The boy who has to go to work at an early age is not so unfortunate as some early age is not so unfortunate as some people would have us believe. Work, steady, persistent, day in and day-out work, is a great strengthener and developer of character. Of course a great deal depends upon the kind of work. If it is hard beyond a boy's endurance, or if it of such a nature as to be hopelessly repugnant to him, little good will flow from it. Wherever possible a boy's tastes should be consuited. If a boy wants to be a gardener or a farmer, if wants to be a gardener or a farmer, if he loves out of door-life, it is cruel to send him to some trade or occupation which will shall him the constant of the which will shut him up from the free air he loves; and if a boy wants to be a blacksmith or a carpenter, it is wrong to compel him to be a tailor or a shoe maker. There are some boys, of course, to whom work of any and every kind is distasteful. Such lads should be redistasteful. Such lads should be redistasteful. Sarintural saying that he

working population? The plain, practical truth about the matter his Grace who does not work neither shall he eat. But though work in itself is no mis fortune but rather a blessing, there is in many workshops a very grave and serious danger to young fellows entering them, and this is the low filthy. ing them; and this is the low, fithy, immoral conversations, the disgusting stories, the vile "jokes," the sly remarks of double meaning and evil suggestion, which flow from the corrupt minds of older men. It is impossible to and sof older men. It is impossible to find words strong enough to condemn the wretches who pour into the ears of innocent youth such detestable lan guage, and who inflame young hearts with the fire of hell itself.

Stores, factories, shops, offices, — few are free from men who seem to be emissaries of the devil in this regard. Purity in man or woman is to them un known. The most sacred relations are enly subjects for seoff or jest. Each one has a stock of filthy stories which he retails to every new acquaintance. The young souls that come in contact with such foul and unclean beings have peed of great grace from God to keep them free from pollution. How many, alss! have had their first lesson in evil in the place where they are compelled to be in order that may earn their liv-

But surely, it will be thought, no Catholic man would defile his own soul and destroy the innocence of a young fellow. Catholic in this way. Would that it were so! But we know that it is not. There are many so called Cath olie men—men, too, of mature years— so lost to all sense of decency, so deaf to the teachings of Church, so unmindful of their obligation as men and Christians, that they are as deeply blameworthy on this point as any infidel that walks the earth.

But what is to be done about it ? Well, to all Catholic workmen we should say that the proper thing to do would be to resolve to keep your own lips free from such abominable language, and to discountenance its use in others. At least refuse to laugh when some devil in human shape come and tells an unclean story in your hearing. After a while this discouragement will have its effect. For the sake of your own souls, and of the souls of the young boys who may be in the shop, you ought at least do this. If you are in a position of authority, exert it to put a stop to such

for the boys, we should say that when they go to work is the time when they need most of all the grace of God in their hearts. Surrounded by temp tations, that is the time they need Divine help. Let them be courageous in refusing to listen to (whenever pos-sible) or to take part in unclean conversations. Let them keep out the foul imaginings by filling their minds with thoughts that are wholesome and pure. Let them find their greatest help in trequent confession and Communion. Sacred Heart Review.

CARDINAL MANNING ON CATH-CLIC EDUCATION.

Cardinal Manning addressing the Catholic clergy and people of his diocese of Westminster in one of those beantiful pastoral letters of his, which it is always such a pleasure and such a profit to read and study, directs the attention of his flock to the fierce atruggle waged about education in his day. Dr. Manning beheld with re, ret the sweeping away of religious tests in the English universities, and he looks upon it as an unchristianising of the higher education of that country, and abandonment of their loftiest func an abandonment of their follows tanks tions by its most illustrious seats of learning. The fruits of such an evil course were shown in the political events of daily life, and in the estab-lishment of a sect of politicians, "cultivated, active, confident, self-assert-ing," whose public ereed, says the Archbishop of Westminster, embraces the three following articles: "That the Church ought to be separated from State; that the school ought to be separated from the Church; that the education of the people belongs to the jurisdiction of the civil power." His Graco reminds stand condemned by the authority of the Catholic Church; and he argues with exhaustive power the justness of "In the Introit and Graduale are the condemnation. The need of an ineriminality-between church and school he maintains to be almost self-evident. the Christian school is the place and the provision made for the training of those who are baptised into the Christian faith." He contends that to have been baptised entitles every Christian to four great privileges, to which every other right holds but a secondary place. "They have a right to the knowledge of their faith; to the provision in the Christian realth "for the ensuring of commonwealth "for the ensuring of this rights to the those vital parts of his rights to the brought about in a day. It will require a great deal of time and the expenditure of much labor on the part of the much necessarily direct his steps that clergy. It will be well, however, to be may be sure to find them. It is a commendation of sulfarment of sulfarment has been supported by the country may be sure to find them. It is a commendation of sulfarment has been supported by the country may be sure to find them. It is a commendation of sulfarment has been supported by the country may be sure to find them. It is a commendation of sulfarment has been supported by the country may be sure to find them. It is a commendation of sulfarment has been supported by the country may be sure to find them. It is a commendation of sulfarment has been supported by the country may be sure to find them. It is a commendation of sulfarment has been supported by the country may be supported by the co

DANGERS IN THE DAILY LIFE. the Secularists that religious teaching forming the religious character of the forming the religious character of the child ought to be undertaken and discharged by the domestic fireside. Dr. Manning deals practically with this specious sophism, and he denounces it as the shallowest of talk, or "a heartless mockery of our poor." Our rich and well to do population, with time in abundance at their disposal, and with the advantages of educational capabilities advantages of educational capabilities for the task, do not themselves assume the religious instruction of the children. "They systematically send them to schöols or colleges, or pay for tutors and governesses under their own roof." And is it to be said that a task from which our refined aud educa ted, and not overworked classes, shrink with scarcely consurable dread, can be adequately discharged by the humble and hard pressed poor of our

> to twilight. Their wives have the bur-den of the whole family; the poor mother is alone both the head and the servant of the whole house. When is she to teach and train and shape and fashion the characters, hearts, consciences, intellects of the children? Is it after the day's work is done? And are they competent to do what the mother of the rich cannot do? Broken with cares, wearied by work, suffering from poverty, often fainting from sickness, because worn out with all these bur dens-how shall the father or mother of a family, huddled into a single room, do what the rich and the educated, in their spacious houses and with abundant leisure, never dream of at tempting? It is to be hoped we shall hear no more of this heartless talk. If, then, the Christian education of a people cannot be accomplished at home, it can be accomplished nowhere but in the school; and if so, then the school becomes the depository of the rights of parents, and of the inheritance of the The school is strictly a court of the temple, a porch outside the sanctuary. It cannot be separated from the Church: It was created by the Church, and the Church created it for its own mission to its own children. As the Church cannot surrender to any power on earth the formation of its children, so it cannot surrender to any

REFORM IN CHURCH MUSIC.

Father Young, S. J., professor of usic in St. Francis Xavie 's College, New York, has been engaged for some time trying to realize the Holy Father's wishes in regard to the Gregorian Chant. He is an enthusiast on the subject, who hopes that in the course of time Gregorian music and congregational singing will be restored to the Church. He is so sanguine as to expect that this will be accomplished within a period of ten years. His main reliance is on the parochial schools. In an interview, which appeared in the New York Sunday Sun, he is quoted as say-

"I am very much encouraged by the success I have had with my boys in the parochial school, and I am more than ever convinced that every reform desired by the Pope could be brought about if the children were now taught the Gregorian Chant in our Catholic

schools.
"The Pope desires to see congrega tional singing ultimately restored to its place in the churches, and that will also be possible within ten years if the ecclesiastical authorities can be made to see the importance of introducing the study of the music into the parish the study of the music into the parish schools, and where there is no paroch-ial school, by forming choral societies in every parish."

Father Young would have the boys

in the parcelial schools trained in Gregor an music from the time they entered the school. This training should be continued from class to class. Father oung believes that in this way it will be possible to bring about within a de cade the reform in Church music which has been ordered by Pius X. difficulties, of course, have to be over come, but the trouble involved in dealing with them will be amply compersated by the results accomplished of the music to the Mass. As Father Young puts it:

bears in a measure the same relation to the liturgy that the score of an operadoes to the libretto. They are inseparable, yet one illustrates the other. How all this has changed since the music was made more important than the Mass itself may be understood from liturgy which may be removed, and is, indeed, compulsory only in double parts. But the composers all devoted themselves to the Gloria, making it one of

many more significant and important texts which are changed with the seasons and bear some direct relation to the day on which the Mass is celebrated. But because they have not been written as elaborately by the modern composer, we find that they are omitted altogether. In the Gregorian music these are all represented with the im-

portance due to them.' Most important of all will be the re-turn by aid of the Gregorian Chant to the practise of the congregation jointo the knowledge of their faith; to the training of their conscience by the knowledge of God's Commandments; to It is unnecessary to point out that this the sacraments of grace, and to a moral formation, founded on the precepts and example of our Divine Saviour." The more appropriate for an operatic perschool, proceeds his Grace, is the place | formance than for religious exercises It can be readily understood that this reform in Church music cannot be

now made to carry out the orders of Pius X. in regard to the Gregorian Chant the twentieth century will not be much older before Charch music in seeping with the solemnity of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass will be heard in all the Catholic churches. — N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

THREE FAMOUS DO TORS.

The Irish School of Medicine has in Graves and Stokes and Corrigan a greater group of contemporaries than has been given to any other nation at one inspiration derived from their work there would be much of value that would be clacking from the history of medical progress. These men were deeply imbued with the professional side of their work as thysicians and were not, in any sense of the word, money makers. Another very inter-esting phase in all their careers is that no one of them occupied himself ex clusively with medical studies. All of them had habbies followed faithfully and successfully together with medicine and all of them were deeply interested in the uplifting of the medical profes-sion, especially in securing the rights of its members and saving poor sick people from exploitation by quacks and charlatans. All of them gave of their time, their most precious possession, for the political and social interests of their fellow-men, and felt in so doing that they were only accomplishing their duty in helping their generation to solve the problem that lay immediately before them .- Dr. Jas. J. Walsh in Donahoe's for February.

"Led us Not Into Temptation." The Catholic Citizen declares that the saying: "You can't keep people moral by legislation," is either a truism

or a fallacy, according to the way you interpret it. "The saying in the mouths of the wide-open class is usually a fal lacy," says the Citizen. "You can keep thousands moral by the legislation. Remove the temptations. 'Lead us not into temptation,' is the greatest maxim of effective morality.

New Canons Appointed

New Canons Appointed.
The Ray Father Stoan, who has succeeded the late Father McCarthy as Recor of St. Brigid's church, O saws, has been appointed to his vacancy in the chapter of the archdiocese caused by the death of the later, and the Rey Father Co kery has been appointed to the caused by the death of the late Father Foley of Almonte. The crumony of the installation of the new Canons will take place in the Basilics on the 16 h. The CATHOLIC RECORD wishes a long life to the new Digostories.

A WARM COMMENDATION.

21 Clinton street, Toronto, Nov. 11, 1904.

21 Clinton street. Toronto, Nov. II. 1304.
Thos. Ceff y, E. q., CATHOLIC RECORD Office Landon, On:

Dear Sir — While renewing my subscription for the CATHOLIC RECORD I take the opportunity of quoting a few remarks from letters I have received from various parts of the globeonerrieg it. The present high attainment of the RECORD requires no such action on my part. I write ra her to give vent to pare at fee lings, with which I ask you to sympathize:

Out 21,—Sr. St. John in Sattello, while withing of occasional visits paid the Sisters there was a English-speaking priest from Monderey, Rev. Father McLey, says: "He likes the CATHOLIC RECORD I essent it to him when we have all read it.) He says it is the nicest little Catholic paper he has ever read."

Sopt. 8—My son William from the Brignele.

little Catholic paper he has ever read."

Sopt 8.—My son William from the Brignele
Sd-Colege Gena, writes: "I sgain thank
you for the kind present you sent my. Irreceived the RECORD every week and it is alway witecome. One of my compani ms. In I ishman, who goes to Australia next year,
sayshelis going to subscrib to it. He consider
to the best Catholic weekly he has yet met
with."

asystem's go gosuloscote to the base of the base Catholic workly he has yet mot with.

July 13 — Father Fraser at Ningdo. China, to whom I send most of my own c-pi-s, writes:

I received your welcome letter of June 7 and also all the papers. They are very interesting to me and some imposers as topically the satisfient of the river last work the layer casting to the river last work tenlyyet reading the Record. It is a world wife paper, and cannot be to interesting to a missionery.

Father Fraser's connection with the Record dates from the time when he won a year of the asy did not be removed in the would feel good if he win aco her year of it now.

Excuse this long letter on account of the sentiments there expressed

Yours truly,

Yours truly, W. FRASER.

Dear Sir-Please find enclosed postal note
o \$150. My subscrip ion to RECORD to New
19.5. I must again express my supprediction
of your able and truly Catholic paper. I conider it the best Catholic journal in the Domion and long may it prosper is the carnest wish
f Yours very truly
WILLIAM DALY.

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estimonial. It was a graceful way of saying "thank you," ind cannot fall to keep Royal Household Flour in pleasant remembrance.

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Catholic Record, Lindon, Can,

DIED. CAVANAGH, — At Murster, on Jan 18th, Mr. Walter Cavanagh. May he rest in peace!

Lane - Ast Tuckersmith, on Jun. 18th Mr. Thos. Lune, a native of Hampshire, England, aged fifty six years. May be test in peace! FINUCANR - At Shamrock, on Sunday, Jan 15th, Mrs. John Finucane. May she rest in peace!

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VOLUME XX The Catholic

LONDON, SATURDAY, FE

A DOOMED INSTI It saves trouble to ascri of the toiler to rum. It one of the anxiety of th him, and tones down the of the pictures of the wan ren. But granting this t are responsible in great the saloons, the temptation tives to the intemperance many of the toilers in t poverty? We do not ex tion to be answered by who own them., They c public some information a communities in which th est holds power, and can ence felt at the polls, an of benefactions for poli and in which the vote but self on the horizon, t is not desirable. Si golden. Reformers m guns on departed worth straw, and be acclaim and patriotism; to ever, with actualities either contempt or those who have sundry vest pocket or know h Should, however, a obtrude itself in a g quarter there is an ou talk and the good peo the situation through self-interest see fears gay so in a most edifyin the prospective dabble elsewhere for a · mark flourish undisturbed in district, and hard by t poor put out his sign a And here, by the way that many an individu in fine linen and broad wives and children h looking up a family tre tune to the dimes and

tenements. It is a pe the wonder is that an be found in it. The toiler can do se lessening the number of is not obliged to si liquor licenses, nor is heed to the wheedli who aspire to com mortal. He should ac up a more decent way lihood; and should, low-man, never aid himself in a busines

are taken from the l

the stomachs of the

legitimate, is without fraught with danger. The Catholic Chi Bishop Ireland, re life and principles v combat with all he ance in its causes a American saloon is l tween the Church ar can be no truce. As a the saloon is the pe vilest elements in o tion. Whoever under public opinion amo easily read the sign perceive that am America the saloon tion, and saloon kee business from which will shrink. Let us words on the possi It will be time en when it will be disc as it exists to day t upon intemperance must be laid all t accompany or foll ance. The Catholic ne

the sentiments of h be styled a fanatic by one's spiritual

UNCOMPROMIS

In the sermon Cardinal Newman those who never l rise up in judgme dren of the Churc to have done more tunities. What nature does? You things; what rew even the publican more than other heathen so? You virtues of human them; you are w and care not to the virtues of ye bors and their f you better than