Morning Star and Catholic Messenger.
PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

NEW ORLEANS SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1876.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

Sunday.....July 30—Eighth Sunday after Pentecost
Monday.....July 31—St. Ignatius of Loyola, Founder of the Society of Jesus.
Tuesday.....Aug. 1—St. Peter's Chains.
Wednesday..Aug 2—St. Stephen I., Pope and Martyr.
Thursday....Aug. 3—Finding of the Body of St. Stephen, First Martyr.
Friday.....Aug. 4—St. Dominic.
Saturday....Aug. 5—Dedication of St. Mary Major.

A TREAT FOR OUR READERS.—We have obtained possession of a most eloquent posthumous work of the great Lacordaire, which is now being translated for our columns, and shall shortly appear.

In the Cathedral of Chicago, Ills., on the morning of Friday, July 14th, His Lordship, Right Rev. Thos., Foley, Bishop of Chicago, conferred the Holy Order of Priesthood on Rev. Humphrey W. Finch, son of our respected fellow-citizen Michael Finch, Esq.

Mr. M. P. Hudson, the General Traveling Agent of the MORNING STAR, is canvassing Vicksburg, Miss., with the following works, viz: "The Holy Bible," illustrated by Gustave Dore, and approved by the Archbishop of Dublin and Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey, of New York; and one of the finest works of art, the "Picturesque World."

Denziger brothers have purchased from the assignee of Patrick Donahoe the stock and stereotype plates of Koning's "Theologia Moralis," and of the Redemptorist "Mission Books." This house will shortly publish "Linked Lives," by Lady Gertrude Douglass, a Catholic story which has made a great "hit" in London. They have just ready the second edition of the "Cantata Catholica."

JESUITS' CHURCH, BARONNE STREET.—As usual, the Forty Hours' Exposition takes place in this church the three days previous to the Feast of St. Ignatius, 28th, 29th and 30th of July. The 31st of July, Monday, Feast of St. Ignatius, Solemn High Mass at 7 A. M., and at 7 P. M., Panegyric of the Saint by one of the Redemptorist Fathers, followed by Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Drs. Schweinfurth and Gussfeldt returned to Alexandria, Egypt, after a thirty-five days' trip through the deserts between the Nile and the Red Sea, in the course of which they visited the ancient monasteries of S. Paul and S. Antony in the Galala Mountains. They are charmed with their journey, and consider that the Galala, with its wondrous stalactite cavern of Wadi Nafte, would amply repay the fatigues of a short desert journey, and ought to become one of the favorite resorts of tourists.

The third general assembly of the American Casilian Society will be held in Baltimore on August 22d, 23 and 24th, on which occasion the finest pieces will be rendered. A special meeting of the presidents of the different diocesan societies will be held at the same time. Many of the Bishops will be represented at this gathering. The productions will be given in four different churches of the city, viz., the Cathedral, St. Alphonsus', St. Michael's, and St. James', the Redemptorist Fathers being the patrons of the new Society in the East.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.—On one of our inside pages we publish the continuation of Mr. A. M. Sullivan's very interesting article on this important subject. As we stated last week, we are indebted to the N. Y. *Catholic World* for this valuable historical and political essay, which will be found complete in the July and August numbers of that splendid monthly magazine. In our next issue the republication of the article will be further continued, and in our issue of the 13th prox. it will be concluded. The issues of the MORNING STAR of the 23rd and 30th of July and 6th and 13th of August, as containing the whole article, will therefore be well worthy of careful preservation for future reference.

ENTERTAINMENT IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.—This (Sunday) evening there will be an entertainment for the benefit of the Church of St. Maurice, Third District, Rev. Father Duval, pastor. It will be given by a number of amateurs at the Model Farm of the Fathers of the Holy Cross, near the Ursuline Convent. The principal pieces will be "The Guerrilla," a four act drama, and a one act comedy, entitled *Oncle Aux Carottes*. A number of distinguished amateurs, among whom we may mention Mrs. D. H. Buckley, and Misses Wagner and Dean, have kindly consented to give a few pieces of vocal and instrumental music, thereby making the programme for the occasion doubly attractive. The performance will commence at 6 o'clock. Admission 50 cents; children half price.

The New York papers have a pleasant time every summer ridiculing and chiding the fashionable Protestant ministers of the metropolis for their lack of zeal in the line of duty and their intense desire to enjoy the fleeting pleasures of life. Here's a sample of the pungent paragraphs which one meets with in every copy of the great dailies:

A young English nobleman and member of Parliament, addressing his contituents on his return from the United States, referred to the absence of the fashionable clergymen from New York throughout the hot weather, a circumstance which greatly surprised him. Now, clergymen, if they work as they ought to work, need a holiday; but do not the fashionable clergy of New York have a passing easy time? The highly accomplished rector, for instance, who cheated the winter so agreeably in Egypt, is he now at his post, or cheating summer, too, at his Newport villa? There is plenty for a clergyman to do in the city in this terribly trying weather, and yet how lightly do some of these reverend gentlemen take life. There was a sporting parson in England some years ago, to whom a friend remarked, when this Nimrodian divine was complaining of want of sport, "But, my dear fellow, the Apostles didn't hunt and shoot." "No, perhaps not, but then; well, a-a-h, the Apostles were very good men, and all that, of course, but, ahem, not exactly *gentlemen*, you know."

Beautiful bleached cottons, at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10c per yard at Levy Brothers', 520 Magazine street.

Beggars on Horseback.

We have a few public spirited men in New Orleans. There may be a great many of them, but, if so, circumstances have kept their light under the bushel for all of them except a very few, and of that few we are glad to recognize Dr. Tebault as one of the most active. The Doctor has, evidently with great labor, compiled the statistics of the State and city during a period of ten years commencing with 1865, so far as concerns taxation, revenue, expenditures and indebtedness. They are truly overwhelming; we wish we could add, edifying, but we cannot. The Doctor's article has been published in the *Orleanian* and other papers of the city, and we should be most happy to lay it in full before our readers. Its length forbids this, but we gladly avail ourselves of the more salient facts embodied in it to illustrate the habits of the peculiar gentry to whom we have dedicated this article.

The first fact to which we call attention is that the total assessment of property, real and personal, of this city for the present year, 1876, is $118,000,000. It is well known that this assessment is immensely above market prices, but we will suppose the property worth that figure.

The second fact is that the taxes collected out of the people of this city and spent during the ten years commencing 1st January, 1865, together with the increase of debt fathered upon them during that time, amount to $109,734,709 30.

Thus, the property of our people is, at an enormous over-calculation, estimated at a hundred and eighteen millions of dollars, and the expenditures for their government, in ten years, amounts to nearly one hundred and ten millions. That is, the government of the people has, in ten years, cost them the whole value of all their property, within an inconsiderable fraction.

To give some little idea of details, we append the following items.

The city government collected and spent in those ten years about fifty and a half millions of dollars. Its debt at the beginning of that time was about nine and a half millions, and, at the end, twenty-four and three-quarter millions, constituting a further expenditure in the shape of unpaid obligations of about fifteen and a quarter millions. This brings the total expenditures for city government up to sixty-five and three-quarter millions of dollars during that time.

Besides, the share contributed by the people of this city to the expenses of State government must be estimated to find the full amount of their burden. Dr. Tebault gives the figures of assessment of country and city property during nine years, showing that the latter is assessed at nearly twice the value of the former. The reports of State Auditors of taxes levied during the same nine years, ending with 1875, exhibit about the same proportion of two to one against the city. The country tax during that time amounted to $9,749,894 54, while that of the city was $17,857,194 74—not far from double.

Now, for the ten years above mentioned, commencing with 1865, the State expended about forty-one and a-half millions of dollars in cash and increased its debt from about five and a half millions to about thirty millions, that is twenty-four and a half millions. Total expenditure, therefore, say, sixty-six millions, of which, as we have seen, about two-thirds or forty-four millions count against the city.

This forty-four millions added to the sixty-five and three quarter millions expended by the city government, makes up the grand total of expenditure for ten years, to be footed by the population of this city, of one hundred and nine and three quarter millions, or, as we gave in accurate figures above, $109,734,709. 30.

The moral which Dr. Tebault derives from this array of figures is one which must suggest itself to any mind—a lesson of ruin and decay. A fair interest on the money invested, say 120 millions at 6 per cent., would be 7 1 5 millions a year, or 72 millions in ten years. But we have seen that the government burdens imposed on that investment during ten years amounted to about 110 millions, tantamount to a tax of over 9 per cent. Of course, the whole of the taxes collected are not assessed on property; they arise partly from licenses. But what shall we think of a government the annual expenditures of which, no matter from what source derived, equal nearly one-tenth of the value of all the property within its jurisdiction?

How is it possible for any population to pay its masters ten per cent annually of the value of all its property, no matter what value you may place on its personal labors? Ten per cent of the revenues of property is a heavy tax; what shall we say, then, when it is ten per cent, not of the revenues, but of the property itself? No community that ever existed on a permanent scale could stand such a drain upon its resources for a great length of time. It is exceedingly difficult to make property pay ten per cent of its value to its proprietor. If all of that goes to the government, what remains for him? Just what we have seen in this city, —mortgages, tax sales, ruin. The profits that would support the population in comfort go into the pockets of avaricious tyrants; the money that, if saved, would reward industry, encourage business and stimulate enterprise, is swept into the bottomless gulf of insatiate masters who call themselves Governors, Auditors, Tax Collectors, etc. In Turkey taxation is probably not so rapacious as here, yet all know how utterly that fruitful and beautiful land has been wasted and reduced to a wilderness under the inexorable hand of the tax-gatherer.

If the United States government had a shadow of honesty it would pay all our public debt, State and municipal, as the work of its own tyrannous interference and would refund to our treasuries many millions of the money of which our people have been forcibly robbed under the muzzles of its muskets.

Our Ticket.

In common with the other citizens of Louisiana, we have a ticket nominated, on the election of which we depend for the relief of the community from that horde of wolves which have been preying on the vitals of this State for so many weary years. At the head of the ticket stands the honored name of Gen. Francis T. Nichols, a man whose modesty is as great as his merit. Gen. Nichols is not merely a soldier of distinction; the energy and courage which he carried into the field, have equally characterized him as a civilian, and the virtues of every kind that illustrate his daily life show that the excesses and license of a great war found in him a strength of character which they could not entangle nor corrupt. He passed unscathed through all the demoralizing influences of strife and reentered as patiently on the tranquil drudgery of peaceful industry as though he had never known an excitement. Gen. Nichols is eminently affable, courteous, modest, considerate, chivalrous and, above all, just. It is the full development of this last quality, in its finer instincts, that fits him as a protector of our colored population and that will perhaps gain him their confidence at the polls.

The rest of the ticket is also very good and strong. Hon. L. A. Wiltz is known as a consummate parliamentarian, just the man to preside over a deliberative body, and thoroughly versed in the expedients of political life. In meeting a wily enemy, astuteness is a good thing to have in leaders on whom reliance must be put to cope with them.

H. N. Ogden Esq., is a highly gifted orator and an able lawyer. With a private character entirely above suspicion or reproach, there is no reason to fear that the office will, in his hands, become subservient to other than patriotic ends. The public good will be the sole object kept in view by Mr. Ogden, regardless of the selfish interests alike of individuals and of rings.

Mr. Lusher, if elected, will not be an experiment. His qualifications as an educator are of a very high order and his moral qualities such as to ensure, under his supervision, a tone of decorum and efficiency in the school system of this State not entirely maintained of late years

Messrs Jumel for Auditor, Strong for Secretary of State, and Gibson and Ellis for Congressmen present names each of which will, we believe, bring strength to the ticket. Messrs Gibson and Ellis have been already tried and have given eminent satisfaction by their capacity and fidelity.

As the ticket stands we predict for it an overwhelming success at the polls, though we will not vouch for its luck with the Returning Board.

Society St. Vincent de Paul.

The general quarterly communion of the members of this Society took place last Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, in the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, Third District. Rev. Father Flanagan, Celebrant, addressed the members briefly, exhorting them to perseverance.

In the evening, at 3 o'clock, the friends of the boys at St. Vincent's Home, Bienville street, and a number of the more zealous members of the Society, assembled at that institution to witness the annual exhibition. The following was the

PROGRAMME.

Overture.....Excelsior
Opening Address.....Walt. Shields
"A Motto for Every Man,".....Song and Chorus
Dialogue, "Base Ball,".....H. Smith, W. Murray and J. O'Hara
Music.....Excelsior
Dialogue, "Hard Case,".....J. Whalan and W. Murray
Song, "I don't can told you ty,".....W. Quirk
Dialogue, "School Master,".....J. Shea
Music.....Excelsior
Piano.....Prof. G. P. Duncan

A Spanking Legacy, or The Corsican Vendetta,
A Comic Drama in One Act.
Characters:

Ursino (an inn keeper).....W. Monaghan
Jacobo (his nephew).....W. Shields
Rinaldini } (Rivals for Ursino's daughter).. { J Walker
Leona } { J Murphy
Brigadier of Gens d'Armes.....J. Shea
Closing Remarks.....
Retiring March.....Excelsior

The boys acted their parts very well and were greatly applauded.

We give the list of boys who most distinguished themselves during the year in their several classes:

Reading—W. Monaghan, J. Whalen;
Grammar—J. Murphy, H. Callahan;
Geography—M. Flynn, J. Shea;
Orthography—J. Oliver, J. O'Hara;
Arithmetic—W. Monaghan, W. Shields, J. Murphy and J. Ayers.
Penmanship—W. Shields, J. Dee, H. Callahan and J. P. Cummings.

After the exhibition the general meeting of the Society was held. Reports from the several Conferences and Special Works showed that, though the organization had not progressed during the past three months, it had, at least continued to perform all its works faithfully.

Extracts from the proceedings of the General Assembly at Philadelphia, July 5th, were then read. Among them was one of such general interest that we reproduce it in the hope that it will be read carefully and thoughfully considered by all our patrons:

* * * * Mr. Jas. Lynch, President of the Superior Council of New York said: "There are in all the Eastern cities, but more especially in New York, vast numbers of destitute children, a large proportion of whom are unfortunately Catholics. Some of them are orphans, others, the children of parents who are drunkards, and who neglect them. They roam the streets almost naked, depend on charity for what they eat, sleep in alleyways, cellars or convenient carts and trucks. Sometimes they make a living as newsboys or bootblacks, generally they steal, pick pockets or, becoming the pupils of old thieves, are instructed in every class and grade of crime, in which they are apt pupils. Sometimes the law interferes with their course of criminality but if not they generally graduate as professional thieves and go to swell the constantly increasing members of the criminal classes.

"Where the law does interfere they are generally given in charge to some of the numerous charitable societies whose plan of dealing with them is to instil into their minds a hatred of everything Catholic, and, having partially succeeded, to deport them to the West, indenture them to Protestant families, whose names the children assume, and by whom they are brought up to forget the race from which they sprung and the faith in which they were born, or to remember them only with scorn and hate. True, there are Catholic institutions into which such waifs are received, but they are entirely insufficient to meet the demands that are made on them; and, not having the outlet that the Protestant societies have, they are able to attend to the wants of comparatively few. Day after day, week after week, the Children's Aid Societies are picking up the Catholic children of the East—not by units but by hundreds. They have their agents in every court, their emissaries in every street.

"It is not rash to assert that two-thirds of the children so disposed of are Catholics. If Protestant societies can procure homes for these children in the Western States, why cannot Catholics do the same? There are now in the New York Catholic Protectory about fourteen hundred boys, at least eight hundred of whom, if they were at proper occupations, would be able to earn their own living, and none of whom would be a burden to any family in which they might be received. The same might be the case in other cities to a greater or less extent.

"That it is possible to find homes for these children there is not the least doubt. The matter need only be brought to the attention of the Catholics of the West to secure their co-operation.

"It is then, for the Western conferences to make an effort. Each member should canvass all the Catholic families in his neighborhood; and whenever one is found able to take charge of one of these poor waifs, they should be urged to do so.

"Thus, vacancies would be created in the institutions of the East, which would be filled from the ranks of those who are now falling into the clutches of the proselytizing societies.

"Remember that each child taken off the street is a soul saved to God, and a member to the Church."

Rev. T. J. Abbot, C.M., of St. Stephen's Church, then addressed the meeting, dwelling principally upon the necessity of active work in behalf of our poor boys. Here was the Home, established for the purpose of rescuing friendless youths from idleness and vice, and teaching them trades whereby, in a few years, they might become self-supporting. The Society had succeeded in purchasing the building and grounds and had supported, on a average, 100 boys a year for a number of years past, but it had never been able to establish work shops. Now, with a few thousand dollars, the institution could be developed upon the style of the New York Protectory, where the boys were taught all trades, such as shoemaking, carpentering, printing, tailoring, blacksmithing, etc. In one line of business alone, he was informed, that upon an outlay of $2,500, after a year's apprenticeship, the boys would be able to make about $2,500 per annum. He thought that with proper management and a small amount of that zeal which should characterize the Vincentian, the money could be collected, but if donations to that amount could not be secured, then let it be borrowed. The Home, he thought, should be made if not entirely at least partially self-supporting.

ST. ANNE'S DAY.—Last Wednesday, the Feast of St. Anne was celebrated with great zeal and piety in this city, and especially at the Church dedicated under the name and patronage of that glorious Saint. High Mass, commencing at 7 o'clock in the morning, was sung by Rev. J. A. Robinson, assisted by Rev. Fathers Marine, Deacon, and Mr. Malloy, Sub Deacon. The choral mass selected for the occasion, one of the finest productions of Prof. Curto, was very creditably rendered by a fine choir of our best local professional and amateur talent. Mrs. Buckley presided at the organ with her accustomed skill, while among the vocalists we observed Mesdames Blache, Larousini and Curto; Misses Wagner, Dean, Blanc and Chauchon, and Messrs. Reynaud, Krebs, Rossi, Repetto and Isidore.

The altar was a *chef-d'œuvre* of taste, presenting a mass of elegant natural flowers and rich artificial ornaments as a back ground for the flood of light that blazed from numberless candles. We have been informed that the credit of this very striking and tasteful decoration is due to the ladies of the Sanctuary Society—Mesdames Dufour, Arnous, Valois, Delery, De Went, Olivier, Gex, Heighfligh and others.

The sermon was a masterly effort of Rev. Father Millet, of the Cathedral, addressed to a congregation that literally filled every seat in the body of the Church and overflowed into the standing room of the aisles. The devotion of the parishioners to their patroness must be very earnest, as it appeared to us that nearly everybody present received communion, yet we venture to say that even that devotion was increased by the skill with which the Rev. preacher presented the claims of St. Anne to the confidence of Christians. It was in response to a persevering prayer of twenty years that her sterility was made fruitful in the conception of a child—the conception Immaculate; the child, Mary. A life, a prayer, which merited such a result,—what higher degree of sanctity can be imagined, save that of Mary herself?

We must congratulate Rev. Father Marine, acting Pastor of St. Anne's, upon the very complete success in all respects which met his efforts to celebrate the patronal feast of his parish.

Jefferson College, St. James Parish.

The annual commencement of the above well-known educational establishment took place on Monday, the 24th inst. For several days previous the pupils had been thoroughly examined in all the different branches to which they had applied themselves during the course of the scholastic year, for on this ordeal chiefly depends their promotion to a higher class the coming session. The examinations were brought to a close on Saturday evening by the public proclamation of each boy's notes, in presence of the College Faculty.

On Sunday morning all the pupils approached the Holy Table, as a fitting preparation for the many dangers that usually accompany vacation time. This edifying sight, so consoling in a college, was followed by a grand High Mass with orchestral accompaniment. In the evening there was solemn Benediction, at which a *Te Deum* was sung, in thanksgiving for the blessings received during the year.

On Monday morning, long before the hour appointed for the beginning of the exhibition, the College hall was densely thronged by a large and distinguished audience. The walls of the room were tastefully decorated with the drawings of the pupils. We could not help admiring a beautiful model of ornamental penmanship, which occupied a prominent position; likewise a painting, representing the child Jesus in the midst of the Doctors.

Proceedings opened with a fantasia—"Sierra Nevada"—in which the band sustained its well-merited reputation. Next came an orchestral piece—an overture composed by Prof. Blanchy—which was listened to with rapt attention by a highly-discriminating audience. The College choir then sang a splendid chorus, called "The Templars," which, though rather difficult of execution, owing to its being a fugue, was rendered with a correctness and precision that surprised us.

A very youthful orator next stepped forth and, in an original prologue, gave the audience an insight into the play about to be performed—a melodrama, in two acts, entitled "Maurice, the Woodcutter."

He informed us that the majority of the actors were mere tyros in the histrionic art; but their subsequent acting showed them to be perfectly at home in their new element.

The play was both amusing and instructive. It brought out in bold relief the truth that though crime and tyranny for a time may seem to rule the day, yet virtue must eventually triumph or, to use the words of one of the actors, that "honesty is the best policy."

Although it were invidious to single out a few where so many distinguished themselves, we cannot help rendering a just tribute of praise to Master G. Voorhies for the able manner in which he personated *Maurice*, the wood-cutter. There were moments when he held the whole audience spell-bound, as it were; nor did he fail to draw tears from the eyes of many.

It would not be fair not to mention the skilful playing of Masters Thos. Supple and Jos. Hunt; the former as *Dominic*, a pedagogue and lawyer, the latter as *Biegel*, a jailor ever alive to the sweet voice of humanity when it brought him dollars and cents. O. Roman, as *Maurice's father*; F. Allen, as *Baron Liebheim*; F. Tircuit, as *Duke Leopold*; H. Braud, as *Count Hartenstein*; H. Willoz, as *Hans*, and G. Rome, as *Fritz*, all sustained their respective parts very creditably.

The different intervals were enlivened by a well-chosen selection of operatic and other pieces, which elicited for the orchestra and brass band repeated bursts of applause.

The distribution of premiums was then proceeded with. Amongst the names that were most frequently read out, we noticed those of Masters Hunt, F. Tircuit, Allen, Jos. E. Le-Blanc, Ricker, Hauser, Aucoin and Waquespack.

After the distribution, the visitors who came from a distance were hospitably entertained by the kind Fathers, and all separated well pleased with their visit to Jefferson.

We have only to congratulate the Fathers on the noble work they are pursuing, and we trust that their self-sacrifice, zeal and devotedness in the sublime mission of education may continue to be crowned with success.

Annual Commencement of the Jesuits' College.

There is a commendable custom which obtains in all our educational institutions, viz.: the holding of annual commencements to evidence the application and progress made by the pupils during the expiring scholastic year. It is a test open to public inspection; and the verification of the result, as it may be, is satisfactory or not, but always unassailable. That the custom is sanctioned by the community at large, the immense attendance which thronged the hall attached to the Jesuits' College, last Thursday evening, July 27th, 1876, would convince any person inclined to be sceptical on this point. The exercises, owing to the hot weather, were restricted to a six act play entitled "A Family of Martyrs," the distribution of premiums, and occasional renditions of instrumental music. The cast, appointments and acting of the play were such as to elicit the most unstinted and unqualified encomiums that any class of pupils could desire. We append the personnel of the cast in the "Family of Martyrs:"

Prologue by.....E. Laplace
Severus, Roman Senator.....A. Avegno
Sylvanus, his son.....E. Laplace
Fagatinus, a younger son.....M. Finney
Valentius, Prefect of Rome (acting as Emperor)....R. Couturie
Publius, his son.....R. Bernard
Demetrius, Pagan Pontiff.....G. Rousset
Asterius, a freedman of Severus.....T. Deeves
Chorus of Romans, Lictors, Guards.
The action is at Rome in the fourth Century.

Herewith we give a list of young gentlemen whose names were most frequently read out as the recipients of premiums, or as distinguished in their several studies: E. Laplace, G. Rousset, Ch. Rivet, B. Dessommes, L. Tarleton, J. Malnoury, E. Bernard, E. Demoruelle, R. Couturie, L. Daquin, J. Fisher, M. Finney, E. Deville, M. Generelly, J. Sarrazin, M. Lawler, M. DuQuesnay, D. Durel, R. Ogden, N. Landry, H. Ducatel, J. Bermudez, J. Lee, H. Pohlman, G. Muse, G. Aldige, W. Tourtarel, W. Triebhard, J. Hellfrich, R. Dumestre, E. Bayle, E. Bostick, L. Fazan, J. Kelly, A. Marion, H. Ryan, J. Aldige, L. Duthis, E. Lacombe and A. Avegno.

The number of students on the role at the close of the session is 268, from which it will be seen that there is a steady increase in the attendance at this fine institution, notwithstanding the pressure of the times. Catholic parents are coming to learn, a fact perfectly patent in history, that the Jesuit Order is the great Educator of modern days. We speak not of profane science only. In this they indeed excel, profoundly learned as they are themselves and scrupulously as they discharge every duty undertaken by them. But the great attraction of parents in their system of education is the place given in it to the spiritual training of their pupils. This does not so much consist in sermons or instructions or catechetical lessons, though these things are thoroughly attended to, as in constant watchfulness and individual care. Every student is watched over with the closest parental attention, and every misstep is promptly and kindly but efficaciously brought to his attention. Their boys are actually drilled in the practical application of spiritual truth, and herein lies their great superiority.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Three Pearls; or, Virginity and Martyrdom. By a Daughter of Charity. New York: The Catholic Publication Society. New Orleans: C. D. Elder.

Here is a chaplet of gems, presented in a most appropriate, bright-colored casket, embellished with graceful ink and gold adornments. History, Legend and Poetry conspire here to place before us vivid pictures of those three most glorious heroines the world has ever known—Sts. Agnes, Cecilia and Catherine.

We have called attention to several recently produced volumes as being well adapted for prizes and presentation purposes, but we may candidly say that the volume under notice surpasses them all, because its historical data are instructive, its narratives very interesting, and its rythmic renderings most sweet and musical, while its exemplars of virtue are above all praise. One of the charitable objects of the authoress is thus delicately stated in the editor's preface: "The poetess will not allow her name to be given. Her modesty is sincere. But the light is taken from under the bushel, and shine it shall. The profits of the work—if profits can be expected in a community that seems deadened to the interests of Catholic literature—are intended for the support of dear little orphans, to whom the author has consecrated all the energies of her soul and body."

The poetical description of the Nile Valley is a most harmonious piece of word painting, and seems very like a reflection of scenes in our own Sunny South, as for example:

"O favored land!
By nature blessed with lavish hand,
Thy groves delicious odors shower
From citron pale and orange flower,
And other fruited trees.
So pure, so balmy is thine air,
That for more healthful breeze,
For lovelier landscape, clime more fair,
Twere vain to search through all the sphere
Of earthly bounds."

Taken for all in all, this modest volume is a model of elevation, simplicity and purity, and as such we commend it to every Catholic family, school and library.

THE ST. LOUIS, MO., CATHEDRAL.—The grand old Cathedral of St. Louis is about to be restored. It began as an humble chapel of logs and shingles, founded by the early French settlers and guarded by their soldiery. *Gibault* first ministered in it. When the population of the settlement increased, a brick edifice was raised, and thirty years afterwards the present Cathedral rose in Doric-stateliness. Much of the furniture was presented by the French sovereign and people, and was thought very handsome and costly. A splendid picture of St. Louis, which hangs opposite to the Bishop's chair, bears an inscription in French, which shows it was a present from the King of France in 1818. The earliest of the entries in the baptismal register indicates the use of the volume and more besides: "To inscribe the baptisms of the parish of St. Louis, State of Illinois, Province of Louisiana, Bishopric of St. James, of Cuba." Sometimes, when the infants of trappers or half-breeds were being christened, monsieurs and dames of noble quality acted as sponsors, for a fraternity prevailed which is now unknown in the land of liberty and equality. When the present Cathedral was built and opened, English began to be used in the register, and we find one day an English record of the wedding of an Irish pair and a French record of a French pair—both side by side. The Gaulish language has gone down since, but it is still necessary to have a French priest for confessions and occasional sermons.

The New York Catholic Protectory, which was founded in 1865, has now eighteen hundred boys beneath its shelter, and over twelve thousand are upon its records as beneficiaries. Spacious rooms are applied to the purposes of printing, shoemaking, tailoring and chair bottoming. A machine shop, a carpenter's shop and a blacksmith's shop hold their appropriate places on the premises. The different branches of labor are in charge of skilled mechanics. The best machinery and appliances are in use. The Christian Brothers not generally being proficient in the trades are chiefly engaged as school teachers. The utmost neatness and order prevails throughout the establishment. *The Manhattan Monthly* and *The Little Schoolmate*, two excellent periodicals, are published at the Protectory, the type-setting and all other work connected with their publication being done by the boys.

SADDENING REMINISCENCE.—The other day a dreamy young poet of Burlington sat down with a bundle of old letters, in stained envelopes with faded addresses, to write a sad requiem over the days that are dead. He began:

Though ye waken sad thoughts as I sit here alone,
I will carefully lay you away,
For better the shadow of years that are gone
Than the cold garish light of to-day.

And when he got that far he opened one of the letters for a little inspiration, and read: "My your bill for drinks at this Bar is $17.85, and he bin runnin 8 munths and if not paide this evenin will present the same to yure concerned father for payment. Resp. Abel Gooling," and then he sighed and laid away the letters, and didn't feel like finishing the requiem that day.