as well to the development of the strength as to the augmentation of the prosperity of Christian Hungary. Of these Sovereign Pontiffs, Leo XIII. especially instances Pope Clement VIII., who gave such material assistance to the Hungarians against the Turks.

From that time, the reciprocity of regard between the people and the crown of Hungary on the one part, and the Holy See on the other, has never ceased to exists, whereupon the Sovereign Pontiff congratulates the Hungarian nation on its ceaseless fidelity.

The evils of our day have, however, introduced amongst the Hungarians. amongst other peoples, dangers to which the Holy Father wishes to call their attention, that they may combat and overcome them. On this point the Holy Father enumerates all the evil results for the happiness of society which spring from the application of the principles inspired by rationalism, liberalism, and socialism, and clearly indicates that the Catholic religion alone, is the true strength, and help and happiness of nations.

It is therefore eminently desirable that the Church should enjoy the fullest liberty in the kingdom of Hungary, and that consequently every obstacle to the free exercise of religion should be eliminated

The Sovereign Pontiff recalls the principles of Christian marriage, the maintenance of which is so essential as well for the honor and security of families as for the safety of He consequently rejoices that the invalidity of marriages between Christians and Jews has been upheld, and exhorts the Hungarians to keep firm in their determination to respect in this regard the prescriptions of Holy Church, none the less than in respect of civil marriages, which the Pope again anathematizes and forbids to Catholics. In the matter of schools the Holy Father also renews the condemnations pronounced on mixed, neutral, and lay schools, and recommends that by every available means the awful calamity of godless education be spared the Hungarian people. On this point the Holy Father exhorts the Bishops that they warn fathers of families never to send their children to any school in which their faith is in the least danger of contradiction, and that schools be founded, under the guidance of Bishops and priests, wherein their holy faith will

be taught, protected and held in honor. Directing attention to the magnificent institution of Catholic learning founded by Cardinal Pazmany at Buda-Pesth, the Holy Father earnestly expresses the desire that institutions of this kind be ever faithful to the spirit which prompted their foundation, a spirit eminently Catholic according to which institutions of a like character, to meet the wants of the times, should be established and endowed. But if such care must be given the education of youth in general, with what solicitude must not the formation of the clergy be watched? The Sovereign Pontiff, in an admirable exposition of the Bishops to see to the strict observance of all the prescriptions of canon law, even as the integrity of doctrine in regard of certain fallacious opinions. Finally, the Holy Father, invoking the protection of the Blessed Virgin, to whom the kingdom of Hungary is consecrated, prays for its happiness and prosperity, of which religion is the true basis, and blesses Bishop, clergy and people, all of whom he united as one family in his paternal love.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

L'Univers, discussing French foreign policy, says that the European balance of power has been long since destroyed. It had subsisted, after a fashion, through the rivalry of interests between the powers of the North. The accord now established between them makes their policy dominant. France is isolated, and her isolation is completing itself by her own will, and as a result by her own choice. This deplorable situation has been since 1830 imposed on her statesmen by the Revolution, of which she has not ceased to propagate the maxims and sustain the interests. She has not even been able to combine with England, the ally of revolution on the continent. To day, owing to the development given European armaments, an English alliance were to the French nation almost absolutely worthless, Could it bring us fifty thousand men? England applauded the second empire, and gave it free trade; but she also welcomed with glad acclaim the erection of the German empire. She is no longer, in the true sense, a European power, and consequently interests herself less and less in the solution of the Eastern

question. Many journals seem to attach importance to an alliance between France and Russia. Russia came spontaneously to the assistance of the House of Bourbon during the Revolution. That family restored, the Czar Alexander at once proposed a family alliance to Louis XVIII.
The diplomatic correspondence of Talleyrand, recently published, shows how that wily statesman prevented this alliance, by persuading his weak-minded sovereign that the House of Bourbon

was of a nobility too high in character to permit an alliance with the family of Romanoff. According to his view, the Bourbons needed no monarchical alliance. And yet we know that shortly before 1830 an alliance was cemented between the Bourbons and the House of Romanoff. The plans discussed by the two Crowns were, however, brought to a udden termination, the revolution of 1830 cutting off all prospects of alliance and of comman policy. Since that time he various French governments have been all hostile to Russia. Not that the two countries are hostile-far from itbut that they so differ in policy and maxims of state that an alliance between them has since been looked on as out of the question. After 1830 the French seem to have determined on their own isolation, endeavoring to propagate through Southern Europe the principles of revolution. Of what weight to-day are Spain, Italy and Switzerland? What aid could or would they render France? At a given moment they would all be found arrayed against her. Just in proportion to the intensity of the early French reaction against the revolution, she assumed in monarchical Europe higher and higher rank. But in 1830 the talismanic wand of royalty, that helped raise France from her disasters and assure her a long career of success and of glory was broken, and the nation again became the slave of the detestable principles of 1789. In its most powerful sense this regime is instability itself erected into a principle. At this moment, for instance, France has a four-years system of government. The President is, it is true, elected for seven, but, like the senate, he is but an ornamental piece of governmental machinery. How can a government of four year's duration hope to contract alliances with administra tions of an enduring character? It must also be added that the French republic has sought to divide itself more and more stringently from the rest of Europe, by breaking with Christianitythe very basis of civilization. It was the French Revolution of 1789 which brought about the general armament of European nations. Before that time standing armies were in point of number insignificant. But the great revolt against authority having forced on a general arming of States, France has in the end been crushed by the coalition of all Europe against her and her dangerous theories. This general armament was not, however, the growth of a day, It took the revolution of 1848 and the second empire to change the face of Europe. Louis Napoleon took up the policy of his uncle, and re-attacked

Russia, Austria, and Germany, After the American war Russia emancipated her serfs to prepare herself a soldiery After the war in Italy, Germany at once armed her population, and Austria did not lag far behind. The great powers armed themselves solely for the purpose of resisting that impersonation of revolution, Louis Napoleon. virtues required by the sacerdotal state They understood that nothing short of an an effective resistance and achieve a triumph. The fall of Napoleon has not prevented the revolution from growing in France, while the reconciliation be tween the Northern powers has gone on, at all points, to the ruin of Fernch inter ests and French prestige. It is unfortunately true that the policy of Louis Napoleon is that of the republic. Emperor, leaving for the seat of war in 1870, raised the standard of 1792. After his defeat he gave orders to the French to defend themselves to the very last. This order acted on, cost the republic two magnificent provinces. Who does not know with what enthusiasm the war with Italy, opening the door to another revolutionary era was accepted by the whole republican party? Louis Napoleon did not prove

> his uncle. The revolutionary wars have had for effect the consolidation in less than a century of monarchical Europe-of making strong and enduring governments popular, of weakening and discrediting changing and unstable forms. After some momen tary and passing struggles, the prin ciple of instability has drawn back and can no longer maintain the struggle against solid governmental authority Revolutionary success has combined the powers of the North and developed that military strength on the continent which has reduced England to a second rate power. England by her own senseless policy has brought about this result. She favored continental revolution to build up her commerce, and behold her existence both in Europe and Asia gravely threatened. Discord alone between the Northern nations permits England to exercise any influence on the continent. To-day the English alliance i for France useless, for upon the latter power would rest not only the moral responsibility but the lion's share of the struggle when it came on. We believe, in fact, that the radicals do not look to any alliance, but resign themselves wisely to the purpose of preserving peace. Austria is the only power

with which France had been able to re-

stronger against an united Europe than

and a Christian policy could and should have united these two nations. But Frenchmen had come to this, that they even regretted and made a subject of reproach the victories of Prince Eugene over the Turks, preferring the triumph of Ismalism to the aggrandizement of Christianity. The revolution has ever had, like the monarchs of old, the purpose of fighting Austria. The old spirit of Christiau chivalry dead, this false policy and senselesss purpose have given Russia the preponderance of which Louis XIV. and his marshais little dreamed. A little more of Christianity in French foreign policy, a little more condescension to the counsels of the Sovereign Pontiff had better served the French cause and French interests. A republican journal lately expressed the wish that Hungary should dissociate itself from Austria, and that Austria itself should disappear. Now Austria is the only European power interested in the maintenance of France as a nation and in the limitation of Russian ambition.

The domination of the three emperors is, indeed, less burdensome than that of one alone. The European balance of power is an impossibility so long as France refused to return to a Christian policy, permitting an alliance with Austria, an eminently Conservative power.

These are, in the main, sound view enough, but L'Univers exaggerates, we think, French influence in Europe at the expense of Euglish domination and stand. ing as a great nation. France has so far weakened herself by an unfortunate domestic policy as to have little of the strength that is really Britain's, and which the latter power could by a reconciliation with Ireland easily display. That reconciliation is, we believe, at hand, and with it once attained, England needs no foreign alliance to maintain her predominance in the councils of Europe, and of the world, But for Engiand as well as for France there is naught in store but bitter humiliation if they persist in a weak, narrow, revengful policy at home, setting citizen egainst citizen, and robbing the nation at large of confidence, security and determination. It is not foreign alliance that either should seek, but domestic peace based on the sound principle of the equality of all in the eyes of the law.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

HIS HOLINESS Pope Leo XIII., has transferred the episcopal see of Arichat from that place to Antigonish. Henceforth, therefore, the title of the bishop of that diocese will be the Bishop of Antigonish.

CANADIAN'S have every reason to feel proud of their great national highway. contemporary says: "The Canadian Pacific is, with two exceptions, the longest railroad in the world. Its length is out down at 3 990 miles, the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Phul having 4,921 miles, and the Union Pacific 4,519 miles. Next to the Canadian line comes the Chicago and Northwestern with 3,94 miles, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy with 3,702 miles, and the Wabash St. Louis and Pacific with 3,518 miles

THE people of Toronto were not satisfied till they got a crank for Mayor. They have him now, and their city must bear the consequences. Could any one but a creature of the genus crank deliver himself of the following: According to the Globe report he said at the anti-Home Rule meeting on the 2nd that he had hesitated about taking any part in these meetings, because he supposed that the delegates were opposed to any form of Home Rule for Ireland, but he had found that this impression was incorrect. He believed it would be better to lose Irebelieved it would be better to lose ire-land altogether than to allow injustice to be done to the smallest portion of her people. He did not think that the Roman Catholic citizens of this Domin ion would approve of anything which might endanger the integrity of the Empire. In Canada they meant to do justice to all, irrespective of religion. All they asked was that the measure to be granted to Ireland should be a measure of justice to the whole people." Who are to speak for the whole people but the majority?

CONVERSION.

On Aug. 19 Rev. Wm. Pardou, S. J., received into the church Miss Pherbina Adams, daughter of the late Dr. John Adams, dauguter of the late Dr. John Adams, of Oil springs. The young lady had been carefully instructed in the faith by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, London, and made her first communion in their chapel Sept. 6th. The chapel was beautifully decorated with a protusion of lights and natural flowers on the and the music rendered by the convent choir was most devotional. Those who were privileged to witness the touching ceremony will not soon forget the deep calm joy imprinted on the face of the young convert as she approached the holy table for the first She was afterwards confirmed by His Lordship the Bishop of London.

GLADSTONE-PARNELL AND THE GREAT sold out in six weeks. Second edition sold out in six weeks. Second edition now in press. A few energetic men wanted on salary or commission for this book and Catholic Bibles; must have good references. Experienced men preferred. Apply at once to J. S. Robertson & Bros., 110 Dundas St., London.

Central Catholic Advocate. Central Catholic Advocate.

In these days there seems to be a universal disposition to criticise adversely, to find fault with everything. There is no public utterance or act by any official of church or state, but the general gossips, without even a knowledge or investigation of the subject, and with an absolute disregard of all propriety or respect for disregard of all propriety or respect for persons or province, must intrude their persons or province, must intrude their opinions, criticism or denunciation with a resumption that would be contemptible ishop issues a pastoral condemning or disapproving no matter what, and urging his people to refrain from and avoid it his position and views are criticized, and because every other bishop does not do the same thing, the one is ridiculed as fanatical, or censured as tyrannical, or auded for his earnestness, just as his atterance meets the approval or disapproval of the critics. All the critics however, agreed upon one point unani mously—the utter inconsistency of the Church upon all leading questions; what ne bishop condemns, another tolerates if ne does not praise; what one bishop forids, another allows; organizations excommunicated in one diocese, are recognized in another. How in the world are people o know what to do!

that they are intruding upon the prero-gatives of the bishops, interfering with an authority exclusively theirs, and that the action of the bishops is based upon and in accordance with the laws of the Church, of which the public know very little and have no authority whatever to interpret. They rarely read pastorals, or, if they do, are too ignorant of the moral law church judicatory to fully un-derstand them. Of the circumstances or mmediate causes which called for cen sure and admonition, or the habits and condition of the people addressed, the prevailing vices and dangers to morals in localities they know nothing-yet they unhesitatingly criticize and comment on the bishop's word of censure o praise, as the case may be, and presume to pass judgment on it from their stand-point. It is a piece of impertinent presumption and intrusion into matters wholly without their province, and of which they are neither competent or

It is true that one bishop condemns an organization which another tolerates, and forbide things which another allows; rather it appears so. But, if the causes for condemnation are observed, the cir cumstances and surroundings noted, the apparent inconsistency disappears. The Church allows the fullest individual church anows the uniest individual liberty consistent with morals, the peace and well-being of society, in all things not of themselves sinful: and only condemns and forbids them when they are abused and become an occasion of sin or tend to evil. That which is sinful of itself, the Church condemns and forbids everywhere the world over. Organiza-tions which in their objects or in their mode of government or means of proce-dure, are subversive of law, justice and morals, or deprive their adherents of individual liberty of thought or action, are condemned everywhere; but organizations whose objects, government and proceedings are not illegal, are only condemned when they become illegal in these matters or are guilty of or tend to violations of law, order and morals in the individual mempers or community, or commit some overt act of disobedience or defiance of authority. They may do this in one diocese and be condemned, but not in others, and are tolerated. But where the same causes exist, where an organin its nature or modes, it will be con

There is a general misconstruction of the causes for condemnation of organizations by the Church, the idea being prevalent that secrecy in any organization renders it antagonistic to the Church, and deserving of condemnation and forbidding of Catholics from membership; but this false idea is due solely to the ignorance of those who think and say so. Secrecy in an organization is not forbidden by the Church; and a moment's reflection will convince anyone that all organizations of every kind, every corporation, business firm, or associa-There is a general misconstruction of that all organizations of every man associa-corporation, business firm, or associa-tion of individuals, is at least a degree transactions. The secret as to its transactions. The demn all secret societies, commonly socalled. Organizations legitimate in their objects, laws and means of procedure which exact nothing of their members contrary to the law of the land, conscience or religion, and are secret only as to their business proceedings and details, are allowed by the Church; but such organizations frequently go beyond the limit and are condemned though not always by name, and upon this point it is always advisable to consult

your pastor before affiliating with any so called secret society.

On the liquor and other questions of individual conduct, the Church only condemns and forbids their indulgence when they become sinful or tend to sin. Some bishops have all but forbidden Catholics to keep saloons or even enter them especially in certain localities; others pro-hibit Catholies from attending promiscuous gatherings at balls, picnics and excursions; others especially admonish against the reading of certain publications and newspapers, and we suppose that almost every popular custom has at one time or another been forbidden or at least cautioned against by some bishop, because in his particular diocese, owing to circum-stances and conditions that may not exist elsewhere, it was a tendency to or occa-sion of sin, and destructive of peace and

Those things are not prohibited in all dioceses because they are not the same in all dioceses, and not the means and cause of immorality and menace to the peace a in diocees where they are forbidden. And to forbid what is not in itself sinful simply because it has become a source of sin and been prohibited in some other diocese, would be manifestly unjust, and in viola-tion of the spirit of the Church. It would be about on a par with putting the whole courtry under stringent sanitary regula-tions because an epidemic prevailed in one section. The Church is misunderstood

establish the Europern balance of power, INCONSISTENCIES (!) OF THE but not inconsistent. She universally and a Christian policy could and should CHURCH. even though it may not be sinful of itself, yet insists upon the fullest liberty to her children consistent with morals, peace of society and eternal salvation of souls.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND,

THE IRISHWOMEN'S PETITION PRESENTED

TO MR. GLADSTONE, Hawarden, Oct. 4 .- Mr. Gladstone and his wife to day received Mrs. T. D. Sullivan, wife of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the deputation of Irish ladies appointed by the women of Ireland to present the ex-Premier with a mammoth petition in favor of Home Rule. The petition bears the signature of half a million Irishwomen. Great crowds have flocked hither all day in view of the event. Accompanying the deputation were deputations representing the Municipal Councils of Cork, Limer-ick, Waterford and Clonnel. The place was perfectly alive with visitors accorded the freedom of the lawn during the formal ceremonies. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, Herbert Gladstone, Rev. Stephen Gladstone, Miss Helen Gladstone and Rev. Henry Drew met the deputations as they entered the grounds and conducted them into the ibrary. When Mr. Gladstone, with his family, emerged from the house to receive the deputations he was greeted It of course never occurs to the critics with hearty and prolonged cheering by the multitude on the grounds. Arrived in the library Mrs. Sullivan

Arrived in the library Mrs. Sullivan read the address of the Irish women. The Mayor of Cork, the Mayor of Limerick, the Mayor of Waterford and the Mayor of Clonmel then each pre-sented Mr. Gladstone with the freedom of their respective cities and thanked him for his chivalrous and splendid efforts to restore Ireland's Parliament, expressing the hope that he would soon visit Ireland to receive from the Irish people at their homes the thanks they all felt towards him. When Mr. Gladstone replied his voice

was somewhat husky. He said he believed that the deputations and Nationlist members of the house of Commons truly represented the Irish as people. "At my age, however," Mr. Gladstone said, "the question of visiting Ireland is beset with uncertainties. Whatever may be my condition, whether of bodily presence or absence from among them, the Irish people will always y share my interest and my affec-Mr. Gladstone added that he must deny the statement that he had re must deny the statement that he activated by supporting the proposal to restore the Irish Parliament. He said also that he was thank-Irish measures as had been made during his public career. He con-tinued:—"The whole character of the Irish controversy has altered. We do not now contemplate the dreadful alter-natives our fathers faced a century ago; nor the alternative Wellington when he said he proposed Catholic emanicipation as an alternative to civil war. It was necessary that the late Government's Irish proposals should have been put forward accord with the desires of the nation, and also to make it clear that the proposals stood within the limits of Imperial honor, safety and welfare. These aims were completely attained, and they have been sustained by the singular mild ness and temperance of expression which have, so far, characterized the conductof Irishmen at every stage of the agita tion till now. (Cheers). The cause re-presented by these honorable deputa-tions is the cause of order, of peace, of legality. It is the hope of conducting to the settlement of this great question which has kept me in my present position in political affairs. I am quite prepared to withdraw from public life if I could believe that it were better for Ireland, but I am unable to arrive at this conclusion. England's interest is as much involved as Ireland's. On the lowest grounds of civil and military

conomy it is England's interest to change in some way the present civil Government in Ireland, which costs the British taxpayer yearly sixteen shillings per head of the population, while civil government in England and Scotland government in England and Scotland costs yearly but eight shillings per head of the population. On far higer grounds England ought to concede Ireland's request. England's character is concerned. There is a stain upon England in respect of her relations toward Ireland. I deny that the term separation,' which our opponents unscrupulously use to describe ing of the late Government's proposals is correctly applied in the case. The promoters of the Bill never thought of separation. We courted a careful com-parison of the Grattan Parliament with the Parliament the Bill proposed desires free action, which is specially the sphere of local government, would have been attained under our Bill better by far than it was possessed under the Grattan Parlament. The present Government encourages Irish landlards to believe the The sphere within which Irish landlords to believe that the judi cial rents will be reduced. embodied in the appointment of the present Land Commission; also by the Marquis of Salisbury's speech at the commencement of the Parliamentary session in what he said concerning judicial rents. I do not accept his statement to any great extent regarding the legislation which he said his Govern-ment proposes for the next session. I dgment also on the wonderful encyclopædia delivered on by Lord Randolph Churchill, who performances are less known than his promises. I am unable to gather

from these statements a declaration of fresh concessions. I do not wish to close the possibility for a future modus vivendi, but I am unable to gather that anything remains to be done in that direction. It would still be wise to reconsider the pecuniary terms the late Government's bills proposed. Full ustice to Ireland bills proposed. Full, ustice to Ireland requires careful investigation of her requires careful investigation financial history before we reach a conclusion as to what should be accorded her. I hope that Ireland's triumph will come with promptitude, with cheerfulness and with joy, and I hope that there will be no intervening period of gloom." FROM PORT ARTHUR.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE NEW MISSION

From the Sentinel, Sept. 30, bazaar in aid of the fund for building a new Mission House at the Indian Mission on the Kaministiquia, is being held in the town hall here. It opened last night and was well attended. A considerable sum has already been raised by the sale of the various articles donated by the ladies and friends having the in-terests of the Mission at heart. It would be imposaible for the masculine mind to attempt to describe the many beauti-ful things on the tables, or even to arrive at any correct conclusion as to their use suffice it to say that in every case the articles are very handsome indeed and got up in a most tasteful style. The genus home is accustomed to think that bazaars are got up for the purpose of drawing money only, and for no ade-quate return. In this case it is different; the prices put on the articles seem to be most reasonable, and then one has to most reasonable, and then one has to take into account the exquisite pleasure of purchasing an article made by the identical fair hands of the improvised storekeeper by whom you have the pleasure of being served. Everyone who pays the bazaar a visit cannot fail to Everyone who

As you enter the hall, on the right hand is a postoffice, where for the insigni ficant sum of five cents you will receive a letter from anyone you choose. Along the right hand side, extending nearly to the right hand side, extending the stage, is ranged a set of tables, presided over by the Misses Donnelly, Day, and Jilbert. In McGillis, Faloona and Jilbert, addition to the beautiful ladies' may be seen some screens in water colors painted by the Sisters of St. Joseph's convent here, and an oil painting representing a sylvan and water scene, by Miss Ryan, daughter of Mr. Hugh Ryan. Mrs. Clavet has also presented an exceedingly handsome teaservice, which will be raffled for at

twenty-five cents a ticket. In front of the stage is an oriental structure with the legend "Fish Pond" inscribed thereon. This is under the superintendence of Misses LeMay and Lottie McLean. For the sum of ten cents you are handed a fishing rod and line with a bait attached (the bait has already been handed to one of the fair proprietresses), and you commence to fish in the pond. A bite is guaranteed every time the bait alluded to is advanced. The species of fish caught are vanced. The species of fish caught are various, but in every case are worth the price of the bait. On the stage is a long refreshment table where a sumptuous repast may be had for thirty cents. This department is managed by Mrs. Mo-Teigue, Mrs. Dwyer, Mrs. M. Connolly and Miss McIntosh.

From the Sentinel, Oct I. Last night the bazaar in aid of the Mission House at Fort William was brought to a close. The attendance was large during the evening. The handsome table presided over by the Misses McLean, Miss Russel and Miss Perras sold a very large number of articles. All of the more important things were sold, and the balance were raffled for and augment that the second of the more important things were sold, and the balance were raffled for and augment that the second of the second tioned. Mr. S. W. Ray acted as auctioneer for the cakes and pies, and also the articles remaining unsold. The following is a list of some of the principel prizes with the names of the winners: Sofa cushion, Mrs. Brook; 5 o'clock tea table, Mr. Driscoll, Winnipeg; Handsome cushion, Mrs. O'Hagan; 5 o'clock tea sett, Mrs. Ross; China tea sett, the gift of Mrs. Clavet, Mr. Tyrrell; Hand embroidered cushion, Thomas Ryan; Fancy slippers, J. J. O'onnor; Sett of vases, Mrs. Jilbert; Silver watch, Miss Lillie McLean; Sofa aushion, Mr. with the names of the McLean; Sofa cushion, Mr. Campsupervision of Mr. Thomas Ryan and gave

Catholics of Means and Parish Work,

Catholics of means have three advantages which well fit them for parish work:
(1) Leisure (2) Money and (3) Higher cul-

ure. Catholics poor in purse are just as good as Catholics in comfortable circumstances; but they are willing to see the leadership in parish good works taken by those who can best afford it in money and time, and who can bring the best intelligence to the

discharging their proper duty herein except, perhaps in the single matter of ontributing money and renting prominent pews.

They do not enter the societies connected with the Church.

We do not find our Catholics of means

They are not found actively pushing movements within the Church tending to the moral and material elevation of Cath

They do nothing for Catholic libraries Catholic literature.

They do not promote intellectual cul-ture among the people by organizing lectures, special training classes or any of the diverse methods of congregational work which ought to suggest themselves Socially, they are more snobbish than the wealthy people of any other creed.

The church directories of many Protesant congregations tell the reader that the millionaires and quarter millionaires connected with such do not decline to serve as high privates in every parish society. They teach the Sunday schools and take up the tickets at church entertainments.

It may be true that in this proceeding they are not obliged to associate with badly dressed people (inasmuch as the more humane, should make the wealthy Catholic correspondingly democratic and

generous. He must be liberal with his time and his work as well as with his money. He should make it a point forthwith to join one of the parish societies and make him-self useful on committees. He should not merely support the orphan asylum but join in with movements calculated to avert the tragedy of orphanage.

Just so long as the wealthy Catholic neglects to assume his proper functions in the congregation will ne appear to be an imbecile in the Catholic thought and life of the country,—Milwaukes Catholic Citizen.