

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

GOOD ADVICE FROM A GREAT MAN

A friend of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, admired the statesman so deeply that he named his young son after him.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON SMITH

This letter will, to you, be as one from the dead. The writer will be in the grave before you can weigh its counsels.

Monticello, Feb. 21, 1826. To this personal advice, Mr. Jefferson appended the following:

THE PORTRAIT OF A GOOD MAN BY THE MOST SUBLIME OF POETS FOR YOUR IMITATION

Lord, who's the happy man that may to Thy blest courts repair; Not stranger-like to visit them, but to inhabit there?

'Tis he whose every thought and deed by rules of virtue moves; Whose generous tongue disdains to speak the thing his heart dis-approves.

Who never did a slander forge, his neighbor's fame to wound; Nor hearken to a false report by malice whispered round.

Who vice in all its pomp and power, can treat with just neglect; And piety, though clothed in rags, religiously respect.

Who to his plighted vows and trust has ever firmly stood; And though he promise to his loss, he makes his promise good.

Whose soul in usury disdains his treasure to employ; Whom no rewards can ever bribe the guiltless to destroy.

The man who, by this steady course, has happiness ensured, When earth's foundations shake, shall stand by Providence secured.

WHY IS TIME SO SHORT

Have you ever met a man, be he a student, an artist, a merchant or professional man who did not complain of want of time to read all that he desired, to put the finishing touches to his work, to fulfil all his engagements?

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

HE WANTED TO LEARN

More than a hundred years ago a stout, freckle-faced awkward boy of eighteen years, dressed in a ragged waistcoat and short breeches, without stockings or shoes, rapped one evening at the door of a humble cottage in northern England, and asked to see the village schoolmaster.

GOOD RULES FOR SCHOOL GIRLS

A teacher in one of the schools in Baltimore dictated the following to her pupils: "Scholarship without good breeding is but half an education."

born one hundred and thirty-two years ago—on June 9, 1781, to be exact. His birth-place was a hovel, with a clay floor, and walls and bare rafters.

When he called at the school-house he was plugman of a pumping engine, and, though he knew nothing of reading or writing, he had studied the engine until he had a complete knowledge of the machine.

Not discouraged by the advice given him by the schoolmaster, he made application and attended the evening school. At the end of about two years he had learned all this school could teach him.

But his locomotives were too slow; he wanted them to run faster. He proposed to build one which would run at the rate of twelve miles an hour. Everybody laughed at him.

Well, he succeeded in making his locomotive, and at a trial which took place near Liverpool, it attained to the unprecedented speed of fourteen miles an hour!

THE LITTLE GRAY LAMB Long, long ago there was a flock of beautiful white sheep, except one little gray lamb.

He wished so much to be white. He asked the wind: "Can you make me white?" "No, little gray lamb."

It asked the earth. "Can you make me white?" "No, little gray lamb."

It asked the clouds. It begged the rain to wash it white, but it was just as gray after the storm.

One night, while the shepherds were watching their flocks, a glorious star shone in the sky. Angel voices were heard like sweetest music.

They talked and talked and talked about the Christ-Child. The little gray lamb heard and longed to go see the wondrous babe, too.

One day when they were near the town there were three Wise Men riding upon camels. The little gray lamb followed them and they led him where the Christ-Child lay.

Knelling down, the Wise Men offered precious gifts of gold, jewels, incense and myrrh, but the Christ-Child stretched forth His hands to the little gray lamb looking in at the doorway.

The Christ-Child touched not the jewels, but patted the gray lamb's head.

He made the sign of the cross—and lo! the gray lamb became as white as snow.

Across the ocean in one of the great, beautiful churches you may see this pictured in a lovely stained glass window.

The Three Kings are kneeling there with their precious gifts upon the ground, but the Christ-Child makes the sign of the cross on the gray lamb's head.—Sunday Companion.

THE CHURCH AND LABOR Very Rev. John P. Chidwick, D. D., in the course of his address to four thousand men and women, members of about forty different labor unions in the City of New York, assembled in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Manhattan for the annual "Labor Sunday" services, said:

"The Church of which you are members is not responsible for the hard conditions under which labor groans and grieves despairingly.

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out to them, laughing or making rude remarks about them. Do not stare at visitors.

BLOSSOMS THAT NEVER FADE Of late years Catholics in many places have begun to copy the pagan custom of decorating the dead.

Flower wagons seem to form a necessary part of most funerals. The non-Catholic has no Mass, and purgatory is a place unknown to him.

But flowers are not for the dead, they take away the thought of death. The sacredness of that solemn moment is lost amid the fragrance of flowers.

THE K. OF C. OATH AND THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Many people who read the alleged oath of the Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, which has been so industriously circulated in many quarters, are inclined to believe that it is true because the leaflet containing it states that it is copied from the Congressional Record, of Feb. 15, 1913.

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THE CHURCH AND LABOR (continued) In his protest, printed in the Congressional Record, Mr. Bonniwell says: "Messengers in the employ of supporters of Thomas S. Butler travelled the district, having in their possession and circulating a blasphemous and infamous libel, a copy of which is hereto attached, pretending to be an oath of the Knights of Columbus, of which body the contestant is a member.

Another phase of the matter worth recording in our pages is referred to in a letter which appeared recently in a Nottingham English daily paper. The writer, Mr. E. C. Price, who has just returned from Belgium is a member of a well-known local Non-Confemist family. Mr. Price wrote: "If it had not been for the very great number of priests, who have indeed been God's good messengers far beyond what will ever be known in this world, the misery would have been much intenser than it has been and though, as many of your readers will know, my early days were spent in Nonconfemist circles, when I return to Belgium I shall never, to my dying day, pass a priest without the very humble lifting of my hat.—Spered Heart Review.

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DECREE ON INDULGENCES The clergy and laity will find much consolation in a decree of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office, which has just been issued conceding a plenary indulgence to be applied to the Holy Souls as often as the faithful visit a church or public or semi-public oratory on the Feast of the Holy Souls, in November. The usual conditions are to be fulfilled—confession, Communion, and prayers

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This shows very clearly what the Congressional Record itself is the best refutation of the assertion that the Knights of Columbus "oath" printed in its pages is true. Of course, the bigots who use this "oath" to stir up sectarian strife state only one-half the truth and, by implication, would have their dupes believe that the presence of the "oath" in the Congressional Record is undeniable evidence of its truth.—St. Paul Bulletin.

INHERITED RESPECTABILITY We sometimes meet with persons who affirm that one can live as correct a life without religion as with it, and they point to concrete examples which seem to bear out the statement. We might reply to such in these words of a dignitary of the Episcopal church: "Do you realize that they are living on an inheritance of morality and respectability handed down from previous generations? That is in the world a great deal of this left-over piety, bequeathed by godly ancestors, earned by fathers and grandfathers and easily squandered. It is true. We often wonder whence comes that sense or instinct of morality which renders the lives of unbaptized persons comparatively exemplary.

Brownson touches on this subject when he says: "The natural elevation of the soul comes of the interior. It will be person brought up in Christian countries, even though not baptized. Reason in Christian lands has an elevation, a Christian sense, which brings it in some degree into relation with the teachings of the Church," and enable it to fore-feel them as the complement of itself, and the natural response to its wants and aspirations. In some sense, reason in Christian lands, even in men who regard themselves as unbelievers, is Christianized, and tends to Christian truths. With cannot converse five minutes with a non-Catholic, whether Protestant or infidel, without detecting in him the elements of Catholic thought; and whenever he speaks spontaneously, without reference to his heresy or his unbelief, he talks like a Catholic. It is thus that in a Christian community, that natural reason becomes infused, as it were, with Catholic light and the elements of Christian morality become instilled into his heart."—Intermountain Catholic.

CATHOLIC BELGIANS IN ENGLAND At the time of the French Revolution, England, then much more intensely Protestant than now, welcomed the Catholic refugees, many of them priests and nuns, driven out of France. At first, we have no doubt, there was some suspicion of the newcomers; but as time went on and the Protestant English people came to know their guests better, they began to change their opinions about the Catholic Church. To day England is again sheltering thousands of homeless Catholics from Belgium; and it is very strange that when we read the contents of these good people is removing from many Protestant English minds some of the misunderstandings and prejudice that is such a barrier to mutual good will. Even in Glasgow, whose people are not noted for sentiment of any kind, particularly sentiment for Catholics, Belgium refugees are being cared for with enthusiasm. The arrival of a large number of nuns was the occasion of scenes which could not have been deemed possible three months ago. Where in July there might have been open opposition, there was now every sign of welcome, and the people of Glasgow vied with one another in showing their anxiety to help in every possible way to succor the needy.

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4. Do not bluntly contradict any one.

5. It is not discourteous to refuse to do wrong.

6. Whispering, laughing, chewing gum or eating at lectures, in school or at places of amusement, is rude and vulgar.

7. Be doubly careful to avoid any rudeness to strangers, such as calling

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for the intention of the Pope. It will be interesting to the many faithful who make it an object in life to gain as many indulgences, even partial ones, as circumstances will permit, to learn that now the partial indulgences can be gained as often in the day as the conditions, etc., required by the Church to gain them are fulfilled.

AN IMPOSITION

"For some time," writes a correspondent of America. "I have been annoyed by receiving through the mails copies of The Menace. My complaint to the post office authorities, so far from mending matters, has only made them worse. The sheet still comes to our office, enclosed in envelopes with postage due. As we cannot afford to neglect letters we are forced to pay the extra charges, but only to find that we have been deceived again into paying to receive a sheet that we would gladly pay money to have suppressed.

HEROISM OF A SPANISH SISTER OF CHARITY

The following facts speak for themselves; not to chronicle them would be culpable negligence, writes the Madrid correspondent of the Irish Catholic: To the hospital of Pontevedra, in the north west of Spain there was brought a little girl of fourteen years, Juana Abejon, suffering from such extensive burns on the right arm that it was deemed necessary to amputate in order to save the life of the child.

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MENDELSSOHN—7-octave Upright Piano by the Mendelssohn Co., Toronto, in walnut case of simple but attractive design, with three pedals, double repeating action, full-length panels, etc. Just like new. Special Cash Price \$170

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1. While pianos described above are priced especially for cash, we sell pianos anywhere in Canada on easy payments. We invite correspondence, and will try to arrange a plan to suit your convenience.

2. If you wish to secure one of the pianos in this list and can only pay half cash, we will arrange terms with you for the remainder for an additional \$10.

3. The pianos described above are only a few out of our immense stock. If we have not included the kind or style you prefer, write us anyway. We will probably be able to suit you.

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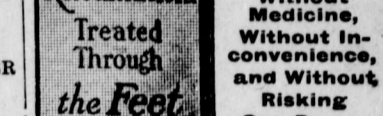
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