

Calendar for Dec., 1907.

Moon's PHASES.

New Moon 5 6h. 22m. a.m.
First Quarter 11d. 10h. 16m. p.m.
Full Moon 19d. 1h. 55m. p.m.
Last Quarter 27d. 7h. 10m. p.m.

D	Day	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat	High	Low	Wat'r
M	Week	Rises	Sets	Rises	Rises	Rises	Rises	sets	a. m.	p. m.	
1	Sun	7 33d 37' 2 39	7 10 7 42								
2	Mon	7 34d 37' 3 48	8 12 8 27								
3	Tue	7 35d 36' 5 00	9 11 9 12								
4	Wed	7 36d 36' 10 07	9 14 9 52								
5	Thur	7 37d 35' 5 04 10 19	10 50 10 52								
6	Fri	7 39d 35' 6 59 11 14	11 10								
7	Sat	7 40d 35' 7 29 11 59	11 59								
8	Sun	7 41d 35' 8 10	12 10	1 10							
9	Mon	7 42d 35' 9 28 10 38	12 22	2 22							
10	Tue	7 43d 35' 10 38	10 38	4 08							
11	Wed	7 43d 35' 11 52	10 28	5 05							
12	Thu	7 44d 35' 1 02 4 58	8 03								
13	Fri	7 45d 35' 1 28 11 59	11 59								
14	Sat	7 46d 35' 2 10 6 13	6 52								
15	Sun	7 47d 35' 3 19	7 22	7 39							
16	Mon	7 47d 35' 4 24	8 23	8 23							
17	Tue	7 48d 35' 5 28 9 21	9 06								
18	Wed	7 49d 35' 6 31 10 17	10 47								
19	Thu	7 49d 36' 1 11 10 27	10 24								
20	Fri	7 49d 36' 3 28 11 50	11 50								
21	Sat	7 50d 37' 4 20 12 34	11 53								
22	Sun	7 51d 37' 7 19'	11 13								
23	Mon	7 52d 38' 8 15	1 14	1 49							
24	Tue	7 52d 38' 9 18	0 49	2 26							
25	Wed	7 53d 39' 10 16	1 18	3 04							
26	Thu	7 53d 39' 11 26	2 13	3 33							
27	Fri	7 54d 40' 1 00	3 00	4 24							
28	Sat	7 54d 40' 2 23	5 26	5 57							
29	Sun	7 54d 42' 2 37	6 39	6 48							
30	Mon	7 54d 42' 2 37	6 39	6 48							
31	Tue	7 54d 43' 3 48	7 49	7 40							

Anecdotes of Pope Pius X.

The Frankfurter Zeitung, the foremost literary paper of Germany, recently published some extremely interesting anecdotes of Pope Pius X., taken from the advance sheets of an anonymous book about to appear in Rome. This latest attempt at a biography of the Pontiff starts with a description of the Conclave that gave Pius his crown. Divers high prelates were as keen for the news as to whom might be and who might not be elected as the journalists. As the days dragged on some of the curious ones submitted the great question to a well-known spiritualist, their giving seances in the Eternal City.

THE SEANOE OF A SPIRITUALIST.

At a seance attended by as many newspaper men as prelates, says the author, the spiritualist informed his hearers that Ernesto Nathan would surely secure the majority of votes. Ernesto Nathan is the Supreme Grand Master of the Italian Free Masons, and Pius, when he heard of the bit of foolery, some time after he became Pope, remarked: "That spirit must have been the ghost of the American agnostic Ingelsor."

As for His Eminence, continues his biographer, nothing was further from his mind than the hope or desire of ascending the Papal throne. Indeed, so sure was he of not being elected that he went to Rome on an excursion ticket, taking advantage of the reduced rate. The return ticket he kept until a short time ago; when King George of Greece, visiting him, begged the historic souvenirs for his collection of contemporary curios.

LOVE FOR HIS MOTHER.

No Pope of modern times has shown less patience with Vatican etiquette than Pius X. Simple, over-trustful and soliloquous for the comfort of others, the successor of Leo desired to be unhampered by courtly traditions and free from the annoyances of ceremony, wherever such can be dispensed with. One of the curious rules of etiquette is that the Pope must dispense with a watch. Pius X.'s attention has been called to that rule time and again since he donned the white cassock of the successor of St. Peter, still he persists in carrying his old nickel watch of the type of the never-to-be-forgotten Waterbury.

About a year ago a French Bishop, visiting at the Vatican, saw the Pope's redoubtable Waterbury. "I heard of your Holiness' curious watch," said the Bishop, "and would like nothing better than to have it for a souvenir. May it please you to examine this excellent watch, the finest French make, beautifully chased, and jewelled. I got it as a present from my deceased, but would gladly change it for your timepiece, for I am sure my people, far from finding fault with me for giving away their present, will delight in the gracious souvenir."

A REMINDER OF HIS MOTHER'S DEATH.

The Pope examined the French Bishop's watch, studied the works, admired the jewels and case. Then he replaced his own five-franc time-piece in his pocket. "No," he said, "I cannot accept your generous offer, for this little bauble is very dear, indeed, to me. I held it in my hand, watching my dear mother's life ebbing away during her last illness."

Admirers of the Puff must have noticed in many of his pictures a lock of hair prominent on the forehead. On latter-day photographs and paintings it is not in evidence, for this reason: A certain French portraitist, when the Pope granted him a sitting, commented in eloquent language on the beauty of the look of hair, insisting that i'gave

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, as important as the loss of energy.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy forebodings and depression.

I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and though I could get around, I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After a few bottles I was well again, and continued it for a time, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not sleep at night, and I gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla, which cured her." Mrs. Thomas L. Williams, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

the Pope's face its real distinction, recalling the famous look of the great Napoleon. The Pope, who hates flattery, impatiently brushed the look aside and next day appeared without it. The painter said he was in despair. "Never mind," smiled the Pope, "I've gone; I cut it off myself before I came here. I will not have you painters argue with me about a bit of hair."

THE PONTIFF AND THE MASSER OF CEREMONY.

Monsignor Bieliati is the Papal Master of Ceremony, and naturally the man who suffers most on account of the Pope's disregard of etiquette. As a rule, his lamentations are ended with good-humored contempt by Pius; but once, he admits, "Bieliati really made me prick up my ears." Continuing, the Pope told his sisters what follows: "I had invited to audience a number of Sisterians, fathers and abbots, and it being a very hot day, I was particularly wroth when I found them on their knees as I came in." "Dear sons," I cried, "rise, rise at once," and observing Bieliati's astonished looks, I added out of a spirit of mischief, I must confess, "rise and be seated, be seated by all means."

Hearing this, Bieliati ran from the room, even forgetting his usual bow. However, I hardly blame him for his behavior, for at the end of the audience the Secretary of State informed me that when the Pope asks a prelate to be seated it signifies that the gentleman may expect to receive the red hat within a short time.

"Just imagine," said the Pope, "by merely being polite, I came near burdening the Church, poor as it is,

with the salaries of nearly one hundred new priests. Needless to say I never asked another prelate to sit in my presence."

THE LATE CARDINAL MACHI AND THE SERMON.

The late Cardinal Machi one day had an invitation to a dinner. Duty called him to a certain church ceremony. To the Cardinals dismay, the sermon seemed endless, the preacher acting as if he was bound up for eternity. Cardinal Machi sent his word to cut it short, but no notice was taken. "Tell him," whispered Machi, "that I shall leave in five minutes, unless he finishes that sermon at once."

The pastor continued talking and the Cardinal went to his dinner. The incident being reported to the Pope, he said:

"When Napoleon found a sentinel asleep, he took up the fellow's rifle and patrolled his beat; If I were free to act, I would undertake to attend to Cardinal Machi's duties every time the dinner bell rings."

The Pope smarts under his close confinement in the Vatican and its gardens. He would like nothing better than to spend his summers at the Papal villa on the Great Lake. Here are some verbatim expressions of the Pope relating to his imprisonment: "I cannot leave my room without a dozen swords being drawn. No prisoner of state was ever more sorely oppressed by his keepers than the Pope is by pomp and circumstance." On another occasion he said: "Not enough that they make me a prisoner, the extremists would like to look the gaol forever and throw the key into the ocean, where it is deepest."

STARTLING RESULTS OF IRRELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN FRANCE.

Ten years after the establishment of what was called instruction neutre, that is, unreligious education, in France, there were 41,000 juvenile

coaches equipped with high-back seats upholstered in the best quality green frieze plush,

delinquents. In a single year, out of 16,000 malefactors arrested in Paris alone, two-thirds of them were not twenty years old. M. Cruppi, a former Advocate General, said once to an audience he was addressing: "Today all the great crimes are committed by the young."

Guillot, a magistrate of Paris, says: "No serious man can fail to perceive that this frightful augmentation of crime coincides with the changes introduced into public instruction. In Paris from 1880 to 1893, more than half of those arrested were under twenty, and mostly for grievous offenses. Already in 1890 the number had reached 36,000 and went on increasing till 1904. Then the public got excited and an attempt was made to reduce the figures by juggling with the statistics, without result, however, as the consolidating words of the report of 1907 say that the maximum of crime both for men and women is to be found between the ages of sixteen and twenty. Even as regards murder, the criminality is six times more among the young than among the old."

This is the statement of the Archives d'anthropologie criminelle (1901).

If the reports of 1895 show a diminution it is because the police have lost courage in the pursuit. The magistrates have been told to hold off; there would be too much to do; the government has instructed to have as little as possible to do with youth. This is found in the reports of the Guardian of the Seals of Jérôme Vallé (general secretary of the criminal courts from 1900 to 1904); of Justice Chaumier (1905) and of the Minister of Justice, Guyot-Dessaignes (1907).

The average of youthful suicides less than sixteen years of age was seventy-eight in 1896, and 120 in 1900; from sixteen to twenty, the total number in 1896 was 629, and 781 in 1900. The causes of all this are crowding in cities and factories, condition of families, decadence of apprenticeship, and the school.

NEW PASSENGER COACHES FOR GRAND TRUNK.

The Grand Trunk Railway System have added to their equipment twenty beautiful new passenger coaches of the most modern construction and convenience. The company are being commended by the travelling public for the exquisite workmanship and the superior accommodations they afford the public.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES EVERYTHING.

"Another thing I notice in the Church in England is the extraordinary number of conversions which take place. Conversions of every kind are being recorded, both amongst rich and poor, educated and uneducated, and to me it is most satisfactory to learn that a large number of blackguards are coming into the Church. If it were possible to add another mark to the Church it would be that she really did gather under her wings the absolute blackguard. The Church takes sinners in, and looks after them in a way in which no other organization can, and a man who has lost all hope still feels that there is something on earth in which he can seek and find hope, and that is the Catholic Church."

In the same lecture Father Benson, speaking of the sanctity of Rome, where he lived for some time after his conversion, gave these examples:

"Her sanctity is to be seen again in the way in which the people pray. I remember once observing a country boy—the dirtiest I have ever yet seen eyes on, and who looked as if he had not taken off his clothes in six weeks. I remember he entered the great church which I was, and walked across the splendid marble floor as if absolutely at home—every Catholic is at home in his church—and placing a chair near an altar, took out his rosary beads, closed his eyes in prayer, and for twenty minutes remained absolutely motionless. But that is the spirit of Rome. There is holiness everywhere. I remember on another occasion visiting a little church close to the city, where the Blessed Sacrament was always exposed. I remained there ten minutes, and during that ten minutes the sacred edifice was visited by the Queen of Italy, a great princess of Rome, thirty shopkeepers, and twenty beggars. All came naturally, and all as equally the children of the Divine Father."

All children of the same Father, and therefore all at home in their Father's house.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

We hear a great many stories about Father Bernard Vaughan, some of them threadbare with repetition. But Wilfrid Wulfford, in the Catholic Weekly, gives us a fresh one. Father Vaughan had lectured, by request, to a gathering of Nonconformist ministers, and his subject was "Why I am a Jesuit." At the close of the lecture one of them asked him: "How is it, if the Society of Jesus is as you describe it, that Cardinal Manning disliked it so much?" Well," replied Father Vaughan, as though sharing the perplexity of his question, "I can only suppose that the explanation is this, Cardinal Manning belonged once, as you do, to a Protestant body, and when he was conditionally baptized, that peculiar constituent in his Protestant nature must have escaped water." The laughter with which this was received showed that the audience could appreciate a good joke.—Casket.