## The Catholic Record

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When subscribers sake for their paper at the post office it would be well were they to the clerk to give them their Cartholic (Record). We have information of careleseness in a few places on the part of the delivery clerk who will sometimes look for letters only.

Mosers Luke King, P. J. Neven, E. J. Brodsrick and Miss Sara Hanley are fully author took for Newfoundland, Mr. James Power of St. John. Agent for district of Nipissing, Mrs. M. Reynoids, New Liskeard.

LETTERS OF RECCMMENDATION. Apostolic Delegation. Obtawa, June 18th, 1905.

Mr. Thomas Coiley:

My Dear Sir,—Since coming to Canada I have been a reader of your paper. I have noted with astisfaction that it is directed with intelligence and ability, and, above all, that it is immed with a strong Catholic spirit. It strenus and streng Catholic spirit. It strenus and stands firmly by the teachings and authority of the Church, at the same time promoting has best interests of the country. Following these lines to had come a great deal of good for she welfare of edigion and country, and it will do more aches more as its wholesome influence carnestly recommend it to Catholic hards of the country of the country. The country is a substantial with the strength of the country of the country of the country of the country. The country is the country of the count Mr. Thomas Coffey : Yours very sincerely in Christ,
DONATUS, Archblahop of Ephesus,
Apostolic Delegate

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA. Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900.

Dear Sir: For sometime past I have read rour estimable paper, The Catholic Record, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published. Its matter and form are both good; and a truly Catholic spirits servades the whole. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend it to the faithful liessing you and wishing you success believe ne to remain. Mr. Thomas Coffey :

Yours faithfully in Jesus Christ.
† D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa,
Apost, Deleg.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1908.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

ing of unity-sowers of dissension, sel

fish, pharisaical boasters. Never con

sistent, they advocate to day what they

rejected yesterday. And they con-

demn in Quebec what they sternly up-

hold in Ontario. They cannot endure a Catholic prelate to advise his people in questions which directly concern relig ion and education; yet they readily turn their own pulpits into platforms, or, abandoning them altogether, drop the title of "rev." entirely and take to politics with the utopian idea of cleans ing the provincial stables. Very much depends with these people upon who go into politics. Here we have a Rev. Mr. Milne down at Ottawa harping upon the sulject-croaking we should have said-for such it is when with pessimistic forecast these political min isters see the country disturbed by the racial problem, the thrusting of religion into politics, and a spirit of pro vincialism. These are the three points of what the Ottawa Evening Journal called a vigorous sermon. We are conndent that it was quite clear in the mere division of the discourse what race, what religion, what provincialism were aimed at. So far, there was marked unity in the composition, no voression. It was rather than counsel, a threat rather than charity, a gauntlet thrown down rather to all. The development of the points manifest the man. So was it with Mr. Milne. In regard to racial animosity the gentleman thought that the Eng lish speaking people had given strong picof that they " are willing to go along in the spirit of cordiality by keeping in power a French-Can adian Premier for twelve years and by giving to him, irrespective o o richly deserves. " That is cool.

Bad and all as the French Canadians are their worst feature is that they are Catholic. If they were all good Presbyterians something might be done with them. "The facts," says this Minister, "prove conclusively that the Church of Rome through her hierarchy has been active in fostering divisions in our country." No mis statement is more untrue. Neither Mr. Milne nor any of his class can point to any case of the kind. We challenge him to do so. The Canadian hierarchy can rest with honor upon their history and patriotic devotion. "The children over whom the Church has control,' he says, "are not nurtured in the spirit of patriotism." And this because they do not go planting flowers upon two or three graves-aping pagan Americanism. There never was in any country such a mushroom cultivation of patriotism as this decoration business. It is artificial, neither ethical nor sentimental, and least of all religious. It is untrue that the children of Quebec or any other part of the country are taught to rally round the tri color rather than around the Union Ja k. We do not mind gossip, but we draw the line at division-sowing calumny. This poor man does not know what he is talking about. Does he reflect for a moment what the tricolor means? He is a great builder of a nation, for sooth ! and unity. Here are ome more of his baseless insinuations Even in the Separate schools of our own province the feeling of loyalty is not inculcated. The sentiment, if anything, is anti British." Such state ments are unwarranted. It is the act of a coward to make a charge from a stand where it cannot be answered. There is only one answer to make to Mr. Milne, which answer we forbea making as we have some respect for our columns rather than for our calum niator. Patriotism is hard up for an Nothing is more amusing than the instructor when it takes a man who is demand of Protestant ministers for so careless about the just rights and national unity and the complete separa reputation of his neighbors-and unity tion of religion from politics. They is farther off than ever through this know not whereof they speak when talkman's unreliable tongue.

All Presbyterians are not of this mind. Here is a minister in Toronto running for the Legislature. We have the Presbyterian organ looking upon the action as premature, but still hope ful that the time will come when ministers will be more acceptable than others. This suggestion is contrary to all the previous views upon the subject we have ever heard expressed. Much lepends upon what Church goes into politics. If the Catholic hierarchy went into the field, there would be a wail of wee through the whole land upon the iniquity of religion in politics. Brother Milne has not a word of criticism against Brother H ssack. The poor man is after the Church of Rome. That is always wrong, ever a long-distance target. It would be better taste for these Presbyterians to keep quiet about any Church going into politics. The Roman Catholic sets an example to them all, for it is never in politics except for the noblest of causes.

THE ORANGE GRAND MASTER. The Orange Grand Lodge held its meeting at Midland on the 27th ult. matter how it lacked ethical purpose or Dr. Sproule, M. P., the Sovereign ant children in Protestant foster homes, of prosperity has, we are pleased to Master in the chair. suljects. His principles are contemptthan the olive branch of peace held out | ible and his purposes unpatriotic. He | settled by a judge. There are nearly either poses as a quack or speaks to the 7,00 Catholic children in Catholic foster gallery. Neither correct version nor homes in Ontario, who are under the elequent expression, reither wit, truth supervision of the Neglected and De nor righteousness ever characterized pendent Children's Department. These his addresses to these brethren. His children are looked after particularly last effort is no exception. As usual by Mr. William O'Connor, Legislative seated not upon the seven hills only made to keep in touch with them for but upon every hill overlooking the few years after they are placed out, so party, the eateem which his character lodge and society generally—this Rome satisfactory, a charge can be made beformed as usual an object of special fore undue friction has arisen. During Hew thankful Sin Wilfred ought to be. attack. Dr. Sproule is a warrior-at a the year 1907 23 children were returned He eves his power to the English safe distance. He is not at all par- from their foster homes; 16 were respeaking people. It is their cordiality ticular about his statements or how he moved and 12 left their foster homes with more than their suffrages which retains doses the brethren, as long as no one out permission; 36 were replaced and him in his position. No remark could is around to contradict him. No new placements were made. The probe more typically English than this self | brother would venture to gainsay his | lems entering into the work are many satisfied cordiality. It is to be hoped that Sir Wilfred will continue to command this respect, and that not only he, but his French Canadian friends, will see how much they owe to the condes consion and patience of the long law and authority is evidenced in the re are attracted to the work by their suffering Angle Saxon Canadians. Just of her clergy to appear and give evi. terest in children, and careful atte These French Canadians should, like dence as witnesses in civil and criminal tion is given to each case in an effor the Scotch Highlanders, forget the past, suits." He deems it regret able "that to ascertain what is best for the "cultivate British sentiment and work | Judges on the Bench under such circum- particular child under consideration in harmony with the majority of the stances seem to be afraid or reluctant to In Toronto there is a Children's Aic people who are British in origin and compel obedience to the law or punish Society composed entirely of Cathoallegiance." Surely the French Cana- for contempt of court." The only term lies, and all towns where these dians are living up to this standard. by which such talk can be characterized Societies exist the parish priest is in What is the good of such inuendo? No is that it is brazen effrontery. If that close touch with them, for they often people on this continent ever showed is not contempt of court, criticizing prove helpful to him in removing chilsuch steady British leanings as the judges before a secret society, virtu- dren from surroundings that are danmuch abused French Canadians have ally calling them cowards and accusing gerous to their moral well-being. This done. These ministers rave rather them of yielding to religious fear and is one of the most encouraging works in than talk; and were it not for their bias in the administration of justice, which the charitably-inclined can en-

Quebec judges does Dr. Sproule call their conduct into question before the Orange Grand Lodge? He is a member of the Dominion House of Commons. Why did he not bring these judges to the bar of that House to answer for their conduct to their lawful superiors ? He knew better-he knew he had no case. It might serve to excite Orange men from the back townships; it would be useless before men like the Premier and the Minister of Justice. Since. however, the Sovereign did not summon these judges to the House, they should summon him. No member of parliament, no ordinary citizen has a right on public platform, still less in lodge addresses, to criticize judges upon the bench. There would soon be no law or order if this conduct were allowed to go unchallenged. It will not do to say it was only Dr. Sproule talking to Orange men : no notice should be taken of him. True. But every lodge in the country will lay it to heart as gospel to te believed and aggressive disobedience to be avenged. The dignity of parliament as well as the support due to justice requires that no member of our legislatures be allowed to act thus with impunity.

ANSWERS.

The following questions have been sent us: 1. Does the Church permit the use of meat soup on Fridays and fast days? No. Many dioceses have special indults in this general question. so that we must be careful. Our answer, however, based as it is upon general principle, suits all cases.

2. What is the defference, if any, between the taking of soup and the using of fat for cooking purposes? There is a good deal of difference in many ways. The meat soup is food, and therefore as strictly forbidden to be eaten as roasted meat. The quantity consumed differs considerably. In the case of preparing food with the fat of animals it is a privilege granted to countries where olive oil is expensive or not much used. Now it is to be re membered that the fat is merely a means to prepare the food, and is a condiment rather than a nutriment. We cannot eat lard in bits, as we would cheese, on the days referred to. It may be used even at the evening meal on fast days as a condiment or to cook the food, provided in the latter case it was pre viously liquefied.

H. We have also received a clipping which contains cases against individual priests in Italy. In order to get at the truth or falsehood of these we have sent the extract to a friend at Rome with the request and in the hope that he can throw more light upon the subject. We therefore ask our corres pondent to wait for a definite reply.

A GOOD WORK.

The work of the Children's Aid Societies of the Province merits the support of Catholics, because it is founded on a fair and just recognition of the principle that children are entitled to be reared in the religion of their tail, and guided by sound judgment. parents. Catholic children are placed A herculean task has been his during in Catholic foster homes and Protest- the past few years, but the bright sun and where there is a dispute as to the no admirers of this Sovereign or of his religion of a child taken in charge by a Children's Aid Society, the case is Rome-an imaginary institution or city, Buildings, Toronto, and an effort is Canadian parliament, courthouse, Orange that, if the home of the child is not inane vanity they would excite when if that is not the worst kind gage. The aged, the mentally deficthey attempt to convince. According of contempt we misunderstand every lient, the sick and infrm, all call upon to Mr. Milne the danger point and first principle of order. By what our sympathies, but in the great major storm centre is the Church of Rome. distortion of respect for these ity of cases the most that can be done

the little children it is different. They will become almost anything that their surroundings determine. Amid good surroundings children of ordinary, natural qualifications, who are possessed of good health mentally and physically, can be made good men and women. Amid evil surroundings it is almost impossible for children to be good. There are exceptions to this rule, but the rule is as stated. The Catholic Church has always recognized the importance of giving children, when quite young, the advantage of moral and religious training. It is on this principle that the Separate schools are founded. Lessons of morality cannot be properly taught except through the principles of religion, and both must be imbibed by a child when young in order to be system. effectual. The lessons must be supplemented by examples at home, else they will be of little avail. A child's soul is said to be like a white sheet of paper upon which is imprinted all the impressions received from parents, teachers and playmates. So far as But there is a large minority, includ these are good, to that extent will ing great numbers of people who are the impressions be good, and the child not of my faith, who feel that since be better equipped to withstand the evil influences that may conscientiously avail themselves of the come across its path later on. Where the conditions surrounding a child's home are such that the child will almost certainly become a criminal, or at best a useless member of society, and a taxation. They feel that the majority burden to the community, then, for the sake of the child, and also for its own protection, the community must take

life a little pleasanter for them. With

A DISTINGUISHED OBLATE PRIEST HONORED.

Children's Aid Society says to such

parents, "You must give your child

better training and example." If the

parents are so far sunk in degradation

that they cannot profit by such warn-

ing, then the child is removed and

placed where it will have a chance for

an honest, sober, industrious life.

We are advised from Ottawa that Rev. Wm. J. Murphy, rector of Ottawa University and pastor of St. Joseph's Church, has been elected delegate of the Oblate Order to the General Chapter, which will be held in Rome during September. The General Chapter will be held to elect a Superior-General for the entire Order throughout the world. to succeed Rev. Father Lavilardiere. the former Superior-General, who died some time ago. The CATHOLIC RECORD ends hearty congratulations to Father Murphy on the honor thus bestowed upon him. It is a fitting tribute to his career at the capital, where he is held n the very highest regard by all classes of its citizens. As parish priest of St. Joseph's church, and as rector of Ottawa University, he has become noted as an ideal priest, his character being a reflex of the noblest traditions of the great Order of Mary Immaculate. Added to this, nature has endowed him with an adminstrative capacity of the lighest class, every duty being per formed with scrupulous regard to detate, been the reward of his rare cour age, his enthusiasm and perseverance in carrying out the great work he has in hand.

CARDINAL LOGUE TAIKS ON THE POPE.

A glimpse of Pope Pius X, was given y Cardinal Legue in New York when e responded to the toast, 'The Holy ' at a dinner of the alumni he old Irish Theological Seminary at Maynooth which has sent many priests

this country.
"In the large collection of Cardinals to one protested so much against the election of the patriarch of Venice is he did himself," said the Caroinal. "Had it been a warmer day he might have been chosen sooner than he was. The Pore was overcome and frightened the responsibility that he woul ave to undertake. He was fainting. "But these Italians," said Cardinal Logue, referring to the Italian Car-linals, "generally have conveniences the priests had subsided the Cardin took on a subdued tone. "I was a warm night," he said. "Th Cardinal elected to be our Holy Father did not want the office. He had been a faithful priest and hard working in his Archdiocese. He had worked among the poor and was ac-customed to his labors. And to be the Pope he would have only a little bit of a garden to move about in. I've

never seen it. "You know an Irishman was once elected Pope, but he cut away from elected Pope, but he cut away from and found a cave for himself. He's there yet."

ther

forth this explanation from the Car-dinal: "It is a historical fact that I am telling you. If I were elected Pope," he added, with a faint smile "I think I would get out of a window and run away."—Catholic Union and

is to relieve their sufferings, and make SMOOTHIN 3 THE WAY TO UNDER. the best will in the world, compromise STANDING.

> PRIEST'S DISCOURSE TO PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS ON CATHOLIC VIEW OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

There is nothing new for Catholics the statement of the Catholic point of view regarding the public schools made by the Rev. John Cavanaugh, made by the Rev. John Cavanaug C. S. C., president of University Notre Dame, at the fifty-third annual session of the Indiana State Teacher's Association, held in Indianapolis. But the audience to which the address was delivered and the moderation and "sweet reasonableness with which the Catholic position was stated are suffi

ciently novel to tempt quotation.

Father Cavanaugh set out to express the Catholic view as frankly and in ensively as possible and prefaced it with a just and generous tribute to the work of those who teach in the public schools in this country, and a brief resume of the parochial and religus origins of the American school

The majority of the American people," he continued, are unmistak ably satisfied with the present attitude of the public system toward religious instruction.' Indeed, they are so strongly attached to this system that they even consider it unpatriotic in us to venture criticism or suggest change. they are paying their share of the school taxes, and since they cannot public schools as at present constituted there ought to be such change intro duced into the system as would enable them to educate their children without having to bear the burden of double has no right to be impatient with them when they express criticism, for they feel that as citizens and as taxpayers steps to remedy these conditions. The same rights as others either to approve or to disapprove. And this minority makes it very plain that, like the And this minority majority, it wants schools free, numerous, and well-equipped with the best teachers, the best methods, and the best apparatus.

MOST REMARKABLE FACT IN CURRENT HISTORY.

"It will not do to think lightly of this position held by a large minority, If you cannot accept the Catholic view, it is at least incumbent upon you to re spect its sincerity. I believe that I there ever was a case in which earn estness and sincerity were shown in dissenting from a popular opinion this is that case. There are a million chilis that case. There are a million children in the Catholic parish schools of this country, I believe that \$25 is the general estimate of the cost of educat ing a child for one year; and, if so these parochial schools are doing \$25, 000,000 worth of work each year. But suppose for the sake of security that system at the absurdly low figure of \$15,000,000 a year, and then reflect on what these figures mean. They mean that our people out of their poverty and their faith have in obedie conscientious scruple upreared a system of schools at a cost which staggers the imagination. If we could make use of the Public schools generally and ligious doctrine or practice, ought divert this money into colleges and universities instead of into primary schools we should be able to establish each year a university more richly en dowed than the University of Chicago: and in half a century we should have such universities sprinkled over the whole country in every state of the union. I believe that you will : with me that, whether the Catholic scruple is well founded or not, it is orthy of the admiration of all who respect manly character and loyalty to enscience, and that in view of all the ircumstances it is the most remarkable fact in the current history of our coun A LAYMAN'S MOVEMENT.

"It is sometimes believed that the parochial school would disappear if the

priest lost his enthusiasm for it. and that the laity would gladly avail them selves of the secular schools if per mitted to do so. I assure you that with exceptions here and contrary is the case. It is the parent above all who demands that his child shall attend a religious school, that he shall receive carefully graded instruc ion in Christian doctrine as regularly as in arithmetic or grammar or reading that he shall grow up under a discip-line of reverence and obedience as his fathers before him did. I should like to lay emphasis on this point. If the laymen were not heart and soul with the parochial school no fulmination from the pulpit would be able to con tinue and develop the parochial school from generation to generation. It is o desire on the part stand in the way of a favorite national institution. It is no unthinking echo by the layman of the lesson he has nemorized from his pastor. fundamental differen ion of what properly constitutes the business of a school James A. Burns, C. S. C., President of Holy Cross College, Washington, has recently stated the three chief principles underlying this d flerence of con-ception. I shall briefly summarize them for you. FUNDAMENTAL DEFECTS OF PUBLIC

both schools do their utmost to insure such training, but immediately the question arises, where shall we seek what for the norm of moral action in all the of details of life? If it is something of

"First-There is the principle of the

moral training of the will. We are all

s impossible.
"Second—The public school, by the very nature of its organism, cannot give definite and systematic instruction in Christian doctrine. It is impossible to enunciate a single distinctively Christian truth without doing violence to the religious conviction of a section of the people. Now we are a section of the people. Now we are convinced that definite and systematic instruction in the teachings of he eternal welfare of our children, we were called upon to choose elaborate education in mere knowledge we should not hesitate for moment to prefer the religious inst tion. Here again is an organic def one of such vast importance the cannot be overestimated

"Third-Then there is the subtle and all-powerful thing called atm Wherever artists are wont to live ar work and talk together you have artistic atmosphere, and children grow up in such surroundings n ally take to a career of art or have a keen appreciation of art out conscious effort. Wherever ary people form a circle apart th influence in the bookishness that touches all who within that circle. school exists for the professed of religious training, where ter and pupils are of one faith, where ious songs and practices have place in the exercises of the where pictures and statues speak mute messages to the eye and a appropriate emotions, you have a ditely colored religious atmosphere, simple breathing of which does a which no mere instruction could do. These influences are recognized psychologists as the most perman and the most powerful in the format of religious character.

"It seems to me that this moral and religious training which the Church considers of paramount importance of equal importance to our country. organizing her school system An surely must have asked herself amor other questions, "What process of ed cation will yield me the best type Now, a man may be a tax-paying, law-abiding citizen. though he spell like President Roose velt and write as poor a hand as Hor ace Greely, but he cannot be a go citizen if his moral character

crooked. THE WAY TO U. DERSTANDING. "If Americans of all classes are ever to understand each other on this su ject all unnecessary irritation ough to be carefully avoided. Our Cathol people must cease to use such expres ions as "the Godless public sch and must deny themselves lurid tirade against an imaginary condition of dis cipline and morals. The friends of th The friends of the public school on their part ought to avoid certain offenses of taste and the schools. Commencement exer clses ought not to be held in churches of any denomination whatever. Clergy of whatever race, creed or previ ous condition of servitude to make commencement Teachers, even in Bird Center ough to say, for example, that we worshi the Blessed Virgin, that indulgence are permissions to commit sin, that the priests take money for forgiving sins, that Catholics are opposed to th reading of the Bible, that we are ignorant and that our Church fosters ignorance, that we believe the Pope annot commit a sin, and so on. ought not to give partisan statements of such historical events as the Inquisi-tion or the Reformation, and they ought carefully to avoid partisan text

ooks. \* \* \*
"If all of us who have the blessed work of education to do would show ourselves more largely sympathetic, broadminded politan, the solution of the problems hich torment our minds would considerably hastened and a genera spirit of sweet reasonableness the spirit of acrid passionate controversy." - Catholic

## BY A NON-CATHOLIC JOURNAL

On the closing day of a mission held recently at Ithaca, N. Y., the seat of Cornell University, Right Rev. Bern-ard J. McQaaid, D. D., confirmed a class of forty five converts and gave one of the ablest addresses in defense of the Catholic faith ever beard in that city. The sermon was prompted by recent blasphemous utterances by Cornell professor, who would have was only a mere man, and not the Son of God as well as the Son of Mary. An editorial in appreciation of the Catholic Church and the benefits of a Catholic mission appeared in Ithaca Daily News, as follows:

tretched forth to sabdue the power er adamantine ramparts; in vain so-called 'advanced' its slung-shot and volley fire entrenched camps. The agreed as to the necessity of this, and Church stands to day, as it has stood supreme in the hearts of the peo who compose its membership. No of properly balanced mind, in or of the Catholic Church, can fail to admire and profoundly respect a struc-ture that can survive all this—defy all this without ever so much as asking quarter or receding a hair's breadth. On the other hand, if it is only the natural law, our people say that it is wholly insufficient and their children must be trained minutely in morals according to the truths of Revelation and the teaching of the Catholic Church. It is easily seen that conscience is involved here and that, with THE MODERN NO CHUR

JUNE 13, 1908

No cre who observ times can fail to no twenty five years Catholic Church. not so long ago, who rarely mentioned 'e red example of t stition, was careful Popish, and no speared in the rage ction except as th of " priesteraft." was an indispensabl all stocked propert writer. Now, however, a

may almost be said novels. The write securate and their far from the reality, is evidence of good there is little trace mosity against the beautiful tributes t and nobility may be of writers who are folics, and the under on conduct and mor strength. This mortimistic view of are examples in ju at all events the Catholic in contem grateful contrast v thirty years ago. This is a signite

cal encyclor ædia o ers. As O'Connel ment of one of the Greece, declared who wrote the law write its songs, so to sway public o recks little who w of the day if he ca of the fiction outpr What do people anyone doubts this librarians and t have not time for

the tendency of m mind for serious Real education is than the advocate would have us be ary and grammar professional or m is so engrossing sided that when p it is to seek amus or profit. The feebleness may k rapid developmen industry and vat swift'y moving so and not demand minds so const legion, are incap character of the day is arranged popular book mu printed vauc must not weary The resultant is a series of in cut but visualiz

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