"THE RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE."

From an Occasional Correspondent.

day Review" dedicates a whole front page to the glorification of Ernst Haeckel's new work, entitled Riddle pleased to style this fresh addition to the infidel literature of the day work of painstaking genius." The reviewer mentions the leading subjects that are treated in the volume, and asserts that thousands of years the intelligence of man has struggled with these problems of the infinite. What then are these problems ? They are :--

"The nature of matter and force e origin of motion, the origin o The nature of matter and roles, the origin of motion, the origin of life, the apparently pre-ordained or-derly arrangement of nature, the or-igin of sensation and consciousness, the foundation of thought and of speech, the question of the freedom of the will."

of the Will. One would naturally expect from this statement of the case that the 'scientist'' Haeckel would enter deeply into the consideration of each and all of these questions. But he simply "brushes them aside," and declares that "the one simple and comprehensive enigma"—a funny en-igma is that which can be both sim-le and comprehensive-is"The Probple and comprehensive—is''The Prob-lem of Substance.'' We will now quote what the reviewer has to say

"According to Haeckel, the uni-verse or cosmos is eternal, infinite, illimitable. It consists of two at-tributes, MATTER and ENERGY. This dual substance fills infinite space and is in eternal motion. For ever and ever this motion continues ever and ever this motion continues with a periodic change from life to death. All masses are rotating con-stantly, and while certain ones, sode-real systems or tiny cells, move to their destruction in one part of space, others are springing into new life and development in other parts of the universe.

of the universe. "It has taken our earth, one little speck in space, more than a hundred million vears to develop its present forms of animal life, to say nothing of long periods of cooling that preceded life

'Man is only the highest among That is only the nightst among the vertebrates, which in turn are the highest among animals. His im-mediate ancestors have been here at least three million years, and he himself since the end of the tertiary vertical perio

"Our mother earth is a mere speck in a subeam in the illimitable uni-verse, mand himself is but a tiny grain of protoplasm in the perishgrain of protoplasm in the perisn able framework of organic nature,

This is delightfully consoling and comforting! It is pleasant to reflect that each of us is a mere "tetra-pod." To feel that the fossil apepod." To feel that the fossil ape-man of Java is the missing link, the a developed monkey, and the mon-ey an undeveloped man, must bring

The New York "Journal's Satur-lay Review" dedicates a whole front age to the glorification of Ernst Haeckel's new work, entitled "The Riddle of the Universe." It is bleased to style this fresh addition o the infidel literature of the day dians to our fellow-countrymen, as "the man-with-the-windows-on-his-eyes," or "the-man-with-his-head-on-

> Haeckel "proves" that as the Hacckel "proves" that as the bones of a monkey and those of a man being the same in number, and generally in formation, it follows that the one must have sprung from **the other.** He has discovered that the thing we call soul, and the mat-ter that envelopes it, are both one and the same thing. How he reaches such a conclusion he fails to tell us such a conclusion he fails to tell us, nor does his science aid in solving the "Problem of Substance." The the the "Problem of Substance." The reviewer, above mentioned, surprises us, as we proceed with his apprecia-tion of Hacekel's "marvellous work," It is the very fluest of sarcasm that he exhibits towards the close. He repeats that "this book is a mar-vellous tribute to the human genius of painstaking investigation:" and then proceeds to say :-

"It is the unimportant opinion of this writer that the man who stud-

ies the bones of the monkey and the bones of man, concluding that one is grown from the other, might as well study the books in a library, note the resemblances in the construction and believe that the huge cyclor had naturally developed th small pamphlet.

tainly remarkably that within a few years this question should have forg-ed its way to the very forefront of public questions. We have been ac-customed to think of the European people as using and not abusing in-toxicating drinks, but the wave of drunkenness that has been passing over the English-speaking countries is widening out the circle of its in-"The potato bug, looking at the locomotive of the Empire State Ex-press and at the old primitive loco-motive, would conclude, perhaps, that one had evoluted out of the other. It certainly could not im-agine that the constructive force in fluence until its effects have been felt over France, Holland, Austria, Rus-sia, and Italy. The devastation that has been wrought has set the scien-tific men searching for cause and remedy. It has awakened church-men to a most vigorous crusade in order to stay its dreadful effects. It has aroused medical men to investthe brain of a man had created both -that the little old-fashioned loco motive had nothing to do with the modern one, was not its grandfa-ther, but simply the creation of a thinking man

Then he tells us that the work is "a concentration of accurate mate rial faculties of perception on the great problems of life; it rejects en-tirely the aid of imagination, the inhas aroused medical men to invest igate the baneful effects of alcohol. The reports have just reached spirations of faith, the light shee

The reports have just reached us of the gathering of an Anti-Alcoho-lic Congress at Vienna. It aroused such interest that the vast hall of the Society of Music was crowded, and the reading of reports and the carrying on of discussions and de-bates held the throngs until far into the night. There were among the upon our career here by the beliefs of men throughout the ages. After this statement he calmly adds :-"Haeckel in his studies is like a

man walking along the shore of a big sea, industriously examining, an-alyzing and classifying fireflies as he catches them, but rejecting as un-worthy of study the great, flashing lighthouse that looms in the dis-tance.

"He rejects the lighthouse. gress the French Army physical described the measures taken by the its warnings and its meanings because he cannot reach it, dissect it and •know it." military authorities in France combat alcoholism in the ar

nee of which proves that man developed monkey, and the mon-nu undeveloped man, must bring derable happiness to the huma We owe a deep debt of grati-They submitted statistics to prove the alarming increase of drunken-fless within the last few years among the soldiers. Whether it was the increasing popularity of the stronger form of alcoholics or the weakening of the muscular fibre and the development of the nervous or-ganization of the men or both com-

SLANDERS ABOUT LOURDES REFUTED.

The "Trained Nurse and Hospital | coming to Lourdes Review" recently published the following typical slander about Lourdes, the famous French shrine :

"Thirty thousand" patients are sometimes gathered together in one week. They are herded like cattle on the railroad at Lourdes. They lie secon mostly on the hospital floor. . . . three and no medical treatment is aland no medical treatment is al-lowed them, for have they not come to be cured by a miracle? They are left unwashed, unattended and un-left unwashed, unattended and un-rained for, save for the spasmodic voluntary service of all sorts of un-called, men and women of all tredes

coming to Lourdes. It requires a thorough examination by resident physicians after the alleged cure, this to be supplemented by a writ-ten statement from the patient's own physician after his return home. Furthermore, the person cured must return to Lourdes and undergo a second examination at the end of second examination at the end three or six months. After these test

THE TRUS WITNESS AND CATEOLIC CERONICLE.

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terest among the thinking people on

the continent of Europe. It is cer-

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the night. There were among the delegates many of the most celebrat-

ed scientific and medical men of Eu

At one of the sessions of the Cor

They submitted statistics to prov

ganization of the men, or both com-bined, that was the real cause of the prevalence of intoxication, they

bined, that was the real cause of the prevalence of intoxication, they were not able to say. In any case they found the facts as stated, and it was absolutely neces-sary, if the vigor of the soldiery would be preserved, that something should be done to resist the onward march of alcoholism among the sol-diers. Dr. Rudler said that he him-self had delivered lectures to his di-

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INTEMPERANCE IN EUROPE

interests of the country if the state

from the monopoly, and the nation was poisoning itself to pay this con-tribution, and because of the in-

tribution, and because of the in crease of drunkenness the people be came less able to meet the demands

They worked less able to meet the deman They worked less on account of t increased hours of dissipation, a they were less able to meet the mand for more work on account

broken health and decreased vital-ity. The Government stultified itself when it paid 3,000,000 rubles a

year to promote the cause of tem-perance, and accepted 170,000,000 rubles a year as the price of drunk-

M. Gregorovici, a Russian student

of medicine, put the matter in a nut-shell when he foretold the most dire-

ful results as the result of the Government usurping not only the monopoly whereby drunkenness was

monopoly whereby drunkenness was fostered among the people, but ar-rogating to itself the right of teaching the nation to become tem-perate. When Count Tolstoi set about working against drunkenness and all the dancenity connected with

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Professor Clark, of the Northwestern University, in a talk to his class last Thursday said "Modern wo-man is scarcely the equal of her mo-ther or grandmother. The college-bred woman generally proves a failure as the manager of a house-hold, and is unable to fill the domes-tic requirements necessary to make home an abode of comfort. Young men who are looking for wives among college-bred woman of to-day are on the wrong track. If you ever do get one, God help you."-West-ern Watchman.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY.

While we scan the pages of mis and on until be had given the sub-stance of nigh the whole passage. Later on speaking to him about it, he gave a pleasant laugh. 'Ah, well,' said he, T saw you there, and thought I would give you a little surprise.' How good-natured and how condescending was this." On the whole, this work is a very serviceable and important addition to the Catholic literature of Eng-land, and a fitting termination to such a long and successful literary career as that of its author. sionary publications for accounts of the progress that the Church has been making in far off, and frequentsemi-civilized lands, we scarcely ly ever dream of inquiring into the more wonderful advancement of the Catholic cause in the great Protestant centres of the Christian world. London, that great Babel of modern ages, is the vastest field of Catholic missionary activity that we could study. One of the most interesting, and highly instructive works on this and nighly instructive works on this subject, that has appeared for some years, is "Fifty Years of Catholic Life and Social Progress," — work which deals with the development of the Catholic Church in England—by an Irish Catholic Barrister and emi-nent "litterateur," Mr. Percy Fitz-gerald.

The anti-alcoholic movement is eveloping a more than ordinary in-erest among the thinking people on the continuent of Europe. It is cert. gerald Mr. Fitzgerald is a native of the County Louth, where he was born in 1834. For a time he sat in Parlia-A Russian lady read a report of M. Dimitri Borodini, a St. Peters-burg delegate, on the brandy mono-poly by the Government. His con-tention was that drunkenness is inment for an Irish constituency; he had been long Crown Prosecutor on the Northeastern circuit. At last he the Northeastern circuit. At last he gave up the legal profession, as far as the active practice of the law is concerned, and entered in London, upon a literary career. He has been a most prolific writer, in almost every branch, being now the author of about two hundred volumes. Pos-sibly this last work is one of his most important. A few extracts from the first volume will give our readers a fair idea of the great procreasing among the Russian peasan-try, and because it does increase the Government is benefited in a finan-cial way. During the last two years 350,000,000 rubles were returned from this one source into the Gov-ernment's exchaquer. Is it right, he asked, that the Government should fatten on the depravity of the peo-ple? Will it in the end serve the best readers a fair idea of the great pro-gress that the Church has made in London since the middle of the 19th century. Mr. Fitzgerald writes thus: cav? It was evident to all that the cay? It was evident to all that the monopoly has had a demoralizing ef-fect, for it paralyzed all efforts in church or state to prevent the spread of intemperance. Every head of the population contributed $2\frac{1}{2}$ rubles to make up the Governments' revenues from the monopoly and the patien

century. Mr. Fitzgerald writes thus: "The wonderful progress of the Catholic Church in England during the past fifty years might best be appreciated by some octogenarian long buried in the country, whose memory goes back to the time when the Church was, as it were, in the desert. One significant little incident might strike him when on journes: desert. One significant little incident might strike him when, on journey-ing to the extremity of the Bromp-ton road, he would find his omnibus halt, and the conductor call out, "The Oratory.' Entering the spacious stately fane, he would note a crowd of admiring sightseers promenading round, gazing at its altars, statues, and choice marbles— much as the round, gazing at its altars, statues, and choice marbles— much as the English are wont to do in the Madeleine at Paris. Or, if it be a festival day, our octogenarian would find it, cathedral-like, crowded to the doors, splendid rites going on at the Grand Altar, the air filled with strains from organ and fullest orstrains from organ and fullest or-chestra, processions on a grand scale, while amongst the gazing throng he will be told that a large section is Protestant. He will won-der exceedingly at these things, re-calling what he has spen in his youth, 't is sixty very science'. These has seen in years since.' youth, ''tis sixty years since.' Then, the Catholic stranger, coming to town and finding himself in the dewere not able to say. In any case they found the facts as stated, and it was absolutely neces-sary, if the vigor of the solidery would be preserved, that something should be done to resist the onward march of alcoholism among the sol-diers. Tr. Rudler said that he him-self had delivered lectures to his di-rision which were attended by 1,300 soldiers. The officers were all inter-ested, and enforced such measures that in their judgment would encour-age abstinence among the men. His contention was that the army should be considered the school of the na-tion inasmuch as France claimed their soldiers, the best years of the life of the young men, and during these years the young men, and during these years the young men, and during these years the young men, and during these the infinite advis that prevail in Austian their after career as citizens of the system they set themselves against the deriver the set themselves against the deriver the set themselves against the deriver to test the set themselves against the deriver the set themselves FRE

As we are tance of the the St. Jean day of our citizens, and year, to mal that occasio old-time pro energies in m high intellect display, I ma note of and] the patriotis dians. I hav in particular opinion regal dian people t in the Englis dium, it is e ten of a fu censure, that deserved. Th

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A PASTOR'S SACRIFICE.

The people of St. Thomas Aquina parish have feared for some time that the superstructure of their proposed church could not be erected over the basement in which they now worship, says the " Catholic Standard and Times" of Philadelphia. Several years ago this found-ation structure, which to the casual observer appears to be quite a and imposing piece of masonry and imposing piece of masonry, was condemned by the building inspect-ors. No definite announcement was made at that time as to the particu-lar faults of construction, but it was pretty well understood that all or a greater part at least of the or a greater part at least of the stone work would have to be torn down and rebuilt before the erection of the superstructure could be consi dered.

The rector, Rev. Michael J. Law The rector, Kev. Michael J. Law-ler, made a statement at the 9.45 o'clock Mass last Sunday, which, while it dispelled any hope that may have been entertained of saving any part of the foundation, was elo-quent of promise for the future. Fa-ther Lawler's address was the out-pouring of a full heart which visibly pouring of a full heart which visibly affected his hearers and which at times choked his own voice.

'I want to talk to you to-day," said the reverend rector, "about our basement. I want to explain to you just what the trouble is there, and to offer some remedy for it. For a long time we could not determine just what the fault was, but I think we have discovered it now. It might be summed up in two words: 'Bad mortar.' want to talk to you to-day." the reverend rector, "about our mortar.

"When the excavation for the foundation was being made the builder assured me that the gravels which was being taken out was quite as fit to be used in making mortar as any that we might buy. So, upon his assurance, we agreed that he should use it. Now, that was a great mistake, as we have found to our cost. When the task was finished it was passed upon by experts and was pronounced to be a fine piece of mason work. Accord-When the excavation for the fine piece of mason work. Accord-ingly, after waiting a reasonable time to assure ourselves that every-thing was all right, we paid the ma-son's bills, amounting to about \$8,-000. Some time after that, as you know, the building inspectors demned the work. After muc know, the building inspectors con-demned the work. After much in-vestigating we have found that the fault is in the mortar. You can pick it out and crumble it between your fingers like dust. All our work there-fore, goes for nothing. "Now, while I do not hold myself personally responsible for this cal-amity, I will tell you what I pro-pose to do. I have some little pro-

ma-pose to do. I have some little pro-rty, and it is all I have, amount-ing to \$10,000 in value. In my will rtv. and it is all I have, amount-ing to \$10,000 in value. In my will I had provided to have a trust fund established with this, that the im-pose of buying school books for poor pupils of St. Thomas' parochial, school. That has been my hobly. In the school books for poor provide of St. Thomas' parochial, school. That has been my hobly. In the school books for poor provide of St. Thomas' parochial, school. That has been my hobly. It is money is invested in real es-fate. I propose to take the deeds for these houses and make them over to His Grace Archishop Ryan, that the money may be used to pay for the work of tearing down and re-building our basement. You have paid for this work one; I could not a school to pay for it again. My momer may not meet all the ex-pary for the next two years. If I am spared that long, and that will be st.000 more. "All I ask," Father Lawler con-sishered by the majority of his hear-es, "is that you take care of me if I should get sidk or anything should happen to me."

AMERICAN COLLEGE, ROME. -A despatch says that Mgr. Kennedy has been named as rector of the American College in Rome. The Rev. Dr. Thomas F. Kennedy is the disciplinarian and professor of dogmatic the-

arian and professor of dogmatic the-ology and Latin in the Theological Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo. Overbrook, near Philadelphia. He is forty-three years old, and made his theological studies in the college of which he now becomes rector. He is widely known as an eloquent and erudite preacher.

DIOCESE OF SYDNEY. - Among

the appointments of bishops to new sees which were recently made, the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Michael Kelly was chosen as Coadjutor-Bishop to the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney in Australia.

Saturday, June 8, 1961

who was my old friend, the Rev. Dr. Russoll, of Maynooth. This took place with the fullest ecclesiastical sanction. I may be pardoned for saving that the privilege was ac-corded from perfect confidence in my own staunchness, and in anticipation of the result that followed. It was of necessity that the priest should come second, as it was then a felony for a priest to marry a Protestant to a Catholic." to a Catholic." Again we have this little anecdote of the late Cardinal Manning :--"Once when he was preaching in the little church at Palace street, his eye fell upon me, and presentig from his lips came some things which I seemed to recognize-some reflec-tions on the Mass which I had made in a little book which he had been good enough to praise. He went on and on until he had given the sub-stance of nigh the whole passage.

and callings, who accompany the pil-grims as a penance for their sins. Many Catholic sisterhoods are repre-Few are trained, and their ministra-tions to these, the worst cases that Europe can show, are kind but ama-tamich "

In reply a correspondent of the In-ternational Catholic Truth Society states first that there is in Lourdes states first that there is in Lourdes a finely-equipped modern hospital, where not only are the sick carefully nursed by the experienced sisters in charge, but where expert physicians are in constant attendance. A pa-tient seriously ill is not even al-lowed to be taken to the grotto without permission of the doctor at-tending him. The only time in the year when there is a vast crowd at Lourdes is on the occasion of the national pil-grimage which comes from Paris just

on the occasion of the national pil-grimage which comes from Paris just before the 15th of August, that be-ing one of the principal feasts of our Lady. Fifty thousand people some-times assemble, but only a small pro-portion of these are sick persons. It is incredible that so many as 30,000 sick could ever be found in a pil-grimage of 50,000, when not more than fifty all told accompanied a pil-grimage of 10,000 which I saw at Lourdes a few weeks before the arri-val of the national pilgrimage.

There is a prevalent idea that "cures" are reported by the author-tiles at Lourdes on very slight from pain brought about by hyster-ical excitement is put down as a mir-acle. Any observant visitor will see on his right as he approaches the "Burean des Constalations." I walk-ed in there one alternoon and was physician in charge. He showed me a book in which the record of those pronoucing on any case requires a written diagnosis from the physician prescribing for the patient before his

As to the sick being left "unwash-ed, unattended and uncared for," there are resident in Lourdes, be-sides the sisters in charge of the hospital, a number of ladies who de-vote their lives to the care of inva-tid pilgrims. One of them whom I knew well, an American lady, sister to a former consul to Bordeaux, has spent two years in hospital work and one year at the baths. She told me that three ladies are allowed in attendance at each of the women's bathing rooms. The patient, after being wrapped in a bath robe, is im-

attendance at each of the women's bathing rooms. The patient, after being wrapped in a bath robe, is im-mersed in an ordinary bath tub full of water from the miraculous spring. At the end of fifteen seconds the pa-tient is lifted out. The water is very cold, but my friend said she had never known or heard of a case where a patient was made worse by the immersion, and she had, herself seen several instantaneous cures durseen several instantaneous cures during the bath.

The writer quotes the following letter of Chauncey M. Depew, pub-lished after a visit to the shrine a few years ago :

few years ago :. "Being near Lourdes, in the Pyre-ness, I paid a visit to the shrine ... As I was crossing the plaza I heard pane called from one of the dis-pensing wagons. It was occupied by a lady and was drawn by her son, a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Both had recognized me, having heard me speak in New York. She staid the doctors at home had told her that science and skill could do nothing more for her and that she must make herself as comfortable as possible until the end, which was only a few months off. So she had come to Lourdes with faith and hope. I ask-ed her the grounds of her hopes and she said : 'Why, a miracle was per-formed this atternoon before your eyss. Did you not see it? That was the cause of the great (scitement.' This was her story. A young girl who was staying at the same hotel as she did had been unable to walk

their after career as citizens of the Republic. The officers did right when they set themselves against the drinking habit, and enforced such moral and sanitary measures as were calculated to save the young con-script from the blighting effects o the drink habit.

An Austrian military doctor said that hard drinking was not so much the custom in the Austrian army as in the French. Still it was suffi-ciently prevalent to cause alarm and to arouse the authorities to a sense of danger that might come upon the nation if the taste for alcoholics de-veloped among the soldiery. It ap-peared from the speeches of the other military doctors that in the Austrian army brandy as a restora-tive during field exercises had been abolished, and the sale of milk in the barracks is steadily increasing. An Austrian military doctor said the barracks is steadily increasing They all agreed that the British They all agreed that the British army, with a temperance society of 25,000 members, was in advance of every other. They recognized, how-ever, the fact that the very exist-ence of a temperance movement that included so many total abstainers is abundant evidence of the prevalence of a terrible svil in past times. For with their sentiment about the use of wine and beer they realized very well that it was the recognition of a truly deplorable state of aflairs that alone could compel abandon-ment on the part of some of the use of stimulants in order that others might be brought within the limits of moderation.

of moderation. There was no discussion of the state of affairs in the American army, probably because the ques-tion of "Canteen or no canteen" had not come to their knowledge. Undoubtedly this question has en-tered into an acute stage with us, and many of the most experienced publicists have openly declared in favor of the Canteen, so that the

Russia might, with a great deal of profit to itself, study and adopt the methods that prevail in Austrian territory that lies contiguous to the Russian frontier. In this territory many temperance societies have been founded lately, and there has been instituted by the peasantry in many villages a custom of "burving the villages a custom of "burying the brandy cask." It has been surround-

willages a custom of "burying the brandy cask." It has been surround-ed with religious ceremonial and been given a sanction by the authorities in Church and State. The people gather at stated times and, taking a miniature cask emblematic of the drinking habit, they carry it out in-to an open field where a hole had been dug in the ground, and with music and religious ceremony they bury the cask in the earth, and raise a mound over it and put a cross on the top and an inscription which runs thus: "To remind us for all time that we have promised not to drink again and have vowed our lives to total abstinence." The priest gave the final blessing. With these and many other discus-sions the Congress held the interest of the delegates for many days. It is significant of an awakening inter-est in the ways and means for the suppression of drunkenness all over Europe. In this cause America has led for many years. A public senti-ment has been created here which is very far in advance of anything that exists on the other side of the water. They are, however, learning many things from us, and not the least of these things is the way in which we have vigorously assailed the drink habit.-Rev. A. P. Doyle, in Temperance Truth. in Temperance Truth.

CONVENT AND COLLEGE.

We have on many occasions co we have on many occasions com-pared the college-bred woman with the convent-bred woman. We con-fess to a slight prejudice in favor of the latter. But we do not think the prejudice is strong enough to warp our judgment. A college professor,

Again we might quote the contrast

Again we might quote the contrast described between the garb of the old-time priests and that of the priests of our day. He says — "Most will have forgotten the un-obtrugive guise in which the clergy then went about in public—an ordin-ary black frock coat, a high black stock like a soldier's with 'gills,' as they were called, with the prevail-ing 'mutton-chop'' whiskers. There was, indeed, a sort of collegiate air in this costume, usually ill-made and was, indeed, a sort of collegiate air in this costume, usually ill-made and ill-fitting, and little that was eccle-siastical. The priest was always styled Mr.,' the term 'Father' being used by the poorer classes, who were mainly Irish. The priest dressed like the parson as now. oddly enough. the parson dresses as the priest. But with the Oxford movement came a change, and it was felt to be pro-per that his guise should distinguish the man and his doctrines. Hence the appearance of the collarless coat.'' Still more remarkable are contrasts

coat." Still more remarkable are contrasts in the manners and habits of the Catholics of England. Throughout the whole work it is easy to trace the growth of the Church. the ex-panding of the Faith, the coming forth, as it were from the "house of bondage," the casting off of that mantle of secrecy which penal and anti-Catholic legislation rendered a necessity.

same measure our own Frend and writers. I though it may sumption on n broad assertion cere conviction portionately sg more models French than h course. I tak that I am computer with six and a couple of thirty-six or the As the best a

spoken, not by the educated I. Iso I will vent: educated French purer French til than any of th from Rouen to French-Canadia accent and a fo to himself, the partment of Fr. cular "patois," cases, are more French than th In fact, I would in a couple of French-Canada uage of its own I mean, that w tional, of the sc such should con said by the his that while a stylists had bee uage of France uage of France uage of France and in the sc stylists had bee uage of France uage of France and in the sc stylists had bee uage of france uage of france uage of france uage of france and in a couple of stylists and be the basis-large manent and glo stined to rival i tion of masterp that still embut thoughts of a F

This lengthy ardoned in one