A red flame of anger flared across

burst forth of me and kill me." His angry eyes roamed round the recognition in his direction, and then addressed the table eagerly. "Messieurs the presence of an old pupil of my studio at this table recalls to me that there is a great painter in this city. If Madame Nathaniel L'Estrange still paints, there is great artist among you." And he bowed delightedly towards Nathaniel. Every eye was rivited on the embar-rassed Nathaniel who grew still more embarrassed when he caught Butler's whimsical amused glance across the table. Butler was scornful about Revelle, but the younger men pres ent were hanging on every word that came out of the old artist's mouth. It was one of the peculiarities of Nathaniel and Butler and the little clique they guided that they were extremely appreciative of movements in art, and easily recognized talent of all degrees, but in presence of real genius they were baffled. They not only failed to understand genius in their contemporaries, but they considered Titian, Velasquez and Leonardo de Vinci unaccountable. This was their limitation, whereas it was Revelle's limitation never to understand anything but genius.

When the buzz of conversation took up again Nathaniel felt less awkward. He knew that his wife was being discussed. There were one or two present who knew of her as an artist who did not now paint, but whose pictures some five or six years before had been bought up at an exhibition by an American dealer, who had also gone on a hunt round the city for other When specimens of her work. When Nathaniel recovered himself after Revelle's sensational statement, his topmost feeling was pleasure, he was glad that the woman praised so highly was his wife. His anger of the morning died away and she to take an importance in his eyes. When the mood seized him he admired her greatly, and he had always had moments when remembering h success in Revelle's studio, he admitted to himself that she might painted extremely well, but that her life was taken up with household drudgery. This kind of mood was generally followed by one was angered by what he called her unreasonableness, and his own misfortune in having married young. It was one of the opinions held by his set, that an artist fared his set, that an artist fared badly in the marriage relation-that the artist nature got a year or two of ecstacy and no more. The woman got all she wanted, children and a home, and the man nothing but a clog to the development of his

When the supper was ended Revelle beckoned to him and shook him warmly by the hand, announce ing that himself and Madame Revelle would call and see Jessie and the children before leaving the city. What a great girl your wife was

Tell her she must sing her Irish war song for me again. She must mount her high stool and swing her legs and sing 'Fineen the Rover.'

Nathaniel flushed red—the old man was so childlike and simple in the presence of these complex tempera-mented people that he felt like the rising young man suddenly accosted

possessions were valued by other people the higher their value in his eyes. He stayed with Butler until the next evening. Revelle's speech had made Butler angry. What he said would be reported in the papers and would seriously damage the prestige of what Butler called the Dublin School of Painting." He discussed Jessie's work with Butler, and they admitted that there was an incomprehensible fascination about it. Jessie, too, unknown to them, had taken a new importance in Butler's mind. Nathaniel started for home in the evening, thinking about his wife all the way. She had changed greatly since their marriage. In the beginning her eager joy in things had astonished him, her joy in her work, her ecstacy she seemed to get out of doing the humblest household toil, her happiness at the birth of their first child. He himself, who had never felt any emotion to the paint of ecstacy, had watched her in pleased astonishment. What a change from the dusty, weary, pallid woman who had aroused his anger the morning before. After that first year he lost touch with her, he had got immersed completely in the work of the artistic set in town, became a much wanted person at social gatherings, and quickly enough his interest had drifted

However, he walked up the steps of his house in a pleased fame of mind, full of new resolutions and all kindly feeling for Jessie.

The door was opened by a stranger -a woman with a weary face—she gave him a startled, frightened look. We could not find you all day sir. She would not let us send for

you last night." He seized her by arm. 'What are you saying? What do

"Last night—the child was bornborn dead—and she is not better."
He pushed her aside and ran upstairs, passing, somebody on the stairs. There seemed to be a multitude of strrnge people about. He went into his wife's room. She was

lying very pale on the white pillows, | might possibly be hoped for, and nervous hand was raised in a passion-ate gesture.

"I paint, Monsieur, because if I did not the energy that is in me would of the most any notice of Nathaniel. He ran over and knelt down beside the bed. His wife turned her eyes toward table when, suddenly catching sight slowly, and a look of terror came into of Nathaniel for the first time, his them as she saw him. The nurse, in anger changed to delighted surprise. a low voice, requested him to leave He made a quaint fiery gesture of the room. The doctor followed him

outside the door. Her vitality was very lowstrength was broken—this last child was too much for her. Some hours

will decide one way or the other.

Nathaniel sat for hours in bewilderment in the studio, hardly conscious of anything. His youngest child came sobbing to him in the middle of the night, and for the first time in its small life crept into his arms. The child awoke him sharply to a realization of the struggle that was going on upstairs. early morning, as he went to lay the child on a sofa, he found to his hand the letter that had come from the Art School-the letter they had quarreled over yesterday morning. It seemed an eternity since then. In agony of remorse he wrote straight off accepting the offer, and rushed out bareheaded in the night in pouring rain to post the letter. When he came back he begged to go up and tell her that he had done so, to remove the terror from her eyes. All early morning, after the night's suffering, his spirit seemed to reach his moment of highest comprehension and there flashed over him the thought that in their marriage, it was she who had paid the cost, and that his stupidity had made the relationship so ignoble that it had

In the morning he was summoned. We can do no more," the doctor said. She lay quiet and still, her little dead baby beside her. Without a sign or a word to him she passed on to death. Nothing in all his egoistic irresponsible life had prepared him for the tragedy he had to face.—M. C. McGuire, in the Irish Review.

WHAT BISHOP GORE OVERLOOKED

Bishop Gore of Oxford (Anglican observes in the religious revival in France a hopeful indication of what might happen to the Church of England if it were disendowed and disestablished. In his speech (Feb. 12, 1913), supporting the second reading of the bill for disestablishing and disendowing the Welsh dioceses of the Church of England and Wales, the Bishop expressed warm sympathy and admiration for the French Church, of which he spoke as fol

There is hardly anything in Europe which interests me so much as the great spiritual revival which Church. The French Church is in many ways vindicating its claim to be the Church of the country in directions which surprise us. The French Church has passed through a great crisis of disestablishment and lisendowment. I think what attracted our attention at that time was the magnificent loyalty with which it asserted its principles and made its spiritual claims, and at the same time betrayed an extraordinary degree of indifference as regards its secular position, and as regards its financial resources. I think that at a select party by a rustic relative. was extraordinary. I watched that But again his uppermost feeling process with admiration. As a rewas extreme pleasure—the more his sult, though doubtless the French Church has lost influence in many ways, there has been, and I believe there will increasingly be, a great revival. Whatever their spiritual laim was-and, of course, I cannot but regret that that spiritual claim bound the Church in France in such complete subjection to Rome—they asserted it. They put their spiritual principles first, and their secular position and finances last. They did wisely."

FORGOT SOME IMPORTANT POINTS This is rather a handsome acknow edgment on the part of the Oxford Bishop, allowing for his natural bias. But the churchman, in hoping for similar results in event of the Church of England being also deprived of State support, failed to consider several vital points that inter into the survival of the Church in France. A writer in the Nine-teenth Century calls the Bishop's attention to these points most frank-ly and instructively. This writer is an English-woman, and a member of riage she is the Countess De Franque ville, and a resident of Paris. Returning from London "where Disestablishment is in the air " she an alyzes the Bishop's speech and plainly tells him that his optimism is futile, as there is no parallel be-tween the position of the Established Church and that of the Church in

France. In the first place the Established Church has no Pope to speak for the entire body of worshippers. The Church of France has a Pope and when this acknowledged head for-bade the formation of Associations of Worship, in which the hierarchy had no legal recognition, prelates and priests submitted to his ruling.

and eagerly discussed in Paris and all over France. During the ten tions of the Socialist party since years I have lived in France. I have 1899 and to the International connever heard any matter debated with gresses and conferences at Amsterso much heat. Until the Pope spoke dam, Stuttgart, Copenhagen and the only question was how much Brussels.

dowments."

MAGNIFICIENT LOYALTY TO THE POPE The Pope saw the menace to the Church hidden in the specious plan of Associations; he spoke with the voice of authority, and the Church of France obeyed. The Countess tells "the complete subjection to Rome" of the Church in France, "is the key to the whole situation—'the magnificent loyalty' was to the Pope." At his bidding the Church in France gave up 331 millions (francs.)

tinuing, the English woman declares:
"To me that loyalty is all the more truly magnificient, and that heroism all the greater, because very many among the French clergy, as well as the laity, hoped the Pope would decide otherwise. All realized to the full what beggary would mean to themselves, and still more in the crippling of their work at a time when the need for temporal means was ever increasing. By beggary to themselves I mean not only their working stipend, but their old age pensions; for in addition to that provided by the State, almost every diocese had its own fund for retiring pensions; all of which was robbed by

NO COMPETITION OF "CHURCHES" IN FRANCE

Having shown the need of a Pope o command the situation brought about by the Separation law. Countess then points out to Bishop Gore that in France there is no competion of churches.

Protestantism represents an insignificant stationary minority. The competion is simply between Christ and anti-Christ. The Church in France receives all the blows beand anti-Christ. cause it alone is the organized, living medium of the Incarnation in rance. The only influence it has lost by the Separation consists in the means of influence. . . . Remember that the situation in England is far more complicated owing to the competition of sects."

THE "GREAT REVIVAL" IN FRANCE The great spiritual revival in rance—for which Bishop Gore exressed such admiration—is clearly attributed to the fact of Separation, declares this writer. Recent books and articles dealing with the issue favor this impression. "There is more vigorous life and energy," the Countess asserts. "The line taken by Pius the Tenth as to Modernism as had as one result the concentrating of energy in practical work.

been tightened, while the spell of State officialdom has been broken Energy and organization are extending the influence of the Church in Paris and big towns, and the younger clergy everywhere are working with a freedom denied them, when "the State jumped to the Cure for too much zeal.

THE PARISH SYSTEM The Parish system is next taken

"The parish is the "foyer" of the whole Church to each group, and keeps the sacred fire alight throughout France. . . In the last dioesan conference, Cardinal Amette Archbishop of Paris, insisted on the importance of nurturing and using the parochial spirit. In all this, as in the question of endowments, one hears none of the nonsense one now ears in England.

This practical writer then dis cusses the question of support—a support so meagre in many places that the Cure would starve scant stipend was not helped out by contributions in kind parishioners. She reminds Bishop

That the Church of England has no Pope, not only to lead and com mand, but sure of obedience; and that the parochial system of the Church of England is mainly worked by a married clergy.—Sacred Heart

DEBATE ON SOCIALISM

FATHER RYAN AND MAURICE HILLQUIT

Announcement has just been made of a forthcoming event which will be of great interest to Catholics all over the country. The event in question is to be a joint debate on the merit or demerit of Socialism. The de-bate will be conducted through the columns of "Everybody's Magazine," beginning with the October number and will constitute one of the most sat as usual on my wife's knee, who important and distinguished series of articles ever published in that table. I do not think the old man of articles ever published in that magazine, as well as most notable contributions to the pros and cons of Socialism. The champions chosen them silently for a little while he befor the opposing side are masters of the subject, and their statement of their respective positions, answers and rejoinders, from premises to conclusions cannot fail to be both satisfying and enlightening to all who desire a clear and comprehensive understanding of every side and every angle of this vital question of the day.

THE SOCIALIST CHAMPION The side of Socialism will be taken and its principles defended by Morris Hillquit, a distinguished practicing lawyer of New York. He is a native of Riga, Russia, but has lived in this country since 1886. He is the author The Countess says:

"Before the Pope had spoken, the matter of the Associations was freely and eagerly discussed in Paris and a delegate to the national conven-

THE OPPONENT OF SOCIALISM

As is befitting, the opponent of the Socialist champion will be a Catho-lic priest, Rev. John Augustine Ryan, D. D., for the last twelve years Professor of Moral Theology and Economics at St. Paul Theological Seminary, St. Paul, Minnesota. Rev. Dr Ryan is a native of Minnesota, studied theology in St. Paul, and continued his post-graduate studies at the University of Washington, D. C. He has given much study to economic subjects and his book, "The Living Wage," has been accepted as a standard in two hemispheres.

WHERE THE CHURCH STANDS It making the announcement of the debate the Editor of "Every-body's" says: "The comment often heard will be familiar to many readers that 'the Catholic Church chief bulwark against Socialism." Many people outside the Catholic church have spoken thus, and many Socialists have recognized that th Catholic church represents the most definite organized expression agains their cause. Unquestionably argu ments based on the teachings of re vealed religion will be a factor in Dr. Ryan's discussion, but he will not rest on inspiration or authority for weapons or armor. * Yet it is true that by the undertaking of this task he has become the inevitable representative and contender for the position of all Christian churches in so far as they are in opposition to Socialism with opposi

tion based on religious argument." Rev. Dr. Joseph H. McMahon, rector of Our Lady of Lourdes church, and director of the Catholic Library Association of New York, who was instrumental in bringing about this momentous discussion, has this to say in a statement which he has just ssued regarding it:

When Everybody's Magazine asked me, now more than a year ago what was the exact reason of the opposition of the Catholic church to Socialism, my answer was that their principles were essentially contra dictory and mutually exclusive

Appreciating the import ance of setting before so great a body as Everybody's readers a clear, suc cinct yet adequate statement of the stitutions of these two recognized world-powers, the Catholic church and Socialism, the proposition was made that a representative scholar from each of these bodies should be asked to enter upon this discussion in some respects unique in the annals of journalistic debate."

Dr. McMahon details the arrange ments for the manner of presents tion of both sides of the debate and concludes as follows:

"The selection of Dr. Ryan to con duct the Catholic side of this discus sion will commend itself to all. He is a recognized authority on socia logical questions, and his sound theological training, as well as his practical knowledge of the economic conditions and problems of the American world of to day give assurance that the case of the Catholic

"All intelligent Catholics will welcome a statement from him on the fundamental differences between the Church and Socialism.

TWO ANECDOTES OF CARDINAL NEWMAN

In reviewing the Hon. Stepher Coleridge's Memories, recently pub-lished, the Guardian (Anglican) quotes some of Mr. Coleridge's reminiscences of Cardinal Newman. Here

gentle, winning way. I remember once him telling us after dinner about some High Church Anglican, whose name I have now forgotten, who traveled to Italy, and when he got to Rome went to a service in one of the churches, and being an advanced churchman, essayed to participate in the ceremonial, kneeling when the priest knelt and standing when he stood; and just at the conclusion of the service he noted on looking round that he was the only man in the congregation - all the other worshippers being women. "The fact was," said the Cardinal, he had been churched."

And here is the Cardinal in vet

another unfamiliar aspect: He came on one of his periodical visits when my boy Johnnie was about three years old, and about the middle of breakfast, according to custom, he was brought down and saw any little children very often in came visibly moved, and rising from

IT'S EASY TO

the table he murmured in a low , half introspectively, as it were 'I think I must bless him.' and on the little child's head, and aid a few inaudible words of benediction. I think every one present was touched, and glad to have been present at so beautiful a moment.

ALONE WITH CONSCIENCE

sat alone with my conscience, In a place where time had cease And we talked of my former living In the land where the years in

And I felt I should have to answer The question put to me, And to face the answer and question Throughout an eternity.

The ghosts of forgotten actions Came floating before my sight, And things that I thought were dead Were alive with a terrible might

And the vision of all my past life Was an awful thing to face. In that solemnly silent place.

And I thought of a far-away warning, Of a sorrow that was to be mine, In a land that then was the future But now was the present time And I thought of my former thinking Of a judgment day to be;

But sitting alone with my conscience Seemed judgment enough for me. And I wondered if there were

future
To this land beyond the grave; But no one gave me an answer. And no one came to save.

And the present would never go by ; For it was but the thought of my past

Grown into eternity. Then I woke from my timely dream

ing, And the vision passed away. and I knew the far away warning Was a warning of yesterday; and I pray that I may not forget it In this land before the grave.

That I may not cry in the future

And no one come to save.

And so I have learned a lesson Which I ought to have learned before, and which, though I learned in

dreaming,
I hope to forget no more.

o I sit alone with my conscience In the place where the years inand I try to remember the future

In the land where time will cease and I know of the future judgment,

That to sit alone with my conscience. Will be judgment enough for me

PROTESTANT MINISTER DE-FENDS PURGATORY IDEA

Defense of the theory that proides between heaven and hell an ntermediate state for the springing of sin-stained souls was made by Rev. H. Page Dyer in a sermon in the Protestant Episcopal church of the Ascension last Sunday. The utter injustice of a divine procedure that would provide for the repentant evil soul as quick as entrance into the land of the blessed as is accorded the pirit of the pure and godly formed

Almost everybody believes there s a heaven, but there is a diversity of thought as to when the saved shall reach there. Of course, it is evident that the bodies of all the saved will be reunited to their souls at the til of the Resurrection, but not until then will they have risen from their graves. But what about the entrance of the souls into heaven? The Pro testant belief is that every soul that does not go to hell goes to heaven at the moment of death. One difficulty about this is that it takes no account of the quality or character of a man's mode of life. A man whose life has been so low and bestial that he barely escapes damnation, according to this theory, goes as surely and quickly to heaven as a man who has lived a

careful, holy and beautiful life.

"The ancient belief of God's Church is one of holy common sense. Fev souls are so pure that they are fit for heaven, where nothing that is defiled may enter. And yet there are many millions of people who are too good to go hell. This vast body of immortal beings will at death go neither to heaven nor to hell, but to an in-termediate state, a sort of vestibule to heaven, an ante-chamber, where their stains will be removed, and where a divine process of purgation is mercifully provided by Almighty God"—From Philadelphia Record, April 28.

"TELL YOUR BEADS"

"Tell your beads," as they say in Ireland, particularly during this month of October, when the family athers around the hearth and the

nead repeats the rosary.
Yes, "tell your beads," you here in America, and remember during this sweetest devotion to pray for the conversion of the negro race in America. It is just as important as the prayers for the conversion of England, to which the great Cardinal Manning devoted his life. The soul of the negro is of equal value in the sight of God. There is a big harvest to be gleaned right here in the big cities. Away down South the conditions are pitiful. The poor negroes are crying out for Catholic missions and schools for their children.

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So "tell your beads" and be assured that the great Mother of God

will not forget you, in your last ex tremity, when death beckons to you and you must go. You in the prime of life "tell your beads." You young girls and boys do likewise and let baby voices be lifted in the grand refrain: "Holy Mary, Mother of pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death."

Sweet, consoling words that have come to us through the ages since the time that the angel announced to Mary that she was "blessed among Mary that she was women." You cannot repeat the divine prayer too often, and ber when you are saying it to pray If you can help materially, do it. There are many ways. One is to write or send to the Rev. John E. Burke, Director General of the negro missions, 1 Madison avenue, New York gain the best results. In the mean time "tell your beads." — Shiela Mahon in Catholic Standard and

ANGLICAN BISHOP UPHOLDS INVOCATION OF SAINTS

SERMON BY DR. INGRAM. OF LONDON. SHOCKS EXTREME PROTESTANTS

A special cable dispatch to The Sun (New York,) dated London, September 30, says:

'Extreme Protestants are shocked at a sermon by the Right Rev. Arthur Ingram, Bishop of London, delivered at one of the services of the annual Church of England Congress at Southampton to-day, in which he dealt with invocation the saints. He made a plea for the restoration of that aspect of the communion of saints to which every Christian reciting the Apostles' Creed is pledged.

The Bishop said it was a mistake to regard the invocation of the saints as a question which merely divided the Roman and Anglican churches. It was, he said, a matter which concerned what was deepest in human nature, and which was agitating the minds of many people at the present moment and also occupying the attention of men of science. It would have to be reck oned with as much as anything else. said the Bishop, if there was going to be a reunion of Christendom.

"Bishop Ingram said he knew

men to whom the invocation of the saints meant everything in life next to belief in the Trinity. He suggest ed that the proposed supplement to the prayer book should contain some form of comprecation recognizing fellowship in prayer between the living and the faithful dead. Never theless he did not wish to incur the risk of leading any from good in

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order to give comfort to those who would receive a wider vision through realizing more completely the co munion of saints.'

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