Catholic Columbian

This is the season for indoor enter tainments, and every young men's society should make use of it in order-

1. To increase the attractiveness of the organization to the members who are fond of social advantages, by means of receptions, musicales, "smokers," contests in games, etc.

2. To add to the fund of information possessed by members by means of literary exercises — debates, declamations, readings, original compositions,

3. To draw in new members, charmed by the cordial welcome extended to them, and by the advantages that they can see that the association offers to them. In brief, to please and to instruct the

old members, and to win new mem-Chief of intellectual entertainments

is the lecture, but lectures among Cath-olics are in bad odor, below par, chilling, sparsely attended. Why?

Because, to be frank, our lecturers are nearly all clergymen, and their "lectures" are only longer-thanordinary sermons under another name. Now, a rose by any other name

would smell as sweet, but a sermon de livered under the title of lecture seems more dry, more fatiguing, more unkind than any discourse ever pronounced in church, no matter how many "finally's" it had nor how objurgatory it may have been !

People don't want religion served up to them as an entertainment.

Nor do they care to listen to heavy addresses suitable for the scholars of a university course. "The Inscriptions of the Catacombs," "The Value of the Aspirate," "Economic Rent," or "Egyptian Hieroglyphics" are not popular subjects.

The ideal lecture for the crowd, ever for a crowd of young men, or for an audience assembled under the auspices of a young men's society, will have a modicum of instruction to a great deal of entertainment.

The old "Star Course" of the Redpath Lyceum was in many respects a nodel of what the people want, what

they will patronize. There is little use trying to get them together to listen exclusively to what the lecturer thinks they ought to have. Now, every young men's society

should have and could have at least six lectures a year, though of course, twenty-six - one a week for the six months from October to April - would be better than six.

But it is better to have six than none, and better have six that please than sixty delivered to empty benches.

st kind of lectures for young men to have delivered for them is th sort that deals with subject expressly interesting to young men. Very frequently these can be obtained best not from the professional talkers but from members or outside friends of the asso ciation. A merchant can be persuaded to tell: "How I Won My Way in Business;" a lawyer may be induced to speak of "My Law Studies and My First Clients;" a doctor can give a tell-ing talk on "Purity as an Aid to

An Eastern society has provided an annual entertainment on one night each of three weeks, when from ten to twelve of the members take from five to ten minutes each to answer this question - "How do you spend your The railroad man tells what he has to do on the cars, the clerk in a dry goods store gives a page from his out of my sails. All the heaviful daily life, the merchant describes his thoughts I wished to utter have been delightful and instructive entertainment, interspersed with songs, music on the piano, violin and cornet.

There is a larger assembly that night, than on the occasion when the Rev. D. D. Blank lectures on "Orig inal Sin," or "The Vision of La Sa lette," or "Ireland and the Irish.

Why could not our young men's societies arrange a tour for some of the lecturers of the Summer Schools to go on in the winter and the spring months? Richard Malcolm Johnson for instance, is a genial talker, and his subjects are neither heavy nor altogether pious. And there are others.

But if high-priced or distant speakers cannot be had, the young men's societies always have at hand, 1, their own members, and 2, friends in busi ness or professional life, and these can be utilized to their advantage in the ways suggested above. Their addresses need not be called by the bugaboo word "lectures." Let them be named "talks." Let them be brief, pointed, cheerful, full of anecdotes rich in helpful hints, and bright with humor, and they will be sure to accomplish the purpose for which they will be delivered.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN PROHIBI-TION.

Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, in his recently-published autobiography, tells us that when he was a youth of sixteen he 'fell into very bad habits." The young fellows of his age in the town of Lancaster met for convival purposes, drank each other's health. and on more than one occasion he became intoxicated. Once he went home very sick from drinking. His good mother received him with much sur-His good prise and sorrow, and put him to bed and watched over him very tenderly. He says: "I was not stupid enough to be unconscious of my degradation and her affection; I then and there re solved never to be in such condition again, and from that time to this I am not conscious of having been under the influence of liquor." He adds that came habitual drunkards and died prematurely.

This great statesman shows his trans-parent candor in recalling this painful

episode of his youth, and points a very solemn warning to his young country-men. And it is a sadly-needed warn-ing. Convival habits, such as came near wrecking the Ohio statesman in his youth, are fearfully prevalent and

horribly destructive. The ugly fact is that the state of things which Mr. Sherman described in an Ohio village sixty years ago obtains in many places. Endless discussion is going on about "license, high or low," "prohibition," "limiting the number of saloons," etc., and yet all the time the amount of liquor drink-ing is on the increase. Of course, the ing is on the increase. liquor is not furnished gratuitously, and the sale of intoxicants is increas ing immensely. And it will go on and increase as long as good people think and talk only about liquor selling, and expend all their breath in denouncing the iniquitous "saloon." teachers and pastors have got to learn that prevention is about as big a word as "prohibition," and that just as long ys and young men grow up with drinking-habits, liquor will be got and will be drunk and will send its victims

to perdition. Parents have tremendous responsibilities; and so have teachers, and so have pastors and churches: and their ost duty is to save the young from the drink demon by timely pre

The boy who is pledged to total abstinence at the time of his first Communion will grow up free from the craving for stimulants, and the young man who has reached his majority not knowing the taste of liquor is not apt to become a graduate of the saloon.

CARDINAL AND RABBI. From the Jewish Messenger.

During Cardinal Satolli's visit to Galveston, a banquet was tendered him on Feb. 23. Among the invited guests was Rev. Henry Cohen, rabbi of the Temple B'nai Israel. He was the only stranger to the faith that had the honor of supping with the Cardinal. After the banquet was finished, it was

intimated to the rabbi that the Cardinal would be pleased to hear the benedic tion, and amid a breathless silence Rev. Mr. Cohen arose and repeated the blessing in English and Latin, and the "Magnificat" in Hebrew. After this speeches were in order.

The rabbi, by request, opened by thanking the Cardinal and the priesthood for having been an invited guest. He spoke with eloquence and fervency upon the privilege of being a minister of the Almighty, and he added that the clergy, irrespective of denomination, had the same ends in view - that of uplifting the human race. "It was customary among the rabbis of old," continued he, "to say a blessing when beholding a supreme representative of another faith, showing that the Jewish religion was always tolerant of other religious denominations. There is much common ground to stand upon, and the spectacle of a rabbi frater nizing with a cardinal speaks volume for the liberality of thought and deed of this era.'

Amid applause, in which the Cardinal led, the rabbi took his seat.
Father O'Shanahan said: "I had

been prepared this evening to make a little speech if His Eminence gave us the honor of his presence. I am sorry to say my eloquence has gone to the out of my sails. All the beautiful expressed more eloquently by the rabbi than I could have done. thank the reverend rabbi for his liberality and his religious spirit.

After the priest had ended his re marks, Cardinal Satolli then arose, and said: "My priests and my friends, I again express my extraordinary satis faction with this city. I could not have foreseen this great triumph of our Mother Church in Galveston Here I have had an opportunity of observing the education of the Catholic schools and of the Church, and I am delighted therewith. During my residence in this country everything that I have seen in connection with Church makes me beloved wish prosperity and happiness to our American land. From two points of view — the Catholic Church and humanity—I consider this a solemn moment. I am more than pleased to see the rabbi with us on this occasion, for he embodies what I wish to imply concerning the Church and humanity. He ably represents one denomination, while I another. us hope that at some future time all men will be brothers at heart, even as am one in intention with the rabbi

Suiting the action to the word, the Cardinal stretched forth his hand and grasped that of the rabbi, saying that he hoped that in the not far distant future he might grasp the hand of the Jew as a brother in faith, as he was now doing it socially.

After this most noteworthy address of the Cardinal the formality of the banquet table was dispensed with, and the party chatted pleasantly together. The Cardinal and the rabbi conversed in French and Italian, the Cardinal's native tongue, as well as Latin and English.

As Old as Antiquity. Either by acquired taint or heredity those old foes Scrofula and Consumption, must be faced generation after generation; but you may meet them with the odds in your favor by the help of Scott's Emulsion.

not conscious of having been under the influence of liquor." He adds that ''Of the young men who were his contempories, a very large proportion be-

KEEP THEM AT SCHOOL.

Fathers and mothers can read with profit the following extracts from a etter written by that zealous advocate of Christian schools, Bishop Watterson of Columbus :

Education is not the work of teachers alone, but the combined work of parents, pupil, and teachers. It is three-fold, not only on the part of those who are to be engaged in it, but also on the part of the things which must be done. It consists, first, in the san-tification of the souls, and, secondly, in the development of the minds, and thirdly, in the promotion of the bodily welfare of children; and if it is to be a thorough work, these three things must go hand in hand and be inseparable both in theory and practice, so that children may have not merely sound minds in sound bodies, but sound souls in sound bodies. To educate is to draw out, develop, exercise, train, and cultivate all the faculties religious, moral, intellectual, and physical, to give as much completenes as possible to the child's whole nature so that it may know what it ought know, do what it ought to do, and be what it ought to be, in the sphere of life in which God places it. It is to form children into Christian men and women and prepare them to do their duty in life to those about them, to themselves, the family, society, their country, their Church and God, and to attain their eternal destiny in the lif This is the only correct and adequate idea of Christian education. This is the duty which fathers and mothers owe their children; this is the work which pastors and teachers mus undertake towards those committed to their charge; this is the work which as the years go on, children themselves are to be taught to engage in more and more intelligently, so that with a better understanding of what is to be done, and how it is to be done, and what end it is to be done for, they may turn religious instruction spiritual exercises, secular studies, home discipline, school regulations, and everything else, to greater account in making themselves all that God wishes them to be.

That the work may be done more completely, parents should make sacrifices to keep their children at school as long as possible. They should not take their little ones away and thrust them out into the world just when their pas sions are developing and the battle of life is for them beginning. There is a tendency in some places to withdraw children from the schools as soon as they make their first Communion or receive the sacrament of confirmation. Nothing but positive necessity can excuse this; for it is just then that they need the utmost care and watchfull ness and a continuance of the wis restraints of wholsome school discip line. It is just then that their mental faculties are expanding and that they are in a condition to profit better by the teaching and training which are given. It is just then that they are entering more perfectly into their Christian life; and if what has been already done is to produce its fruits both in the intellectual and the spirit ual order, then especially it is that the sound principles instilled, the lessons given, the good habits begun, and the capabilities awakened are to be developed and strengthened by even more constant and careful training than If you take a promising before. young tree, when the buds are swelling, or the fruit just forming on its branches, and tear it from its warm and native soil and transplant it to a cold, ungenial place, you need not expect the fruit to ripen. measure, may it be with children that are thrust out into the world before their time, and exposed to its dangers and temptations before they are strong

Proselytism in Ireland.

enough to withstand them.

Though religious persecution and civil disabilities have become things of the past in Ireland, suffering for con cience' sake has not wholly disappear While the upper and middle class Catholics are too well educated and too well fenced around by social safeguards to be got at, the destitute and defence ess poor are often called upon to suffer thus, or are so tried by strong temptations as to fall a prey to the prowling proselytiser. Of all forms of aggressive Protestantism, proselytism, as practiced in Ireland, is the worst The "souper" with his slimy ways of oul-snatching is as repulsive an ex crescence upon the surface of Irish life as the informer, and is held in equal abhorrence by all right-minded people of every shade of belief. The recent exposure of their nefarious work by the Archbishop of Dublin, Father Nicholas Walsh, S. J., and Canon Murphy, of Queenstown, will, it is to be hoped, arouse a strong public feeling in Ireland against these social pests, who not only want-only outrage the feelings of the whole Catholic body, seek to deprive the poor of the one thing which sheds a ray of sunshine upon the gloom of their obscure lives, their holy faith, but cast a stigma upon the Protestant Church in Ireland which it behooves all self-respecting Protestants to do their best to efface. The candid and courageous denunciation of their methods by a preconderating portion of their co religonists would probably put a check upon these most disgraceful proceedings.

Henry Ward Beecher once informed a man who came to him complaining of gloomy and despondent feelings, that what he most needed was a good cathartic, meaning, of course, such a medicine as Ayer's Cathartic Pills, every dose being effective.

CHURCH AND STAGE.

Catholies Should Aim not to Banish but to Purify the Playhouse.

It is idle to speak of the "essential immorality" of the drama. The first modern theatre was a convent and the first dramatist a nun. It is idle to propose shunning the stage and delivering it up to a reprobate sense. That is not the way of the Church. When an offensive institution cannot be banished she endeavors to change its character and make it an ally. Thus some of the feasts of the ecclesiastical year had in so far a pagan origin. And if church-goers would insist that all managers should be like the lamented Mr. Booth the theatre, too, might become not merely a place of innocent amusement, but a pulpit of truth, a handmaid of the Church. On On one occasion Mr. Booth was asked by a minister if he could not enter the theatre by a side door to avoid being seen. "No, sir," answered the great actor; "there's no door in my theatre that Almighty God can't see through. Here was a conscientious manager, and one who more than any other succ in lifting from the theatre the odium which unscrupulous management and lepraved patronage had cast upon it. The Church cannot banish the

but organized and enlightened Catho lic opinion-at least to a large extent -can change it. It is purely a ques tion of dollars and cents. Managers are like most other public servants; they give people what they want and what they pay for. Let it be shown hat the dangerous drama is not profit able, and the dangerous drama will be promptly abandoned. Let it be once understood that the public wants decent plays and the public will have them Ours is a day of agitations and move ments-many of them stupid or useless. or worse. But there is work for one

more agitation, reasonable in its de mands and vigorous in its methods. the patronage of the better element of theatre-goers were withdrawn from plays of doubtful character and from heatres where such plays are enacted, the managers would very soon be brought to a sense of their responsibility. A stronge Catholic league, or ganized by priests in every parish and supported as it would be by the best non-Catholic opinion, would speedily transform the drama and con duce to a higher tone in public moral ity. The need of such a league is great and immediate.

The drama in itself is a legitimate form of entertainment, and if it is of-fensive it is so because of accidental and wholly unnecessary perversion. Let us aim not to banish the playhouse —an impossible feat—but to purify it. To quote Professor Blackie again: "It they who are God's children know not how to use the drama, depend upon it the devil is far too clever a fellow not to use it for his own ends." A healthy public opinion in revolt against inde cency has already suppressed the erotic novel; let us hope that a similar move ment may suppress the erotic drama. -

The Moral Condition of Italy. Last week, says the Livernool Catho

ic Times, a remarkable lecture was

delivered at the College Romano by

Baron Garofalo, who showed that over four thousand homicides occurred annually in Italy, so that a human life was lost every two hours by the assass in's knife. According to the lecturer the reasons for this state of affairs were that vendetta and duelling which pre vailed all over Europe in the Middle Ages were more frequent and had lin-gered longer in Italy than elsewhere. This meant a profound distrust in the ability of the law courts to afford re dress and a lack of religious knowledge and true moral sentiment. Baron Gar ofalo then made the noteworthy state ment that he considered improvement could only be properly attained by sound religious instruction as apart from mere moral teaching. He pointed out the amount of religious teaching given so largely in Great Britain and the United States, which, he considered, was one of the prime reasons why those countries have in forty years diminiched by one half the proportion of their delinquents and mendicants, while in Italy delinquency and mendicancy have positively increased during the last twenty-five years. Baron Garofalo's statements regarding the distrust of the law courts and the necessity better religious teaching are all the more worthy of consideration because he is a friend of the Italian Government, which has power to make the law courts trustworthy, and whose action toward the religious schools is not what it should be. In our own experience we have frequently heard English, Irish, and American priests complain of the ignorance in religious matters displayed by the Italians who are met with in these islands and the United States. Catholics all over the world are naturally interested in the moral condition of Italy, and every effort to take away her reproach wil meet with their hearty approval and co-operation.

Mesers. Northrop & Lyman Co. are the proprietors of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil, which is now being sold in immense quantities throughout the Dominion. It is welcomed by the suffering invalid everywhere with emotions of delight, because it banishes pain and gives instant rellef. This valuable specific for almost "every ill that flesh is heir to," is valued by the sufferer as more precious than gold. It is the elixir of life to many a wasted frame. To the farmer it is indispensible, and it should be in every house.

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Syrup is a specific for, and wherever used it has given unbounded satisfaction. Children like it because it is pleasant, adults like it because it relieves and cures the disease.

A TERRIBLE ARRAIGNMENT.

Recently in the course of a sermon on the great evil of the day, the Rev. Father Ottka, of Chattanooga, depicted the horrors of drunkenness, in the following vivid language: Drunkenness is the most malignant, pernicious and damnable vice of the 19th century. It destroys not only health but the fortune of the innocent and helpless. It enters the innermost sanctuary of the home and family, and everywhere spreads sorrow and dismay. Youth in its morn, manhood in its golden prime and old age in its tottering weakness all fall prey to its contagious blasts. It break the heart of a father and fills the soul of a mother with silent anguish; it paralyzes all affection and stifles connubial bliss; it weakens filial obedience and gnaws the choicest blossom of parental hopes; it brings suffering old age in shame and sorrow to the grave. It generates weakness, not strength; sickness, not health undermines life and quickens the

It makes widows and orphans of the children; it robs the entire family of its head, and it beggars them all. It fills the land with idleness and poverty the hospitals with sickness; the prisons with crime; the asylums with maniacs and the poorhouses with friendless widows and distempered waifs. It's the tonic of the thespian; the food of the counterfeiter; the stimlant of the robber; the constant companion of the midnight murderer. It excites the father to butcher his own innocent little babes-helps the hus band to murder the wife of his youth -teaches the son to swing the parricidal axe, and furnishes all the victims for the scaffold. Such are the effects of drunkenness.

angel of death.

But look at the drunkard himself. Look at the ruined piece of nature; he beareth the image of God and maketh it an image of satan. Have you ever seen a more rueful figure? one as pro digiously ugly? With eyes so hollowed? Look at his trembling hands and unsteady, shuffling gait! hateful and terrible to all and befriend ed by none-he comes finally to abhor himself as much as he is abhorred by others. He knows no honor but only shame-looks for peace and security and finds only fear-seeks for happi ness and finds only abject misery-of drunkard! How many earthly paradises have you not laid waste and made desolate! How many hungry and naked little orphans have you thrust out into the bleak, cold and heartless world! How many graves have you filled with the bodies of tender, loving

What a record of blood and misery and shame on the Book of the Record ing Angel that you will be called upon

To Exchange Courtesies.

This is one of those stories about Chauncey M. Depew and a railroad pass that is being told nowadays in local railroad circles.

The president of the Waupaca and Nishua Railroad Company went to see the mild-mannered president of the Vanderbilt system.

"What can I do for you?" Mr. Depew asked, letting the smile he uses on such occasions have full swing at the visitor.

"I dropped in to see you, Mr. De pew, to ask for an exchange of cour-I am the president of the Waupaca and Nishua Railroad Com-pany. I would like to have a pass over your road, and will extend the same courtesy to yourself over my road.

Depew looked thoughtful for a min-

ute. Then he said:

"Why it's out in Wisconsin."

"Is it indexed in Poor's manual?"
"Oh, yes, indeed; we paid a nice dividend last year."
"Strange. I never heard of your

road. How long is it?"

"We are operating sixty-seven miles this year." "What, sixty-seven miles, and you call that an exchange of courtesy, and the Vanderbilt system has its thousands

Depew assumed his most cavalier air, and he launched that question at the head of the president of the Waupaca and Nishua and then he waited for a

reply. "Well, Mr. Depew," said the western railroad president as he arose to go, "your road may be a little longer than mine but it ain't any wider.'

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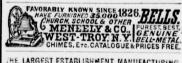
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