

The Condition of Labor.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER OF OUR HOLY FATHER.

OFFICIAL TRANSLATION.

From this follows the obligation of the cessation of work and labor on Sundays and certain festivals. This rest from labor is not to be understood as mere idleness; much less must it be an occasion of spending money and of vicious excess, as many would desire it to be; but it should be rest from labor consecrated by Religion. Repose united with religious observance disposes man to forget for a while the business of his daily life, and to turn his thoughts to heavenly things and to the worship which he so strictly owes to the Eternal Deity. It is this, above all, which is the reason and motive of the Sunday rest; a rest sanctioned by God's great law of the ancient covenant, *Remember thou keep Holy the Sabbath Day*, and taught to the world by His own mysterious "rest" after the creation of man.

If we turn now to things exterior and corporal, the first concern of all is to save the poor workers from the cruelty of grasping speculators, who use human beings as mere instruments for making money. It is neither justice nor humanity to grind down men with excessive labor as to stifle their minds and wear out their bodies. Man's powers, like his general nature, are limited, and beyond these limits he cannot go. His strength is developed and increased by use and exercise, but only on condition of due intermission and proper rest. Daily labor, therefore, must be so regulated that it may not be protracted during longer hours than strength admits. How many and long the intervals of rest should be, will depend on the nature of the work, on circumstances of time and place, and on the health and strength of the workman. Those who labor in mines and quarries, and in work within the bowels of the earth, should have shorter hours in proportion as their labor is more severe and more trying to health. Then, again the season of the year must be taken into account; for not infrequently a kind of labor is easy at one time which at another is intolerable or very difficult. Finally, work that is suitable for a strong man cannot reasonably be required from a woman or child. And, in regard to children, great care should be taken not to place them in workshops and factories until their bodies and minds are sufficiently mature. For just as rough weather destroys the bud of spring, so too early an experience of life's hard work blights the young promise of a child's powers, and makes any real education impossible. Women, again, are not suited to certain trades; for a woman is by nature fitted for home work, and it is that which is best adapted at once to preserve her modesty and to promote the good bringing up of her children and the well-being of her family. As a general principle it may be laid down that a workman ought to have leisure and rest in proportion to the wear and tear of his strength; for the waste of strength must be repaired by cessation of work.

In all agreements between master and work-people there is always the condition, expressed or understood, that there be allowed proper rest for soul and body. To agree in any other sense would be against what is right and just, for it can never be right or just to require on the one side, or to promise on the other, the giving up of those duties which a man owes to his God and to himself.

We now approach a subject of very great importance and one on which, if extremes are to be avoided right ideas are absolutely necessary. Wages, we are told, are fixed by free consent; and therefore the employer when he pays what was agreed upon, has done his part and is not called for anything further. The only way, it is said in which injustice could happen would be if the master refused to pay the whole of the wages, or the workman would not complete the work undertaken; when this happens the State should intervene, to see that each obtains his own—but not under any other circumstances.

This mode of reasoning is by no means convincing to a fair-minded man, for there are important considerations which it leaves out of view altogether. To labor is to exercise one's self for the sake of procuring what is necessary for the purposes of life, and most of all self-preservation. In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat bread. Therefore a man's labor has

two notes or characters. First of all it is personal; for the exertion of individual power belongs to the individual who puts it forth, employing his power for that personal profit for which it was given. Secondly, a man's labor is necessary; for without the results of labor a man cannot live; and self-conservation is a law of Nature, which it is wrong to disobey. Now, if we were to consider labor merely as far it is personal, doubtless it would be within the workman's right to accept any rate of wages whatever; for in the same way as he is free to work or not, so he is free to accept a small remuneration or even none at all. But this is a mere abstract supposition; the labor of the workman is not only his personal attribute, but it is necessary and this makes all the difference. The preservation of life is the bounden duty of each and all, and to fail therein is a crime. It follows that each one has a right to procure what is required in order to live; and the poor can procure it in no other way than by work and wages.

Let it be granted, then, that there is as a rule, workman and employer should make free agreements, and in particular should freely agree as to wages, nevertheless, there is a dictate of nature more imperious and more ancient than any bargain between man and man, that the remuneration must be enough to support the wage earner in reasonable and frugal comfort. If through necessity or fear of a worse evil the workman accepts harder conditions because an employer or contractor will give him no better, he is the victim of force and injustice. In these and similar questions, however,—such as, for example the hours of labor in different trades the sanitary precautions to be observed in factories and workshops, etc.—in order to supercede undue interferences on the part of the State, especially as circumstances, times, and localities differ so widely, it is advisable that recourse be had to Societies or Boards such as we shall mention presently, or some other method of safe-guarding the interests of wage earners, the State to be asked for approval and protection.

If a workman's wages be sufficient to enable him to maintain himself, his wife, and his children in reasonable comfort, he will not find it difficult if he is a sensible man, to study economy; and he will not fail, by cutting down expenses, to put by a little property: nature and reason would urge him to do this. We have seen that this great labor question cannot be solved except by assuming as a principle that private ownership must be held sacred and inviolable. The law, therefore, should favor ownership, and its policy should be to induce as many of the people as possible to become owners.

Many excellent results will follow from this; and, first of all, property will certainly become more equitably divided. For the effect of civil change and revolution has been to divide society into two widely differing castes. On the one side there is the party which holds the power because it holds the wealth; which has, in its grasp all labor and all trade, which manipulates for its own benefit and its own purposes all the sources of supply, and which is powerfully represented in the councils of the State itself. On the other side there is the needy and powerless multitude, sore and suffering, and always ready for disturbance. If working people can be encouraged to look forward to obtaining a share in the land, the result will be that the gulf between vast wealth and deep poverty will be bridged over, and the two orders will be brought nearer together. Another consequence will be the greater abundance of the fruits of the earth. Men always work harder and more readily when they work on that which is their own; nay, they learn to love the very soil which yields in response to the labor of their hands, not only food to eat, but an abundance of good things for themselves and those that are dear to them. It is evident how such a spirit of willing labor would add to the produce of the earth and to the wealth of the community. And a third advantage would rise from this: men would cling to the country in which they were born; for no one would exchange his country for a foreign one if his own afforded him the means of living a tolerable and happy life.

Father Didon, the well-known Dominican is now preparing for publication a "Life of St. Bernard."

*Exod. xx. 8. *Genesis ii. 2. *Genesis iii. 19.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Catholic Societies.

Official Organ C. M. B. A.

All communications to this department should be addressed to Bro. T. H. Donovan.

SOCIETIES MEET NEXT WEEK.
Monday—Branch 81.
Tuesday—Branches 82, 139, 12.
Friday—Branch 121.

THE ANNUAL RE-UNION.

Preparations About Completed for Next Wednesday's Outing.

The third annual reunion of the fourteen Branches of the C. M. B. A. in Rochester will take place at Ontario Beach next Wednesday. Both of the former re-unions have been pleasant, well-conducted affairs and this one will be fully as enjoyable. The arrangements are in charge of a committee of three members from each Branch, Chas. P. Mead being chairman, John J. Hahn secretary, and Lawrence McGreal treasurer. The other members are as follows:

Branch 12, Geo. E. Nier, M. Cunningham, M. O'Reilly, 34 Dr. Q. C. Schuchart, H. F. Wegman, L. Heindl, 58 G. Wendelgass, F. J. Wehrle, J. N. Wahl, 80; Wm. Halstrick, L. Oberlies, J. H. Samenfink, 81, John J. Hahn, C. H. Minges, Seb. Zwergler, 82, John Strassner, Wm. Bruckel, H. Renaud, 87, Jas. E. Burke, L. G. McGreal, Chas. P. Mead, 88, J. Lenahan, J. M. McCormick, Dr. J. F. Crowley, 93, J. J. Quirk, A. McNamara, M. Tobin, 117, B. Ritzenthaler, Jos. Fitz, Max. Diemert, 121, J. W. Graffin, J. G. Maid, Jas. Malley, 131, T. J. Schwall, C. Meisenzahl, F. Rosser, 134, C. F. Parr, J. B. Champagne, E. Donette, 139, B. F. Shaw, A. J. Legler, T. H. Donovan.

The sub-committees are made up as follows:

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
Supreme Representative James L. Whalen, First Grand Vice-President John F. Kinney, Grand Guard John H. Lehman, Grand Deputy Ed. J. Ernst, District Deputies Robert J. Lennon, Andrew R. Shell, John F. Englert, Chas. P. Mead, Brothers Jim Powers, Ferdinand Sheid, John F. Englert, Wm. Halstrick, Chas. M. Bayer, Wm. H. Bruckel, John W. Butler, James E. Crowley, Martin Tobin, Bernard Ritzenthaler, Joseph F. McCabe, Ferdinand Rosser, Henry LaCasse, Frank G. Carberry.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
James Malley, H. F. Wegman, Jas. E. Burke, Ferd Rosser, M. T. O'Reilly, J. A. Samenfink, Bernard Ritzenthaler, J. M. McCormick.

ORDER COMMITTEE.
C. F. Parr, C. H. Minges, M. Cunningham, L. Oberlies, J. S. Zwergler, H. Renaud, J. Lenahan, J. F. Crowley, J. J. Quirk, T. J. Schwall, C. Meisenzahl.

PRINTING COMMITTEE.
J. J. Hahn, T. H. Donovan, L. Heindl, B. Shaw, Joseph Fitz.

The various sub-committees have been busy for the past few weeks attending to the duties assigned them. All have done their work well and at this writing there is no doubt that the coming re-union will be a great success. The sporting committee has arranged the following programme: Between East and Westside branches, baseball 2 p. m. 1 case of wine donated by P. F. Rauber & Bro. Fat man's race must weigh 225 lbs. 1st prize \$5.00 cash. 2nd prize, lantern donated by C. T. Ham Mfg. Co. 3rd prize, box of cigars donated by R. Whalen & Co. Boat race, 1st prize, rocker donated by Minges and Shale, 2nd prize, C. M. B. A. Pin, donated by D. O. Gillette. 3rd prize box cigars donated by David Harris. Ladies race, 1st prize ladies shoes, donated by E. Holland & Co., 2nd prize, silk umbrella donated by Mrs. J. Kimmel, 3rd prize fancy stand, donated by H. Schantz. Free for all, 1st prize, pair of shoes, donated by Schreyer Bros., 2nd prize, box of cigars, donated by R. Whalen & Co., 3rd prize, four bottles of wine, donated by McGreal Bros. Jumping match (standing) 1st prize, pair of pants, donated by John G. Maid, 2nd prize, \$2.00. Tug of war, East side and W. side branches, cask of wine donated by Fee Bros.

Arrangements to have the steamer "Clemens" make short trips out on the lake during the day will be made if possible. This will be a great inducement, as the price will be but 15 cents for adults and 10 cents for children. The railroad fare from Rochester to the Beach via N. Y. Central R. R. and return will be but 25 cents, and trains will run every twenty minutes. Trains on the elec-

tric road will run every eight minutes. A large number of out of town members will be in attendance. It is probable that a special train will be run on the Auburn branch of the Central to carry members coming along that line.

All should endeavor to attend this re-union of the strongest Catholic organization in this section of the country. Moreover, those who are not members should inform themselves of the workings of the association. As an insurance society, it is unexcelled, while its fraternal and social features are well worth the cost of membership. The present membership in this city is about 1,300.

NOTES FROM C. B. L. CONVENTION.

At 11:30 A. M. the Council was called to order by the State President Bernard J. York, at music hall. An address of welcome was delivered by District-Deputy Peter P. Secrieter, representing the local organizations of the brotherhood. At the conclusion of his address he introduced Mayor Bishop, in the following language: "There is one here who represents in its largest sense the unbounded hospitality of our people. I have the honor of introducing to you, comrades His Honor, Charles F. Bishop, Mayor of this city."

Mayor Bishop was greeted with much applause as he arose to pronounce his response. The Mayor said that in this city fraternal societies were both numerous and prosperous; and among the best of them are those whose membership is limited to those of Catholic faith. He closed by extending to all the freedom of the city.

State President Bernard J. York, said Buffalo was large-hearted, generous and benevolent in caring for her friends from abroad. The greeting from the Mayor had been cordial "We seek to prove by our conduct," said he, "that there is no reason for you to regret the greeting you have given us." He expressed the best feeling toward the C. M. B. A. The Catholic lay organizations he said had done much to advance the cause of Catholicity.

State-Secretary Victor J. Dowling commented upon the fact that each succeeding State Convention had been more largely attended. The increase of the fraternal spirit, he said, made men think more of their fellowmen and of themselves. The progress of the legion had been steady and lasting. The reception accorded the visitors in Buffalo was grand. The delegates had every reason to expect a hearty welcome here, but the welcome accorded them had outdone other receptions. Judge John F. Kinney delivered a brief address, in which he said many nationalities were banded together in the C. B. L. Buffalo invariably extended a great welcome to the Legion.

The Rev. A. B. Schweninger, State Chaplain of the Order, delivered an enthusiastic address. "You have been sent here, ladies," he said "by your husbands, or by whom shall I say? You will go home and make them members of the Legion. The ladies are always the best missionaries." Thomas W. Fitzgerald, the District-Attorney of Richmond county delivered an eloquent address. He is a gray-haired man of fine appearance. He opened his remarks by saying it might seem anomalous for a District-Attorney to advocate charity, but he did so because charity was the cornerstone of the C. B. L. He made a plea for every father to join the C. M. B. A. or C. B. L., a kindred organization, as a matter of duty to society and his family.

President York responded for the Legion, thanking the Mayor for his kind and hearty welcome. He mentioned Buffalo as the home of the C. M. B. A. a society fully as prosperous as the Catholic Benevolent Legion. The two societies however, were one in the work of humanity. His remarks were received with applause.

At the afternoon session the report of State Secretary Victor J. Dowling and State Treasurer Edward J. Stapleton were represented. The secretary's report showed that 25 new councils had been organized during this term. The aggregate membership in the State December 31, 1891, was 11,236; June 30, 1890, 12,674; December 31, 1890, 13,633 and June 30, 1891, (estimated) 14,500.

The names of the officers elected appeared in the JOURNAL last week. L. C. B. A. IN DANVILLE.
On Monday evening occurred the installation of members and officials of the L. C. B. A. Mrs. Catherine J. Dowling of Rochester conducted the

meeting, and fifteen members were enrolled. The following officers were elected: Pres. Mrs. W. O'Donnell, 1st Vice-Pres. Mrs. P. J. O'Donnell, 2nd Vice-Pres. Mrs. Margaret Schumehl, Recorder, Mrs. Dr. Schoonhart, Treas. Miss Katharine Hubertus, Marshal, Mrs. Kate Krien. Mrs. Dowling spoke a few words of encouragement to the new branch, and gave much good advice, remarks were also made by Pres. Mrs. M. D. Breen of the Avon branch, Rev. J. H. Day, M. D. Breen of Avon, Mr. Jos. Cogan, J. Hubertus. The branch is to be known as the St. Elizabeth branch, No. 78. The following members of the Avon branch were present: Mrs. John McCauley, Mrs. MacNily, Misses Nellie Albert and Kittie Griffin, Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Brennan. The ladies remained until the next day and made a tour of our pleasant village.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Branch 12 has lost a member by death this week. Brother Dennis Hogan of 19 Bronson ave.

Branch 93 initiated five members at its meeting Monday evening last. Pres. Bruckel informs us that branch 82 is keeping up with its sister branches and has now in the neighborhood of one hundred members.

On Tuesday evening August 11 branch 139 will hold re-union at Corpus Christi Church grounds, in celebration of its second anniversary. A suitable programme will be arranged. It is hoped there will be a large attendance, all are welcome.

Two more councils of the C. B. L. in this city are among the possibilities of the near future.

It is whispered that several Rochesterians in attendance at the C. B. L. convention in Buffalo, came near losing the room they had engaged for the night.

A FLYING TRIP.

To Europe on the Westernland, by Father Stewart.

(Continued.)

No wonder such a weird nature should sooner be consumed in death by the fiery fever of his imagination and thoughts. Space and time will not permit a further reference to this famous gallery—"Homeward bound." Arrived in Antwerp, the "Westernland" gay with bunting welcomed us on board. The friendly grasp of the captain's and other officer's hands, assured us of attention and care on board. The motly crowd of emigrants (1400) made a curious spectacle. We studied these, and their accommodations, and shall refer in your next to attention paid them and the food served. Your readers may find some enjoyment in perusing the passenger list of the steamer of the Red Star line which took Buffalo Bill and his show from Philadelphia to Antwerp. It is here with appended: Captain, A. R. Mills, Chief Engineer, John Wright, Surgeon, Edward Burrough, Chief Steward, Samuel Smellie, Major, John M. Burke, John Baker, J. W. Comrie, Mrs. J. W. Comrie, Miss Della Farrell, George C. Arager, Mrs. Grager and child, Wm. Sweeney, John Leonard, Wm. Schlenstey, Richard Perkins, W. W. Sweetland, Joseph Tully, E. Y. Snyder, John Shepherd, George Henderson, Eugene Canfield, John Nelson, John Shangren, John Russell, John Lockhart, Alvin McFarland, Sherman Canfield, Jack Russell, John Shangren, Yankton Charlie, No Neck, Long Wolf, Black Heart, Eagle Louise, Leaf, Comes Out Holy, Two Bonnet, Kills Crow, White Bird, Red Union, Jim Nelson, Bluffing Bear, Long Bull, Brings Yellow Horses, Charging Crow, Falls Off, Wooden Face, Eagle Star, Bull Stands Behind, Bear Lays Behind, White Horse, White Cloud, Has No Horses, Fog, Holy Bird, Both Sides White, Pull Him Out, Stands Up, Charging Thunder, Bone Necklace, Ice, Short Man, Shooting, Her Blantley Blankets, Mrs. Lea, Two Women.

BULLS (TAMS): Short Bull, One Bull, Scatter, Good Eagle, High Eagle, Horn Eagle, Standing Bear, Sorrel Horse, Wounded With Many Arrows; Run Along Side Of, Close To Home, Hard To Hit, Crow Cane (saww), GALLAS (TRIBE): Kicking Bear, Revenge, Know-His-Voice, One Star, Standing Bear, Coming Grunt. Bring The White, Brave, Call The Name (saww), Medicine Horse (saww).

J. P. STEWART.

Auburn.
Dennis Carey, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel has leased the Owasco Inn and will be found at that place after September 1st.

The annual excursion of branch 59 C. M. B. A., will be held at Ensenore on August 6. An excellent programme of out of door games and sports has been arranged and the committee are doing all in their power to make the day a pleasant one.

On Sunday last a young man named Duke Fritts who was riding to the lake on an electric car was struck by a limb which projects very near the track and was knocked from the car. The limb had struck just to the right of the right eye and made an ugly wound about a quarter of an inch deep. He returned to the city and had the wound stitched. The railway company should keep trees near the tracks trimmed and thus prevent repetitions of this accident.

The Iron Moulders' Union at Cayuga Lake Park on Saturday last was a very enjoyable affair. The only incident to mar the pleasure of the day was an accident on the "pan handle" road running from Seneca Falls to the Park. In making a flying switch one of the cars containing the Wheeler Rifle band which accompanied the excursionists smashed through the gates at the end of the trestle which supports the tracks and the forward truck ran off the trestle. Several of the band men were injured, Earnest Saloman received a sprained ankle, a dislocated wrist and other injuries but he as well as the rest of the injured are doing nicely and no serious results are anticipated.

The final test of the Genesee St. bridge was made last Friday when the steam roller was run over the bridge at various joints and a number of the arched plates on the south side which support the concrete foundation for the paving bent under the strain of the roller. The north side of the bridge seems to be satisfactory to the city officials, but the Groton Bridge Company who built the bridge will be compelled to tear up the south side and make it satisfactory to the city authorities before they receive the \$10,000 held by the city until the acceptance of the bridge.

Divison No. 1 Ancient Order of Hibernians of Oswego held their annual excursion to this city on Tuesday. The excursionists variously estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 arrived in three trains about noon and were met at the depot by the Auburn Division, the Wheeler Rifle band, Mayor Wadsworth, members of the common council and nearly all of the city officials. Everywhere were to be seen signs of welcome, and brotherly love. Across the streets, on all the public buildings and business places floated the stars and stripes, red, white and blue bunting and intertwined everywhere the colors of old Ireland. Hundreds of green flags floated prominently in the breezes from flag-staffs, windows and private dwellings. The city was bedecked in holiday attire and never before was an organization more heartily welcomed than the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Oswego. They are a splendid looking set of men and presented a very fine appearance along the line of march, with their silk hats and linen dusters, and elicited many rounds of applause from the admiring crowd of Auburnians who turned out en masse to welcome them to the city. After the street parade they were conducted to the headquarters of the Auburn Division where in a few chosen words Mayor Wadsworth extended the freedom of the city to the excursionists. Mayor Kehoe of Oswego in behalf of his brother Hibernians responded to the address of welcome and thanked the Mayor for the freedom given and said it would not be abused. The visitors then dispersed, and after dinner visited the various points of interest in and about the city. Through the courtesy of Warden Durston they were shown through the prison, and by actual count 1,160 persons embraced the opportunity of penetrating the mysterious walls of copper John's domains. The objective point, however, was the Island Park at the foot of the lake where a majority of the excursionists whiled away a few pleasant hours. The Oswego city officials were taken in charge by Auburn's officials and after a visit to the various public buildings and the foot of the lake they were conducted to Conklin's point where refreshments on a magnificent scale, were served. They also visited a number of camps along the shores of the lake. Incidentally and as a whole it was the most orderly and well-behaved crowd that ever visited Auburn, and reflects much credit upon the Oswego branch. The excursionists left in their three special trains the last of which left the city before eight o'clock. They were

loud in their praise of Auburn and her citizens.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

One hundred and twenty-seven Catholic newspapers and periodicals are now published in the United States.

A new Papal encyclical is in preparation in which the situation of the oriental churches and the motives of their union with the Holy See are to be considered.

In 1840 there were only eight Catholic schools in New York city. In 1880 there were sixty, and in 1890 102. Thirty thousand children are now being taught by 576 teachers.

At latest accounts, Archbishop Tache is still lying in a critical condition at his residence in St. Boniface Man. His physicians are now said to be more hopeful of his recovery.

Already following the Pope's encyclical, several Protestant organizations have appointed committees to recommend to their assemblies a way of bringing the churches in contact with the social and industrial situation.

The Most Rev. Dr. Michael Flannery Bishop of Killalee, Ireland, since 1855, died July 4, in Paris, where he had resided for many years on account of ill-health, relegating his duties to a coadjutor. He was seventy-three years of age.

The "Sun of Kenmore" who has "worn out her welcome" in America and repaid the generosity of Catholics by abusing the authorities of their Church, from the Pope down to the delight of Boston's bigots, has sailed for other shores.

Bishop Ryan, of Alton, Mo., has notified the clergy of that diocese that he intends removing the See from Alton to Springfield about January 1, 1892. It has been a long contemplated move, and now that some action has been taken the Catholics of Alton will do all in their power to have the See remain unchanged.

The Indians of the Indian Agency at Fort Benthold have addressed an earnest petition to the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions, at Washington requesting the Bureau to send them Catholic teachers for their children. There are one hundred and three signers to the petition, and they state that they are all Catholics, many of them having been baptized by Father de Smet thirty years ago.

The bulls of the erection of the apostolic vicariate of the Indian Territory and of the appointment of Rev. Bishop-elect Theophilus Meerschaert, have been received. For the time being the vicar-apostolic will reside at Guthrie. The consecration will take place at the Cathedral of Our Lady of the Seven Dolores Natchez, Miss., on Sept 8. Since the announcement of the appointment, the right reverend bishop-elect has been the happy recipient of many marks of respect.

A report has been circulated in Brussels that Princess Clementine, the youngest daughter of the King, has decided to become a nun in the cloister of Tette-Saint-Pierre, near the capital, to which only members of the aristocracy are admitted. It is a fact that the young princess, now 19 years of age makes long visits to the famous cloister. Princess Clementine was a great favorite of the dead Prince Baldwin. Grief over his untimely end is said to be the cause of her wish to withdraw permanently from the world. Many people however do not believe that King Leopold will permit his child to carry out her wishes and plans.

There is one place in the world, namely, Peninsula, of Athos, in the Egean sea, in European Turkey, where women are unknown, and therefore there are no girls born because the population, about 6,000 all monks form a kind of monastic, besides numerous hermitages and chapels. The whole community is governed by an administrative body, of four presidents. One styled "First Man of Athos" and a representative body called the Holy Synod, consisting of twenty members, one from each monastery. They enjoy complete autonomy, subject to paying the Turkish government, an annual tribute of about \$3,500. The monks follow the rule of St. Basil and lead an ascetic life, restricting their diet to herbs, fruits and fish. They are employed in agriculture, gardening, the care of bees and the manufacture of amulets, images, crucifixes and wooden articles of furniture, which they sell while they also reap profits from the numerous visits of pilgrims.