n the stone floor, their feet of the fire, their heads on their olled-up cloaks, and soon all ix were snoring in six different notes, harp or deep, but all sustained and

Marming.

They had certainly been asleep for a considerable time when a shot sounded, and so loud that it seemed to be fired close against the walls of the house. The soldiers sat up instantly. There were two more shots, and then three

more.

The door of the staircase opened hastily, and the keeper's wife appeared, barefooted, a short petticoat over her nightdress, a candle in her hand and a

baretooted, a short petticoat over her nightdress, a candle in her hand and a face of terror. She whispered: 'Here are the French—two hundred of them at least. If they find you here, they will burn the house. Go down quick into the cellar, and don't make a noise. If you make a noise we are lost." The officer, sgared, nurmured: "I will, I will. Which way do we go down?"

The young woman hurriedly raised the narrow square trap door, and the men disappeared underground backwards so as to feel the steps with their feet. But when the point of the last helmet had disappeared, Berthine, shutting down the heavy oaken plank, thick as a wall, and hard as steel, kept in place by clamps and a padlock, turned the key twice, slowly, and then began to laugh with a laugh of silent rapture, and with a wild desire to dance over the heads of her prisoners.

they were in a stone box, only getting attempt succe air through a grating.

Berthine at once re-lighted her fire,

A voice call

put on her saucepan once more, and made more soup, murmuring: "Father

made more soup, murmuring: "Father will be tired to-night."

Then she sat down and waited. Nothing but the deep-toned pendulum of the clock went to and fro with its regular tick in the silence. From time to time the young woman cast a look at the dial—an impatient look, which seemed to say: "How slowly it goes?" Presently she thought she heard a murmur under her feet, low, confused words reached her ear through the vaulted masoury of the cellar. The Prussians were beginning to guess her trick, and soon the officer came up the little stair, and thumped the trap-door with his fist. Once more he cried: "Open the door." will be tired to-night.'

"Open the door,"
She rose, drew near, and imitating his accent, asked: "What do you "I shall not open it."

"I shall not open it."
"Open the door!"
The man grew angry.
'Open the door, or I'll break it in."
She began to laugh.
"Break away, my man; break away."
Then he began to beat, with the butt end of his gun, upon the open trap-door closed over his head; but it would have resisted a battering-ram.
The keeper's wife heard him go down again. Then, one after another the soldiers came up to try their strength and inspect the fastenings. But, concluding no doubt that their efforts were in vain, they all went back into the

cluding no doubt that their efforts were in vain, they all went back into the celtar and began to talk again.

The young woman listened to them; then she went to open the outer door, and stood straining her ears for a sound. A distant barking reached her. She began to whistle like a huntsman, and almost immediately two immense dogs loomed through the shadows, and

loomed through the shadows, jumped upon her with signs of joy. neld them by the neck to keep them from running way, and called with all her might: "Halloa, father!" A voice, still very distant, answered, "Halloa, Berthine!"

She waited some moments, then called " Halloa, father !" The voice repeated nearer : " Halloa, The keeper's wife returned : ' Don't

pass in front of the grating. There are Prussians in the cellar."
All at once the black outline of the man showed on the left, where he

had raused between two tree trunks. He asked measily: "Prussians in the He asked uneasily: "Prussians in the cellar. What are they doing there?" The young woman began to laugh.

"It is those that came yesterday.
They got lost in the forest ever since

the morning: I put them in the cellar to keep cool." And she related the whole adventure;

His daughter resumed: "Here's some soup for you; eat it quick and go

off again."

The old keeper sat down and began to eat his soup, after having put down two platefuls for his dogs.

The Prussians hearing voices had beoff again

A quarter of an hour later Pichou

started again. Berthine, with her head in her hands, waited.

The prisoners were moving about again. They shouted and called and

beat continually with their guns on the immovable trap-door of the cellar.

Then they began to fire their guns through the grating, hoping, no doubt,

to be heard if any German detachment were passing in the neighborhood. The keeper's wife did not stir; but all this noise tried her nerves, and irritated her. An evil anger arose in her; she would have liked to kill them,

the wretches, to keep them quiet.
Then, as her impatience incr began to look at the clock and

At last the hands marked the time which she had fixed for their coming. She opened the door once more to listen for them. She perceived a shadow moving cautiously. She was frightened, and soreamed. It was her

He said: "They sent me to see if there's any change."

" No, nothing." Then he in his turn gave a long strident whistle into the darkness. And soon something brown was seen coming through the trees—the advance guard composed of ten men.

The old man kept repeating: "Don't pass before the grating."
And the first comers pointed out the formidable grating to those who followed.

Finally, the main body appeared, two hundred men in all, each with two hundred cartridges.

M. Lavigne, trembling with excitement, posted them so as to surround the house on all sides, leaving, however, a wide, free space round the little blankhole, level with the earth, which admitted air into the cellar.

hole, level with the earth, which admitted air into the cellar.

Then he entered the dwelling and inquired into the strength and position of the enemy, now so silent that it might be thought to have disappeared, flown away or evaporated through the grating. Lavigne s'amped his foot on the trap-door and called: "Mr. Prussian Officer!"

The German did not reply.

The German did not reply.
The Major repeated: "Mr. Prussian
Officer!"

Officer!"
It was in vain. For a whole twenty minutes he summoned this silent officer to capitulate with arms and baggage, promising him life and military honors for himself and his soldiers. But he obtained to the stillity. tained no sign of consent or of hostility.
The situation was becoming difficult.
The soldier citizens were stamping their feet and striking wide-armed

their feet and striking wide-armed blows upon their chests, as coachmen do for warmth, and they were looking at the grating with an ever growing child-ish desire to pass in front of it. At last one of them risked it, a very nimble fellow called Potdvin. He took They made no noise, shut in as if a start and ran past like a stag. The

A voice called out: "There's no-body there."

Another soldier crossed the space be-Another soldier crossed the space before the dangerous opening. Then it
became a game. Every minute a man
ran out, passing from one troop to the
other as children at play do, and raising
showers of snow behind him with the
quick movement of his feet. They had
lighted fires of dead branches to keep
themselves warm, and the flying profile
of each Garde National showed in a
bright illumination as he passed over to

bright illumination as he passed over to the camp on the left. Someone called out: "Your turn, Ma-Maloisan was a big man whom his comrades laughed at because he was so

fat.

He hesitated. They teased him.

Then, making up his mind, he started at
a regular breathless trot which shook
his stout person. All the detachment
laughed till they oried. They called
out: "Bravo, Maloisan!" to encourage

He had gone about two-thirds of the He had gone about two-thirds of the distance when a long flame, rapid and red, leapt from the grating. A report followed, and the big baker fell upon his nose with a frightful shriek.

No one ran to help him. Then they saw him drag himself on all fours across

the snow, moaning, and when he was be youd this terrible passage he fainted He had a bullet high up in the thigh.

there was more laughter.

Major Lavigne appeared upon the threshold of the keeper's lodge. He had just framed his plan of attack and gave his word of command in a ringing voice: "Plumber, Planchet and his men!"

Three men drew near. "Unfasten the gutters of the house."
In a quarter of an hour some twenty
ards of leaden gutter pipe were yards of leaden gutter pipe were brought to the Major. Then, with innumerable prudent pre-

cautions, he had a little round hole bored in the edge of the trap door, and having laid out an aqueduct from the thing to drink." A wild cheer of admiration burst forth, followed by shouts of delight and roars of laughter. The Major organized gangs of workers, who were to be employed in relays of five minutes. Then he commanded :

"Pump!"
And the iron handle having been put in motion, a little sound rustled along the pipes and slipped into the cellar,

They waited.
An hour passed; then two, then

of the revolver, and shut them up in the cellar.

The old man, still grave, asked:
"What do you expect me to do with them at this time of night?"
She answered: "Go and fetch M. Lavigne and his men. He'll take them prisoners: and won't he be pleased."

Then Father Pinchou smiled; "yes he will be pleased."

His daughter resumed: "Here."

The Major walked about the kitchen in a fever, putting his ear to the floor from time to time, trying to guess what the enemy was doing and whether it would soon capitulate.

The enemy was moving now. Sounds of rattling, of speaking, of splashing, could be heard. Then towards eight in the morning a voice issued from the grating: "I want to speak to the Brench officer."

without putting out his head too far: "I surrender." "Then pass out your guns."

A weapon was immediately seen to appear out of a hole and fall into the snow; then a second, a third—all; and the same voice declared: "I have no more. Make haste! I am drowned!"

The Major commanded "Stop !"

And the handle of the pump fell mo-Then having filled the kitchen with

oldiers, all standing armed, he slowly lifted the trap-door.

Six drenched heads appeared, six fair heads with long, light hair, and the six Germans were soon issuing forth one by one, shivering, dripping, scared. They were seized and bound. Then as a surprise was apprehended, the troops set out in two parties, one in charge of the prisoners, the other in charge of the Maloison, on a mattress carried on

Rethel was entered in triumph. M. Lavigne received a decoration for having taken prisoner a Prussian advance guard, and the Maioison had the military medal for wounds received in face of the enemy.

What compensation for the fatigues of What compensation for the fatigues of the jurney must the Blessed Mother have found in the presence of her Son? If my road, like hers, lies uphill, why do I not find strength and comfort in Jesus, present with me always by sanctifying grace, and present, Body and Blood and Soul and Divinity, in the Blessed Sacrament—as really present as He was with

Martin J. Griffin, Parliamentary Librarian, in the

AT DODSLEY'S

I would the great world grew like thee Who grewest not alone in power And knowledge, but by year and hour In reverence and in charity."

When in 1890 Cardinal Newman passed away at a great age, there was such an outpouring of reverential appreciation as has rarely been witnessed. Other men, Diszaeli, Gladstone, Tennyson, Dickens, Thackeray, Froude, for examples, have also been honored by many pens and much panegyric; but in the most kindly articles much criticism was mingled. No critic felt abashed in the presence of these worthles; no pen was restrained. In the case of Newman alone is to be found that element of reverence which marks the highest appreciation. We have before us a volume made up of essays and studies published at the time in British and American reviews; and seldom, we believe, has such a collection been made, containing so much admirable writing, so full of knowledge, of kindness, of skill in interpreting a many-sided mind, of ability to appreciate the results of memorable labors.

Now after more than twenty years we have before us the authorized Life of the great Cardinal in two noble volumes by Mr. Wilfrid Ward. The whole course by Mr. Wilfrid Ward. The whole course of thought in the ecclesiastical world since 1833—from which we may date the modern "Oxford Movement," though, of course, that movement, like all historical influences, was by no means new—will be now revived for discussion by these volumes which deal freely and frankly with remarkable events and evernmemorable names. It is no light task to undertake to bring before a critical audience even a brief study or two of things and men that still awe us by their seriousness, and that still press

things and men that still awe us by their seriousness, and that still press upon a half reluctant world the promise, and the menace, of historic Christianity.

The hold which Newman had upon the educated classes among English-speaking people and which grew stronger as he grew older, till his lightest word was welcomed as a species of oracle and his disapprobation felt as a court-sentence, was due to many causes, arising nartly was due to many causes, arising partly out of his own character and partly out of certain peculiarities of the educated British. What made the strength of British. What made the strength of Pitt was his disinterestedness; what made the strength of Disraeli was his patriotism; what made the strength of Gladstone was his religious sincerity, his moral earnestness. The British accepted these qualities, in a general way, as titles to their esteem; however much they at times resented the partic-

way, as titles to their esteem; however much they at times resented the particular political conduct of their heroes.

Now, Newman exhibited all these qualities in a notable manner, unqualified by the personal ambitions and party passions which lessen the admiration paid to even the most illustrious names.

All his life long he was wholly disinter. All his life long he was wholly disinter ested; poverty was a penalty he im-posed on himself. All his life long he was in all relations of life conspicuously was in all relations of life conspicuously an English gentleman; no word ever fell from his lips; no sentence ever fell from his pen, which was not acceptable to the best of his countrymen, in point of perfect courtesy. And all his life long he exhibited that devotion to religious ideals and that self-denial in religious practice, which always in the end impresses the inseringtion of the race. presses the imagination of the race. All these qualities could be exemplified by quotations from his most memorable writ ings if we had the space at our disposal; those who know his writings well will

bear us witness. ear us witness.
In one noble passage in the Apologia
made his appeal to posterity: "Whathe made his appeal to posterity: pump to this opening, announced with an air of satisfaction: "We are going to give these German gentlemen somewhat I shall say in the course of them. I have no misgiving at all that they will be ungenerous or harsh with a man who has been so long before the eyes of the world; who has so many to speak of him from personal knowledge; whose natural impulse it has ever been to speak out; who, has ever spoken too much, rather than too little; who would the pipes and slipped into the cellar, have saved ninsel hany a scrape it he falling from step to step with the tinkle of a waterfall, suggestive of rocks and little red fishes.

Have saved ninsel hany a scrape it he had been wise enough to hold his tongue; who has ever been fair to the docurres and arguments of his opponents; who has never slurred over facts and reasonings which told against him-self; who has never given his name or authority to proofs which he thought unsound or to testimony which he did not think at least plausible; who has never shrunk from confessing a fault when he felt that he had committed one; who has ever consulted for others more than for himself; who has given up much that he loved and prized and could have retained, but that he loved

honesty better than name and truth better than dear friends." That posterity has responded and still continues to respond to his invoca-tion is beyond all question. The Apologia, in which it appeared, was at once accepted, not only as one of the noblest pieces of literature in the language, but as one of the most frank and fearless expositions of a mind in the course of change and conviction that had ever been written. There was no more question of the sincerity of man. Thereafter the best minds in England offered him the tribute of respectful wonder and affection. Thereafter it was possible for Richard Holt Hutton to say of him: "In a century in which physical discovery and material well being have usurped and almost absorbed the admiration of mankind such a life as the admiration of mankind such a life as that of Cardinal Newman stands out in strange and almost majestic, though singularly graceful and unpretending, contrast to the eager and agitated contrast to the eager and turmoil of confused passions, hesitating ideals, tentative virtues and groping chilanthropies amidst which it has been

philanthropies amidst which it has been lived."

Thereafter it was possible for Dean Church to say: "After breaking with England and all things English in wrath and sorrow, nearly thirty-five years ago, after a long life of modest retirement, unmarked by any public honors, at length before he dies Dr. Newman is recognized by Protestant.

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the telegraph wires like the words o the men who sway the world. We read of the quiet Oxford scholar's arms emblazoned on vestment and furniture as those of a Prince of the Church, and of his motto—Cor ad cor loquitur.' In that motto is the secret of all that he is to his countrymen. For the skill of which he is such a master, in the use of the other street mother, tongue is which he is such a master, in the use of his and their sweet mother tongue is something much more than literary accomplishment and power. It means that he has the key to what is deepest in their nature and most characteristic in them of feeling and conviction—to what is deeper than opinions and theories and party divisions; to what in their most solemn moments they they

ries and party divisions; to what in their most solemn moments they they most value and most believe in."

We quote these things because they represent still the thoughts of the best men in England; by whom this biography of Newman will be welcomed with eagerness and criticized with as little of the critical spirit as it is possible to new with any respect to sincerity. ble to use with any respect to sincerity.

Criticism, of course, there will be from many points of view. The arguments which to Newman seemed conclusive, and which were conclusive, for many who followed him, were rejected by many of his contemporaries even in his own personal circle. They are now less applicable to this new generation in England, which has gone farther in the direction of negation of all authority, all dogma, all revelation, all consistent belief. The enemy that Newman saw before him was the enemy consisting of a hard, narrow form of religion mostly personal in character as opposed to a historic and dogmatic and authoritative system. The enemy he would find now is an enemy consisting of an insolent, "scientific" rejection of revelation; a melancholy yielding to agnostic opinions which have been allowed to submerge all other forms of thought; a feverish frivolousness of life from which the ele ment of religion is excluded. Nevertheless the details of that great battle of the Early Nineteenth Century for sincerity, strength, self-sacrifice, perfect faith, under the control of authority, will still be read with curiosity by many, and studied with earnestness by some in

these historical volumes. To the earlier part of Dr. Newman's life at Oxford Mr. Ward devotes but one whole chapter and a part of a second. That early part has been given already in various volumes, in the Apologia, in the Newman Letters published by Mrs. Mosly, and in essays and studies by Froude and by Prof. Shairp, etc. The author confesses that he found much author confesses that he found much difficulty in deciting just how to treat the Cardinal's career; it was so manysided, and it was looked on from so many points of view. The correspondence was immense, and much remains unlished. What is published takes form of a prolongation and illumination of the Apologia. The general tendency of Newman's Oxford life was one of growing hostility towards Liberalism in religious thought, which to some exin religious thought, which to some ex-tent included political thought which from 1830 to 1848 and after assumed practically destructive forms in Europe and theoretically dangerous forms in England. He had the same prevision of what was to come as a result of Liberalism, in 1830 and onward, that Burke had in 1791 and onward; but not being a practical public man, he did not write pamphlets like Burke, but confined his attention wholly to the religious ques

It was from the pulpit of St. Mary's It was from the pulpit of St. Mary's that he endeavored to make his academic contemporaries aware of the dangers to faith as he recognized them. Those sermons have been singularly fortunate in being described by gitted men. Matth w Arnold has seldom been more fastidiously eloquent than in his reference to Newman s sermons at St. Mary's. "Forty years ago," he says, "when I was an undergraduate at Oxford, voices were in the air there which Newman is recognized by Protestant England as one of its greatest men. It watches with interest his journey to Rome, his proceedings at Rome. In a crowd of new Cardinals—men of eminence in their own communion—he is the only one about whom Englishmen know or care anything. His words, when he speaks, pass verbatim along

voices was Newman's, who so often filled the historic pulpit of St. Mary's. "Who could resist the charm of that spiritual apparition, gliding in the dim afternoon light through the sisles of St. Mary's, rising into the pulpit, and then in the most entrancing of voices, breaking the silence with words and thoughts which were a religious music subtle, sweet and mournful."

Principal Shairp, in his studies, contributes another vivid pen-picture of

weet and mournful."

Principal Shairp, in his studies, contributes another vivid pen-picture of Newman in the pulpit. "The look and bearing of the preacher," he says, "were as of one who dwelt apart, and, though he knew his age well, did not live in it. From the seclusion of study and abstinence and prayer, from habitual dwelling with the unseen, he seemed to come forth that one day in the week to speak to others of the things he had seen and known. . . . He laid his fuger—how gently yet how powerfully—on some inner place in the hearer's heart and told him things about himself he had never known till then. Subtlest truths, which it would have taken philosophers pages of circumlocution and big words to state, were dropped out by the way in a sentence or two of the most transparent Saxon. What delicacy of style, yet what calm power!—how gentle, yet how strong—how simple, yet how refined.

Mr. Froude, kindly and gentle for once, contributes an equally friendly reminiscence:—"I met him now and then in private. I attended his church

Mr. Fronce, kindly and genter for once, contributes an equally friendly reminiscence:—"I met him now and then in private; I attended his church and heard him preach Sunday after Sunday; he is supposed to have been insidious, to have led his disciples on and on conclusions to which he designed to to conclusions to which he designed to bring them while his purpose was care fully veiled. He was, on the contrary, the most transparent of men. He told us what he believed to be true. He did not know where it would carry him. No one who has even risen to any great height in this world refuses to move till he knows where he is going. He is im-pelled in each step which he takes by a force within himself. He satisfies himself only that the step is a right one and he leaves the rest to Providence."

How far Newman left things to Providence, and how boldly he took steps to which he felt impelled, may be seen in the last sermon at St. Mary's on "The Parting of Friends." Proceeding from

illustration to illustration, on the text.
"Man goeth forth to his work and to his labor until the evening," he gathered up all the instances in Scripture of abandonment and self-sacrifice for the sake of duty, in obedience either to sake of duty, in obedience either to inner light or authoritative command; and those who were listening knew what he meant and that they were listening to him in the place for the last time, when he said:—"And, O my brethren, O kind and affectionate hearts, O loving friends, should you know anyone whose lot it has been, by writing or word of mouth, in some degree to help you thus to act; if he has ever told you what to act; if he has ever told you what you knew about yourselves, or what you did not know; has read to you your wants or feelings and comforted you by the very reading; has made you feel that there was a higher life than his daily one, and a brighter worldthan you see; or encouraged you or sobered you, or opened a way to the enquiring or soothed the perplexed; if what he has said or done has ever made you take an interest in him and feel well inclined to him—remember such a one in time to him-remember such a one in time to come, though you hear him not, and pray for him that in all things he may know

dod's will and at all times he may be ready to fulfil it." We have preferred in this preliminary notice of a remarkable work to speak mainly by the lips of others rather than by our own, since the others speak so well. The twenty-two years that have passed since Newman's death have dimmed his image in the public mind; and a new generation has arisen, less literary and less interested in serious things than the previous generation. The names of Newman, Pusey, Keble, Whately, Church, Froude, Shairp, are but mere names to the new people. It will do them no harm to be reminded of times that were so interesting and men who have passed away. The details of the work we are discussing will be approached on a future occasion.

MOTHER'S PRAYER

We cannot better illustrate the power of a good mother's prayer than by re-citing the following touching incident that happened during the Franco-Prus-sian war. There was a young soldier in the French army who, when he went to war, had most earnestly asked for the prayers of his mother. It was the last request he made to her when he left request he made to her when he left home, and every letter she received from him was sure to express this same plous desire, "Do not forget to pray for me." She did not forget to do what he had asked but prayed for him morning and evening. One Wednesday afternoon this mother had it most strongly impressed upon her mind — she could not tell why or how, but so it was—that her soniwas in great dangers, and that she son was in great dangers, and that she ought to pray for him at once. And accordingly she did so; and went on praying for him, still having the same feeling for more than an hour. In process of time she had a letter from her son, atating that on that very day, at the same hour, he had been in the extremity of danger; he had been picked out to serve in the forlorn hope of the French army in the battle of Buffaloro. soldiers who stood on his right and left were shot down—many of them; his own cap had been shot away and his trousers were nearly torn to pieces with splinters of flint hit up out of the ground by spent bullets; but he himself was not in the least injured — had not even a scratch.

From what has been related above

many people should be led to know and feel that a mother's prayer is the powerful of anyone on earth.—True Voice.

Life is a series of steps, each one bringing us nearer to the awful moment when we shall kneel at our Lord's feet, and look up inquiringly into His eyes.

Fr. Dignam, S. J. Trouble yourself not with superfluous Trouble yourself not with supernuous cares; torment yourself not about the future. Day by day take your cross upon your shoulders and bear it. Leave the rest to our Lord. Do not forestall Him — He knows what is best for you.

Has not God guided you lovingly heretofore !- Has He not shielded you from countless dangers, lightened many a burden, assisted you through many a painful hour? And is He not always the same God?

Merriment and compunction were never enemies, nor have gloom and wretchedness ever been considered in the Catholic Church as the legitimate consequences of a lively faith.—Fr. Bridgett, C. SS. R.

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