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9, 1903.

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THE REQUEST OF MARIAN.

BY CONSUELO,

It was a beautiful morning in springtime. The brilliant sunshine flooded the green world with light. "The unchanging sky of May" was blue and clear, the air warm and fragrant. clear, the air warm and tragrant. Flowers bloomed, birds sang; nature fairly rioted in joy. But in the midst of the gladness and in contrast to it, in of the gladness at Mt. Auburn, a group of persons stood about an open grave watching a white casket that was being

watching a white casket that was being gently lowered to rest.

Many eyes were tearful, but there was one whose grief seemed too deep for tears. It was Mrs. Somerville, the mother of the young girl whose remains, lying in the flower-laden burial rate, were about to be hidden for were about to be hidden from her

eyes forever.

Less than a year before, the bereaved woman had buried her husband. Now, Marian, her only child, was being laid

Marian, ner only entid, was being laid to rest beside him.

Standing with white, drawn face and tightly hands, with sable robes falling around her, she looked like some wan incarnation of sorrow. So thought pale-faced little Ruth Moore, her hushandle orthon niese, who steed near band's orphan niece, who stood near regarding the stricken mother with

pitying eyes.

A bird, sitting on the low branch of a fir tree, burst into eestatic song. How shrill and unmusical it sounded! What a mockery seemed the dazzling sunshine!

'Ashes to ashes—dust to dust!' Mrs. Somerville started and a faint cry broke from her lips as the first clod fell with a muffled sound. As in a dream the lines of an old song, heard in her childhood, echoed drearily through

"A handful of earth in a coffin hid, A coffin under the daisies. The beautiful, beautiful daisies, The snowy, snowy daisies."

She bent forward for a last look into her child's grave. Marian's blue eyes and bright golden hair were hidden forever. She tried to cry out, but no sound escaped her pallid lips. Her limbs refused to support her. She sank shudderingly upon her knees just as strong arms lifted and bore her away.

Mrs. Somerville's beautiful home, Edgemere, was one of the finest residences in Mt. Auburn. Built of white brick with trimmings of stone, it had an brick with trimmings of stone, it had an air of substantial elegance, enhanced by the pleasant grounds that sloped gently down to verdant meadows. Majestic trees, tossing their giant branches, cast graceful shadows, and uxuriant shrubs rose hardily here and there on the smooth turf.

The interior, handsomely and artistically furnished, had once been the decided.

ally furnished, had once been the de-light of its mistress. But its charm was gone; the brightness and happiness had gone out of her life.

When she regained consciousness after the sad homecoming she expressed a wish to be alone. Even her faithful Jane, more friend than servant, was dismissed. She wanted to think and to weep, but somehow the tears would not come. She wondered if the fierce reentment in her heart made her eyes so sentment in her heart made her eyes so dry and burning. She could not "kiss the chastening rod," nor could she meekly bow her head and say with resignation, "Father, Thy will be done." Instead, she kept asking herself repeatedly: "Why is God so cruel to me? What have I done that He shend applish me so?"

should punish me so?"
"Of what use are my riches?" she asked herself. "I will never bestow upon anyone else what would have been my darling's inheritance."
Suddenly she thought of little Ruth

Moore. How proud and self-willed the girl was despite her poverty and degirl was despite her bovery and topendence! There was no need of her
assuming the care of her crippled step
brother, Felix Gray. But all advice
on the subject was unheeded. To be
sure, none of his own relatives cared to
be burdened with the afflicted Felix.

But give abould Juth shut berself up be burdened with the afficted Feltz.
But why should Ruth shut herself up
in two dingy rooms and sew as if her
life depended on it?
Only a few months before Mrs.

Somerville had offered her a home—without Felix, of course—and Ruth had declined the offer. There was no need for any qualms on that score, and yet Ruth's face, white, with big pathetic eyes, and Felix's, pale and pinched, eyes, and reixs, pale and pinened, rose before her, mutely appealing. As if in answer to her unspoken thoughts, the door opened and Ruth Moore stood before her. Mrs. Somerville started guiltily, then recovering herself, asked, coldly: "What do you want to-day of all days? I told Jane not to admit

"I know it, Aunt Alice, but I wanted, I thought—"

wanted, I thought—
Ruth hesitated, then gathering courage, she said: "I am here, Aunt, on account of a promise made to Marian." Mrs. Somerville seemed greatly sur-

"What was it?" she asked.

"That I should come, when your grief was fresh, and do all in my power to comfort you. That, I promised gladly. Then she asked me to love you as a daughter and try to fill her vacant

Mrs. Somerville put out her hand with a repellent gesture.
"That can never be filled," she

"I know it, Aunt Alice. I am not worthy to walk in Marian's footsteps. But she knew how lonely you would be, and she thought we could do something to comfort you."

asked Mrs. Somerville

"Whom do you mean?"
"Why, Felix and myself, Aunt
Alice. It was Marian's wish. Forgive
me if I have caused you pain."
The large caused you pain."

The lady rose to her feet. She was

very pale and determined.
"Ruth Moore," she said, coldly, "I do not believe you. This is a trumped up story to work upon my love for my dead darling and enlist sympathy for Felix. If Marian had any such desires would have imparted them to me, but such a subject was never mentioned

justice to myself, I will tell you that Marian's reason for refraining from such an unpleasant subject was her dis-like to grieve and agitate you. On the occasion I have reference to she said to

me: 'Mamma cannot bear to hear me speak of dying. You will tell her for me after I am gone.' Forgive me for disturbing and distressing you. I have fulfilled my promise and now I am

going."
Ruth turned to the door. Her heart ached for the desolate woman who had insuited her. Cold and implacable, Mrs. Somerville stood, never opening her lips as her niece passed out of the room and left the house. Then she sank down and covered her face with her hands. She lived over again her daughter's last illness and death. Ruth had been to see her nearly every day. Perhaps the interview she mentioned had taken place. "If I only knew that she spoke the truth," Mrs. Somer-

ville murmured, half regretfully.

After a time she rose and went upstairs into the lovely apartment that had been Marian's. There are evihad been Marian's. There are evidence everywhere of her daughter's refined taste. Books, exquisite needle work, and dainty bric-a-brae were scattered about. Her favorite flowers bloomed in the sunny south window. A flood of melody came from the silverthroated bird singing in his cage.

Mrs. Somerville threw herself down
beside the white draped hed beside the white draped bed in an abandoment of grief. But at last a great calm fell upon her. She fancied she heard a voice calling, and rising to

she heard a voice caning, and rising to her feet she listened intently.

It was Marian's voice but it sounded far away. Swiftly Mrs. Somerville descended the stairs, passed through the lower rooms and out of doors.

She went down the rose walk, a path bandered by rose, bushes, whose tiny

bordered by rose bushes whose tiny buds were just beginning to show their dainty pink coloring among the green leaves. The walk terminated in a grove of eim trees, grand old trees with shade deep and dense where the feath-ered tribe lived and reared their young unmolested.

There was a pretty rustic house over There was a pretty rustic noise over-run with ivy that had always been a a favorite retreat of Marian's. It seemed to her mother that she sat there now with a beautiful smile on her face and looking like a white lily among the green leaves. Mrs. Somer-ville seated herself and bent forward, expectancy in her face, when she caught sight of a figure coming down the rose walk toward her. It was a woman bent and old, leaning upon a cane. Her furrowed face wore a look of suffering and tears fell from her sunken eyes. The mistress of Edgemere was accustomed to the sight of beggars, but something in the countenance of this woman aroused her sympathy and made her forget momentarily her own sorrow. "Your are in trouble," she said, kindly. "Can I assist you?"

The strange guest paused before her.

"No human help can reach me," she replied. "What would become of

me, if I had not God to comfort me?"
"Tell me your trouble."
"My trouble," echoed the poor woman. "Yes, I will tell you. I had woman. "Yes, I will tell you. I had a daughter once, good and beautiful. How I loved her—even after she left me alone and strayed from the path of virtue. Do you see these gray hairs? Suffering, not age, has bleached them. My life has been one long grief. In vain my hopes, in vain my prayers for her retormation. Now she is dead, and not one tear but mine tell upon her bier. If God had only taken her when she was young and innocent, what a

happiness The old woman hobbled away, whis-

The old woman hobbled away, whis-pering prayers between her sobs.

She had scarcely gone when another woman, carrying a heavy burden, stepped into the ivy-embowered house to rest. Mrs. Somerville noticed that her clothes were threadbare and her hands, although still shapely, were red and toil roughened. With a deep sign above and borself beside her burden, she seated herself beside her burden, a basket heaped with clean clothes. Then she hid her face in her hands and

sobbed. "Why are you weeping, my good woman?" asked Mrs. Somerville. The woman wiped her eyes on the corner of her faded apron.

"It is such a relief to weep," she said. "Before her, I cannot allow myself even the laxury of tears."

"I mean my daughter," she added in answer to the lady's inquiring look. "Your daughter?" What of her?" interrogated Mrs. Somerville.

"She lies very ill-dying with an incurable disease. She is poor, very poor, my child who once had the luxuries of life. There are six mouths to feed, six little fatherless ones. Once, many years ago, when my child was young and free from care, she was very ill. Lite seemed so bright and full of promise that I could not give her up to God. I besieged heaven with her up to God. I besieged heaven with a storm of tears. I called her back from the very brink of the grave, and al-though the gates of death seemed al-ready open, God gave my child back to me. Now, even in the midst of afflic-tion, when every earthly hope has failed, will do I trust in Him."

still do I trust in Him. She arose, lifted her heavy basket and toiled wearily on her way. A darker shadow than that east by

the waving branches of the elm trees fell across the rose walk. Up and down a richly robed figure paced. It was a

a richly robed figure paced. It was a lady, clad in silk and trailing laces. Her pale face born evidence of grief and anxiety. Finally she spoke—

"How much worse than death to see my child bereft of reason! Better, far better, to look upon her lying in her colling leaning, pagedully her long. her coffin sleeping peacefully her long

last sleep."

The lady gathered her draperies

about her and glided away.

Mrs. Somerville sat wondering in what guise Grief would next intrude on her solitude. And then a wonderful transformation took place. She felt herself gently lifted and transported to a sunny glade where she was seated at the base of an emerald hill. Around at the base of an emerata him. Arotan her was a sylvan scene of surpassing loveliness. The treetops were tinged with gold. The Western sky flamed where the sun was sinking behind banks of amethystine clouds. No sound disturbed the stillness. Wondering

his eyes.
"Behold your guardian spirit," he "You have turned a deaf said, sadly. "You have turned a deaf ear to my good counsel. You have allowed the human nature to triumph over the spiritual. You have refused to reconcile yourself to God's decrees." Mrs. Somerville sank on her knees

and lifted her hands appealingly. "I am sorry," she said, humbly.
'Even before you came I realized my

ingratitude."
When God places a heavy cross on one of His creature's shoulders," the angel said, "He gives strength to bear it. To reject with pride the offered support is to feel the weight more heavily. Are you yet willing to carry

Mere than willing. I am glad,"

"Mere than witting," she answered.

"You shall be rewarded," the angel said. "Look up with the eyes of faith."

A new strength took possession of Mrs. Somerville. She raised her head and saw Marian standing on the hill-side. It was a glorified Marian. Her witted glances of inexpressibly love. Her lips were parted in a smile. She came down the hill as if treading on air. When she drew near her mother saw that she was accompanied by two persons whose faces were concealed by her shimmering draperies. She held a hand to each and gently relinquishing them into her mother's outstretched

arms, said softly:
"Let them fill my vacant place." Marian vanished, but Mrs. Somer-ville's arms closed around the forms of Ruth Moore and little Felix.

The late June sunshine was shining the late June sunshine was snining in the window through the interlacing leaves of honeysuckle and wystaria. Mrs. Somerville opened her eyes and looked into the anxious face of Ruth

"How do you feel, Aunt Alice?"

Yes, but the worst is over, the doctor says."
"How long have I lain here?" asked

Mrs. Somerville.

"Fearly four weeks. You fainted in the summer house, out by the rose walk, and there Jane found you lying un-Ah, I remember. It was the day

that Marian—"
Mrs. Somerville's voice faltered.
She covered her face. Ruth gently
removed her thin white hands and
stooping, kissed her tenderly.
"Yes, aunt, and for several days we
feared you would follow Marian. God
has mercifully spared you."

has mercifully spared you."

Mrs. Somerville threw her arms around Ruth's neck.
"Yes, my child, He has spared me

for repentance and reparation. Tell me, Ruth, who has cared for me all these weeks?" Ruth blushed painfully and remained

"Jane has helped me," she finally faltered. "Forgive me, Aunt Alice, but I could not bear to give you over to the care of a professional nurse. I knew Marian would have wished me to nurse you."

Mrs. Somerville could bear no more. Mrs. Somerville could bear no more.
With a faint cry she put out her arms,
"Come to me, Ruth. It was Marian's
wish. Come and fill her vacant place."
Ruth yielded for a moment to the
motherly embrace she had often
dreamed of but never felt. Then she

said bravely: "I love you, Aunt Alice, but I cannot leave poor little Felix.
"Of course not, said Mrs. Somerville, weak but happy. "Felix shall come with you."

A BLESSING TO CHILDREN.

Strong words, but truthful, and the Hardy, of Fourehu, N. S., writes: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them a blessing to children, and I am not satisfied without a box in the house at all times." These Tablets cure all the minor troubles of babyhood and childhood. They are prompt and effective in their action, and are guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. They always do good harmful drug. They always do good—they cannot possibly do harm. Good natured, healthy children are found in all homes where Baby's Own Tablets are used. You can get these Tablets from any druggist, or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville Out.

PROTESTANTISM OR PANTHEISM WHICH ?

Can a person be at one and the same Can a person be at one and the same time a Christian and a disbeliever in the divinity of Christ? This question is a startling one for Catholic ears to hear propounded. It does not, however, seem so startling to many Protestants, who soof at the dectains of the ants, who scoff at the doctrine of the atonement and have no hesitation in declaring that Christ was simply the highest type of man that has yet ap-peared on earth. They do not say that in the process of time a higher type will appear. From their point of view they are compelled by the force of logic to admit this. Implicitly, if not ex-plicitly, they assert that the founder of Christianity was a product of evolu tion, but it is an article of faith with the evolutionists that the process of development does not cease. Hence, in countless ages to come there will be developed a type of manhood superior to that represented by our Lord.
Unto this sort of blasphemy does the

denial of the divinity of Christ inevitably lead. The Catholic Church has fought against it from the beginning. It is due to the relentless war she made upon it that modern society, so far as Catholic influence has made it son at her aunt's words, but she controlled herself admirably.

"I will admit, aunt," she said, "that it sounds rather improbable. But in

toward the brow of the hill. There she saw an angel, brighter than the radiant beams of sunlight. But his face was sad, and mild reproof shone in The mere statement of this carries con

viction with it. Empty men's minds of the conception of Christ as God become really and truly man, and you cannot expect that His teachings, which have so powerfully affected all Christian nations, will exercise as strong an influence in the future as they have exercised in the past. A careful study of the trend of modern Protestantism will show that the emptying process to which we have just referred has been steadily going on for many years in the various Protestant churches. A gen-eration ago a Protestant minister in any of the sects except in the Univer-salist Church could not have openly denied the divinity of Christ and remained a number in good standing.
What a radical change has taken

place in this respect is shown by course by the Rev. Dr. Lyman S. Abbott, the well-known editor of The Outlook, delivered last Sunday before the West Side Young Men's Association, New York. The reverend doctor declared that he did not think the Christian Church teaches that "Christ is God, but that it does teach that He is the image of God."

This was in answer to a question by one of the audience as to what Dr.

Abbott thought of the divinity of
Christ. In amplifying this though the doctor said:

"God, according to the Bible, has God, according to the Bible, has been continually, eternally manifesting Himself, not as the Buddhists believe, resting in contemplative silence. And His manifestations became greater and greater, until, with the birth of Christ, He achieved the greatest of all, actually conceiving a reflection of Himself in

human shape.
"It was not the few drops of blood trickling down the palms and from the side of Jesus that constitutes the sacri-fice that atoned for the sins of man: "How do you feel, Aunt Alice?"
he asked.
"Weak and strange. Have I been daily life, always giving, forgiving as His nature commanded Him, and being paid back with ingratitude and neglect."

Unwinding the wrappage of verbiage in which the statement is inclosed we come to naked Pantheism. All Pantheists, from Spinoza down to our own times, would willingly subscribe to the words we have quoted above. They, too, believe that the spirit behind the real of matter is over manifesting itself veil of matter is ever manifesting itself exactly as Dr. Abbott states. To them also Christ is the highest manifestation of this sort that has yet taken place. They, of course, would tell you, if you asked them, that the power which brought forth Christis capable of evolving a still higher form of humanity than that which the Founder of Christianity represents. Dr. Abbot would be obliged by the stern law of logic to make the same acknowledgment.

Dr. Abbott, then, judged by the standard which prevailed in the Pro-testant churches a generation ago, cannot be strictly called a Christian. In denying as he does the divinity of Christ he deprives himself of all right to that title. He, however, does not stand alone among Protestant minisstand atone among Protestant minis-ters. On the contrary, he is a type of Protestant clergymen who are slowly but surely stripping the Protestant Church in the United States of the last

vestige of Christianity.

The New York Sun, in speaking of the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, who recently resigned the position of pastor of the Stanford University because he was objected to on account of advocating a sort of an amalgam of religions, calls attention to the fact that Dr. Newton and Dr. Abbott are representatives of "a new theology," which is atives of "a new theology," which is profoundly influencing the most ortho-dox Protestant theological seminaries. We quote from the Sun article:

"At that conference (for attending which Dr. Newton was criticised—Ed. F. J.), as we have before explained, Dr. experience of a mother who has thoroughly tested the value of Baby's Own Tablets. Giving her experience with the use of this medicine, Mrs. Geo. elebrating the essential identity of the religious spirit in each, but he only followed the drift of a religious philosophy which has expounders in many branches of the Christian Church at this time. As we have shown, his position as taken at the Stanford conference is very similar to that of the whole school of theology, the new theology, to which Dr. Lyman Abbott belongs. It is a school which is influencing profoundly the teachings in the most orthodox theological seminaries, though practically it destroys the distinction of the religion of Christian-ity, and removes the incentive to the sionary enterprises for the propagation of the Christian faith in lands once

regarded heathen. What is the character of the new theology which is acquiring so firm a foot-hold in the Protestant theological seminaries in the United States udged by the extract from Dr. Abbott's discourse we have given above. Young Protestant ministers who come forth from these theological seminaries im-bued with the teaching of the new the-ology will not preach the divinity of Christ, and, failing to do so, they will not be preaching Christianity, however they may label their preaching.

Protestantism " Unto this last !" which started out with the alleged pur-pose of promoting the cause of "pure and undulterated Christianity," is rapidly reaching a point where it is dis carding the fundamental principles o Christianity. It has already practi-cally discarded the Bible as an inspired With the Bible goes the divin ity of Christ. What is left is "the new theology," which, in the course of time, will degenerate inevitably into a species of Pantheism.

The seeds of dissolution which Luther

and the other founders of Protestantism planted nigh four hundred years ago have germinated. The flower and fruitage can be seen in the "new theology," of which Dr. Lyman Abbott is a champion.—N. Y. Freeman's Jour-

nal. There is nothing equal to Mother Graves Worm Ex'erminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfac-tion.

Healing, consoling, tender to the unfortunate, even to the evil, love engenders light beneath her feet. She clarifies, she simplifies. She has chosen the humblest part—to bind up wounds, wipe away tears, relieve dis-tress, soothe aching hearts, pardon, make peace; yet it is of love that we have the greatest need. And as meditate on the best way to render thought fruitful, simple, really conthought fruitful, simple, really con-formable to our destiny, the method sums itself up in these three words: sums itself up in these three words. Have confidence and hope; be kind. Charles Wagner.

HEART DISEASE

A TROUBLE MUCH MORE COMMON THAN IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED.

A healthy person does not feel the heart at all. If the heart makes itself felt it is a sure sign of some one of the many phases of heart trouble. Some of the symptoms of heart troubles are shortness of breath, trembling of the hands, violent throbbing or fluttering of the heart, sharp spasms of pains, oppression on the chest, dizziness and clammy sweating, irregular pulse, and the alarming palpitation that is often felt most in the head or at the wrists. Of course people suffering from heart trouble haven't all these symptoms, but if you have any of them it is a sign of heart trouble and should not be ne-

glected for a moment.

Most of the troubles affecting the heart are caused by anaemia, indigestion or nervousness, and when any of these causes lie at the root of the these causes lie at the root of the trouble it can be surely cured by the use of Dr. William's Pink Pills. You mustn't trifle with common medicines, and above all you shouldn't further weaken your heart by using purgatives. You must cure your heart disease through the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can easily see why this is the only way to save yourself. The heart drives your blood to all parts of the body. Every drop of your blood flows through your heart. If your blood is thin or impure your heart is bound to be weak and diseased; if your blood is pure, rich and healthy, it will naturally make your heart sound and strong. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich, red blood. And that new, rich, red blood strengthens your stomach, stimulates trouble it can be surely cured by the blood. And that new, rich, red blood strengthens your stomach, stimulates your liver, soothes your nerves and drives out of your system all the dis-orders that helped to disturb your heart. This has been proved in thouheart. This has said of cases. Here is a case in sand of cases. Here is a case in point. Mr. Adelard Lavoie, St. Papoint. One., says: "For nearly three wilded with a come, Que., says: "For nearly three years I was greatly troubled with a weak heart, and in constant fear that my end would come at any time; the least exertion would overcome me; my heart would palpitate violently and I would sometimes have a feeling of suffocation. I was under the care of a doctor, but did not get relief and eventually my condition became so bad that I had to discontinue so bad that I had to discontinue work. While at my worst a neighbor advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and they simply worked wonders in my case. I used only half a dozen boxes which I was able to return to my work, strong and healthy, and I have not since had any sign of the old trouble."

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