"I can't see a thing!" protested his little he foll away from the early pracing to see above the heads of all those who preceded her.

It was just thirty years since he left his home to try the nainted whether

ing to see above the heads of all those who preceded her.

As in a dream John began to undo his palette and his brushes.

"John cried Mary, beginning to laugh allittle, "you can't work here! It is dark and you have no easel and no canvas! What are you thinking of?" But John began to mix his paints, feverishly, trembling. "I can see it clearly," he cried. Don't move—I have paper here! It will do until I can get home to a canvas. Don't stir, I say. Hold my palatte! There!"

In mad haste, he had his portfolio in the crook of his arm, the paper spread upon it, and began to paint rapidly. Mary held the palette, still craning her neck.

It was just thirty years since he left his home to try the painted glories of a life at sea. Tossed from one to another of the world seaports, the fair altar boy had been transformed into the pitiable wretch who now stood at the door of the little Church of St. Mark, not hunting for the food of the soul, but simply seeking a night's shelter for a wretched body broken with years of sin and vice.

"There's some truthin what you say," repeated the stranger, meditatively. "I've given up everything," "Well, come along in," urged his in terlocutor, who had a hope that the grace of conversion was imminent.

"The sermon was drawing to a close, and the zealous preacher was begging

Mary held the palette, still craning her neck.

"I can't see a thing!" she complained. But John did not answer.

The crowd broke up gradually. The clericals went into the little edifice, followed by the more faithful and a solemn chant rang out. The yellow light from the door streamed out and lost itself in the darkness before it reached our friends whom no one seemed to notice; and John still painted with laboured breath and flying fingers. Mary said afterwards that he could not see his strokes, so dark it was.

enough."
The old man, throwing back a heavy winter cap over his forehead, looked up at his rough inquisitor.
"Yes, I can tell you a place," he replied slowly. "Why not come along and follow the crowd to church over yonder? This is the last night of our mission, never is a stranger turned away from

never is a stranger turned away from the house of God."
"Church!" grumbled the stranger.

never is a stranger turned away from
the house of God."

"Church!" grumbled the stranger.

"Oh, no; no church for me. I haven't
crossed the threshold of a church nor
spoken to a priest for thirty years."

"All the more reason for you coming
in to-night. So you've given up, and
you're afraid to meet a priest, eh?"

"Well, something like that," replied
the stranger, rather wearily.

He had spoken the truth. A wicked
life and the lack of courage to undo it
frightens many an outcast. Away back
in childhood days the words "Catholic,
and church, and priest" were familiar and church, and priest" were familian this particular stranger's words in this particular strangers vocabulary. Many a long hour he had spent in the house of God. He had often served as altar boy. Those were the happy hours of his life, his time of peace, his paradise on earth. But temptations came, and, despite the entreaties of a loving mother, little by

instituded. The cathod or fired whom no one saw way the cathod of fired whom not several such as could not be such and lying fingers. Mary add afforewards that he could an lishord for bet relief to the state of the country of the c

his wife and himself in his age.

"I knew that fortune awaited us in Holland!" cried enthusiastic Mary.
"But I did not know that it would come in the sacristy, but ready to leave in a minute."

Induce.

A PRODIGAL'S RETURN

A PRODIGAL'S RETURN

The closing night of the mission at St. Mark's had come, and the zealous missionary had already announced the subject of his sermon, "The Love of the Sacred Heart for Sinners."

What better crowning for the week of labor? It would touch the coldest heart and win it back to God. Had Father Hawerton judged rightly? And yet the impressive silence in the little chapel, the expression of earnestness and happiness lighting up the faces of the assistance of the means to the strong the stronger, "it was only to seek shelter that I came here to night, but thank God, I came. I heard the story you told. That story is the good work is going on in England. When our readers are thus reminded of the fervent and tireless effort for conversions that are being offered to the Good Shepherd in all parts of the England without a friend."

All during this harrowing tale the still remains out: will you sak the good Sisters and pupils of Villa Nova to pray for him?"

This is a charming glimpse of the way the good work is going on in England. When our readers are thus reminded of the fervent and tireless effort for conversions that are being offered to the Good Shepherd in all parts of the England without a friend."

All during this harrowing the still remains out: work they work in the story you told. That story is the good work is going on in England. When our readers are thus reminded of the fervent and tireless effort for conversions that are being offered to the Good Shepherd in all parts of the England when our readers are thus reminded of the fervent and tireless effort for conversions that are being offered to the good work is going on in England. When our readers are thus reminded of the fervent and tireless effort for conversions that are being offered to the good work is going on in England. When our readers are thus reminded of the fervent and tireless effort for conversions that are being offered to the good when our readers are thus reminded of the fervent and tireless ef

impressive silence in the little chapel, the expression of earnestness and happiness lighting up the faces of the congregation all told him that he had. It was into the midst of this congregation that a poor sinner had come. The dark and starless sky above, the bleak winds of a March night, and the continued drizzling rain had wrenched every spark of cheer from his heart. An hour before, with hat roughly drawn over his core, his collar carelessly turned up.

"Father," he said, opening "Father," he said, opening of the cone had.

is congregation. The the bleak the bleak the bleak the connebed every the had heard in the service of the connebed every the had heard in the service. The stranger slipped his hand into a deep pocket of his ragged coat, drew forth a package and began to unwrap the covering which enclosed a tiny, well-worn case.

and began to unwap here overling mans enclosed a tiny, well-worn case.

"Father," he said, opening the box and passing, it to the priest, "there is the picture of my mother whose heart I broke. It has followed me over the world. I know not whether she is living or dead."

The missioner looked at the picture a

spark of cheer from his hearts. An one before, with hat roughly drawn over his eyes, his collar carelessly turned up and his hands in his pockets, he was slowly tramping along the street, when he met an elderly man picking his way in the direction of the church.

"Say, old man," he asked, touching him on the shoulder, "can you tell me where a poor wretch can find a bit of shelter for a night? Not particular at all: any old shed or cellar is good enough."

The old man, throwing back a heavy winter cap over his forehead, looked up at his rough inquisitor.

"Yes, I can tell you a place," he replied slowly. "Why not come along and follow the crowd to church over youder? The is the last night of our mission.

of his own mother; the prodigal was his long-lost brother, reclaimed after thirty years. The Sacred Heart had indeed heard the oft-repeated prayer. He had brought back the stray sheep.

The following morning, while the mother in heaven looked down into the little chapel of St. Mark, he beheld her repentant son kneeling at the altar railing receiving the Bread of Life from the hands of his brother.—George E. Hanlon, S. J.

lon, S. J.

"Where lo all the pennies go?" is the question asked by an exchange. Well, a great many of them go to church in place of their silver and gold

relatives It is this little insistent "must" that

HOW ST. BRIDGET MADE THREE CONVERTS

Sweet Rose of goodness, dropping gracious dew! Bright Star, diffusing light from heaven's blue! Vessel of grace, Birgitta, hail to thee!

Thy dews of holiness and purity, Let fall upon us, and our souls renew In this sad vale of mortal misery!

ing reminder that the Saints are still active in the destinies of the Church

ing.
Those who are best acquainted with the social conditions of the world before the advent of Christianity and at the present day will realize most clearly how serious is the danger (humanly speaking) of our modern civilization ded arging into that brutal and self-centred materialism which characterized the consultance of the deed to materialism of the coelesiant state and sample was proposited when sale and consultance of the sample was proposited when sale and consultance of the sample was proposited when sale and consultance of the sample was proposited when sale that the middlend to which the solution which the solution which the submerors of the dedicate of the material manages of the deep duration is a sample was proposited when sale in the came

In this sad vale of mortal misery!

O pray for us, Birgitta, mother blest!
Beloved Spouse of Christ, His mercy, pray!
That to our Fatherland—true Home of rest,
He may conduct us as the One Straight Way!
These verses, from the talented pen of Eleanor C. Donnelly, are a translation, from the Breviary, of the Antiphon of St. Bridget of Sweden, whose feast is celebrated in the Bridgettine Order on the twenty-third of July. Miss Donnelly allows our readers to enjoy passages from a letter in appreciation of these verses written by the Lady Abbess of Syon Abbey, Chudleigh, South Devon, England, which is a striking reminder that the Saints are still getting the first of south Devon, England, which is a striking reminder that the Saints are still getting in the destinies of the Church has rapidly developed and extended in the other countries of Europe. Last

Fifty miles from New York, and entirely secluded from the world, we find everything an incentive to reflection. The control of the vast expanse of water, studded with islets, exercises a soothing influence after the rush of everyday life, and predisposes us forthwith for the reception of the instructions. The carefully graduated scheme of lectures forcibly impresses on us the real dignity of man as bearing God's imprint and redeemed by Christ. Undistracted by worldly cares, we have time to realize the true impairing of life and our duties and privileges as Christians. We find how thoroughly Christianity satisfies the human heart, especially that undefinable yearning which so many vainly seek to satisfy in the pursuit of worldly pleasures, while the companionship of so many other earnest Christians give each a feeling of solidarity and courage. Not least edifying are the intervals of recreation when the various problems and difficulties of life are discussed by persons of the most varied occupations from the Catholic standpoint. These days of intimate intercourse between truly Christian men, during which all artificial distinctions are forgotten, make us realize vividly by contrast the

on the Incarnation as a mere sociological fact providing for the betterment of mankind by teaching and example, rather than as, what it is primarily, an ontological fact reaching into the very essence of our nature to elevate it. The essential purpose of Christ's coming in human flesh was not to preach the Sermon on the Mount, but to restore man to the friendship of God which he had lost in Adam, to revive the operations of sanctifying grace extinguished by Adam, to open heaven, closed by the sin of Adam. He came that the children of Adam, dead in sin might have that life which He alone can give, and brought a definite revelation which they must believe. Of these His practical doctrine, wherever spoken, was but the necessary consequence, since the ordinary condition of entering heaven for men is a life of work and merit in this world.

Hamility, obedience, penance, detach

tent only on his own selfish interests, is ever widening; respect for law, civil or moral, is proportioned only by the fear of immediate retirbin.

In a society, indeed, whose sole standard or worth and dignity is material and only on the entire elevation of the natural to the special or the control of th

When we see well-meaning persons, tian.

When we see well-meaning persons, teachers in their sect, able to say no more of the Incarnation than that it gave man a view of the ideal life in its various details of service for others, in its joys of companionship, in its disappointments, in its apparent failures, even though they add that it puts that life before us with divine authority; that it teaches love and union to mankind; that it is a force making for When we see well-meaning persons, teachers in their sect, able to say no more of the Incarnation than that it gave man a view of the ideal life in its various details of service for others, in its joys of companionship, in its disappointments, in its apparent failures, even though they add that it puts that life, before my with divine authority: spointments, in its apparent failures, seven though they add that it puts that it leaches love and union to manking; that it the caches love and union to manking; that it is a force making for righteousness, individual and social; that the work of the Christmas Gospel is to change Scrooges into Cheerybles; or atill worse, that it is an earnest of a fuller and richer Advent of Christ; that it tells of Emmanuel, God with us, in a personee which to the mind of the bishop who wrote the message, can be a proposed by the content of the content of

To the Editor :- "Religion is a fake.

Church. One of them told are that when he and his Viear were cited to approach to the control of the most writed occupations when he and his Viear were cited to approach to the control of the most writed occupations when he and his Viear were cited to approach to the control of the most writed occupations when he and his Viear were cited to approach to the control of the most writed occupations when he and his Viear were cited to approach to the control of the most writed occupations when he and his Viear were cited to approach to the control of the most writed occupations when he are the control of the most writed occupations when he are the control of the control of the most writed occupations when he was often retained to the most their and principle of the control of the

YEARS OF PRIESTHOOD

PRESENT YEAR WILL WITNESS A CELEBRATION OF NATION-WIDE INTEREST

Catholicity that is loyal even to death itself, to the highest interests of the Holy See; is sound in its doctrinal life, is practical in living up to the obligations it professes and is generous in its giving to the upbuilding of the Church.

Blue were his eyes and mis cheesa were ruddy,
He was out in all weathers, up and down the farm;
With the pleasant smile and the word for a wet body;
"Sure the weather's God's weather.
Who can take the harm?"

With a happy word he'd silence all

repining,
While the hay lay wet in field and the
cattle died,
When the rain rained every day and no
sun was shining:
"Ah, well, God is good," he'd say,
even while he sighed.

In the parched summer with the corn not worth saving.

Every field bare as your hand, and the beasts to feed, till he kept his heart up, when other fall, were raving.

Still he folk were raving:

"God will send the fodder; 'tis He
that knows the need."

wet May, a wild May; he used to rise up cheery In the grey of morning for market and

for fair.

Now he sleeps the whole year long, though days be bright, be dreary, In God's weather that's good weather he sleeps without a care.

Now 'tis just the weather, a wild May and weeping,
How the blackbird sang and sang 'mid
the tossing leaves !
When my father used to say: "Twill
be the great reaping,
God send fine weather to carry home

the sheaves !"

More Deadly Than the Plague The common cold is held responsible

for a multitude of human ills for a multitude of numan his

Colds kill more people than plagues.
When not avoided they can often be
hurried from the system by keeping the
filtering and excretory organs active.
Many write us that nothing helps
them to so quickly get rid of a cold as
Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills.
This is because these pills act directly
on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and
promptly arouse their activity.

on the liver, Rulleys and Soviet State of Promptly arouse their activity.

The poisonous matter which collects with every cold is quickly removed from the system before it has time to cause trouble or give rise to other de-

rangements.

If misfortune in the form of a cold should overtake you do not give it a chance to attack the lungs or to settle on the kidneys. Get rid of it quickly by using Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pille.

Pills,
Mr. J. H. Gibbard, Mission City, B.
"We have used Dr. Chase's