A Lease of Life

cannot be secured, but it is within

the power of almost every man to

protect his tenancy of life and so

make its termination as free as

possible from disastrous conse-

The protection afforded by a policy of life insurance in a strong

company such as the North Ameri-

can Life is just what you should

have for this purpose, and a little

foresight and consideration exer-

cised now would prevent future hardship to your family at the

time when you are not on hand to

Secure a policy now while health

and opportunity permit.

help them.

#### FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS.

Fourth Sunday after Pentecost.

PILFERING.

Everyone has the right to dispose lawfully of his own goods. But no man has the right to take away from his neighbor what his neighbor has rightfully and lawfully in his possession. No person can rightly take from another, without his consent, what belongs to him. The person injured may be rich or poor; that may make theit more or less heinous; but theft is a sin anyhow. The sin lies in the violation of justice and right, which every man "Thou shalt not steal." of justice and right, which every man is bound to respect regarding every

other man.
People sometimes fondly imagine that People sometimes fondly imagine that because a man makes a mistake in their favor in giving change that there is no harm in keeping the money thus mistakenly given. Such ideas are false; overchange knowingly kept is stolen money and must be restored. In an age like this, when the getting of money has somewhat overshadowed the other pursuits of life, it becomes Catholies to set the example of strict and scrupulous honesty of dealing with their fellows.

Another and a most scandalous viola Another and a most somulation of the seventh commandment is wilfully failing to pay just debts. The motto, "Pay as you go," is the best for most men; it saves much trouble; it leaves the mind free from the dread of a debt unpaid hanging over it. If every man who earns his bread by hard labor were to pay cash on the nail for all he buys, how much men's happiness would be increased; how much bigger the accounts at the savings bank! But the man who, instead of paying his just

the man who, instead of paying his just the man who, instead of paying his just debts, goes and squanders his money in saloons and other bad places, is really spending what does not belong to him, and is committing sins against justice. Take care how you handle any other man's money, or how you care for any other man's money, or how you care for any other man's money is his bread and clothing and shelter. He may be weak, but God is strong, and will hear his cry and render justice.

Be careful how you leave money where children may be tempted to stead it, as on a mantel-piece or table. Candy is sweet, and there is the money te buy it. Don't show suspicion of

te buy it. Don't show suspicion of your children even when you feel it; but if you pray to God "Lead us not into temptation," bear in mind your children's need of the same petition. children's need of the same petition.

Give the little ones a few pennies now and then, and thus take away temptation. Don't be stingy, even if you are poor. God is rich, and He is not stingy, when the same that the same temptation. when children go on errands to make purchases for you, hold them to a careful account of the money spent and of the change. Teach them truthulness and they will pay you and honesty, and they will pay you back a hundred fold in after years with

dove and generosity.

Example as well as precept must be given in this matter of honesty. The parent who does not send the child back with the over-change is by that back with the over-change is by that deed teaching the poor boy or girl to become a thief. Such a child will learn in time to deceitfully keep back part of his own earnings from the parent, perhaps to steal outright. Such a child will be tempted to rob his employer, and before he brows it will not him. and, before he knows it, will put him-self in a condition in which it will be all but impossible to restore. And who is to blame? The child to be sure; but the parent also, who, though per-haps he never would wilfully have stolen himself, yet would take advantage of a chance to keep what his child had stolen; he is thus both thief and

dren. They will learn quickly enough all the dishonest tricks of without being taught them by those who owe them the duty of bringing

them up in the strictest houesty.

Bear carefully in mind, and teach your children to bear in mind, the sharp distinction between mine and

## YELLOW NEWSPAPERS.

Real, live, honest citizens, whether they belong to the Catholic Church or not, must be deeply impressed with the moral filth of our daily newspapers. The best means of expressing contempt for this sort of journalism is by refusing to read or introduce these livid sheets of scandal into the home.

Recently the Empress Eugenie, with her minister, Emile Ollivier, on a visit ner minister, Emile Ollivier, on a visit to the Petite Roquette prison, spoke to a young inmate whose whole family had long been familiar with jails. "Who is your father?" asked she. "My father," answered the child, in a top of pride, and conviction, difficult to of pride and conviction difficult to imagine, "my father is a forger." The magine, "my father is a lorger." The poor child, a victim of example and education, regarded the failings of his family as a sort of nobility, and was no doubt anxious to follow in their footdoubt anxious to follow in their foot-steps. Thieves, assassins, and all such rebels against law come finally to entertain a certain degree of prida-in their crimes, and the publicity that they receive encourages them to continue and raises up imitators.

We can but regret the vivid narra-tion by the daily papers, often with suggestive illustrations of so-called sensational crimes, making of their authors interesting heroes. It would be easy to give examples of crimes whose suggestion came to their authors from reading newspaper stories.

It is time for us to realize the truth. Let us stop advertising crime and since examples are apt to be followed, good moral citizens should refuse to read those newspapers whose editors think that their circulation depends upon the amount of crime they are able to crowd into one paper. The perfect newspaper, if such were possible, would present to its readers a succinct history of each day as it passed. It would weigh with a scrupulous hand the relative importance of events. It would give to each department of human activity no more than its just space. It would reduce scandal within the narrow limits which

ought to confine it. Those strange beings known as public men would be famous not for what their wives wear at somebody else's "At home," but for their own virtues and attainments.

The home should be guarded against yellow newspapers printed and circulated by people whose blood and soul and mind is yellow. If they have any blood, it may be only water. blood, it may be only water.

By "yellow" journalism we understand a maudlin mixture of specious

stand a mandal mixture of special viciousness, lying hypocrisy, transparent insincerity, unpardonable medicarity, sottlah sentimentality, and a waste of words on matters that are not worth a moment's time, thought or reflection. Journalism is not to be sweepingly condemned. Newspapers have a mission to perform, and as long as they stick to their business, which is to give correct information on cur rent matters and events, and even to influence public thought according to their honest convictions, they are a power for good and worthy of support.

#### THE IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL

PHILOSOPHICAL ARGUMENT.

Philosophy teaches that the soul of man is immortal, and does not perish with the body, because it is an indivis ible or simple substance, and, more-

over, spiritual.

Indivisible or simple, that means, that it is neither extended or composed of separate principles of any kind, and consequently containing in itself no element of destruction or disintegration; spiritual, that is, although united to the body, having an activity independent of the body, and not subject to

the laws that govern mait ir.

The soul is a simple or indivisible substance, for it produces indivisible effects. No effect can ever be of another nature than the cause which produces it; the operation of an agent follows its nature; as the being is, so must it act. No effect can ever transcend its cause, do action can con transcend its cause, do action can contain more perfection or a higher order of reality than is possessed by the being, which is the entire source of that action. If, accordingly, the activities and operations of the soul are indivisible, then the soul itself is a simple or indivisible substance.

Now, the soul of man has the faculty of thicking and bringing orth thought.

of thinking and bringing forth thought and the psychological image, which is the basis of our reasoning power; it has the faculty of eliciting an act of will, of making a decision between of will, of making a decision between two opposite propositions. This in-tellectual image, this thought of the soul, this act of the will, they are of their nature, simple, indivisible oper-ations. It is directly incompatible with their nature to be formed by an with their nature to be formed by an extended substance, which has parts outside of parts, or to be distributed over the different parts of the brain. The act, for instance, by which the intellect thinks, is an indivisible thought: it cannot be distributed over an aggregate of separate atoms, and, necessarily, supposes an indivis-

Moreover, the soul has an activity

ible agent.

consequently is spiritual; for, on a first thought, on a first act of will, formed through the instrumentality of the senses, the soul can operate itself, act on them by way of abstrac-tion, of reasoning, of mental reflection, produce other thoughts, other intel ectual images, other acts of will. We can form notions of a spiritual being, e. g., of God; we can understand necessary truths; we can comprehend possibilities as such; we can perceive the rational relations between ideas and the logical sequence of conclusion from premises; we know the difference thief maker.

In a great city there are temptations enough to dishonesty without parents putting them in the way of their children. They will learn quickly enough dren. They will learn quickly enough cannot be states of a faculty intrinsi-cally dependent on a bodily organ; they are of a spiritual character, transcending the sphere of the senses, of all that is matter, of any organic faculty. Such an intellectual activity being of a spiritual nature, independent of matter in its operations, must needs be independent of matter in its substance, and necessarily supposes

spiritual agent which is the soul.

Some will say, how is it then, that when the brain of the body is affected, the thinking power of the soul stops ! Let us not confuse the efficient cause of our thoughts which is the soul, with of our thoughts which is the soul, with the instrumental cause of their ex-pression in this life, which is the cells of the brain. Those cells do not gen-erate the thoughts of man, any more than the p'ano generates music, though it is necessary to the artist to express his musical conceptions.

The soul of man being indivisible and spiritual, it must be immortal; for if it were to perish, its death could be effected either by corruption or annihilation. But it cannot be by corruption, which is the dissolving of the various parts into the substance from which they were formed : for corruption, dissolution can take place only in material, composed objects. Neither will it be by annihilation or destruction. To annihilate requires an act of infinite power, as well as to create; therefore, s no creature can create, so no crea ture can annihilate. God alone could annihilate the soul; but God will not annihilate the soul; but God will not do it, because He, in His infinite wisdom, gave the soul an incorruptible nature, making it an indivisible and spiritual substance, and it would be contradictory to His designs, in opposition with the order and harmony which He established in all His works, to give the soul a nature, imto give the soul a nature, immortal in itself, and then annihilate it at the death of the body. Therefore, God, from the very nature of the soul, will not annihilate it, and it will live forever. Moreover, God's infaith capacity and institute imperative imperative imperative imperative imperative.

where the goods and ills are often dis-tributed inversely in proportion to desert. Many self-sacrificing, virtuous desert. Many self-sacrificing, virtuous men suffer greatly, while many wicked and dishonest men enjoy prosperity, luxury and comfort, up to their very last moments. This cannot be the final outcome of life; it is against the holiness and justice of the Supreme Lawgiver. If there be no hereafter, human life is a meaningless, unsolvable problem, and why, then, should an intellilife is a meaningless, unsolvable prob-lem, and why, then, should an intelli-gent man listen to his conscience, why should he worry about the law, if there will be no punishment for the law-breaker? If this life be all, what bar riers can be opposed to sin and vice? What difference would there be between right and wrong? And what folly to suffer the privations of a virthous con-duct, which would never receive any reward! No wonder that anarchy is the logical outcome of unbellef in the soul's immortality.—Richmond Virgin-ian.

#### THE CHRIST OF THE ANDES.

Not many years ago Chile and Ar gentina were on the verge of war. An old boundary dispute had broken out anew and was intensified by the discovery of an unsuspected value in the eighty thousand square miles of territory involved.

The two nations grew more hostile. Each was goaded by the others's warlike preparations to make more provision for a war believed to be inevitable. [Their standing armies | were increased to a burdensome size, and their creased to a burdenso creased to a burdensome size, and their navies were enlarged by new and ex-pensive ships. The tax for these wasteful preparations amounted to \$5.00 per capita in the two nations.

To the honor of Christian men in both nations, let it be remembered, that these demonstrations did not go on without protest. On both sides of the line clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church, as well as the representatives of the English Government in both countries, labored earnestly and kindly for the averting of so great a disaster.

Bishop Benavente, of Argentina, and
Bishop Jara, Chile, were foremost in
their pleas for peace. They journeyed
back and forth in their respective countries, rousing the clergy and laity by their pleading for the tangible ex-pression of abiding peace between the nations, in the form of a monument on

the boundary line.

It was this movement that gave focus to the peace sentiment. The plan to erect a statue of Christ between the nations rebuked the clamor for war. At last the boundary dispute was referred by agreement to the King of England, and his decision, which awarded to each nation a part of what it had contended for, gave general satisfaction.

Then the two nations, gratified by the result, signed a treaty, agreeing that for a term of years all controver ies between them should be submitted to arbitration, and that they would educe their armies and navies.

The women of the two nations took up the movement for the monument A young sculptor, Mateo Alonso, mod eled the statue of Christ, which was cast in bronze produced from old can It is twenty-six feet in height and is supported by a granite column surported by a grante column surmounted by a globe, on which the map of the world is outlined. In His left hand the Christ holds a cross, rising five feet above the statue. His right hand is outstretched in blessing. Below are two tablets. One gives the history of the monument, and the other

says:
"Sooner shall these mountains crum ble into dust than shall the people of Argentina and of Chile break the peace to which they have pledged themselves at the feet of Christ the Redeemer."

at the feet of Christ the Redeemer.
On the very summit of the Andes,
and on the boundary line settled with
mutual satisfaction and without strife,
the statue was erected March 13, 1904, a benediction to the nations that erected it and a lesson to the world.

The new battleships were sold and the proceeds turned to peaceful uses. iments have been mustered out, and the men have returned to their and the men nave returned to their productive vocations. The arsenal of Chile has been converted into a school. The roads and harbors of both nations have been improved with the money saved from war. The great transan-dean railway is tunneling through the mountains and bringing the nations nearer together in time and commer-cial interests. Taxes are reduced, The people prosper. Best of all the Spirit of the Christ has shown the world a better way than war.—Youth's Companion.

## The Safest Course.

You must pay no attention to the trouble and darkness which comes over your mind at times. We must some times feel our own emptiness, and see how wonderfully weak our nature is, and also how frightfully corrupt.

Do not be downhearted. Take each day as it comes and serve God. Do not make plans. God will call you at His own and your own time. That is the simplest, the safest and the sweetest course to follow.—Lacordaire.

Modesty, continency and chastity make a man perfect in himself. Modesty make a man perfect in himself. Modesty is that nice, orderly conduct, when before others or by one's self, that comes from remembering that we are never alone, but always in God's presence. Continency makes us moderate in all lawful pleasures, as eating and drinking, sleeping and playing, etc.; and chastity gathers up all the affections of the soul, and fixes them on God, making us avoid any kind of pleasure that we know any kind of pleasure that we know would offend Him. — Father Wilber-

#### GOOD EXAMPLE SAVES SOULS:

We hear much nowadays of the power of the press: It is immense, no doubt. Great also is the power of the effective speaker and orator. But there is another power that wields incalculable influence in society to-day, and of that we hear very little. It is the power of good example. The press and the orator may become impolitic in their utterances, or throught other circumstances lose their popularity, and thereby to a large extent their force for good; but the power of good example is ever an unvarying quantity. We read lately of two striking instances, through each of which a conversion resulted. The first relates the story of a Catholic commercial tawefer whose saying his beads one night before going to bed was the means of converting a fallen-away fellow Catholic. The conclusion of the narrative runs:

"A few months afterward the priest of the village wrote to me as follows: Your Irish friend was genuinely mepentant and transformed. He died the other day a holy death." Fervently did I thank God that He had made me in this case the humble instrument of His boundless mercy, and that my

in this case the humble instrument of His boundless mercy, and that my rosary was the means of a soul's salvation. How we should be careful of our conduct. How we shold give good example and shun bad company! Good example saves souls; bad example may dawn them."

This force of good example is at

work when we least expect it. The second instance illustrates this very strikingly. Cardinal Mermillod, the eminent Swiss prelate who died in 1892, was astonished while leaving the sanctive of the striking of the sanctive was astonished while leaving the sanctuary of his Cathedral late one night at being accosted by a non-Catholic lady who had concealed herself in the edifice in order, as she informed the prelate to discover whether he actually believed in the real presence of our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament. Observing him when the account himself. ving him when he supposed himself to be alone in the church, and seeing the reverence and devotion with which he genuflected and prayed when passing in front of the tabernacle, she was convinced of the genuineness of his faith—and her conversion followed.— Rev. Lewis Drummond S. J.

THE "CORONA" OF THE HOLY GHOST.

While in Gloucester the Director had the privilege of witnessing one of the special devotions brought from the the special devotions brought from the Azores—an edifying tribute of love to the Holy Ghost. Before the Mass, the priest, in cope, marched with the altar-boys to the rear of the church, and there receiving from one of his parishioners the symbol of the Holy Ghost—a dove resting on a crown—carried it reverently to the main altar, where it remained during the entire Mass. After the last gospel, the prowhere it remained during the entire Mass. After the last gospel, the procession formed again, and the priest carried the symbol back to the door of the church, where he piaced it in the hands of one of his parishioners, a member of a ship's crew, upon whom the privilege had been conferred by let

This ceremony takes places every Sunday from Easter to Pentecost, and during the week special family de-votions are held in the house where the symbol remains, enthroned on an altar in a private oratory prepared for the purpose.

The Baptism of Infants. The Ecclesiastical Review has lately brought out the fact that there is a oticeable lack of zeal on the part of Catholics who, though often in a posi-tion to baptize the children of Protest-aut or infidel parents, fail to do so. Out oi the thousands of little ones who die unbaptized here in the United States, many could be saved if indifference or human respect would give place to or faith and Christ-like zeal.

deeper faith and Christ-like zeal.

What a lesson Catholic missionaries give to the world by the sacrifices which they make for souls! Their laudable pride in the hundreds of baptisms administered to dying infants evidence the joy which they experience in the reflection that they are thus adding daily to God's glory and bringing into the eternal possession of the beatific vision, souls which otherwise could never see God.

Generosity with God makes short work with difficulties. It is a sharp operation, but produces wonderful effects.

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JUNE 15, 190

But time, who the Where is the metal hours, the minutes we meet people of "I'd like to do the same of the like to the less time." The more because the less time. own. The more is a rule, the less time do things. The micromplains of lack Because he husband catches them before

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