2

## SPANISH JOHN.

EFING A MEMOIR NOW FIRST PUBLISHED IN COMPLETE FORM OF THE EARLY LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF COLONEL JOHN M'DONELL, WNOWN AS "SPANISH JOHN.' WHEN A LIEUTENANT IN THE COMPANY OF ST. JAMES OF THE REGIMENT IRLANDIA. IN THE SERVICE OF THE KING OF SPAIN OFERAT-ING IN ITALY. BY WILLIAM MLENNAN.

#### IX.

How Father O'Rourke kept the Black Pass; of the escape of the Prince and my own mischance that followed, but of how the Day of Reckoning between me and Creach came at last.

There was nothing for it but to g on, and in truth the matter did not ap pear in any way serious, so I rowed on towards the sloop, which was coming up smartly, and before many minutes we were alongside, the Doctor shouting out his instructions to me in Gaelic.

It turned out much as he had said, Captain Ferenson laughed heartily for when he whispered his message, and in-wited him into his cabin to have a glass cogether, whilst I waited on deck.

Now unfortunately, the Doctor had a strong taste for conviviality, which was part reason why his story of the lemons was so easily swallowed, and one glass followed another, until I could see that he was getting well into his cups.

I was anxious to be away, and so ven-tured to speak to him at the door, say-ing, by way of excuse, that the weather looked threatening; but he only pooh-poohed the matter, and I saw he was further gone than I supposed, and so with more sharpness than I inspoke

"That's a pretty kind of servant, "pon my word !" said the Captain.

"In at s a pretty kind of servant, "pon my word !" said the Captain. "Servant, indeed !" snorted the Doctor, to my dismay. "Servant, in deed ! He's a good a gentleman as it "lie of the school at once as it and then, sobered at once, as it am !" flashed across his fuddled brain what his words might mean, he went on, earnestly: "You know, Captain, in Highlands service does not necessarily Highlands service does not necessarily mean that a man is not a gentleman. Why I have known—" but the Captain him short with :

dut him short with: "Come, come, Doctor, you can't throw dust in my eyes. 'Tis bad enough to have you here imposing on me on your own account, but I will have no tricks with unknown gentlemen who choose to run their necks into the

noose." The poor Doctor was completely over whelmed with his blunder, and only made matters worse with every word he attered; but I refused to open my my mouth, and was not sorry when they put him over the side of the ship and we saw him drifting fast astern, still

lamenting. The Captain then turned to me " Now, sir," said he, "'tis an un-pleasant duty to detain you, but I will make your detention as easy as may be. Of course, if you care to explain who are, and can prove to me that you are innocent and your representations correct, I will put you on shore; if not, you will go with us to Skye, where I will certainly obtain information, so

you will gain little by your silence." However, I did not see fit to answer him, and only stared as if I did not anderstand a word. "Very well," said he, " if you will

play the servant you will live forward ; when you choose to declare yourself a gentleman, I will treat you as leniently as I may.

forward I went, and gained but little by my obstinacy except uncomfortable quarters and rough company, for me made for Sleat, and there were boarded by Allan Knock. The Captain was convinced he had secured Baris-dale in my person, but Knock was forced to declare that he was wrong in though he could not name me; but the next day he returned with Creach, before whom I was paraded like a beast on market-day.

The game was up now, but I did not are to speak; indeed, I had nothing to say before such a scoundrel. Words were not what I counted on to settle my reckoning with him.

After they left, Ferguson came up to

# debted for this? To Allan McDonald Knock."

"Thank you a thousand times for your interest," I returned, "but I know that already."

I was accordingly imprisoned in Fort William, but suffered little, save from the confinement, which lasted over four months, when, by the exertions of my sister Margaret and her protector, Lady Jane Drummond, I was released.

I then returned to Kapidart, but shortly after, hearing that Allan Knock was at Glenelg, I took Neil and Duncan, his half-brother, and started for that place

Things fell out better than I had ex pected, for, by what I have always held to be a direct Providence, no less an enemy than Creach himself was delivered into my hands when I least looked for it. I was on my way to Glenelg, as I say, to meet with Knock, and never thought to meet with the greater villian, Creach, in the country, as I knew he must be aware of my re lease, and that he would not be safe within my reach. But, by what I am not impious enough to name a chance. when in the house of one of our own people I heard of him being in the neighborhood, and so laid wait in a place by which I knew he must pass safe from interruption or observation. When he and his three men came up

we rose, and, planting ourselves in the way, called a halt. I have spoken before of his address, and even now it did not fail him, for I

could mark no sign of surprise on his white face; he might have come to a rendezvous for all he showed.

I spoke at once to his men in Gaelic, who held themselves ready for attack

the moment we appeared. "Skye men! I am a McDonell of Glengarry. I and mine have no quarrel with you, but this gentleman and I have a matter of blood between us. Take no part in it, then, for it is no affair of yours, and it will not be stayed in any case.'

"Then, either because they had small stomach for useless fighting, or, what is the more likely, that thay saw it was a private matter and did not touch their honor, they drew to one side in silence with Neil and Duncan. Creach understood what I was at, and as I through off my coat and vest

he did the like. A fierce joy was rising in me. Come, sir !" I said, and he fell into osition.

He was a good swordsman enough out my wrist was of iron and my heart of fire, and the tinkle and grate of the

of hre, and the tinkie and grate of the steel was like music to my ear. He was fighting for time, waiting to see my play, and parried with great judgment, but at last I reached in at him and touched him above the right breast.

'That is for Aquapendente !" cried, in satisfaction, as I saw the stain grow and redden on his shirt.

In a little I touched him again, on the opposite side. "That is for Rome!" and I was completely master of myself, for I held his life in my hands, like a ball, to throw away when I pleased.

He said not a word, but fought on with the same courage, but it was hopeless. Again I got in at him just where I had planned, and shouted in my joy, "That is for Loch Broom!"

Up to this time he had not shown the slightest sign of faltering, but now in a sudden move backwards he struck his heel sharply and staggered wide I could have run him through with the I could have run him through with the greatest ease, but I was not ready for that as yet. He regained his feet, but to my dismay and surprise the shock had broken his courage, like a glass that is shattered, and I fenced so withheld from attack. wildly that I hoping he would recover. Instead of this he only grew worse, until, losing hope of any betterment, I locked his sword, and with a sudden turn broke it short off. With a groan, the first sound he had uttered, he fell, and covered his face with his hands.

I stood over him, and had he screamed or made a move I would have ended

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

thee

#### BICE' S DREAM. THE TWO KEYS AND THE LIBERATION OF

DANTE. By Rev. P. A. Sheehan,

Some fifty years after the great Flor-entine's death, there lived in an ob-scure street in Ravenna one of those artists in iron and brass, of which the towns in Italy then were full. You may see their handiwork still in Cathefor thee dral gates, in the iron fretwork around shrine, in the gratings around th

sacramental altars in episcopal churches; and if you have not seen them, and en-tertain any lingering doubt, look up your Ruskin, and he will make you ashamed. These were the days wher men worked slowly and devoutly, consci

were laboring for the centuries, and not for mere passing bread. We can not for inew, for we toil in the work shops of mammon; and neither fames made no sound. And they rode on the nor fame, can give the inspiration o waves to the mouth of a gloomy cavern that mother of art, called Faith. Wel this artist's name was Jacopo Seconi bars seemed red with fire, or the rust of eternity. And behind the bars was the figure of the great poet, wrapped and he had an only child, a daughter whose name was Beatrice, called after the great poet who had made his last in his gloomy mantle as of old, and looking out over the shining sea with at Ravenna. The old man, for he was now old, never tired of speaking to his child of the great exile : and Bice that same look of settled gloom and de never tired of questioning her father about Beatrice, and the wonders of purthe Soul said : "Go forward, and open the gate, and gatory and heaven. Once a month however, a dark shadow would fall upor their threshold; a brother of Jacopo's liberate our Beloved ! "But Bice wept and said ; "Alas ! How can I? I am but a child, and the from Florence, who would come over to see his niece, for he loved her; but gate is heavy, and the task is griev-

she did not love him. For, after the ous! mid-day meal, the conversation of the two brothers invariably turned upon at thy girdle, and go forward ?" And Bice found two keys at her cinc Dante and Florence, and Dante and Ravenna. No matter how it com-menced, it veered steadily around to ture, and she loosed them. And one was marked "Charity," and it was o the everlasting topic, and on that they held directly contradictory views.

The Florentine stoutly maintained that Dante was in hell and eternally lamned.

"You say here," he would say, point ing his long finger and sweeping the whole of Ravenna in a circle, "Eccovi l'uomo che stato all' Inferno! I say: Eccovi l'uomo che sta all' Inferno !! "Corpo di Bacco !" the brother v rould

yourself for such a saying. God could not send such a man to hell. He could not give such a triumph to satan ! "Dante hath sent priests and Bishop

and Cardinals there," the brother d reply. "He hath filled its would reply. "He hath filled gloomy caverns with his enemies. was vengeful and unforgiving. There

was vengeful and unforgiving. There is no place for such in heaven !" "I saw him here in exile," replied Jacopo, "when you, good Florentines drove him out. I saw him walking our streets, a grave, solitary man. My father used to point him out, and say: 'Look well, Jacopone, look well! That's a face that men will worship to the end of time !"

and of time!" "A bad, gloomy face, full of sourness and malice to God and man," the Flor-

entine would reply. "Presence of the devil! No, no,

no l''cried Jacopo. "But a great, sol-emn, marble face, chiselled as with a point of fire. I mind it well. He used pass our door, always looking forward and upward, his cloak slung around him, and the folded beret on his which the Society of Jesus has come to the aid of the Church of God is the head. Men used to kneel down and kiss the pavement where he had trod. God sent his angels and his Beatrice training of Christian youth in sodalities

of the most holy Virgin. "From the pious institution of these it is incredfor him when he died. 'Pah!" would exclaim his brother, "that's pious deceit. There are only ten commandments, brother mine; and ible what benefits have been derived by all classes of men." Thus wrote Pope Benedict XIV. in 1748, in his famous one of these the greatest : ' Thou shalt me, your Dante has Golden Bull, of which it has been said read the Lasciate more than once since that never perhaps in so small a com-

ha died ! Then where could God put him ?" shouted Jacapo. "Did He create an-other circle for him lower down? No! no! God does not damn such souls as Dante's! I allow you he may be in purgatory for a short time, because we must all go thither for our sins and im-But Dante damned ! perfections. But Dante damned heaven would cry out against it 1 All

So the controversy would rage, month after month, and Bice would listen with wonderfully tearful eves. But she hated

towards the sleeping child, until the latter beckoned and said : "Come hither, O Child of Mercy, and enter with me. I have come for theat!" renegade prelate. There sodalities among the thousand students of the great College of the Three Crewns. They taught catechism, refuted heresy, and in great numbers consecrated themselves to an apostolic career. At this early date we find in the sodalities men who atterwards be-came famous as saints or martyrs. St. And Bice, said: "Who are thou?" And the Soul answered: "I am the spirit of Beatrice. I have been sent And Bice answered : " I cannot go Francis de Siles entered the Collegeo for my father is old and feeble, and may not leave him." Clermont, afterwards called Louis leGrand, at the age of thirteen years, And the Soul said : "It is imperative that thou con in 1580, and was soon admitted to the sodality, of which he was several times place, where he whom we love is de-tained." elected prefect. Blessed Edmund Cam pion was the first director of the sodal ity in Prague, about 1575. Blessed Peter Canisius founded the sodality of And Bice entered; and they passed out over the shining waters that trem Fribourg, in Switzerland, and made it, bled beneath them, until they came to a shore, horrid with beetling crags, which seemed to touch the sky, and

we are assured, the chief means of pre serving the faith in that city. Stanislaus Kotska was a member of the Sodality in the College of Vienna, the influence of which Sodality induced the governor of the city, with several senators and magistrates to make a public confession of the Catholic faith. Three vast and impenetrable, for the front was closed by a great iron gate, whose Delegates Apostolic were enrolled as members, an honor requested by the Empress and Queen Mother. So numerous and so powerful for good had the Sodalities at length become,

had the Sodalities at length become, that, although they were all considered sections of the original Roman one (Primaria), it was deemed most advisable to have them canonically approved by the Holy See and interwoven in a closer network. This was done on the 5th of December, 1584, by Pope Greg-ory XIII. in the Bull Omnipotens Dei. Approval after approval has followed since, and indulgences and privileges have been added down to our own day. The sodalists rapidly developed throughout the Catholic world after the solemn approval of the Church. In two years 139 diplomas of aggregation were sent out to various parts of the world. Not a college of the Society of Jesus-and in 1600 it had 200-was We without its Congregation of Mary. find the names of the most learned and prominent men in the Sodality registers. Of the Sodality of nobles founded in Rome in 1593, by Father Mastrilli, afterwards martyred in Japan, more than eighty became Cardinals in one century and six became Popes. The Sodalists divided the city between them in order to provide for the in-terests of families. Of the list of Saints who glorified Our Lady's Sodality and learned in it the first lessons of sanctity, and from whom the Church received most signal service, it will suffice to mention St. Francis de Sales, St. Aloysius, St. Charles Borromeo, St. Stanis-laus, Blessed Peter Canisius, Blessed Edmund Campion, St. John Berchmans, Venerable Father Eudes, Blessed Peter Fourier, M. Olier, founder of St. Salpice, Paris ; Blessed de Montfort, St. Leonard of Port Maurice, St. John de

Rossi, St. Francis de Hieronymo. The very importance of the Sodali-ties became an occasion of persecution. The ministers of Philip II. were hostile to them in Naples in 1569. About the same time the Duke of Tuscany imagined that they were a social danger because they separated certain classes of persons from one another. Certain Parliment of France refused to admit men bers who had been enrolled in Sodali ties : and although some of the great est marshal of France encouraged their soldiers to become sodalists or testified, like Marshals de Villars, that the sodalists were the best intrepid soldiers, Jansenism finally, becoming all power ful in matters of State, succeeded in having the sodalists condemned and abolished.

" The Congregations of Mary having been discredited at Paris through Vol-tairian impiety," said Father Carayon, in his "History of the Congregations." "Catholics have fearlessly reproduced pass was there written a more glorious panegyric of Mary, or a more emphatic their works of charity under a new name." This name was the Conferences of St. Vincent de Paul. Long before these admirable associations had been or larger, array called to repentance, the still more valiant bands which, trampling the world under foot, ascended formed their good works had been carried on by the Sodalities. This was fice and perfection. Pope Benedict's is but one of many in particular the case at Paris, where one of the sodalists is believed to have directly influenced the establishment of he conf rences. Not these only, but countless works. and of great importance, sprang from the sodalities of Our Lady. One of the most illustrious of all was the founda tion of the famous missionary associa-tion, called the Missions Etrangeres, of Paris. M. Luquet, himself a member of this great missionary body, assures us in his letters to the Bishop of Langres, that the foundation of the Seminary at Paris was due to a special band of the students of the College Louis le Grand, definitely turned to the idea of the Foreign Missions by the great Jesuit missionary, Father de Rhodes, who visited the College after his return from Tomkin. Although the sodality had for its primary object the sanctification of its members, and for secondary, progress in studies, its purpose was never con fined to these. From the beginning tho sodalists engaged in all good works-teaching the i sorts ignorant. sick and imprisoned, helping the needy. It is literally impossible to write the history of the good done in these ways. In many places the original idea and work of the sodality are kept up with undiminished zeal and intelligence. In one of the greatest of existing sodalities, that namely of Barcelona, in Spain, there is scarcely a form of good work, scarcely a need of human society, neglected by the enormous body of sodalists, amongs whom are numbered the most eminent men in social rank and in professional life. The sodality is divided into sections, all thoroughly organized and is divided into trained by detailed and prudent rules. The sections take up the teaching of catechism to various classes of persons, the care of Churches and splendor of divine worship, attendance at religious functions, work amongst the poor, in hospitals and prisons, conferences for workingmen, singing-classes and attractive means of recreation for the toilers and the young. It is a curious fact that for nearly two hundred years women formed no part of the sodalities; they were exclusively for men. But times have changed, and indifference has paralyzed the re ligious spirit which was the most notable

## MAY 13, 1905.

characteristic of men in ages past. In were five characteristic of men in ages past. In latter times women have come to play a more important part in religious work, and in places the chief part. They used also the safeguards of the

These used also the sateguards of the sodality for themselves. These religious associations are a special glory of the Catholic Church. special glory of the Catholic Church. Her characteristic has always been to embody her great ideas in institutions, and to organize her work with extra. ordinary wisdom. After the religious orders come the sodalities, powerful means of protection for individual mem-bers and of efficiency for good works. Where there are no sodalities there are the special hodies taught and trained no special bodies taught and trained and protected more carefully. these exist, there are always at hand bands of devoted workers, approaching the sacraments regularly, living according to rule, finding encourageme and strength in union, and especially in the most powerful patronage of the Mother of God. This last is the greatest benefit of the sodality. If member-ship in secular organization is so great a means of friendship and favor, what may not they expect who are specially dedicated to the most august of beings after God, love for whom is considered

after God, love for whom ork of predes-by the saints as the chief work of predesby the saints as the chief work of predes-tination to life eternal. We can scarcely imagine how any Catholic, man or woman, can be indifferent to membership in Our Lady's Sodality, as we scarcely imagine any triumph of the arch enamy of souls over which he gloats with more satisfaction than to see Our Lady's Sodality brought to discredit. We Sodality brought to discredit, We shall be sons and daughters of Mary, and faithfully observe the rules of our manual. This is the important matter: "Whoseever shall follow this rule, peace on them and mercy" (Galat, vi. 16); it is almost impossible for them to be lost. But to be a sodalist and not pay any attention to the rules, is to have the letter without the spirit -Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

### SUBSTITUTING THE PRIEST.

The solemn injunction laid by our Lord upon the Apostles of preaching the Gospel to all nations is a matte quite familiar to every Catholic. To the limits of their power and the time alloted them on earth they com-plied in the fullest measure with the divind command. But the task was not to cease with their death. The Gospel was also to be preached to the yet unborn generations. Otherwise our Saviour's passion and death would be in vain. Hence He imparted to them the power of consecrating their successors who in unbroken line are the cessors who in unbroken the day. Bishops and priests of our own day.

To-day, however, much of the world sits in the shadow of idolatry. Heresy stalks boldly where the truth once reigned and false teachers have led millions away into erroneous notions of our Lord's sacred doctrines. Our own beloved country has not escaped the contamination. In the beautiful southland live a multitude of souls to whom God's proper Gospel is almost as much unknown as it is to their an-cestors in the interior of Africa. In the West, Southwest and other sections conditions, though not so bad are still in urgent need of betterment. ively thousands of our own seldom see in urgent need of betterment. Collectthe faith.

The Gospel must be preached to Such is the divine command. them. of priests there are not sufficient for the work. How then shall the task be accomplished ? What substitute for the priest can be presented in spread-ing the Gospel under such circumstances ? Is there any, and if so what is it?

To our mind there is a substitute and an excellent substitute. It is a good Catholic paper. Farthermore, we feel safe in the assertion that where regularly read it is a preservative of the faith under the most adverse con-ditions. There is little danger of loss of faith in the homes into which it goes and is read faithfully even if these homes be absolutely isolated from homes be absolutely isolated church and priestly visitation. No ne knows this better than the priest of many and greatly scattered missions. But its influence in the populous parish of the metropolis is in nowise different. Here it lightens the labor nowise of pastors and keeps the people in closer touch with their many duties. The late Holy Father of a most happy memory, called it a perpetual mission in every parish. Hence further proof that it is an excellent aid to the priest. -Church Progress.

## MAY 13, 1905.

#### SISTERS AND ; THEIR CHARGES.

There is a pretty little st "The Josephite," a maga lished by the Fathers in ch College for Colored Catholic gomery, Ala. The story ap the signature of Rev. France rector of the college, and is true in every detail :

Little Alma Lee Lyner child, aged eight years. parents are Protestants. T Mobile, Ala. The little t St. Anthony's school for c st. Anthony's stive city, M dren in her native city, M one year. It was the sch 1903-04. The Franciscan S Glen Riddle, Pa., conduct and are achieving great suc as making heroic sacrifices vation of the souls of the

pupils. Little Alma Lee Lyner pr Little Aima Lee Lyner pr self one morning to the asked permission to attend She was readily admitted had the appearance of a During the term she att regularly and always see when she could linger in th of the good Franciscan nu great many other children, that she got more kindne her from the Sisters than where. Many of the p children of the South have and enjoy anything but wh the pleasures of home life. Catholic Sisters, through and kindly ways, give to colored children a ray which cheers their little gives them a new idea of re which they are depriv

evil and depraved parents. When the school term September in St. Anthony' Sisters did not see poor lit Lyner. After making inq learned that the child's par-her, or rather compelled h the Public school. The of followed the edict of her up until last March the S

nothing of her. On the vigil of the feas nunciation, however, the rang, and, much to the su Sisters, there on the thr good little Alma Lee Lyne io you think, dear reader

ject of her visit? "Sister," she meekly a morrow the Blessed Virgin "Yes," said the Sister feast of the Annunciation

" Well," said the child the day we must say one Marvs ? When I was at y you not tell us it was a n spect the Blessed Virgin

Hail Marys ?" "Yes, indeed," said the is one way to show honor of God.

Well Sister, can I say Hail Marys ?"

O, yes; you surely ca Well, I am going to

"Well, what are you go Blessed Virgin for ?" as "That she may make and help me to be a good "The Blessed Mothe

hear your prayers, child. come from school ?" "Yes, Sister, I just Public school. These a Papa and mamma won't l your school, but I w though." After getting some 1

jects the little tot went a look in her eye that press a lorging to linger nur. In the same issue of

there is another touchin Ben Rutledge, a little the city of Montgomery the city of Montgomery his Protestant training ings, begged for adm Joseph's College. On he would have to sleep the beds were all occu

said that "didn't make

Then Ben walked six home in Montgomery to

gold; and the other was of silver, and the word "Prayer" was stamped there-on. And going forward she fitted the former into the great rusty lock. The bolt shot backwards, but the gate would not yield. Then she fitted the silver key, and lo ! the great iron barrier swung back heavily. And entering, the child caught the poet's hand, and drew him forth. And the gate swung back with horrid clangor. And, enrapidly toward the dawn, which is infinity, which is bearen. And the poet, placing his hand on the child's head, said sweetly and solemnly : "Thrice blessed art thou, thou second Beatrice ; for lo! what my Beattrice accomplished but in vision, thou hast verily wrought !" \* "How now? how now? giovanetta mia !" said the aged sacristan, as he rattled his keys above the sleeping child. "What a strange couch hast thou chosen ! But sleep comes lightly to the young. Surge ! filla ! bene-dicamus Domine !" he shouted.

He bent low and raised the face of the sleeping child. "Jesu! Maria! but she is dead !"

beneath whose feet the sea swelled and

spair which Bice knew so well. And

But the Soul said : " Loose the keys

-The Dolphin.

#### LEAGUE OF THE SACRED HEART. General Intuition for May, 1905.

SODALITY OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN. Amongst the most useful works by

commendation of her sodality. The Pontifi alluded to the white robed army

preserved sinless by its means, the like,

to the higher ways of evangelical sacri-

"You are my prisoner, Mr. Mc-Donell," said he.

" On what authority, sir ?" said I. Oh. ho! You can talk English, I find," he laughed.

"Yes, and perhaps more than you may relish, Captain Ferguson," I re-plied; " and if English be not sufficient, I have one or two other tongues beside. Now, there is no use in trying to frighten me; I have gone through too much for that. I am an officer in the Spanish service, and have not drawn sword in this quarrel, and if you detain me without any authority or warrant beyond the words of this creature who has just left, I warn you your action is unjustidable and will be most strictly inquired into.'

Now, now, Mr. McDonell, don't try any of your hectoring with me," he returned. "You can make your comreturned. "You can make plaints when you see London.

"Well, then, London let it be. have always had a mind to visit it,'f answered, shortly, and thereupon our talk ended.

I will do him justice to say he treated me with much civility during the four weeks I was on board the *Porcupine*-very different treatment from what I received at the hands of Cantain Gard ner, to whom he handed me over in the Sound of Mull. But this he apologized for before I left him, saying he had only acted under orders, as otherwise, could he have followed his inclination. I would have been of his mess. However, I will not dwell on thes

personal inconveniences, and only record a kindness received from Mr. Maitland, a midshipman on board. personal When orders were received from Edinburgh to land me at Fort William, took leave of Captain Gardner without any hard feeling on either side, and placed myself in the boat ordered to any convey me on shore. The sallers, who were Irish, pitying my situation, said, in that language, if I broke away when I was landed, they would take good care no balls would reach me. Bat I thanked them, in the same tongue, and assured them I was in no danger.

and the state of the second

On taking leave of Mr. Maitland he said, in French, "I suppose you know, Mr. McDonell, to whom you are inmation.

it then and there. But I could not kill the creature lying, waiting his fate in mute terror at my feet, though for months I had longed for this momen above all things else in the world.

" Get up, you coward !" I said, but he made no move. Suddenly I threw my sword down, and steeping towards him, drew my dirk, at which he screamed and prayed for mercy with exclaim to the screamed for mercy with

shricks of terror. Have no fear, you dog ! I am not going to put murder on my soul for a wretch such as you! But I will mark you so that you will be a by word

amongst men for the rest of your days Whereupon I seized him, and, de

spite his screams and struggles, with two clean sweeps I cut off his ears close to his head.

Leaving him rolling on the ground, 1 called Neil and bade him bind up his wounds. Then, placing his ears in my silver snuff-box, I threw it to him. "Take these to your fellow spy, and tall him mbose herd did this! Tall tell him whose hand did this Tel him, too, that his own run much dan

ger of a like fate if they hear aught he may ever be tempted to repeat to the harm of me or mine !

My story is told. I did meet with Allan Knock, and I did not cut off his ars; but I poured into them words that made him wish he had been born without.

Because I have lived on into a time that has changed much from what I knew in these days, I have sometimes felt I should have killed Creach, in-

stead of taking a revenge which may now be looked on as barbarous. But those who know will understand, and those who do not, I must leave to their prejudice. I have tried to tell things as they were, without excuse.

THE END.

The royal house of Saxony is devot-edly Catholic, being one of the few German princely houses that went back to the old Faith after the Refor-

her uncle cordially and would refuse to kiss him when he went away. And for days Jacopo would not be the same ; but he swung to his work, in a moody, silent abstracted way, and sometimes he would pause and wipe the sweat from his brow. and say to himself

Dante in hell! Yes, he was! We all know that ; but he is not. I swear it. He is not!"

And he would bring down his hamme furiously upon the iron ; and Bice, cook-ing the midday meal, would tremble and cry.

But in the cool evening, when her work was done, and father had had his

supper, and was pouring over the great black letter pages of his great poet, Bice would steal down to the little

church just around the corner, and pray long and earnestly. For she was sweet, innocent child, and loved all things, but most of all God, as the Supreme Beauty. Then she prayed Supreme Beauty. Then she prayed for the soul of her good mother, who was dead; and lastly, she knelt before a favorite Madonna, and, remembering her father's words, she prived long and

earnestly for the dead poet. "Abandoned and respected in life," she said, " like all great souls, he must not be neglected in death. God may hear the prayers of a child for the mightiest soul He has made for centur-

And she always prayed in the poet's own words, for they were as familiar as her Paster Noster or Ave Marie, as no evening ever went by but she had to

repeat one of the great cantos for her father. Then, one soft summer evening, she fell asleep on the altar steps immediate ly after her prayers; and she had a dream. She saw a great sea in the dawn light, just walking up in the morning breeze, and fluted in long gentle plaits, that caught the pink light from the burning East. And lo ! across the waters came a tiny boat, propelled neither by sail nor oar; and standing in the prow was a Soul - the Soul of a Woman, resplendent as the sun, and glowing in its crystal transparency, for

Bice saw the Morning Star through her vesture, as it lay low down in the hor-izon. And the boat and the Soul came

voices. Pontifi after Pontifi has re-newed the word of praise, down to Pope Leo XIII., who declared, in 1884, that, amongst all the beneficent sodalities of the Blessed Mother, the historic, worldwide one of the Annunciation, the Prima Primaria, held the place of honor.

Historically speaking, this famous sodality, spread throughout Christen-dom, has been an extraordinary source of benefit to the entire Church-far greater, in fact, than most people im agine. In the terrible revolt of the

sixteenth century, the foundation of Catholic colleges and the reformation of university education were considered

to be amongst the most necessary and powerful means of combatting the here-sies of the North; and in the colleges and universities the sodalities played

an extraordinary part. Beginning in Rome about the middle of the sixteenth century, they spread rapidly and be came extremely influential long before they were canonically established by they were canonically established by any formal document of the Holy See. In 1574 we find the solalists of the Roman College, many of whom belonged to the noblest families, buying and dis-tribution large exemptivity of thisses. tributing large quantities of things

needed to the poor, to whom they also taught the truths of religion, and whom they actually conducted to the Churches in order to approach the sacraments. In 1851, the Prince-Bishop of Liege, Ernest of Bavaria, wrote to Fathers Cladius Aquaviva, General of the Soci-

ety of Jesus, that the labors of the Fathers had saved the principality to the faith, while the neighboring prov-inces had fallen into heresy. But one of the chief instruments employed for the sanctification of the students was

the sodality of the Blessed Virgin. At the same time the work of the sodality was so illustrious in Cologne, which was a fierce battleground of the Church, that to it was generally attributed the preservation of the city from heresy, notwithstanding the apostacy of the Archbishop. The sodalists went amongst the wavering Catholics, publically recited the litanies of the Blessed

Virgin, made pilgrimages, defended the truth. The fidelity of Cologue practi-cally saved the Empire for the Catho-lic House of Austria. A great number of the priests were sodalists and faith-fully resisted the solicitations of their

Sins of the Tongue Some person seem to think that they do no wrong when they circulate false reports, tell injurious truths unnecessarily, and turn friends into enemies by backbiting or slanderous stories.

They go along as if they were not to hlame

A few of them, unconscious apparentof their sins of the tongue, go to Holy Communion frequently, they have caused uin continues to spread, and their piety, in the midst, of their destructive tale-bearing, causes additional scandal. They have need to heak in the midst of look in the catechism for the answer to this question :

What is he bound to do who has injured his neighbor by speaking ill of him?-Catholic Columbian.

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passed a couple of mo study. The other day h ditional baptism and munion. Two of his l were present at the are told, has won the teachers and classmates - It is such incidents a zealous, holy souls w themselves to the u colored race find reco this world. A MARVELLOUS I CURIOUS S

HOW A PROTESTANT A HELPED TO CIRCULA NEW TESTAN

Little has been he the Rome corresponde Tablet, about the yest Jerome for the diff Testament." But it active for all that. I bered that about th issued a wonderful lit New Testament, consi hundred pages, with notes and illustration only two pence. Alm copies of this latest the New Testament bought up already, printing press is still

turning out the preci But there is a piqu connection with this which is worth te knows how the Prot been working for th years to unchain th Heaven knows how copies of the Protest vernacular, they ha the Italians during t quite certain that th these copies have be ping up small quant other comestibles. are several agencies several sects, for th and shortly after the Society of St. J