

## Various Notes.

**CREMATION.**—Mr. James P. Murphy in the "Catholic World" writes on the subject of cremation, says: "As a matter of fact, the Civiltà Cattolica and other organs of Catholic opinion in Italy have over and over again affirmed that the attempt to introduce cremation in our time is primarily and above all things a blow aimed at the Catholic Church by the Freemasons, who hold the conviction that having once dissipated the profound reverence and piety of Catholics towards the dead they will more easily gain the faith in an eternal life and strike at the very roots of religion."

**TO BLESS A SHIP.**—A correspondent to an American exchange writes:

I have just heard that Captain Jeremiah Crowley, of Jonesport, Maine, who is building a seven-masted schooner, which will be the largest ship under the American flag, has invited Bishop O'Connell to bless her at the launching. The late Bishop Healy, of this diocese, blessed a number of vessels built and owned by the descendants of the early Irish settlers of this State. The Crowley came from Ireland about 1660, and from that time to the present have, as the down East Yankee phrase is, "followed the sea." There are so many of them that the saying is that the Crowleys can get out ship timber in their own woods, build and rig a ship and sail her anywhere in the world without taking a man for any of the work outside the Crowley family.

**HEALTH INSPECTION.**—Seventy-five physicians in the employ of the Health Department will begin on Monday, a systematic, thorough visitation of the tenement houses in all five boroughs. Ordinarily only fifty are employed in this work, and a start is not made before the middle of July, but the recent excessive heat caused a settling forward of the date. Practically all the tenements are in Manhattan and Brooklyn; those on the East side will receive the closest attention. The physicians' duties are many and varied. Their mission is to look after any who may be suffering from disease, to advise mothers ignorant of proper methods of caring for children, to abate nuisances, or report them to the proper offices; to distribute tickets for outings given by St. John's Guild, and give away free ice tickets where needed. As for these things the physician notes any habits which are unhealthy; in one tenement he may find a woman who habitually makes a pot of tea in the morning, and keeps the tea boiling all day, "so as to have it hot."

"Nothing is so ruinous to digestion as boiled tea," Dr. Dillingham, who has general oversight of this visitation, said, "and we have to warn many against it. This is a homely illustration of the small things our visitors look after, but it illustrates the need of sound advice to these tenement-dwellers."

**NO PUBLIC SPIRIT.**—The "Freeman," of St. John N.B., in referring to the question of cabinet representation for Irish Catholics, speaks out boldly as follows:—"It may well be questioned whether there is one spark of public spirit among the Catholics of the southern portion of the province. We believe there is not. We believe they have been so long down-trodden, stamped on, and finally effaced in public life, that they have not enough true virility of character left, so far as politics are concerned, to call their souls their own."

**A STRANGE WILL.**—By the will of the late Jacob S. Rogers, of Paterson, N.J., the bulk of his estate, estimated at not far from \$10,000,000, is given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His nephews and nieces are given \$25,000 apiece.

**SCOTTISH PATRIOTS.**—A demonstration, organized by the Scottish Patriotic Association, was held at the Borestone, Bannockburn, a week ago, to protest against the unwarrantable assumption by the King of the title Edward VII. About 1,500 people were present, and addresses were delivered by Rev. David Macrae, Mr. Thomson, schoolmaster, Grantonmouth, Mr. Theodore Napier, Mr. Charles Waddie, and others. Mr. Macrae declared that the action of his Majesty and his advisers was the greatest affront ever offered to Scotland, and he read a protest drawn up by the association against the title, in which it was stated that if the title was not corrected at the coronation it would never be other than a blot on the King's escutcheon involving, as it did, a public breach of faith and a falsification of the national history.

Mr. Theodore Napier kissed his dirk and declared that he would never own allegiance to any Edward VII.

**ENTERPRISING WOMEN.**—There are many ways of earning a living. It is said, if one only keeps one's eyes open, and there are two women who deal in coal and wood and keels stores opposite each other in Hamilton street, who have "skinned their optics" to some purpose.

Stable G of the Street Cleaning Department is in the same street, which is only one block long. There are about one hundred drivers employed. It is required that each driver furnish his own shovel and broom, and neither must be left at the stable after working hours. One of the women, who is an Italian, seeing the disadvantage of the men brooms, made an agreement with them to care for them for 10 cents a week from each man. The Italian woman has been doing the whole trade until recently, when the Irish

women on the other side of the street began competition. About half of the drivers are Italians, and naturally they patronize the Italian woman, while the other half leave their shovels with the Irish woman. Both women can be seen at their posts every night and morning when the men come to and from their work.

### MR. COCHRAN ON COMMERCIALISM.

In his address to the Wisconsin students, Mr. Cochran gave expression to his views regarding the rapid rise of the spirit of commercialism in the Republic. He said in part:—This age which you are about to enter is a commercial age, and that fact has given rise to many gloomy apprehensions in the minds of some good people. In fact, the word commercialism has assumed a portentous significance, which would appear to portend grave disasters to the Republic. We are warned of commercialism in law, of commercialism in politics, of commercialism in religion, and I am not sure but some people fear the influence of commercialism on commerce.

Now this fear of commercialism does not proceed from any one class. The note of apprehension rises from all classes. Laborers, college presidents, divines, and even millionaires, seem to be alike vehement in denouncing it, pathetic in bewailing it, and melancholy in foretelling it. Laborers attribute to commercialism and capitalism the conditions that bring on strikes. College professors attribute to those trusts, of which one of them declared that unless they were checked by the social ostracism of their promoters, would subvert republican institutions and erect an empire upon their ruins. And even the millionaires themselves seem to have struck an apologetic note, as if they were ashamed of the language of one of them who declared that to die rich was to die disgraced. In addresses to college graduates this apprehension of commercialism seems to have found a prominent note. If we may judge by the reports that we have read, and when it comes to the graduates of the law school, they are congratulated because the law is supposed to be free from commercialism, and because the new recruits in selecting their profession are supposed to have turned from high purpose, their backs upon the path that leads to fortune. Indeed, if a stranger to our customs and our institutions were to read these addresses delivered to classes such as this during the last year, he must have come to the conclusion that the graduates of the law school were about to engage in lives of ascetic contemplation rather than of active competition, in a life of rigid renunciation rather than of ambitious enterprises.

Now to me this notion that the bar is a kind of sacred priesthood, which is bound to look with indifference upon the objects which other men regard as the prize of life, is based upon a total misconception of the members of society. For you must perceive, gentlemen, that if you are to lead lives of isolation, if you are to your profession compels you to renounce the ordinary pursuits of life, that can be credibly done only upon the theory that society is totally depraved, why then the members of the learned professions, who are so virtuous men, should withdraw from participation in its conditions, as the hermits of old sought the solitude of the desert rather than the luxuries and corruptions of the great cities.

But I think it is well that we should inquire for a moment whether the conditions of life are such that you should pursue this isolation, that you should withdraw yourselves from the ordinary competition and pursuits of life, or whether you should share in it, and by sharing in it not merely improve your own condition, but improve the condition of all your fellows.

Now if we were to define the commercialism of this age we would define it as the tendency to regard the acquisition of wealth as the evidence of a successful life. Is that particular to these times? Has there ever been an age when the success of a life was not measured by its acquisitions? I suppose that those good people who are alarmed at the commercialism of our age would tell you that while in these times men devote themselves to the getting of money, in the militant ages men devoted themselves to the cultivation of military glory. Now "military glory" is perhaps the most potent of all the phrases that have worked mischief. There never has been a warfare for anything else than plunder, and plunder is the acquisition of wealth.

### RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

Mr. Frank G. Logan has retired from the Chicago Board of Trade at the age of fifty and he has vexed the souls of other members of the board by saying that after fifty a business man is likely to lose ground. This assertion is palpably against the evidence. Naturally it is denied vigorously. "Most men just begin to make money at fifty," says one member, who wears that he wouldn't retire from business if he were a hundred. "I shall work till I die," says another member. The men who are in the thirties seem to approve Mr. Logan's course. They hope to make their fortunes before they are fifty and then to enjoy them at ease. Some of the older men say, frankly, that they would be at a loss for amusement and occupation if they didn't stick to business. They don't look upon it as a treadmill but as a main interest and excitement of life. So to retire or not to retire is a matter of personal taste and feeling.

When \$100,000 was a good deal of money and the interest rate was higher, the readiness to retire from business at a certain age was perhaps greater than it is now. "He re-



experience and hard work is the shoe-making business in an endeavor to create the best \$3 shoe possible. There's been no let-up to the hard work and there will be none in the future. If I can possibly better "The Mansfield" I will do so, but I hardly expect it, as it's already looked upon as the ideal \$3 shoe. Summer styles for both men's and women's wear—\$3.

### Mansfield, The Shoerist.

124 St. Lawrence Street, - - - - - Montreal, Que.

For Gentlemen's wear is "THE MANSFIELD."

One of the chief reasons why Edison is a great inventor, why Mark Twain is a great humorist, why Irving is a great actor, is because each has been an exceptionally hard worker. Of course there are innumerable other minor persons, but they would all count for little or nothing without the hard work.

### "THE MANSFIELD"

is a wonderfully good \$3 shoe because it is the outcome of years of experience and hard work is the shoe-making business in an endeavor to create the best \$3 shoe possible. There's been no let-up to the hard work and there will be none in the future. If I can possibly better "The Mansfield" I will do so, but I hardly expect it, as it's already looked upon as the ideal \$3 shoe. Summer styles for both men's and women's wear—\$3.

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tired with a competence. That is a pleasant line in many obituaries. It shows you a picture of middle age or old age spent in travel, the country, study; a period of fruitful labor crowned with a period of enjoyment and repose. But what is a competence? It is a good deal more than it used to be; and with the falling interest rate it is becoming harder to get. It must be admitted, too, that Americans as a class are rather extravagant than frugal. As they journey through life they live by the way. A Frenchman will live with the strictest economy for years so that he may give up business at fifty. An American with the same income will spend more for living expenses, for travel, for amusement, and perhaps be not much better off at fifty than he was at thirty-five. There are a great many exceptions, to be sure, but the rule exists. Wages and profits are larger than on the other side, but the scale of living is more costly. Quick come, quick gone; easily got and easily spent. A definite purpose of giving up active work at a certain age would lead, in a great many cases, to saving habits which are now too often postponed until the productive period is almost over.

If a man is happy in his business and finds it sufficient for his desires and ideas, it would be a cruelty to take him away from it. He may be narrow, but at least he is satisfied; and there is no use in spoiling a happy man. Besides, a great many business men, perhaps the majority of them nowadays, have amusements and avocations which broaden their enjoyments and activities. They do not have to retire from business to enjoy themselves nationally and variously. On the other hand, business in the stress of modern competition is wearingly hard, and the wise, young man—if ever young men have the luck to be wise—will forward to the time when with a satisfactory bank account and constitution he can be released from the strain.

Whether a man ever retires or not, the hope of eventual retirement, of a change from the long routine of life to a life of leisure, is a pleasant thing to have. It is comfortable to be independent, to feel that you have got enough to buy bread and butter for your family. To fix upon a time for giving up the daily grind may be a pleasant fiction, but at least it does no harm and it stimulates thrift. Our fellow citizens of German descent are a good example of hard work and constant saving for the sake of ultimate independence and leisure.—New York Sun.

### HINTS FOR HUMAN WATER DUCKS.

To save the lives of reckless summer bathers, the United States Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of New York has issued a circular giving rules for the safety of people who go out on or in the water. Their usefulness is the greater when one sees that in cases of fatal accidents many of them have been more honored in the breach than in the observance. Here are some of the more pertinent maxims:

Impress upon parents the necessary duty of having their children taught to swim. Go out in no pleasure boat of small or large dimensions without being assured that there are life-saving buoys or cushions aboard sufficient to float all on board in case of upset or collision.

With a party be sure you are all properly and satisfactorily seated before you leave the shore—particularly so with girls on board. Let no one attempt to exchange seats mid-stream.

Where the waters become rough from a sudden squall or passing steamers, never rise in the boat, but settle down as close to the bottom as possible, and keep cool until the danger is past.

A woman's skirts, if held out, by her extended arms, while she uses her feet as if climbing a stairs, will often hold her up in the water while a boat may pull out from the shore and save her.

In rescuing drowning persons, seize them by the collar, back of the neck; do not let them throw their arms around your neck or arms.

If the person is unconscious, don't wait a moment for a doctor or an ambulance, but begin at once; first get the tongue out and hold it by a handkerchief or stocking to let the water out; get a buoy, box, or barrel under the stomach; or hold the person over your knees, head down, and let the water out of him; then turn him over side to side four or five times, then on his back, and with a pump-movement keep his arms going from pit of stomach overhead to a straight out and back fourteen to sixteen times a minute.

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## JULY CHEAP SALE!

### EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF COLOURED DRESS GOODS

The extraordinary sale of Coloured Dress Goods at The Big Store now going on, has attained a magnitude never before equalled. The goods are this season's importation and comprise many of the most fashionable and exclusive novelties. Every yard will be marked regardless of what it costs and at extraordinary low prices. This special sale will have unlimited interest for every one and to facilitate a perfect selection and avoid overcrowding, the stock has been divided into 6 different lots and placed on separate tables, so that ladies can make their own selections without assistance from salesmen.

### Coloured Dress Goods Lots.

- NO. 1 LOT.  
33 pieces Light Summer Dress Goods, 40 inch wide, English fabrics, all selected shades and designs, regular value 55c to 70c. Special sale, 19c per yard.
- NO. 2 LOT.  
47 pieces Beautiful Granite Cloth shaded samelet, Selkirk checks, etc., in green plaids, all selected summer shades, manufacturer's price 60c to 75c. Special sale, 38c per yard.
- NO. 3 LOT.  
Fancy Dress Grenadines, Black ground with colored stripes and lace insertion, 2 1/2 inch apart, regular value, 55c and 65c. Special sale, 38c per yard.
- NO. 4 LOT.  
73 pieces Fancy Check Dress Material, 40 inches wide, French fabrics, in all the most recherche shades and designs, worth from 67c to 95c. Special sale, 42c per yard.
- NO. 5 LOT.  
70 pieces French Benzalines, Sateen des Indes and Boudoir Dress Cloth, 40 inches wide, in all the most fashionable summer shades. This special lot worth 75c. Special sale, 45c per yard.
- NO. 6 LOT.  
53 pieces Choice Dress Goods in plain figured and checks, double width, in all the recherche summer shades. Manufacturers' price 67c to \$1.25. Your choice during our special sale at 50c per yard.

## THE HUGE CHINA SALE.

The Big Store is selling Messrs. Barnard & Holland's immense retail stock at prices far below anything ever offered to our customers before. 25 p.c. off marked prices. This means a big saving even in small purchases. 25c in the dollar is worth considering. Splendid range of

### Dinner Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets.

Dinner Sets from \$4.50 to \$90.00 set. Toilet Sets from \$1.50 to \$20.00 set. Tea Sets from \$3.75 to \$25.00 set.

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