, all warmly endorsing the ideas expressed, and at once de cided to form a city branch to known as the "Thomas Davis." fluential members were elected to the various offices.

There is an old saying that "if speech is silver, silence is golden." Many a difficulty has arisen in life because people could not be silent at the proper time. Not long since we were reading some practical advice given by an aged, and consequently experienced, and very successful man of the world. marks attracted our attention, for they conveyed a lesson that is easily learned, that requires no great talent to put into practice, and that has made or marred thousands-just they observed or neglected it. We will quote the exact words, and they cover the entire ground, without the necessity of any comment.

"Keep still. When trouble is brew-ing, keep still. When slander is getting on his legs, keep still. When your feelings are hurt, keep still till you recover from your excitement at any rate. Things look differently through an unagitated eye. In a commotion once I wrote a letter and sent 'it, and wished I had not. In later years I had another commotion and wrote a long letter, but life had rubbed a little sense into me, and I kept that letter in my pocket against the day when I could look it over without agitation and without tears. I was glad I did. Less and less it seemed necessary to send it. I was not sure it would do any hurt, but in my doubtfulness I learned reticence, and eventually it was destroyed. Time works wonders. Wait till you can speak calmly, and then you will not need to speak, maybe. Silence is the most massive thing conceive able, sometimes. It is strength, in very grandeur.

Patent Report.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Pater Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.S.

Information regarding any of the patents cited will be supplied free of charge by applying to the abovenamed firm.

Nos. 87,047-George A. Daigneault, Marieville, Que., washing machine. 87,058-Alphonse Poirier, Normandin,

Lake St. John, Que., clover hulling machine 87,062-Richard Michell, East

kirk, Man., potato seeder. 87,063-George Makinson, Brigus, Nfld., heating device. 87.104-David G. Buchanan, Mont-

real, Que., advertising device. Que., wagon attachment. 87,136—Richard H. Ruaden,

Ross land, B.C., miner's candlesticks. 87,162-Arthur E. Vance, Forest, Ont., fastening device.

87.187-Eugene E. C. Nautre, Montreal, Que., suspender. 87.212-Stanislas M. Barre, Winnipeg, Man., milk heater and cool-

87.215-Frederick S. McKay. Sherbrooke, Que., clothes drier. 87,276-Elzear Michaud, Montreal South. Que., improvements

87.319-Paul d'Aigneaux, Montreal, Que., chemical process and com-

The Holy Father is reported have expressed to a French Clerical Deputy his opinion that every Catholic ought to take an active interest in politics

Let those who complain of having to work undertake to do nothing. If this does not convert them, nothing

AN INVENTOR AND ELECTRICIAN

The "Electrical Age" published the | ler providing for postal telegraphy, following sketch of a great Irish inventor and electrician, Mr. Patrick B. Delaney, in one of its recent numbers It is worthy of careful perusal, as it minutely describes the various stages of progress made by Mr. Delaney in reaching the high position which he now holds. It says:

Patrick B. Delany was born

Kings County, Ireland, in 1845,

and came to this country when nine years of age. When he was eighteen his already high reputation as good telegraph operator was enhancby the high record for skill speed and accuracy in receiving that he made as press operator at Worcester, Mass. He is one of the few men who have the reputation of being able to "receive" from fifteen to twenty words behind the sender. When he was only twenty years old he became night circuit manager at Albany for all wires between New York and Buffalo. His next-step of promotion were as chief operator for the Franklin Telegraph Company at Philadelent of the Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company, and superintendent of the Automatic Telegraph Company Being naturally fitted for journalistic work, he received many inducement to engage in newspaper labors, and was indeed for a time correspondent at Washington, besides becoming editor of a paper at Harrisonburg, Va. But his numerous inventions in field of electricity drew him back to his former pursuits, and he has remained active and prominent in telegraphy, as inventor and expert, since 1880.

One of Mr. Delany's great achieve ments is the synchronous-multiplex which has won him many awards, and which has been extensively introduced in England by the government postal telegraph systems. He has been engaged for some years improvements in cable signalling. Five years ago he succeeded in working over the Atlantic cable from Heart's Content, Newfoundland, to London, with a Morse sounder, eat never before accomplished. Mr Delany's patent for anti-induction cables laid the foundation of Standard Underground Cable Company, of Pittsburg.

Postal telegraphy has been the goal of Mr. Delany's ambition for many years, and the requirements certainly appear to have been met by his automatic system of telegraphy, which is now in successful practical operation in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's lines.

With this system subscribers have their letters typewritten on a tinuous strip of prepared paper. The 'tape' is then sent to the telegraph office, and it is possible for a York business man to write a letter to a San Francisco correspondent and have him receive the letter in half an hour from the time it was written. The great speed make the cost merely nominal, for many long letters could be despatched in a single minute.

Mr. Delany is a member of the Franklin Institute and the American Association for the Advancement o Science, and is a former vice-president of the American Institute Electrical Engineers. He is intimately acquainted with nearly every prominent electrical and mechanical engineer in the country, and in Engventions have already won the high est honors, having received a gold medal of the Inventions Exhibit, gold London, in 1885; two gold medals from the Franklin Institute, and the gold medal at the Pan-American Exposition.

Mr. Delany's patents number be tween one hundred and one hundred and fifty, and he is constantly work in a laboratory he has carried on for some years at South Orange, N.J.

Mr. Delany has appeared before the Senate Committee on post offices and

His expert testimony attracted great attention among the law makers and the general public. His system "machine telegraphy" has undoubtedly a great future

It is such brainy, active men Mr. Delany who are making American engineering the synonym throughout the world for a combination and concentration of ingenuity and intelligence.

The New York Sunday news, in an elaborate account of the new invention, says of the man himself

He received an excellent education and started as a telegrapher just as the art was beginning to show itself capable of development. His rise was rapid, and he filled every position to superintendent. It was 1873 that he brought out his first invention, the Delany line adjuster, and since then he has taken out more than 100 patents on apparatus and methods. His first really great invention was the multiplex system of telegraphy, by which six messages can be transmitted over one wire, three in each direction or six in one direction, simultaneously. This system was in practical operation in many large telegraph offices for seve ral years, but it has recently gone out of use almost entirely because of the interruptions it is subject to by the underground currents set up by leakage from trolley rails. Mr. De lany spent several years at Washington, during which he gave testimony before the Senate Committee ap pointed to inquire into Senator Butler's bill for postal telegraphy. He has also been a newspaper man, having served as Washington correspondent for a New York paper. Little has been heard of the pro-

gress of Mr. Delany's automatic system for many years. During this time he has been shut up in his laboratory on Vose avenue, South Orange, This is a spacious two-story building, and in it Mr. Delany keeps all his instruments, models and records, valued at many thousands of dollars. He has a fine library and an interesting collection of telegraphic relics of torical interest. He is independently wealthy, and is able to carry on his experiments without embarrassment. The inventor owns several fine houses in the residential section of the vil-He lives on Scotland road, lage. and is a conspicuous figure in town. He has a fine military bearing and springy step, and he never fails to attract attention as he journeys from his home to the laboratory, accompanied by his two dogs, Multiplex and Michael Faraday, the latter named

Pending the issue of foreign patents Mr. Delany's invention may not be described in full, but its leading fea-

after the famous scientist.

tures are thus outlined by himself: "Instead of sending the messages by the Morse key directly into the line, they are first composed on a tape by perforations representing the Morse characters. This tape is passed through a machine transmitter, which by automatic action sends the characters over a single wire at a rate equal to its full carrying capacity. one wire between New York and Philadelphia fifty or more persons in charge of machines may be employed in putting messages on tape while fifty or more persons at the other end of the line receive messages in Morse characters and transcribe them. One of the important features of the system, as compared with other systems, is the perforation of the tape by our first method with the use of the ordinary Morse operating key instead of by complicated machinery, which would require specially trained operators, as in the case of the Wheatstone plan, which has been tried in England. Under my system all the telegraph operators in country are available at once for the work of composing the messages tapes without any previous training or experience whatever, beyond that which they already possess, the operating work being precisely the same post roads, at Washington, in con-nection with the bill of Senator But-into the wire by the old method."

DENTIST.

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BATURDAY

The key note of ed, at the Teacher lumbia University, McMillan, C.S.P., cannot exist with This lecture ies. Assuming for the complete physical powers, t asking when sh struction for the early childhood th and willing to ac home and at scho sions are the last while the model c astray in after li sion or bad examp age there is alway to the right way. The starting poi knee. This is a with regard to

The mother's love tor in the child's l a Christian this r sixth sense. The authority, is also the development o clergy of the Cath take to co-operate the teaching of rel parental respons clearly recognized duty. For the promotion of the esch Bishop is res diocese and each p parish. After citt this, an extract fr the Bishops of the assembled in the third Plenary Cour the lecturer turns curiosity, so natura especially concerning

A CHILD'S CUE ing with this phas Father McMillan

"Every child wa God and has inti tality and duty. de true, are of the ined and without the reaching out to something, the vaguely felt. Eve plete system of ed be directed to the guidance of this Like other qualiti by exercise, stimu ated by legitimate paralyzed or enfee seeks, if denied sat let through grotes

point was given fr Rev. Timothy Bro

"If, at an age w quality is activ healthy children, i nated completely f taught to consider mation, and if it mate as an eleme mental activity, t turally follow. unconsciously inf religion is relative absolutely out of dinary daily life. ligious instinct be dually sleeps; ir awake no more t in others to man

misdirected ways. Every normal instinctive thirst garding the ultim nature and the p istence, and a cra In the case of a when unfolding. ronment of religio intellectual curios tinct; but it will come deranged a and becomes at which religious

SACRED

The Holy Fath following, "Motu

By our "Motu 22nd November, subsequent Decre order by the Con Rights on the 8t

restored to th

its ancient Grego