Catholic Record.

Christianus mihi nomen est, Catholicus vero Cognomen."-(Christian is my Name, but Catholic my Surname.)-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOLUME XXII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1900.

NO. 1.156.

The Catholic Record. THE LATIN RACES vs. THE London, Saturday, December 15, 1900.

FEDERATION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

The Freeman's Journal disposes of the objections of the Rev. Sylvester Malone to the proposed Federation of Catholic Societies in the United States, in a satisfactory manner. It proves that the Catholics of that country have grammed schools, who have an idea no reason to be unduly boastful over the measure of justice accorded them by the Government, and that an or- they are pleased to term the Angloganization founded for the purpose of removing grievances, and with immunity from political affiliations, cannot be objected to by fair minded citizens.

In reading the article the rev. clergyman must have bethought him of the advice given by Josh Billings : "Never take the bull bi the horns, young man, but take him bi the tail, then yu kan let go when you want to."

A WORD TO OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS.

The Hall of Fame just founded money or the applause of the crowd, across the border is provoking a good but for itself and because it gave their deal of comment. We are not a bit surless gifted brethren a glimpse of the prised that the great Catholic pioneer Bishops and missionaries are not as Ruskin said, taken with them to deemed worthy of being remembered in the national Valhalla. But it should the graves their powers, but have left us their adoration. Their work remake our brethren who are on the mains, not so perfect in some instances quest for new adjectives to qualify their admiration for the American Rehands, but enough to remind us that public, put on their thinking years ago the world was peopled by caps. They have given their blood and brain to its up. building and yet at national festivmelody still haunts the mind of every ities they have only the role of claqueur. It strikes us they are on the experimental stage, and that the liberty and freedom of which they sing right thinking. exultantly are as yet in the womb of the Latins, who will influence the future. In locking over the list of worthies selected we believe by popular the world so long as there is a vote for the homage of their countrymen we are at a loss to understand on that the Anglo Saxon who affects to what ground it was made. We can despise him and the power that has understand, as the Sacred Heart Mes uplifted him into the pure regions of senger points cut, why'John Carroll and Elizabeth Seton and Mary Hardey were excluded, but we seek vainly for the explanation of the refusal to give Edgar Alian Roe a little niche to himself. Will Barnum be given a place ?

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

Some time ago we alluded to a meet ing held in the interests of the McAll Mission. The principal speaker referred in enthusiastic language to the progress of Protestantism in France, and declared the credit due to the introduction of the "sweet gospel hymn."

Despite the historical fact that

ANGLO-SAXON. the times. We did hear, sometime ago, a rever-

If, however, as Emerson said, the

true test of civilization is the kind of

man a country turns out, we say that

the Latins, having on the honor roll

names not writ on water must needs

be entitled to the recognition of all

man above the ground, we cay

mental and spiritual perfection is

either in deplorable ignorance or

guilty of base ingratitude. Take

England, for example, and any one

must admit that the foundation of her

greatness has been laid by Catholic

hands. What it holds most dear has

its roots in Catholic soil. Protestant-

ism has given it nothing save pauper-

ism, a philosophy compounded of

ancient errors and modern conceits,

and a brood of men who talk of war

and gold as necessary concomitants of

Its literature at its best breathes the

fragrance of Catholic times. "This

glorious Elizabethan era," said Car-

progress.

Saxon race.

We remember that it was prophesied

that Catholicity would fade away beend gentleman declaring he was glad fore the rising sun of "free thought," that the last vestiges of the Latin and Protestantism would be revealed races had teen swept off the continent as the sole guardian of religion pure of America. It was, of course, mere and undefiled. And what are the facts of the case? Free thought has rhetorical buncombe, or, in vulgar parlance, a playing to the grand stand. come, and with it agnosticism and in-But still there are many, even amongst fidelity, and Protestantism has not only the products of our elaborately profailed to protect Christianity from their encroachment, but, by its creed-revisthat the Latins are, somehow or other, ions and cowardly compromise and deunprogressive and inferior to what nials of the most fundamental doctrines of the New Law, has been their most

powerful ally. It has lost its grip on whatever of truth it did possess, and endeavors to feed hungering multitudes with disquisitions which, however complimentary to the brilliancy of its divines, bear little comfort and nourishment to friends of culture and progress. Long human souls. With such scant respact before the sects appeared in the land is it regarded as a barrier to infidelity they, fashioned and guided, and inthat advanced thinkers have no words spired by Catholicity, built the temple to waste upon it. Huxley fears Cathof civilization and adorned it with olicity as his only fee : Draper admits trophies of their genius. And they that the Church has a unity, a compactdid not do it in sordid spirit for ness, a power which Protestant denominations do not possess : and Matthew Arnold said that it will endure while all Protestant sects disselve and disapworld beyond the spheres. They have, pear.

In view of these facts is it not wonderful that our brethren should go so far a field to denounce things of which they are ignorant and to waste their as when it first grew under their energies in vain attempts to robe erring Humanity in goodly raiment whilst they themselves are in doctrinal rags big men who painted pictures with and tatters. And yet they do not seem sculs in them and wrote songs whose cultivated man on earth, and laid they declare that the ideal Church is down for all times the principles of the one withcut a dogma. Some of its prominent preachers are fast losing Without caring to enumerate sight of the Divinity of Christ.

The doctrinal stand of Dr. McGiffert is remembered by the public and Bishop Potter's refusal to sign a document setting forth the claims of the Son of God. The saying that Protestant sects are the thousand gates opened to get out of Christianity was never truer than at the present time. Without creed and without authority, with no respect save from those who through force of habit or traditionary influences still gather around them, they are marching cheek by jowl with the cohorts whose avowed purpose is that of Voltaire, to erase Christ's name from the annals of the world.

ROME BELONGS TO THE PA-

Sterling Sermon Delivered by Arch bishop Ireland.

If there was ever any doubt of the orthodoxy of His Grace of St. Paul upon the question of the temporal

Head, the principle of oneness, visible and real ; when He withdrew His visible presence, He remained the real Head and principie of Oneness, but to the visible society He gave a visible Head, a visible representative of Him-self, Peter, that in Peter all apostles and all disciples of apostles, might be

one. "I stood one morning, in a hall of the Vatican palace, amid an assembly eminently symbolical of the Church's Catholicity and oneness Leo was there; the members of the Church's Leo WRS Senate, twenty in number, were there; Bishops and Prelates from the various nations were there. I had under my eyes the many sons of Italy, a Portuguess, a Spaniard, a Pole, a French African, three Maronite man, an Bishops from Mount Lebanon, direct descendants of the Syrian Church, to whom the first Apostles ministered. myself represented distant America. It was the Catholicity of the Church : the nations testified in her behalf. And then we all looked reverently towards Lec: we all bowed to him as our chieftain, and thus we were one in charity of the heart : we all believed as he did, and were one in our intellectual obedi ence to Christ's teachings. 'How truly, I said to myself, 'the Church to day is as Christ decreed she should be, Catho-

He and one. "And there hard was the great Basilica, guarding the remains of Peter and Paul ; and a litile farther off were the Catacombs, where worshiped and hid the Christians of the first three centuries of the Church's life; and all in the Basilica, all in the Catacombs betokened the faith and the communion of hearts, which were the I was part ; and thus was made clear to me the antiquity, the Apostolicity of the Church of Leo, the Church of today. I was privileged, on Leo's invi tation, to address that assembly. How easy it was, amid such inspirations, to to my soul to feel that I was a child, a Bishop, of the great Church, Catholic, Apostolic and one !

"A question which no visitor to Rome can fail to inquire into : Is the situation created for the Pope by the Leo continuously protests against the act of spoliation which wrested from him the political sovereignty of Rome and his civil independence ; against the presence of the Italian Government which perpetuates that act of speliation, and he calls in most positive terms for the restitution of his temporal power. Why those pro-tests, those demands of Leo? I shall tell you his own mind, as I learned it from his lips, and what, I believe, should be on this important point, the mind of all dutiful Catholics.

"The Church is a divinely made organism, having from the Saviour Himself the right to exist and to work in fulfilment of her mission, and consequently, having from Him the right to the conditions which enable her to live and to work in the manner that

and fatuous disregard of the signs of When He visibly ruled, He was the kings as of peoples; the teacher of went out taking in province after governments in their moral life as of province until the world belonged to governments in their moral life as of province until the world belonged to subjects. He belongs to the world, not to a city or to a nation. Now if the Pope were the subject of any one government, of any one king, his message to other nations, to other that he speaks from the narrow circle drawn around him by the nation or the speaks from the narrow circle drawn around him by the nation or the speaks from the narrow circle drawn around him by the nation or the speaks from the narrow circle drawn around him by the nation or the speak were to leave Rome to day

the sovereign of which he is the sub ject. The subject of italy would find the stones of the streets would cry out poor hearing from the French people in protest, and so true is it that the when he marks out the lines of moral very government that invaded Rome conduct which France and her gov ernment shall follow. The Emperor of anxious that the Pope should not leave Russia and of Prussia would like but Rute to be spoken to by the subject of Victor Emmanuel, especially if at that ishes. Let us not believe that all italtime they were warring with the king ians are opposed to the temporal power of Italy. We in distant America are willing to listen surely to the voice of to understand how a parliamentary willing to listen surely to the voice of to understand how a parhamentary Peter, but it must be plain to us that it is the voice of Peter and not in fluenced by any magnate standing by and dictating what it should say. In past history the Papacy fell somewhat under the domination of kings. Dur-divisions begotten by the Roman ques-tions the control of the party can take control of the party stand dictating what it should say. In the under the domination of kings. Dur-divisions begotten by the Roman ques-tions the control of the party can take conservative the time the domination of kings. Durunder the domination of kings. Dure utvisions begivten by the holman ques-ing its captivity at Avignon, it felt tion. The best, the most conservative severely the influence of the King of elements in the population take no France, hence the jealousy of other countries which led to the peril of will is that until the great wrong is national churches.

against physical force. Physical force ministration of national affairs. Ital ruled supreme and commanded concience until Christ came. science until Christ came. Christ out situate in which is a sub-said, 'Rander unto Capar's, the things they ease Capar's and unto God the fective remedies. Nor in proposing that are Casar's and unto God the things that are God's, and His Church has ever since proclaimed the high prerogative of conscience to be above all earthly influences and independ ent of all physical force. The Pope, to be able, in the name of conscience, spiritual life of the assembly of which in the name of moral order, to command kings and governments, to be able to maintain the independence of conscience, must not be the subject of any civil government. The necessity of the case, the nature of the mission of the Church, makes independence an and principalities, as the sea of empire of the Church, makes independence an inherent prerogative of the Papacy in its full and normal development. Scarcely had the Church merged from America itself, where the city of to mind it. They rejoice in their pour out words of Catholic faith and inherent prerogative of the Papacy in the catholic faith and inherent prerogative of the Papacy in Catholic obedience! How ravishing its full and normal development. Scarcely had the Church merged from the catacombs when the Bishop of Rome became an independent sover eign, and for 1,400 years he remained

an independent sovereign. Christian nations understood the need of tem Kome bearable? Is it one that may be temporal power for the Pops and declared temporal to the Papacy? stone of Pontifical independence, as which I give to my fellow Catholics of America, is an emphatic negative. Lee continuously protests against the restored temporal power to be the very corner sal Christian conscience. A few years ago, however, the government of Irak the providential disposition of centur Not only was there in the breach ies. of Porta Pia the crime of seizing a city belonging to a sovereign, willing to belong to that sovereign; there was "And now, the reasons given for the there a crime against Catholic conremains independent, independent by his protest against the presence of the pested again and again. He may be methods which will determine its solu-the captive; he is not the slave or the tion." ubject. He remains a prisoner in the Vatican; to go abroad, escorted in honor to his dignity, as he is told he might be, by a detachment of the royal

righted, Catholics should take no part "Leo represents conscience as in national elections, nor in the ad-

ian statesmen recognize that the pres -Christ ent situation is intolerable -- however remedies need they propose the destruction of Italian unity, or a return throughout the peninsula to a multiplicity of small principalities, or partial foreign domination, as formerly existed. The question is of Rome-whither the makers of Italian unity never should have turned their steps. Rome, historically, providentially, by the necessities of Italy and of the world, by the necessitles of Christ's Church, is a city all by itself-to stand out from all powers Washington, the seat of the federal government, is independent of all and any of the several composing the Union. The states The Pope, sovereign of Rome, would not be the sovereign of united Italy, as the President resident in Washington is the President of the United States, but the reason for an independent Rome are the same as the reasons for an independent Washington, and in its own way Rome, while independent, would contribute to the general welfare and glory of all Italy, as Washington does to the welfare and glory of all Amer-

independence of the Pope and for his there a crime against Catholic Christendots science, against Catholic Christendots the world over. Since then, despite the presence of the king of Italy, of the presence of the king of Italy, of vidence, to whom ages are but as vidence, to whom ages are but as the policemen and of his soldiers, Lio days, in Whose hands is the Church, to days, the time when the Roman quessovereignty over Rome as the sole eftion shall be solved, and the precise

> PROTESTANT BISHOP'S TRIBUTE TO A PRIEST.

The Late Vicar General Barry, of Con-cord, Deepiy Mourned by Non-Oath olics.

Sacred Heart Review.

PACY."

Protestant missions are dismal failures, there are some who attach credence to the fairy tales of professional evangelists. Judging from the cordial reception given them by good and sensible people, one would be in clined to envy them their easy and lucrative positions. Their whole stock-in trade is unblushing effrontery and a mass of " facts " that cannot stand one minute of investigation. Now Father Campbell, S. J., quotes in the current number of the Sacred Heart Messenger a few authorities anent Protestantism in France. One century ago Protestants numbered 2,000,000 To day, according to the Agenda Protestant, they do not amount to 650,-000.

The reason for this falling off is the fact of reducing to practice the doctrine of the Anglican Minister Malthus and of the Protestant philosopher, John Stuart Mill, who dared to say that

"We cannot hope for any progress in mor ality until we consider large families with the same contempt with which we regard drunkenness or any other corporal excess." And not only that, the Protestants

in France are, as everywhere else, divided into factions, some holding to the principles of the Reformation, and others allying themselves with infidels in order to make a better fight against the common foe-Catholicity. Referring to the work of Evangelists

in France Paul Bourget says :

in France Paul Bourget says: ''Instances of Frenchmen born Catholies and becoming Protestant are so extremely rare that socially they can be considered as negligeable quantities. We can safely say that for the last hundred years when a Frenchman ceased to be a Catholic he ceased to be a Christian. Be assured that those who speak of Protestantizing our coun-try do not understand the law of our mental-ity and if they employ that formula 'Con-version of France' it is only through motives of caution and not to proclaim too brutally, their purpose of deschristianizing the nation.''

lyle, "with its Stakespeare as the outcome and flowering of all which had preceded it, is itself attributable to the Catholics of the Middle Ages." The Christian faith, which was the theme of Dante's song, had produced the practical life which Shakespeare was to sing. And to-day the Latins are, in works of charity, in morality, in intellectual culture, in the virtues that minds ! keep pure and sweet the source of a nation, namely, the family, superior to Protestant races.

Speaking of France Pius IX. once said that it had la maladie politique and that it needed a Charlemagne to cure it. That is the cause not only of her trouble but of all the nations that have been designated as dying or dead. The people have been hypnotized into silence and apathy by "politics," but we feel confident that at the command of a man of authority and genius and faith they will arise and drive out of their legislatures and public halls the men who have defiled them by their blasphemies and by actions unworthy of their glorious past. They have, according to Donoso Costes, been polsoned, and the antidote is a re-

turn to Catholic principles.

CATHOLICITY THE ONLY BAR-RIER TO INFIDELITY.

We read in history that the Greek sophists were discussing a vain question whilst the Tarks were battering down the walls of their capital. It seems to us that many of our ministerial brethren are patterned somewhat after the fashion of those Greeks. We say "somewhat," because whiist not conceding to them the dialectical skill of the Easterns, we admit they again He said emphatically 'that there are like unto them in their negligence be but one fold and one shepherd.'

power of the Pope, that certainly be cleared up by the direct and forceful sermon delivered by Archbishop Ireland in the Cathedral of St. Paul, at St. Paul, Minn., on last Sunday morning. The main part of the sermon follows :

"Rome ! How much the word means to the children of Holy Church. solemn thoughts it brings to their What deep emotions i wakens in their hearts ! To them Rome is the seat of spiritual empire. The city of Peter, the Sacred City, truly the city of the soul ' much more real ly than the poet, who so named her, even understood her to be !

"I have seen Rome. As an obedient caretaker of a portion of Christ's kingdom, I have paid homage to him who rules in Christ's name over the whole kingdom. I have rendered to him the account of my labors. To you, faithful Catholics of the Diocese of St. Paul, whose representative and spokeswas, I must tell something of man what I observed and felt while I visit ed Rome.

"Rome puts before one's eyes the Church of Christ in her two most vital characteristics-her Cathelicity and her oneness. The Church of Christ Catholic, that is, universal, spread over the universe. As the creation of over the universe. the Father of all men, the Saviour of all, charged to speak His saving truths and to dispense His graces, she must be as Catholic as is His love, His munificence. He but enunciated the necessary concept of her mission when He said to her first apostles : 'Teach all nations.' And the Church of all nations. And the social organism, Christ is one perfect social organism, as the society built by incarnate wis-dom can not but be. She must be so dom can not but be. knit together in her parts, so permeated with the same current of i life, that she forms but one body with one mind and one heart. Christ spoke always of her as His society, His 'Church,' in the singular number, as we speak of the nation, the republic, indicating thereby her oneness.

befits her dignity and her mission, in the manner which is proper to the tasks which befall her as she moves through ages, the teacher and queen of souls. She has, therefore, a right to the plenary indulgence of her chieftain from all subjection to or interference from a human ruler.

"The Church, of course, acts and speaks in her corporate capacity through her head, in whom are through her head, in whom are summed up her chief duties and her chief rights. Now, if the head of the Church is the civil subject of an auth ority outside himself, he is not free, as he should be beyond all peradventure, to exercise his supreme magisterium as his own sense of duty dictates and to govern the universal Church as he believes it should be governed. The civil laws made for him by the potentate of whom he would be the subject, might interfere, and, as a matter of fact, would interfere with his liberty. The potentate would be tempted often to impose upon him views and acts serviceable to the temporal and political interests of the civil state, or of the notentate's own ambition. Napoleon potentate's own ambition. sought to have the Pope live in Paris

in order that the world be more easily reduced to do homage to France. A few years ago a congress nations was summoned to The Hague to devise means to lessen the causes of war and to provide for the settlement of international discussions by a tribunal of peace. Russia, to whom was due the first proposal of the congress, decided that the Pope be represented in it, as the one who from tradition and actual work as a pacificator understood as none other the subject of arbitration, and who as none other could enforce the decrees of a moral tribunal. But the government of Italy forbade the intervention of the Pope in the congress.

"An independent religious press is a potent means of the Pope in church government. Leo is not allowed one. Papers which were avowed to be which were avowedly his organs have been suppressed. Pope as head of the Church is the teacher of all nations, the teacher of

the spoliator, an act of submission to the invader. It is said, and with truth, that not for centuries did the Papacy enjoy the great moral prestige that it has to-day; that therefore it needs no temporal sovereignity. It has such prestige because of the per sonal qualities of Leo, despite the obstacles cast in his way by an invading government ; it has that prestige owing to Leo's continuous protest against the presence of a foreign power in his capital.

guard from the Quirinal, would be

recognition on his part of the power of

"The Pope protests, and you ask what is the use? The use? Why Is there no use in proclaiming truth, in maintaining principle? the mission of the Church, whether her words are in fact obeyed or not.

are not righted before our eyes. The Diocese of Manche children of a day, we fain would meas-

maintained. invading government of Rome in the walls of the old capital, it is written might be their king, that only sevennot appear at the polls, would not dare should be king.

a genuine plebiscite in Rome as to who should be king. "Rome balongs not to Italy but to what more need one say? Even outthe world. Imperial Rome did not be-long to Italy. Italy belonged to Rome as the entire world then belonged to Rome. The power of Rome grew up between the source bills and then belonged to between the source bills and then belong to the Lord grant him mercy in that between the seven hills, and thence it Day '!"

We mentioned last week the many noble and touching tributes paid to the life and character of Father Barry, of Concord, N. H., by his Protestant fellow citizens; but among them all we think the words spoken by William Woodruff Niles, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire, in his a nual address, convey more forcibly tenderly than any others the feeling of the and non-Catholic people at the death which robbed Concord of one of its best citizens. Bishop Niles refers to Father Barry thus :

"Since the earlier paragraphs of Such is this address were written, a word has come to Concord which more than anything I have known before, has bowed "Is there a practical benefit to come down this while community with grief. from his protests? Leo cares not. It And I cannot find it in my heart to may be that for years and years to pass it by without mention here in this come there shall be no change. The Christian assemblage. I mean the Papacy is eternal and can afford to be death, by a shocking accident, in the We, the children of a day, dreadful streets of New York, of our who live a few years, despair if things dear Father Barry, Vicar General of ter, and pastor of St. John's Church in this city. It is calidren of a day, we fain would meas. St. John's Church in this city. It is ure God and His Church by our brief existence. The Papacy remains. It matters not when the wrong shall be in the state of t righted, the principle meanwhile is I have never known a minister of our

aintained. "On a marble slab implanted by the vading government of Rome in the showed forth the life and spirit of the walls of the old capital, it is written Lord and Saviour than Father John that a few days after the Italian troops had entered, a plebiscite was called, in care for all best things in this city, the the nearly mean acted to relate the set of the set things in this city, that the people were asked to vote who in a loyal, steady, adherence to his own convictions and to the laws and the teen voted for the Pope. The marble order of his own Church, this charlt-slab speaks falsely. After the Italian able, faithful, Godly man was during troops entered Rome the citizans did more than one third of a century a not appear at the polls, would not dare beacon light here in Concord to cheer to appear. It was the soldlers and their and strengthen and help every right following who voted. There was never minded man. A public spirited citi-

THE CATHOLIG RECORD

A FATAL RESEMBLANCE

BY CHRISTIAN FABRE.

XXIV.-CONTINUED.

And to Ned, the affectionate hospitality of these people was delightful; it was so honest, so simple, so different from the re-ard shown to her in Rahandabed. Her gard shown to her in Rahandabed.

honest, so simple, so different from the reg gard shown to her in Rahandabed. Her owa loving nature excande i naderit, and she ate and drank of the simple but in-viting repart prepared for her, and langhed and talked with perfect abandon. Meg's relatives knew Ned's whole story, both from Meg's own frequent recitals, and from Dyke's letters, which, owing to his sunt's inability to read writing, they were obliged to read for her; and it wes no slight subject of indignant wonder to them that Mr. Edgar should persist in concealing his relationship from his niece, as she was, if indeed she was not his danghter; but as it was his desire to do so, and Meg would not displease him, her relatives were equally careful to drop no word that might reveal her identity to their young visitor.

word that might before their young visitor. The next day, when Meg and she were alone, the men being at work, and the good woman of the house engaged in ex-tra culinary operations for the benefit of the letter tack out her the young guest, the latter took out her purse and poured its contents into Meg's

"All for yon, Meg," she said, her eyes "All for yon, Meg," she said, her eyes sparkling with delight; they have been so good to me in Rahandabed that I have an enabled to save it."

been enabled to save it." But Meg could not speak; she was so touched by this proof of affectionategrati-tude that a lump rose in her throat, and film came over her eyes; she could only throw her arms around Ned's neck and kiss her. And when she recovered herself, she put the money back into the little purse, and said through her tears: "It's a proud and happy day for me to have you remember me so, but I can na

"It's a proud and happy day for me to have you remember me so, but I can na take it, my darling; I have na need of it, being well provided for by the boys here, God bless them. They seem glad enough to have me with them, and were well pleased when Dyke's last letter came, saying that he couldn't go back to the mountain home yet, and that I'd have to stay here another while." All Ned's persuasions could not induce

All Ned's persuasions could not induce her to accept the gift. She constantly re-

plied: "I have na need of it." Then Ned begged Meg to keep the money in trust for her, but even at that the old woman demurred; at length to

satisfy the young girl, who seemed so pained by all these refusals, she consented to keep half of it in that manner. "Keep the other half yourself," she said, "for there's nas telling now that we're off from each other, Dyke and you and me, and you among strangers, what may chance that you'd need a bit of your

may chance that you in loca is by set savings?' And Ned was obliged to yield. The good people provided for their young visitor such entertainment as was afforded by drives to places of interest in and about the city, and they were ex-iremely sorry that her stay must be so limited; but he had said she would not mercur longer than a week, and she felt remain longer than a week, and she felt it to be her duty to keep her word, even though she had Mrs. Doloran's permis-

sion to stay two months. Fate decreed, however, that Ned should be unable to falfil her promise, for, before the close of the week, she was con-fined to her bed with some sort of a fever. The physician, who was hurriedly sum moned, could not tell at first whether i moned, could not tell at first whether it was the contagious illness raging in another part of the city, but for salety's sake he acvised the family to eend their patient to the hospital. They were in-dignant at the proposition, and he, seeing that, and being touched by their unsel-fish regard for one who, by some chance, he learned was no relative, induced them to appropriate a part of the house for her especial use, and to be content to have one person alone in attendance upon her. Of course that person was Mag, and never was patient nursed more tenderly, nor even skilfully; for the old woman in her ven skillulty; for the old woman in her youthful days had acquired a quantity of valuable knowledge regarding the sick, added to which she had strong common sense, and affection now made her quick

so ill, owing to ber pallor and emaciation, that, as she raised her veil to bid him good-by, many a pitying eye was directed to her, and he himself felt like purchas-ing another ticket and accompanying her all the way, but, when he intimated his desire, she protested so caregetically that he was obliged to forego it. And so she was whirled away with Meg's fond face looking up to her from the side of the track, where the old woman would insist upon standing, so as to get a last view of her darling. Could Ned have forseen the circum-stances under which she would next meet that fond old countenance, she would rather have journey et to the most distant part of the earth, than go to RAMAN ANDER ANDER ANDER ANDER ANDER ANDER ANDER ANDER NEXT. " I have been quite ill," was the gentle response. But Mrs. Doloran was full of another subject, about which she was more anxi-ous to inquire than to ask the particulars of Ned's illness, and with her wonted sudden transition to a different topic, she re-

den transition to a different topic, site re-sumed: "We have a young lady here of your name, Edna Edgar, and with the strang-est resemblance to you, only that you are not as brilliant nor dashing. She told us how you were schoolmates, and that it was by accident you came to have the same name and such a marked resem-blance, for you were no relation. Now you tell us all about it, Ned." "I can only tell you what you have

XXV. Not expecting to find at the C-station any of the Rahandabed carriages, Nad was about to engage one of the public conveyances in waiting, when some one behind her said, with a strong Scotch ac-

behind her said, with a strong bound cent: "Eh! Miss Edgar. This way." It was Donald Macgilivray, with his Soch face all aglow from delighted surprise. "They'll be glad ensuch at the house to see you," he continued, "for Mrs. Dol-oran's gang daft wi' thinking you never meant to come back, and Mr. Ordotte's gang up to Albany looking for you; bu' he had no directions to find you. So I was thinking it'd be nae easy wark for was thinking it'd be nae easy wark for was thinking it d be has easy wark lof him to get you. He's thought to be com-ing back on this train, and that's why I'm here to fetch him, but to my mind it'll be as good if I fetch you." All this time he was leading the way

All this time he was leading the way to a handsome open carriage, and as Ned took her seat, feeling considerably re-lieved that she would not be sent away from Rahandabed, the man seemed struck with her changed appearance. She had thrown her veil back, so that her white, wasted face was folly seen. "You've noo been sick?" he said, with an bonest corcern in his tones.

with an honest concern in his tones. She replied with a brief affirmative, as as she leaned back with a sense of de lightful rest among the cushions.

Inchtful rest among the cushions. Donald attended to his horses, waited another moment to be sure that Ordotte had not arrived and was not loitering somewhere, and then drove off, turning speedily into the shaded fragrant road-way which led to Rahandabed. But he could not hear for a promission state the why which led to realandaged. But he could not keep from communicating scraps of news to the young lady. Every few min-utes he turned to tell her something of the doings at the house during her ab-sence, and at length he imparted that which immediately aroused her indiffer-ent attention.

which immediately aroused not ent attention. "There's anither young lassie at the house wi' a name like your ain, an' a face the same as if you war twa beans on ane stalk. The company war all talking about it. She came wi' friends of Mrs. Doloran, an' they say she's verra weel to do in the matter o' the siller. Her strange in the coincidences any more than you do." "Why should she ?" broke in Ned with some impatience, "it is not the first case of curious resemblance between people who are no relation—even history records do in the matter o' the siller. Her father lives in Barrytown, but he's in

who are no relation—even history records such things." "Ugh !" said Mrs Doloran, shrugging her shoulders with an affection of dis-gust, "you are too practical; if you had a bit of romance in your soul you would make a clear case out of this. But I wish Miss Edgar would come; I want to compare her with you—not that the re-semblance will be such a marked one, now you're so white, and sick-looking— Eogland now. Ned was surprised ; that it was Elna she did not doubt, but it seemed so strange that she should come to Rahandabed. She was not displeased, however for since their last partingshe entertained only kindly feelings for her cousin, and she was also gratified to find that she would not be compelled to meet Mr. Edand I wish Mascar was here, not that he's much good in this case, for he progar; with all her generosity, she could not divest herself of a certain fear and dislike of that gentleman. Donald, instead of driving all the way esses to believe implicitly just what you

and Miss Elgar say about yourselves. There she is now—" happening to glance in the direction of the open window, just beyond which appeared Miss Edgar, on up the main carriage-road, turned into another that led to a side entrance of the "I war thinking you'd nae want to

meet wi' Mrs. Doloran and the rest o them, till you'd have a bite and a bit o rest. They'd be fashin' ye wi' questions. an' ye noo weel able to answer them. So I drove ye here, instead of the front, that ye wouldn't meet wi' any of them. Ye can bide aweel in one of the rooms; an Till get some of the lassies to bring you a bite." Ned was grateful for this thoughtful

now beautiful Linua looked; how magnificently she sat her horee, and with what charming grace she just touched the palm of Alan's hand, extended for her dainty foot, as she dismounted. He must have whispered some compliment, Ned was grateful for this thoughtful kindness. She felt so weak, and tired, and ill able to meet Mrs. Doloran just yet, and with a "thank you," the sincerity of which went to honest Douald's heart, she concreted big offer. for her face and neck were dyed for an instant, and the confident way in which she took his arm to ascend to the ver-

accepted his offer. Macgilivray had hardly exaggerated when he said Mrs. Doloran had gone "daft" over Ned's protracted absence. Ned, as she saw it all, experienced a pleased her. Ned, as she saw it all, experienced a sudden and most unaccountable pang, whether of jealousy or envy of her cous-in, or sudden love for handsome Alan Carnew, she could not tell, but she was when he said Mrs. Dioran hau goue "daft" over Ned's protracted absence. Her captiousness, which had delighted in making poor Ned its victim, having now no especial butt, vented itself sometimes in most discorrence for causing in most disagreeable freaks, often causing her to break into disgraceful fits of tem most distressed that it should be so, and she was very angry with herself for her per, during which any servant who had occasion to go to her presence, and who was luckless enough to manifest any awk-wardness in the discharge of duty, was weakness. Up the steps came Edna, looking like some beautiful picture—as with one hand, she held her whip and the train of her riding habit—and so fall of bewitching animation, that it was little wonder Alan likely to have the most convenient object hurled at his or her head. Immediately after, however, the delinquent was sure to be presented with some valuable gift Carnew bent to her in the tender way he did. She caught sight of Ned's pale face over Mrs. Doloran's shoulder, and dropas a token of forgiveness; so the domes-tics scarcely objected to this vulgar mode ping Carnew's arm, she rushed to her with the prettiest grace imaginable. "I am—" the sweetest of kisses on one cheek—"so glad,"—another sweet kiss of chastisement, since they knew that meant in every instance an accession t their purse. The guests, however, were a little tired of ebulitions of temper, which were as likely to occur in the middle of a sick to tell us; but what's the differ? When you're well enough to go back, if she wants you she'll take you and wel-come, and if she don't there's plenty of other places for the like of you; so don't be troubling yourself, but take you and wel-still, with a selfish desire for their own comfort, they devontly wished for Nada on the other cheek-" to see you,' third sweet kiss on Ned's mouth-" von naughty dear; never to tell me in your last letter that you were going away for a while, and I took the trouble to write to while, and I took the trouble to write to you that I was coming here on a visit, which letter, of course, owing to your ab-sence, you did not get. And when I got here, no one could tell me farther of your journey, than it was to see some one in some part of Albany. O you darling! I have so much to tell you." stui, with a seifah desire for their own comfort, they devoutly wished for Ned's return, that the eccentric widow might go back to the old tenor of her ways. So, when Ned quietly walked into the summer parlor, where Mrs. Doloran, in most peevish mood, sat with some of her enests there was a general brightening guests, there was a general brightening of countenances and a chorus of glad ex have so much to tell you." All of which gushing effasion looked very pretty, and very condescending to the company, for they remembered that Ned was only a hireling after all, beholdclamations. The widow, in her delight, rose so suddenly as to throw down her chair, and to throw it with such torce chair, and to throw it with such force that it fell against a tall, slight, heavy-faced young man who had been standing just behind her; the blow sent him to display his full length on the tapestried floor. Mrs. Doloran, however, did not pause to look behind her, nor was she de-terred by the burst of "ohs" and " dear me's " which followed the young gentleen to Mr. Edgar's bounty for her education, and as a consequence of thes things, to be regarded in the social scal very much below the heiress, Miss Ed-Upon Ned herself, this lavish outburst. although it was a little too lavish to ac cord with her shy, sensitive nature, had which followed the young gentle me's ' the effect of opening her heart all the more to Edna. That Edna was sincere she did not for a moment doubt, and Ned's generous soul always warmly re-sponded to affection. They looked very pretty together, being the same height and having the same gracefal pliant figures, had Ned's form not lost its wonted curves by her recent illness. Mrs. Doloran was observing them very critically even to the secret amusement of the company, applying her eyeglasses which she wore on a chain, but never before had been known to use. "When Ned gets back her color and her flesh," she said, looking over her the effect of opening her heart all the more to Edna. That Edna was sincere man's ludicrous fall, accompanied by audible attempts, in the shape of sudden coughs, to suppress laughter. She took her wonted strides to Ned, and having folded that young lady in a

Alan Carnew, having waited until the first gush of Miss Edna's salutation was over, advanced to give his own greeting Ned. Have you been ill?" he asked Have you been by

etrack as everybody else had been by her appearance, and patting into his tones so deep a concern, and into his magnificent eyes, as he looked down into ber own, such an earnest solicitude, that she was thrilled through and through. Fones and look were in her dreams all

Just as the summons to dinner sound-el, Ordotte drove up to the house in one of the public conveyances, Macgilivray having taken it upon himself to imagine that, as Ordotte did not arrive from Al-

Ordotte resumed :

to restore my courage." From the manner in which he lowered

you tell us all about it, Ned." "I can only tell you what you have already heard," was the reply, the speaker thinking at the same time how fortunate had been Donald's thoughtful-ness in her regard, for Mrs. Doloran evi-dently did not dream of asking her " com-panion " if she needed refreshment or rest; pressibly als thought in unnecessary." baby when expected, it was most impro-bable that he should come from any other place, at least on that day, to give him (Donaid) the trouble of harnessing up "Having failed so ignominiously to find you, I could not return immediately to Rahandabed. I visited New York first, and taking the carriage again to the station. And Mrs. Doloran, who some-times happened to see just what would be most desirable to pass without her obserrest; possibly she thought it unnecessary, as it was almost time for the late dinner. Disappointed in Ned's answer, she

From the manner in which he lowered his voice, there might seem to be some strange significance in his words, but if there was, it passed unnoticed. Life now at Rahandabed was exceed-ingly pleasant, even for Nad, Mrs. Dolor-an's exactions being rendered lighter by Edna's good natured response to them, as if now word saws the "commanion" and most desirable to pass without her obser-vation, saw Ordotte driving up in the pub-lic and inelegant vehicle. Not even her delight at seeing him could make her im-pervious to the fact that he had arrived in such a manner, when her orders had been for Macrilivray to meet every train up or down, Ordotte having written that he might go to New York from Albany, but that in any case he would return that afternoon or the next. Nor could the gentleman's own assurance, that it made not the least difference, pacify her. She Disappointed in Ned's answer, sue said, with some asperity: "It is very improbable, such a state-ment as that; nature doesn't give such striking resemblances to people without a cause. Has it never struck you that you might be related to these Edgars in some way? How did they get to know you in the first place? Here, sit down, and tell us all about it," struck, perhaps, by the increasing pallor of Ned's countenance. The girl was glad to eink into a chair, and if she would save the "companion," and The girl was glad to eink into a chair, and she answered as gently as she could, feeling, however, a littleof her old in-dignation at such impertinent probing into her family history. "Mr. Eigar knew my parents in Eag-land, being perhaps drawn the more to them because of the similarity of the name; when they died, he was prompt-ed, both by his pity for my orphan condi-tion and by the singular resemblance I bore to his own child, then also an infant, to take the interest in me which after-wards culminated in his sending me to not the least difference, pacify her. She would rebuke the offender without de-lay; and while Ordote went to his room to dress for dinner, she dispatched a summons to Macgilivray to come at once to

the dining-room. "You're in for it, Donald," said the servant who brought the message; "I heard her talking to Mr. Ordette about your not taking the carriage for him." Donald gave a dry laugh. "Weel, weel! I was a match for me

innosent, detailing only such facts as that, when her papa took her and Mrs. Stafford to New York the previous winter, she made so many pleasant acquaintances, and enjoyed the city life so much, that he, to please her, deferred his plan of opening the Barrytown house to com-pany, and permitted her to remain in the metropolis, of course remaining with her and eccorting her everywhere. leddy before, when she wanted the coffee carried behind her, leek agale in the wake of a ship—" putting forth a most inappro-priate simile—" an' maybe I'll noo be found wantin' this time." wards culminated in his sending me to chool with his own daughter, and giving me a home previous to my coming here. Such are the facts, Mrs. Doloran

And quite unabashed he took his way here. Such are the rates, inte. John and told to me by those whose veracity I know too well to doubt." The last words were spoken with a decision intended to silence Mrs. Doloran on any forther questioning ; but, if the self-willed widow could not pursue her inquiries, she could at least to her thoughts on the Subto the resplendent dining room. The company were all seated, and the waiters were serving the first course when Douald entered. As the entrance to this summer dining-room—so situated that the win-dows on two sides of it looked out on a spacious veranda—was broadly open, he give vent to her thoughts on the sub "It's a remarkable case of coincidepacions veranda—was broadly open, ne did not think it necessary to use any pre-liminary courtesy before entering, but took up immediately a position near the door, facing Mrs. Doloran who sat in state at the head of the table. "Your favor, me leddy, and what would you leek to say to Donald ?" Mrs. Doloran supersended her control wonderful thing about it is the way you two girls just accept what has been told you. That Miss Edgar, who came while you were away, doesn't see anything strange in the coincidences any more

quite loved her. "Then papa got news from Englandwould you leek to say to Donald ?" Mrs. Doloran suspended her gastrono-mic operations, and sodid everybody else, for the appearance of the Scotchman in his stable dress, and the odor of the stable sudden news-about a brother of his that he had thought dead; it excited him very much. stable drees, and the odor of the stanle from his clothes, was exceedingly dis-agreeable to sensitive eyes and nostrils. Handkerchiefs were taken out quickly and applied. Alan Caruew flushea hotly, and looked disgusted enough to leave the table, but Miss Edgar, who sat next to him with admirable tact sought to draw steamer for England, and wanted me to accompany him. Think of it; such a fati him, with admirable tact sought to draw his attention from the threatened scene. The lady of the house, however, was no respecter of persons, and since Donald was in her employment, it was her righ o rebuke him when and where sh would, regardless of the visionary or olfactory organs of her guests. "You disobeyed my orders," she said

in her most severe tones, and shaking at Donald with every word the head dress of gay-colored feathers that surmounted orseback, attended by Mr. Carnew, also some lace drapery of equally gay colored hue. "I told you to meet with the car-riage to-day the train from Albany and nounted. The whole company rushed to the wranda to see the dismounting, and Mrs. Doloran, pulling Ned along with her, followed in their wake. How beautiful Edna looked; how the train from New York, in order to drive Mr. Ordotte to Rahandabed."

accompanied her home, and permitted me to accept the invitation of some friends to Rahandabed. So I only arrived here a few days before your own return from Albany. Papa has written that he will be home in a couple of months. Mrs. Mr. Ordotte to Rahandabed." "Right, me leddy; them war the orders you gev Donald. Alway wi'your leddy-ship's favor, ye said I war to meet the Albany train. I done so, an'fetched up Miss Edgar; on' wi'your leddyship's favor still, I war iver so weel minded to bide by your leddyship's instructions as be home in a couple of months. Mrs Doloran made me write in reply that he bide by your leddyship's instructions at to take out the beasties agen, but it was

noo in me power." With every word, Donald had advanced to Mrs. Doloran, the stable odor from hi scented handkerchiefs by those he passed, and — as the shrewd Scotchman intended it should do-now pouring full into Mrs. DECEMBER 15; 1906

affacted surprise. He even assumed a ridicalous attitude, and said, with an imitation of absurd rant:
"My dear young lady I where have you been? I scoured nearly all the haunts of civilization in Albany without obtaining news of you, and as a last and desperate resource I thought of securing the service ices of a balloon that I might hover over chimey tops in order to spy you by some quiet hearthstone. But, as it was summary are indight would have been found by a hearthstone."
At which nonsensical speech Ned laughed, as did everybody else, but she indight of here solution. "Ordotte resumed: "Here was silent."
Ordotte resumed: "Here was silent."
Batt and dean is mominionals to find
Batt and dean is mominionals to find
Batt and the precise in spit was silent.

him. You can send him over as so as he's good an' well of the measles when there won't be any danger of givin' 'em to my own children."

The poor farm was half a mile from the Bugford home, and when the time came for Joey to go the matron went part of the way with him and pointed out the house on the hill. Then she stood watching the shabby little figure moving up the long slope. Her hard feat-ures softened as she watched him, and with a sudden impulse she hurried for-ward, caught him in her arms and if she would save the "companion," and by Carnew's frequent kindly interference, to spare Ned the mortifications which had marked her earlier stay in the house. Whatever might be Edna's motive in being thus amiable, she carried that quality tosuch a degree that Ned's warm-ert effection was won for her, and she pressed a kiss upon his thin cheek. Joey clung to her for a moment, trembling and startled at the unex-pected caress. Perhaps it was some dim remembrance of his mother that quality to such a degree that Ned's warm-est affection was won for her, and she hailed the private tete-a-tetes which the two occasionally had, with an intense de-light. Miss Edgar, with remarkable shrewdness, was careful to say nothing in those seeming confidences that could wound Ned's nice sense of truthfalness, nor shock any of her rigid ideas of procaused the two big tears to wash the dust from his cheeks as he trudged on. When almost opposite the Bugford farmhouse he stopped under the big hackberry that grew in the lane. His timidity caused him to shrink from the ordeal of presenting himself to his aunt. The hollyhocks hid the woman riety. The communications were very nnosent, detailing only such facts as that on the porch from view, and, throwing his bundle on the ground, he stood ooking at the wooded hills of the Ozarks, that rose in terraces, gashed

guilies -- sanguinary stripes that looked like scars on the clayey landscape. In the hackberry, overhead, a rain crow croaked dismaily, and down metropolis, of course remaining with her and escorting her everywhere. "Then," the sweet, confiding tones continued, "I induced papa to let me have Annie Mackay for my maid. You remember Annie, Ned; she was Dick's only sister, that handsome Dick whom papa could not bear, and who has gone away to be a painter or a writer or to em-brace some of the lazy professions, as papa calls them; well, she came to me, and she was so gentle and so sweet that I onite lowed her. along the worm fence a sedate little brown quail led her brood.

deeply here and there by rain washed

Joey stood watching them. They seened the embodiment of happiness and freedom. He half wished that he might live in the fields and woods as they lived - that he might enjoy their wild, free life under the open sky.

He was startled by a sudden rush of wings. There was a quick flash of broad, speckled pinions, and then a great chicken hawk rose high in the air, carrying in its blood stained talons the mother of the helpless brood. The little quails fled, panic stricken, to

cover, their plaintive cries thrilling guing voyage on so short a notice—it was out of the question. So he went without me. Immediately after, I received an inup from the dust laden weeds. Joey was shocked by the incident. A sudden fear assalled him lest it

me. Immediately after, I received an in-vitation to visit some of my newly made friends who lived on Staten Island, and as Mrs. Stafford, whom papa insisted on retaining with us everywhere, was some-what indisposed, I induced her to remain with her maid in the hotel, while I went to visit for a few weeks my Staten Island friends. Annie Mackay, my maid, ac-companied me; that was in the begin-ning of last June, and she became so ill that I was obliged to limit my stay to a month. We rejoined Mrs. Stafford, and she, kind soul, was so concerned about might have been sent as a warning to him for his sinful wish a moment before. What if he had been the cause of their distress and bereavement It hurt him to think about it. What would become of the little birds? Did birds have poor farms where motherless broods were sent? These thoughts came to his mind.

A sharp rasping voice came from she, kind soul, was so concerned about the poor girl that at my suggestion she accompanied her home, and permitted me the yard as the stout figure of Mrs Bugford came from behind the hollyhocks. "Sakes alive ! is that you, Joey

Skinner ?" she cried, gazing severely at the boy. "Yes sum !" responded Joey.

"What in the name of goodness

are you doin', skulkin' along there-

not runnin' away, I hope ?" she said. "I reckon he's come over ter stay, broke in Mr. Bugford, who had followed his wife to the gate. "I seed

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the child got in his pocket ?" She thrust her hand in pocket and drew forth a ball an old barlow knife and -a la

She sank down upon the b a look upon her face that i tremble violently. Then sh the place of tobacco to view. "Do you see this, Solon fairly gasped. "I reckon I do. What infernal meechene?"

"None of your foolishness Bugford ; this ain't no tin I found this piece of toback child's pocket. Think of i only eight ! Almost a babe in' tobacker ! What did about takin' Jim Skinner' bring up? L'ke father, It's jist one step from to drinkin', an' one step from the gallus. Joey Skinner, got any of that stuff in you "I-I dunno," stamme

trembling violently. "You don't know?" g aunt. "What did I ask yo "Ast me if I had an mouth.'

Any what ?" "Gallus !" sobbed Josy, h

to tears. "No, I didn't. I said Has the boy gone crazy? got any tobacker in your m "No-"m," sobbed Juey

"That will do. I don talkin' back. Can you that ?" "Yes sum."

" Then come right away dust washed off your face. sight to be seen. She led him through the toward the kitchen, and splaced the piece of tobacco

tel over the ficeplace. I'm goin' to put it u

said, "an' if you offer to skin you alive ! Do

"Yes-sum," blubbered When the boy had been made him sit on a benc shed while she went out a

front porch. "I do wonder what comin' to," she remarked very babes are usin' toba readin' in a book the othe destroys the nerves an' n people that use it."

Solomon leaned over an at a bumblebee that was holiyhock.

"I've chawed 'er a go observed, "but I reck hurt me a bit." "Of course not ; nothi

to hurt a born ijlut!" wife. "I don't want yo sich talk before the boy the ruinashun of him. Joey would have four Bugford farm much ha not stood in such dread his aunt. Once she caug longingly at the piece

the mantel, and her wr "If you ever dare ried, "I'll switch you cried,

forgit it as long as you It was nearly a wee had been at work pulli the hogs. The evenin tensely sultry. It was carried his last load to t crept into the house. garments were wet iew. His temples th feeling of ioneliness b found himself alone Something caused him the direction of the n upon a chair and stoo ingly at the piece of there in the dim twill through the western w not hear his aunt's ster nor was he aware of h she seized him and p sudden jerk from the c

must come here, as she will not suffer me to leave her for some time, and I con-fess, Ned, that I enjoy it here very TO BE CONTINUED. the matron as I drove past the poor farm yisterday, an'she sed she might

He decided to start in the next

JOEY'S " TOBACKER."

sons that stood in the corners of th

bending

playfully along the lane.

wind stirred their

that time.

sense, and affection now made her quick and certain in the use of both. One of her nephews suggested sending word to Dyke, lest the young lady should die, and he, thinking so much of her, would hardly forgive them for such neglect, but Meg shook her head, reply-ing:

ing: "There's na need of it; we'll bring her through with the help of the Lord, and what'd be the use of worrying that poor what'd be the use of worrying that poor fellow, and bringing him from his busi ness all the way up here. Na, has basis disease is a slow one, but she'll come round all right in a few weeks."

The disease was a slow one, consuming

The disease was a slow one, consuming five weeks before the poor, weary, wasted patient could even sit up in the bed. Then one of her first questions was, had any word been sent to Mrs. Doloran. "Na, dear; we didn't know rightly the directions to send to, and you were too sick to tell us; but what's the differ? When you're well enough to go back, if che maries you abe'll take you and weltroubling yourself, but take your rest." And truth to tell. Ned was glad to fol-

low the advice; she was so weak and tired that it was an exertion for her even to think of Rahandabed.

How kind everybody was to her in the little household, and not one would hear of remuneration in any form ; she used to lie awake sometimes in the night, wonder-ing whether God gave all the heart and feeling to the people in humble circum-stances; her experience of the rich had been so different from all this tender treatment. Eight weeks from the day of her arrival in Albany, she was ready to leave the historic city; she would have gone a week before, but every voice was raised in protest, and she felt obliged to eld to their combined and earnest entreaties. She had not written to Rahandabed,

being content to trust to what Meg had said about other places being obtainable; and so long as Mrs. Doloran had given her two months, it might be as well to

explain matters in person as by letter. She looked pale and emaciated, and her strength seemed very fragile, but she insisted that she was stronger than she appeared to be, and she allayed their fears by promising to write immediately, and in case Mrs. Doloran decided not to re-engage her, to return to them without delay. Meg and one of her nephews accom-panied her to the train, where the young man purchased her ticket and saw that she was comfortably seated. She looked

and having folded that young having folded that young having folded that young having the provide the forward to the company, most of the members of which by this time had gained a semblance of composure, even to the fallen young man, who had picked himself up and retreated blushingly to a contained empressure. curtained embrasure. Ned looked like the ghost of her former

her flesh," she said, looking over her glasses instead of through them, "there will not be much difference between them. I wish Mascar was here, to tell me what he would think now."

loran's face. But the lady could endure that-she scorned even to apply her handkerchief and she looked with a little contempt about the table on those who were mak ing such conspicuous use of their gos

amers. "What do you mean?" she said, very severely still, and with a toss of her head that set her feathers into a ludicrons

quiver. "Why, you see, me leddy, old Mollie got a sudden colic, and her mate, brown Jim, war threatened wi' the spavin, fence were coated with the universal

"There were other horses on the place," interrupted Mrs. Doloran, angrily. "Ra-handabed does not depend on the two

"Right, me leddy," answered the Scotchman, with the stolid earnestness of one before a court of justice, " that war so, but the other likely team war out wi' Breakbelly." The name was Brekkbellew, but from the first, Donald had humorously twisted it into Breakbelly and as the kerchief. of the luckless name was present at the table, and was the same whom Mrs. Doloran's chair had prostrated that afternoon, handkerchiefs had to be taken from noses and crammed into mouths to prevent a most impolite explosion of mith. Even the unfortunate gentleman had a sort of ghastly smile upon his lips. Mrs. Doloran could endure strongly up-pleasant odors, but it was one of her whimsical hobbies to tolerate no lan-guage that bordered on the valgar. She rose from her chair, and while her feathers

kept time in most tragic vibration to every indignant word, she waived Donald

away, and said : "Go, vulgar man; go back to your own "Ay," said Donald, turning right about,

"an' why did ye summon me from me ain proper place?" And he walked as soberly out as if he

was not keenly conscious that he had given to the company, when they should be out of sight and hearing of Mrs. Doloran, an occasion for as hearty a largh as ever had emanated from any (especially the masculine portion) of her guests.

XXVI.

Ordotte met Miss Nad E Igar—in search of whom to Albany, being sent by Mrs. Doloran, he had been nothing loth to go —with an expression of Indicronsly

BY GERTRUDE NORTON

"Jist you keep still, Solomon !" in-The big road that led by the weather terposed Mrs. Bugford sharply, as she beaten log house of Farmer Bugford was deep in dust, and the hot, grayish led Joey to a seat on the porch. "You'd sp'il any child if you had your powder rose like little puffs of way. Now, Joey," turning to the boy, "you set right here till I git through a miniature whirlwind danced The holly with you. So you have come to live nocks that grew in front of the hous with your aunt, have you ?" were gray with the dust ; so were the

"Yes sum," was the reply. "You know, I 'spose," she went on lilacs and marigelds ; so were the patches of rank smelling dog fennel that skirted the road, and the tall jim-

impressively, 'that you ort to be powerful glad that your sunt is goin' to let you live with her ?" Yes-sum," said Joey doubtfully.

mantle of gray ; their white and purple cups, defiled with it, hung faint and "That's right. It's a great sacri-fice. Solomon an' me is meckin' to wilted, like inverted gobiets, as the hot take you to raise-right among our own children, too, an' you the child of Even the clothes which Mrs. Bugford had hung on the line to dry were not that shiftless drunkard, Jim Skinner. Solomon cleared his throat and free from it, and it lay thick on a

gianced at his wife. "I reckon it ain't hardly fair ter be small, shabby figure that came slowly up the winding lane-on the torn throwin' up the boy's dad ter him,' straw hat, on the patched and dilapi he said meekly.

dated garments, and on the little bundle tied up in a faded cotton hand "Not another word, Solomon Bugford !" exclaimed his wife. "A pretty mess you'd meck of raisin' a child! The next thing you'll be takin' sides Mrs. Bagford, who had come on to the front porch to get a breath of fresh with the boy ag'in me. It would be air, did not see the figure in the road.

inst like you !' She only saw the dust on the clothe . Joey sat in terrified silence, fearing on the line, and the little cloud which the whirlwind swept into the yard. that the wrath of the woman might burst upon his head at any moment. She was out of humor with everything Solomon did not reply to his wife's sharp words of reproof, but thrust a in general, and with the ravaging dust in particular. It was unfortunate piece of tobacco into his mouth and that the shabby, dust covered figure sat chewing in silence.

that came up the road should arrive at Mrs. Bugford took up the bundle But Joey Skinner was that Joey had brought-a faded cotton handkerchlef tied about a few poor ignorant of all this, else he might have deferred his coming. Joey was small for a boy of eight, articles of wearing apparel, in which

and his timidity had been the subject were wrapped some old toys, a top and of much remark by the inmates of the big glass marble-and after assuring poorhouse, where he had lived for the herself that it contained nothing else past six months. Even the matron shr carried it into the house.

had not failed to observe this trait in When she returned she found that Joey, especially when he had never ventured to ask for a second cup of Joey had crept to his uncle's side. Solomon lifted his hand caressingly and pushed back the brown locks from milk-something so unusual that even a matron of a poor farm could not the boy's pale forehead. "Don't you meck a fool of yourself,

overlook it. It was not surprising, then, that a Solomon Bugford !" snapped his wife boy of Joey's shrinking nature should "If you are goin' to begin to sp'll the feel reluctant to meet the stern faced boy a'ready I'll send him right back to Mrs. Bugford. the poor farm. Come here, Josy !" "I can't bear the idee of one of my she added. "Sakes alive ! what has

He was too terrified only uttered a little terror. She pushed h and stood before hi

anger. "You remember w she said, "an' now ketch it."

" I -never touched Joey, shaking from he "Not another word 1 git a good peach tre

she hurried out at the

When she returned Seized with a feeling had fled from the h yard and into the blades struck him sl as he ran, but he did gathering darkness him, and from the sounds smote upon h impelled him onward

He did not stop t back of the field. the deep shadows of the road, panting listened, but could pursuit. The nigh with myriad sound notes of the whippe the dark woods ; the incessantly, mingl rattle with the mon the wind through Above all these beating of his own l thought of whither he could never gc Of this he was sure he could live out woods as the birds from the darkness No, he could not sta thought came to h back to the poor fo the matron, had be a fashion, and-s when he was lea brance of it broug

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

the child got in his pocket ?" She thrust her hand into Joey's pocket and drew forth a ball of string, an old barlow knife and -a large piece

She sank down upon the bench with a look upon her face that made Joey tremble violently. Then she held up the place of tobacco to view.

"Do you see this, Solomon ?" she fairly gasped. "I reckon I do. What is it—an infernal meechane?" "None of your foolishness, Solomon Bugford : this sin'r no time for sich

Bugford ; this ain't no time for sich. I found this piece of tobacker in this child's pocket. Think of it, an' him only eight ! Almost a babe an' chaw in' tobacker ! What did I tell you about takin' Jim Skinner's child to bring up? Like father, like son ! It's jist one step from tobacker to drinkin', an' one step from drinkin' to the gallus. Joey Skinner, have you got any of that stuff in your mouth ?" -I dunno," stammered Joey,

trembling violently. You don't know?" gasped his t. "What did I ask you?" aunt.

"Ast me if I had any in my mouth. Any what ?"

"Gallus !" sobbed Joey, bursting in-

to tears. "No, I didn't. I said tobacker.

Has the boy gone crazy? Have you got any tobacker in your mouth?" "No-'m," sobbed Juey; "I-" "That will do. I don't want no talkin' back. Can you remember

that ?" "Yes sum."

" Then come right away an' git the dust washed off your face. You are a sight to be seen. She led him through the front room

toward the kitchen, and stopping, she placed the piece of tobacco on the man tel over the ficeplace. I'm goin' to put it up there," she

eaid, "an' if you offer to touch it I'll skin you alive ! Do you under-

"Yes-sum," blubbered Joey.

When the boy had been washed she made him sit on a bench under the shed while she went out and sat on the front porch. I do wonder what the world is

comin' to," she remarked, " when the very babes are usin' tobacker. I was readin' in a book the other day that it destroys the nerves an' mecks ijiuts of people that use it."

Solomon leaned over and sat looking at a bumblebee that was buzzing on a holivhock.

I've chawed 'er a good while," he observed, " but I reckon she hain't hurt me a bit."

"Of course not ; nothin' ain't goin' to hurt a born ijlut !" snapped his wife. "I don't want you to be havin" wife. sich talk before the boy. It would be the ruinashun of him."

Joey would have found life on the Bugford farm much happier had he not stood in such dread of the wrath of his aunt. longingly at the piece of tobacco on the mantel, and her wrath flamed up.

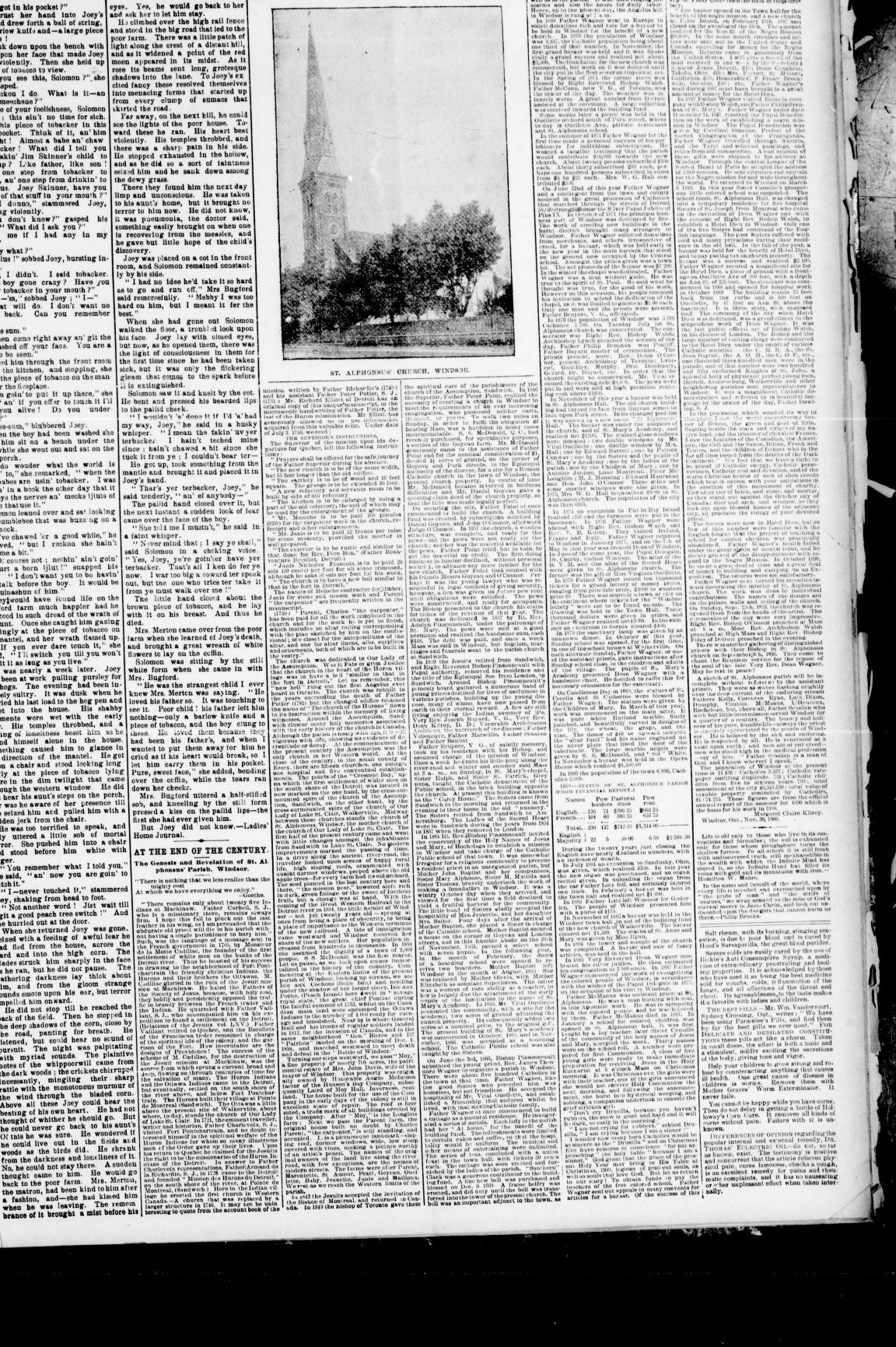
"If you ever dare touch it," she led, "I'll switch you till you won't cried, forgit it as long as you live.

forgit it as long as you live." It was nearly a week later. Joey had been at work pulling pursley for the hogs. The evening had been in-tensely sultry. It was dusk when he carried his last load to the hog pen and crept into the house. His shabby gaments were wet with the early dew. His temples through and dew. His temples throbbed, and a feeling of loneliness beset him as he found Something caused him to glance in

eyes. Yes, he would go back to her and ask her to let him stay. Ho climbed over the high rail fence and stood in the big road that led to the poor farm. There was a little patch of light along the crest of a distant hill, and as it widened a point of the red moon appeared in its midst. As it rose its beams sent long, grotesque shadows into the lane. To Joey's ex shadows into the lane. cited fancy these resolved themselves into menacing forms that started up rom every clump of sumacs that

skirted the road . Far away, on the next hill, he could see the lights of the poor house. Toward these he ran. His heart beat violently. His temples throbbed, and there was a sharp pain in his side. He stopped exhausted in the hollow, and so did he did so a sort of faintness and as seized him and he sank down among the dewy grass.

There they found him the next day



well as to the parish. It was used ringing fire alarms and also the hours for daily labor. Hence, up to the present day, the Angelus bell

arpeal. I may quote from the book of theisecre-

well as to the parish. It was used ringing for harms and side the norms for daily labor. The based as the back lab balance, up to the present day, the Aufclus balance in the initial is the structure of the back of the b

3

the direction of the mantel. upon a chair and stood looking long. ingly at the piece of tobacco lying there in the dim twilight that came through the western window. He did not hear his aunt's steps on the porch, nor was he aware of her presence till she seized him and pulled him with a sudden jerk from the chair.

He was too terrified to speak, and only uttered a little sob of mortal terror. She pushed him into a chair and stood before him white with anger

she said, "an' now you are goin' to ketch it."

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THE CATHOLIG RECORD

The Catholic Mecord Published Weekly at 484 and 486 Richm street, London. Ontario. Frice of subscription-\$2.00 per annum

EDITORS :

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Massrs. Luke King, John Nigh. P. J. Neven and Joseph H. King, are fully anthorized to re-solve subscriptions and transact all other busi-bess for the CATHOLIC RECORD. Agent for New Soundland, Mr. T. J. Wall, St. Johns. Rates of Advertising—Ten cents per line each insertion, sgate measurement.

Rates of Advertising - Ten Conspired and insertion, sgate measurement. Approved and recommended by the Arch-bisnops of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and St. Boniface, the Bishops of Hamilton, Peter-borough, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the clergy throughout the Dominion. Correspondence intended for publication, as orrespondence intended for publication, as should be directed to the propertor, and musi sach London not later than Tuesday morning. Arrears must be paid in full before the paper and be stopped.

san be stopped. When subscribers change their residence it is important that the old as well as the new ad-dress be sent us.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION. UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, Ottawa, Canada, March 7th, 1900. The Editor of THE CATHOLIC RECORD London, Ont: Dear Sir : For some time past I have read your estimable paper, THE CATHOLIC RE CORD, and congratulate you upon the man-mer in which it is published. Its matter and form are both good; and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole. Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend it to the faithful. Blossing you, and wishing you success,

he faithful. sing you, and wishing you success, Believe me, to remain, Yours faith.ully in Jesus Christ, +D. FALCONIO, Arch. of Larissa Apost. Deleg.

London, Saturday, December 15, 1900.

A PREMATURE REPORT.

A rumor has been current in O tawa during the last few days to the effect that His Grace Archbishop Dahamel of that city has been already appointed Cardinal to fill the vacancy left by the death of Cardinal Taschereau. Enquiries at the Archbishop's Palace as to the truth of the rumor elicited the reply that nothing is known of the matter, so that it is probable the report is premature. Confidence is ex. pressed, however, that at the next consistory, which will take place this month. Mgr. Dahamel's appointment to the Cardinalate will be surely an nounced. It is universally felt that His Grace is eminently worthy of the high dignity, and his appointment thereto would give very great satisfaction.

AN UNFRIENDLY UNION.

All has not been fair sailing in the union which has been recently accomplished in Scotland between the united and Free Presbyterian churches There was a forcible attempt made on Nov. 31 at Whiting Bay, Arran, by the anti-Unionists to take possession of the local Free Church, but the officers of the church barricaded the doors, causing the anti-Unionists to endeavor to force an entry through the roof. Not succeeding in this way, they broke a window, and thus effected an entry, compelling the besieged defenders of the Church to retire before a revolver which was pointed at them. Legal proceedings have been taken by the anti Union party of the Church agapist used are really deleterious, though

United States 122 schools and 30,120 ing by a principle. pupils. The other schools are scatter. ed over the world, including all the ally goes into the funds of the city, we countries of Europe, South and North may well ask whether this forcing of America, Asia and Africa, extending money which is not due upon the city even to Syria, China, Madagascar, and is really founded upon any real prinother heathen lands.

It is the aim of the Christian Brothers to give a thoroughly practical secular the exemption of their churches from and religious training to their pupils, and they have succeeded admirably in all the other Protestant denominations doing this.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH UNION.

The Low Churchmen of London vere recently made jubilant by a statemoral principle ? ment in the Dublin Herali, a paper of Low-Church proclivities, to the effect that Lord Halifax was about to enter into the Catholic Church. The jubilation arose out of the fact that his Lordship is President of the English the Publican who went to the temple Church Union which leads and controls to pray, the Pharisee thanking God the Ritualistic movement in England, that he was not like the rest of men, and the Evangelicals were led to hope and especially such a one as this poor that the retirement of Lord Halifax Publican, who after all went home justwoull so weaken the Association that ified before God, rather than the Pharit would now become an easy matter to overthrow it. With this object in view, they were glad to hear that they stitutions as are schools, and all who would be rid of Lord Halifax, who is attend Church services and support the the life of the Ritualistic movement, Churches are already 'taxed. It is

and plans were made for a determined attack on the Union as soon as it would be officially known that his Lordship had retired from it, but they have been thwarted by the public an nouncement, just made by his Lordship himself, that he has no thought or in tention of becoming a Catholic. The work of the Church Union will there fore be continued as heretofore. Its success in propagating Ritualism has been phenomenal, as it is largely owing to this association that the High Church movement, which is scarcely more than fifty years in existence, has so permeated the Church of England that it now includes fully one half of the clergy and a large percentage of the laity of the Church within its folds.

DANGER IN THE CUP.

A despatch from Manchester, England, states that in that city a large number of persons have fallen sick after drinking beer purchased at different shops. Many patients were sent to the hospitals, among whom a very large number are seriously ill, and some have died from the sickness, which, on investigation, was traced to poisonous drugs in beer. The corporation has warned sellers of the poison ous beer that they will be prosecuted, and there has been a great failing off in the sale of beer since the disease has thus developed itself. It has been known that drugs are often used for the sweetening of beer, and also for the bardening of its taste, or the rendering of it more bitter, and the drugs

15 schools and 16,000 pupils ; in the way of exhibiting patriotism and standwere very ready to listen to such teaching, closely allied as it is to the Bat whether or not the money actuextreme Socialistic and Anarchistic doctrines which have made much headway of late years. Such doctrine those who are not content with their ciple of morality. All the other Prot-

Churches are as truly educational in-

surely not in accordance with true wis-

dom to impose a tax upon an institu-

tion whose sole reason for existence is

to make its members good citizens, nor

is it loyalty to our Creator to impose an

extra tax on those who worship Him.

This is certainly the view generally

taken by Protestants, as is evident

from the fact that the Protestant Leg-

islature of this Protestant province has

hitherto always voted down any at.

buildings ; though churches are taxed

BAPTISM AND THE BAPTISTS.

For the past few years strenuous ef.

Church in the administration of bap

The Augsburg Confession, received

by Lutherans to this day as their

standard of religious faith, says: (Art 9)

" Concerning baptism, our Churches teach that it is necessary to salvation, that it is a

neans of grace, and ought to be administered to children, who are thereby dedicated to God

and received into His favor. They condemn the Anabaptists, who reject the baptism of

been baptized in the ordinary way.

The Baptists in this country claim a

hildren, and who aff aved without baptism.

from the Catholic practice.

Christ

Church.

for local improvements.

estant denominations accept willingly position in life, but wish to add to their own stock the property of their neightaxation, and if the Baptists are right bors. At Mulhausen in Thuringia, Munzer

succeeded in making himself the Chief must be working on a false principle of morals, and if this be the case what Raler, whereupon he declared war against the nobility, and, raising an are we to think of the primary prinarmy of 40,000 men, he was able to ciple of Protestantism which leads to begin his war against the nobles and he shall purify the unclean, etc." In the universal acceptance of a false princes, but he was finally overthrown, We have, indeed, no sympathy with Luther himself aiding in his defeat by the self persuaded plety of a recept and rousing against him the German princes who had embraced Protestantsmall sect which imagines that it alone ism. (See Meshovius and Sleid's hisknows what true morality is. It retories of the Anabaptists.) minds us forcibly of the Pharisee and

In 1537 Menno Simonis joined the Anabaptists and became their leader, and under him they took upon themselves the more peaceful character of the modern Mennonites, discarding the turbulence of Munzer and Stork. The fabulousness of the Baptist's

me from my sin "

ing is the rite used.

Matt. iii: 6,413). But it must be re

membered that in and out are trans

account of their remote antiquity is est river to be immersed, and though further evident from the fact that they are not known to have existed in England until the year 1535, when ten Datch Anabaptists, according to Fox, were put to death (under laws passed of the tables and beds, and not by imby Henry VIII). "Ten repented of mersion. It was a religious rite, not their errors and were saved." Thus merely used for the material cleansing speaks Fox. Afterward, down to 1552, they became numerous, and many suffered death for their strange doctrines. About this time they were known indiscriminately as Baptists or 19, 20, 21; 4 ki. iii 11 (or 2 ki.) 4 Ki. Anabaptists, and at the beginning of xvi, 13. In the last two passages pourthe seventeenth century the name tempt to impose a tax upon church Baptists seems to have become their recognized name in England.

The Baptist sect was introduced into America by Roger Williams in 1630. It has, therefore, no history dating back beyond Protestantism, as its advocates would have us believe.

forts have been made by the Baptists We have dwelt somewhat lengthily to propagate their peculiar views and on this point for the reason that on it to gain adherents to their sect. We depends a cardinal teaching of the have therefore thought that it would Baptists of to-day. It is with them a not be amiss for us to say something fundamental principle that no one who here on the usages of the Catholic is not himself a baptized and immersed Christian can administer baptism to tism, and especially of those points reothers. The point now arises : how garding which the Baptists depart were Munzer and Stork baptized?

Before they followed Luther they Baptism is admitted even by the were Catholics, just as other Christians Protestant sects to be one of the were, and they were baptized by the sacraments of the New Law, instituted pouring on of water, and there was no by Christ to be the door whereby a one who had been immersed to baptize man enters into the Church of Christ them anew ; and so, according to their and becomes a Christian or follower of own principles, and those of the

modern Baptists, they were not themselves baptized. nor could they baptize others ; and all Baptists to day are in the Church in Jerusalem, on the feast the same condition, so that they cannot even call themselves Christians, on nearest brook, Kedron, was dry, and their own theory.

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schools and 3,000 pupils; in Canada, Bap'ist trustees is after all a very cheap clergy. They also maintained the baptizo baptismus, do not necessarily and in the city are removed from the community of goods, and the people mean "Immerse, and immersion. Of course by the O.d Testament we here The drudgery of the factory and constant nervous tension make them feel mean the Septuagint version. In the the need of amusement and excitement Hebrew, tabal rachats, etc., are used. after the day's work is over. These This is clear from Heb. ix, 10, where the Apostle contrasts the Old influences, combined with the constant free intercourse among the sexes. is always sure to find followers among Law, consisting of imperfect sacrifices, leads ioo frequently to drunkenness divers washings, (baptismois) etc., with the perfect law and sacrifice of and vice.

As an evidence that there is an Christ. One of the washings here referred to is found in Num xix, 18: " A actual increase of crime in this direction, Mr. Noxon instanced the fact man that is clean shall dip hyssop in that the increase this year in the atthem and shall sprinkle therewith all tendance at the House of Refuge is the tent, and all the furniture, and the men that are defiled with touching over 50 per cent., made up largely of young girls who have been led astray any such thing. And in this manner by falling into one vice or another. We regret to say that there is good Pa. 1, 4, we have an evident reference to this ceremony : "Wash me reason to believe Mr. Noxon's statement of the case to be correct. We yet more from my iniquity, and cleanse

desire strongly to warn parents from sending their young girls to the city According to St. Mark's gospel vii, shops and factories, unless they are 4, the " Pharisees and all the Jews certain that they will be under the wash before eating (baptisontai, or watchful guardianship ofs ome rebaptize themselves) and they wash liable friend or relative who will (baptize) cups, tables, brazen vessels, beds, etc. It is certain that they did by careful supervision preserve not immerse themselves into a pool of

them from the evil influences above indicated, and other dangers to which water every time they eat, nor did they bring their beds and tables to the nearthey may be liable to be exposed. Parents should not send their young

girls away from home influences at all, the cups, tables and vessels could posunless they are obliged by necessity to sibly be immersed, it is probable at do so, and even when such necessity least that their purification was effected by sprinkling or pouring, like that exists, they should not send them away or pemit them to go away, unless the want of home influences be supplied to a certainty by a reliable guardian. We are confident that wherever from dirt, and the Jews used in their

Catholic pastors are aware that girls purely religious rites sprinkling, pourare in positions which may expose ing, bathing, but not immersion. This may be seen further in Num. xix, 18, them to danger, they will do all in their power to preserve them pure and vir uous in every respect ; but even this care will not supply the want of home inflaences, and there should The New Testament does not prove always be a reliable guardian to adthat baptism was administered by imvise and direct girls who are thus mersion. It is true that we read that separated from their parents. Be-John baptized Christ and the people sides, it sometimes happens that young who came to him in the Jordan, and girls who are thus compelled to live that they came out of the water, (St.

away from home, neglect to make themselves acquainted with the pastor of the place in which they are obliged lations, and their exact meaning is to to work in shops or factories, and thus be ascertained by comparison with the they are deprived of one of the means Greek words eis, apo, for which they whereby they might be protected. stand. The force of these words is to and from; and, though immersion may Parente, therefore, should not in any case allow their children to be without be meant, there was not necessarily a special protector when they are to immersion here. In any case, the live away from home.

Christian Sacrament is a totally different ordinance from the baptism of THE RITUALISTIC CONTRO. John. See (Acts 1.5: xi, 16: xviii, VERSY. 25, 26: xix, 3,5.) There is absolute-

ly no evidence in Scripture that The Anglican Ritualistic trouble is Christ's baptism was always or at any still seething in the pot. Recently a time administered by immersion. On conference was held in London, Eng., the contrary it is clear from (Acts ii, under the presidency of the Bishop of 38, 41) that three thousand persons that city, for the discussion of the queswere baptized and thus "added" to tions which have been so seriously disturbing the Church of England, and of Pantecost, in the summer, when the agitating it almost to the brink of schism. there was no water of any consider-There are, of course, violently par-

Let us now consider how should able size within a reasonable distance. tisan journals throughout England on except the pool of Silcam, which both sides of the debated questions several miles distant from where the and while some of the Low Church orconversions took place. So many bapgans proclaim that the Ritualistic tisms could have been done by sprinklpractices complained of should be put ing or pouring, but not by immersion, down, even, if need be, by the violent even if it were possible to suppose that methods adopted by the Kansitites, three thousand people would be alsome High Church papers are defiant lowed to bathe in the reservoir wherein their tones, and assert that if further on the people relied for their supply attempts at disturbing public worship of water-a most preposterous hypothare made force must be met with force and the disturbers be ejected. From what we have said it is clear The majority of English journals, that the Scripture nowhere commands however, take more calm view of the that Baptism must be administered by situation than might have been eximmersion, and it is only by the pracpected from the violence which has tice of the Christian Church that we been exhibited during the last few can know to a certainty what form of years in the discussion of the subject. baptism is to used. As we have al-It is admitted by all that the conferready stated, three forms, sprinkling, ence has been barren of any practical pouring and immersion have been in result, as the final compromise offered use from the earliest times. The disby the Ritualists under the leadership cipline at the present day in the of Lord Halifax was that the first Churches of the West prescribes pourprayer book issued by Edward VI. ing, and this mode must not be departshould be freely allowed to those who ed from on private authority. might desire to use it for the Communion service, in lieu of the present A GREAT PERIL. Praver Book which has come down from

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are weakening in presence of th that the Ritualists have develop much strength.

It may not be generally know the first liturgy issued by Edw left the Mass untouched, with ception of an addition by which munion was to be administered people under both kinds. T urgy, issued in 1548, even retain Latin language of the Catholic C but the desire of the ultra-Rei was not satisfied thus, and in new liturgy was put forth in E which was still for the most translation of the Mass, thoug slight additions were made as a sion to the thorough Reformation prevalent among the Scotch a tinental Calvinists.

It was not till 1552, still in th of Edward VI., that a really P character was given to the Con service. During the reign of Eliza

prayer book was again chang it was not brought to its pres till 1661, a year after the re of the monarchy, when, by t uniformity, its use was prese all the Churches in England.

The articles of religion, w asserted by some writers to h approved by the convocation were forty-two in number, much more readily reconcil Catholic faith than are the th articles now found in the Boo mon Prayer, which were f 1563, as a counter blast to the al decrees of the Council which ended in that same the Ritualists find even th quite reconcilable with the tions of the Christian doctri they believe to be what th Church teaches on many po are controverted by Evange

The Prayer Book propos Ritualists for adoption by prefer it is that of 1549, commonly spoken of as the by Edward VI., though, as mentioned above, it was in second. That of 1548 was so short a time that its exist to be ignored. The boo however, has some peculi which make it a very dif from that of 1552, and it teresting to our readers to ! are its chief characteris make it the ideal Book of Istic Party.

Its chief features were th

1. The sign of the cros the present Prayer Book i but only in administerin was prescribed in the Com vice or Mass, in Confirmation Marriage, and the Visita sick.

2. Consecrated oils we Baptism, and prayers calle for the putting of devile to 3. The Communion se cribed as being " com

ists to retain possession. There are ployed in such a quantity that the nox two thousand defendants in the suit, among whom are all the Assembly men and Trustees of the new church, which has taken the name of the United Free Church. It is claimed by the plaintiffs that the new organization has no right to the property of the Free Kirk.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS

eloquent sermon delivered in St. Patrick's athedral, New York, on Christian education, at the triduum held in remembrance of the work accomplished by John Baptist de La Salle, the founder of the Order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, gave some interesting statistics of the work done by this self-sacrificing community in the education of Catholic children.

The community of the Christian Brothers was instituted two and a quarter of a centuries ago for the education of poor children. Its beginning was humble, as the first school was established in Father La Salle's own house. But soon other schools were opened here and there under his super vision by devoted men who worked for the love of God and the salvation of the little ones whom they taught ; but it was not till the work had progressed greatly, and many schools were in operation, that the community became a recognized religious Order of the Catholic Church.

1

God's blessing attended the work and there are now 16 000 brothers in the order with 4000 novices and postulants.

the Unionists to enable the anti Union- it seldom happens that they are em ious effects are at once perceptible. The makers of the beer in the Manchester case appear to have miscalculated the amount of drugs they could put into the beer without the noxions

and it is well known that it is extreme

effects becoming so plainly noticeable. D:ugs are often used also in preparing other liquors for the use of the public

ly difficult to procure pure liquors from The Ray. Father Walter Elliot, in his the public houses, noxious adultertion shortly after Luther proclaimed his being so common a practice. This is novel doctrines, and were a sect or offone of many reasons on account of shoot of Lutheranism. German and which total abstinence is to be highly Dutch Anabaptists coming to England recommended. Such incidents as this introduced their doctrines there, findwhich has occurred at Manchester hap pen from time to time, and they should after the establishment of the Protestserve as a warning against tippling. ant Reformation, and their continental The dilution of liquors is a common name of Anabaptists was afterward thing even in the liquor stores which shortened to Baptists, in consequence sell in large quantities, but though the of which fact many are under the imdilution with water is not honest, it is, pression that the Baptists were altoat least, not hurtful: but the adultera gether a different sect from the Anation with dangerous drugs is practiced baptists of the continent. to a much larger extent than the public are aware of, not only in saloons and public houses, but even in the liquor stores which dispense liquors by

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

wholesale.

We notice by the Toronto papers to the year 1523, and owe their existthat the Baptist Church of Jarvis street has handed in a cheque of \$275 to the city to pay for the balance of a tax upon the church building, as a pro test against the exemption of churches

by law exempt from taxation like all

There are 1830 schools under the test against church exemptions that principal tenet, but, letting their terpreter of Scripture. care of the Brothers, with 254 916 pup- this payment was made. As the law beards grow to a great length and | Nevertheless, it is proper to remark ils. The majority of these are in makes no provision for the acceptance putting on garments of rough cloth, that in the classics the Greek word France, where there are 1 450 schools of a tax which is not due, it may be they passed as men of austere habits, baptizo has several significations, viz., with 220,000 pupils; in England, 8 presumed that the city will not draw while they preached against all law, to dip, dye, color, wash, etc.

baptist be administered? We do not at all deny that immer-

In all this the Lutheran teaching is sion is a valid mode of baptism ; but in confirmity with that of the Catholic there are two other valid modes which may be used, sprinkling and pouring. The Anabaptists or Rebaptizers The early Christian Church employed were so called because they held that these three modes, and as the gates of Baptism by the sprinkling or pouring hell can never prevail against the of water is not according to the ordin-Church, baptism may be administered ance of Christ, and is therefore invalid. in any of these ways of which the Hence they rebapized those who had

Church has approved ; but, for uniformity's sake, and for other good reasons, The Anabaptists arose in Germany the mode practiced by the Church in the locality where we live is to be followed, for the Church is the "pillar and ground of truth," which our Blessed Lord commands us to hear, under the gravest penalties for dising many followers at an early date obedience.

> The Baptist contention that baptism must be conferred by immersion rests upon a misconception of the meaning of the Greek word baptizo from which the word baptism is derived. This is not to be decided merely by looking

into a modern dictionary written by a man or men who may have had their

fabulous antiquity for their sect, some own private reasons for inclining of them maintaining that they are the either toward or against the Baptist teaching. Moreover, the classical diclineal successors of St. John the Baptist ; but it is needless to say that tionaries usually give merely the meaning of the word as used by the this is a mere pretence without a shadow of foundation. They really belong old classic writers, with, sometimes, a reference to the usage of the New Tes-

ence to Thomas Muncer or Munzer and tament. But God gave no authority Nicholas Stork, two of Luther's promin- to the modern or any lexicographers ent followers, who, not finding their to decide the sense in which a word is master's teachings to be in perfect ac used when it expresses a new institucord with the law of God, claimed the tion of religion which was unknown to from taxation. Baptist churches are privilege, which Luther had arrogated the classical writers. This is a matter to himself, of interpreting the Scrip- which belongs to the Scripture itself, other Churches of the Province ; but it tures according to their own light. | and to the Church of Christ, which, by was for the purpose of entering a pro- Rebaptism by immersion was their divine ordinance, is the authorized in-

We learn from a recent issue of the Montreal Witness that a startling statement was made last week by Mr. James Noxon, of Toronto, Provincial Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, to the effect that

" Drunkenness and immorality are on the increase among the girls and young women of Oatario employed in the factories and shops of our cities."

A statement had been made some time ago by one of the Protestant clergymen of Ottawa to the same effect. and Mr. Noxon, being questioned on the matter, asserted the truth of the charge, which he gualified to this extent, that he said it is true only of the urban, and not of the rural population. He explained that there are from five schools and 700 pup is ; in Ireland 15 the money, so that the action of the civil magistrates, the nobility and the In the Old and New Testaments, most instances from the rural districts, seems to indicate that the Evangelicals

the reign of Charles II. In case this were permitted, the Ritualists offered to dissolve the Church Union, against which the Low Church party are specially hostile, as it has been the effective instrument in propagating High Church sentiments. The Evangelicals as yet refuse to accept these terms.

The general opinion of the press is that unless a large amount of toleration be shown to the High Church body, by permitting them to use the more ancient praver books, which allow a wide scope in the use of ecclesiastical vestments and symbolical ceremonial, there will be no peace between the contending factions. It will go hard with to ten times as many girls and young the Low Churchmen to allow this latiwoman employees in the shops and tude, but the more peaceful demeanor factories as formerly. These come in of the press on the present occasion

the Mass," and thus an was given to the calling name Mass. There were and a special Mass or Ec vice for the dead .

4. All the vestments i celebration of Mass by Ca were prescribed, and lik of a pastoral staff and Bishop.

5. The sign of the striking the breast as a tion were recommand optional to the people. 6. The communion w

be received in the mor the hand, as is the usag Protestants, and the Eu served for the sick.

All these prescriptio ished in the Prayer which was of such a Po acter that it shocked the it was for this reason there was a new revision compromise between th and Puritanism, which, could be more easily f bulk of the nation that sible if it inclined either toward Catholic 119828.

It is easy to see that, tic offer be accepted, t party will really hav and, from present an highly probable thi actually be the case. supposed that the bui people are favorable Churchism, though th not go to the length reached by the Ritual party are heartily sic ances created by the so cals, and would be most any agreement an end to the unsee

are weakening in presence of the fact that the Ritualists have developed so much strength.

It may not be generally known that the first liturgy issued by Edward I. left the Mass untouched, with the ex. lishment. ception of an addition by which Communion was to be administered to the people under both kinds. This liturgy, issued in 1548, even retained the Latin language of the Catholic Church, but the desire of the ultra-Reformers was not satisfied thus, and in 1549 a new liturgy was put forth in English, which was still for the most part a translation of the Mass, though some slight additions were made as a concession to the thorough Reformation ideas prevalent among the Scotch and Continental Calvinists.

It was not till 1552, still in the reign of Edward VI., that a really Protestant character was given to the Communion service.

During the reign of Elizabeth the prayer book was again changed, but it was not brought to its present form till 1661, a year after the restoration of the monarchy, when, by the act of uniformity, its use was prescribed for all the Churches in England.

The articles of religion, which are asserted by some writers to have been approved by the convocation of 1553, were forty-two in number, and were much more readily reconcilable with Catholic faith than are the thirty nine articles now found in the Book of Common Prayer, which were framed in 1563, as a counter blast to the doctrinal decrees of the Council of Trent, which ended in that same year ; yet the Ritualists find even these to be quite reconcilable with their conceptions of the Christian doctrine, which they believe to be what the Catholic Church teaches on many points which are controverted by Evangelicals.

The Prayer Book proposed by the Ritualists for adoption by those who prefer it is that of 1549, which is commonly spoken of as the first issued by Edward VI., though, as we have mentioned above, it was in reality the second. That of 1548 was in use for so short a time that its existence seems to be ignored. The book of 1549, however, has some peculiar features which make it a very different work from that of 1552, and it will be interesting to our readers to know what are its chief characteristics which make it the ideal Book of the Ritual-Istic Party.

Its chief features were the following:

1. The sign of the cross, which in

which have disgraced the Church, and excited so much glae among non Conformists, who have not concealed their hops that the upshot of the trouble may be the breaking up of the Estab-

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Its chief features were the following:
The sign of the cross, which in the present Prayer Book is still used, but only in administering Baptism, was prescribed in the Communion service or Mass, in Confirmation, Baptism, and prayers called exorcism, for the putting of devils to flight.
The Communion service was described as being "commonity called the Mass," and thus an approbation was given to the calling of it by the sort of the Gamma Mass. There were also prayers and a special Mass or Eucharistic service for the dead.
All the vestments in use in the elebration of Mass by Catholic priest for and difference parts of South Africa, and in the transmenter, and likewise the uses with moder protection of Mass by Catholic priest for and the grade of dupits of devils to the constant staff and cope by the broast as a sign of control to the south for the soldier's nearest for the sold.
The communion was ordered to the received in the mouth and the soldier's and service the soldier'

The Sisters are now engaged in cleaning up the Convent. No wonder : after a siege of months every convent and college do the same before opening for the work of the New Year Besides, the convent was used as a hospital by the Russan Ambulance. The article you copied-and I balieve you thought every word to be true-was written upon 'excellent authority " and some one has said that "excellent authority" and some one has said that "excellent authority " and some one has said that "excellent authority and 'common report" are excellent and common liars. And, Sir, I submit, that this is a good example of the same.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR. Notwithstanding the disorganized condition of the Boers, who are reduced to small parties of guerillas, another severe blow was inflicted ing the past week. A large convoy was pro-tacked both in order to inflict as much damage were driven off with the loss of 100 killed and wounded. The British loss was but slipht, nevertheless half the convoy was destroyed, such incidents affect pairfully the British but stilled, and to obtain supplies. They were driven off with the loss of 100 killed and such incidents affect pairfully the British but stilled, and 23 wounded on this occa-tion. The Boers were prevented from getting. The German Minister of the Interior in reason why Kruger was not received by the proprise the supplies the supplies the supplies the supplies the store in south the respondent of the store of the part to a supplies the supplies of the supplies the supplies the store in the boers were prevented from getting. The German Minister of the Interior in reason why Kruger was not received by the provident store to respond the use of the convog were is killed and 23 wounded on this occa-ties us of the supplies the supplies the supplies the supplies the store is the supplies the suppl

THE CATHOLIC RECORD says the impression is growing among all the nationalities there that peace is impossible. It

nationalities there that peace is impossible. It is believed that a resumption of the campaign in the spring is inevitable. The partition of the empire is regarded as the only solution of the transble It is now stated that Mr. Conger, the United tates Minister, has been instructed by his Gov

States Minister, has been instructed by his Gov-ernment to unite in the modified demands of the other powers. According to this, it is pro-vided that those princes and officials must be punished who are recognized as guilty by the Chinese Government, with the addition of others, to be hereafter designated by the min-isters.

LIVER.

3

ONTARIO FOR 1901.

Paul with pictures of the founders in different localities. The Academy of the Sacred Heart, London, with pictures of the chapel, the grotio, the convent, a garden acene and the study hall, with a short skew Wright of London, Oat. A History of the establishment of the Mis-sion of Sault Ste Marie (illustrated). Ontario Jubilarians of 1900. The late flev. Nicholas Dixon (with photo). The late flev. Nicholas Dixon (with photo). The Church in Ontario. The Church in Ontario. The Church in Ontario. The The Yale, through whom His Holiness Description of Apostolic Delegate: Cardinal Gibbons; the Archishops of Ottawa and Toronto; the Bishops of Hamilton. Peter-borough, Alexandria, Pembroke and London.

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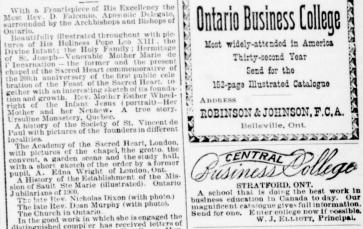
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safety, weifare, and interests of the Father-iand. It has been strongly urged upon Queen Wil-helmina of Holland to receive him officially, and it is stated that an official reception will be accorded him, the Queen having decided upon so doing. Ho has reached the Hagne, and the Presidents have sent notes welcoming him in the name of the States-General While the President of the Lower House merely ex-pressed approval of the notic purpose of Mr. Kruger in attempting to put a stop to the un-just war forced on him in such a barbarous manner, and hopes it will result in the inde-pendence of the Republics being assured for.

Manner, and the Republics being assured for. ever. Mr. K ruger is receiving various officials, and the entuusiasm of the crowds outside compels frequent appearances on the balcony. Mr. Kruger asserts that when he states all the circumstanced host go rashly to war. This appears to indicate that he had assurances of help from some troopan power. If this was the case the way is there was another all day battle between Goneral Paget and the com mandoes of Wuljoen and Ersams. Lieut, Col. Loyd was killed and 50 wounded. Lord Roberts is on his way home having already reached Capetown. He will visit St. Helena on his way to see Gen. Cronje and the other Boer prisoners.

IN CHINA.

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Doane St., BOSTON.

They irritate the bowle so that these organs, instead of re-absorbing the bile, throw it vio lently out. It passes away in the evacuations, often burning and smarting on its way out. The blood becomes gradually impoverished from the drain. Each time it is harder for the liver to extract the bile from the blood. Thus stronger and stronger purgatives have to be used.

used. The blood grows poorer and poorer. It is CLOGGED WITHIMPURITIES. It lacks the rich lifo-giving properties. The sufferer, be-cause of the poor scate of his blood, feels dull and heavy, without energy or ambition. His appetite is variable. Ho has a tendency to the 'blues' And all the time the consulpation and an ence



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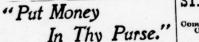
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HE OAN DO IT FOR YOU. 1. Are you constipated ? 2. Is your complexion bad ? 3. Are you sleepy in the daytime ? 4. Are you reivable ? 5. Or you get dizy? 6. Do you get dizy? 7. Have you no energy ? 7. Do you feet imiserable ? 7. Do you feet imiserable ? 7. Do you feet imiserable ? 7. Do you get dizy? 7. Do you get dize? 7. Do you get dize? 7. Do you get imiserable ? 7. Do you feet inde casily ? 7. Do you feet hold fashes ? 7. Have you a pain in the back ? 7. Have you a pain in the back ? 7. Are your fichs fort and flabby ? 7. Have you a gurding in your bowels ? 7. Have you a gurding in your bowels ? 7. Is there a general feeling of lassitude ? 7. Do hoese feelings sifect your memory ? 7. Are you short of breath upon exercise 1 7. Are you short of breath upon exercise ? 7. Are you short of breath upon exercise ? 7. Are you short of the above symptoms you

If you have some of the above symptoms you have CATARRH OF THE LIVER.

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

Compunction of Heart.

If thou wilt make any progress, keep thyself in the fear of God; and be not too free, but restrain all thy senses

under discipline, and give not thyself up to foolish mirth.

Give thyself to compunction of heart, and thou shalt find devotion.

Compunction opens the way to much good, which dissipation is wont quick.

It is wonderful that any man can

we ought to weep. There is no true liberty nor .good

joy, but in the fear of God with a good

impediments of distractions, and re-

collect himself in the union of holy

Happy is he, who separateth himself

from all that may burden or defile his

Strive manfully : custom is overcome

If thou canst let men alone, they

Busy not thyself with other men's

If thou hast not the favor of men, be

Yet, that we have not divine com

forts, or that we seldomer experience them, is our own fault ; because we do

not seek compunction of heart, nor

cast off altogether vain and outward

Acknowledge thyself unworthy of

divine consolation, but rather worthy

nough for mourning and weeping.

tribulation : and the more thoroughly

template heavenly things.

he considereth himself, the more he

concern, that thou dost not carry thy-

man ought to demean himself.

according to the flesh.

much tribulation.

satisfactions.

rleveth.

austerity.

Let

will let thee do what thou hast to do.

Happy is he, who can cast away all

ly to lose.

onscience.

mompunction.

conscience.

by custom.

Borned Heart Review PROTESTANT CONTROVERSY.

ST A PROTESTANT MINISTER.

CXV.

in a justified state, and they raised a Methodist *Te Deum*, or its equivalent, accordingly. Now if all this wasn't very fuuny, what was it? I own that it tickles my risibles. Dr. Hughes was far more dignified in his letter to Dr. Hodges goes on to speak of Cal-vin's marriage. This gives me occa sion to say that Roman Catholics are exposed to the danger of being indis criminate in their judgments of the the Pope, the refusal to receive which I own that I resent for all Protestants. Reformers' marriages. Of course they must condemn as invalid the marriage were both priests. Latimer, and I think Ridley, never married. A good share of the elder companions of Luther who married wave an interval of Cranmer, and of Kuox, since the As Doctor Hodges savs, Calvin married the widow of a Baptist minister. Perhaps it would be safer to say, of an Anabaptist minister. The eldor fan-atical body has an undoubted historwho married were priests. Catholics, of course, must regard Luther's own ical connection with the excellent modern denomination, but the modern marriage as doubly, trebly invalid and sacrilegious, as he was a priest, a is so profoundly different that I think it may well disown all spiritual iden monk, and his wife was a nun. They it may well usewn all spiritual toda-tity. Yet I am willing to own that "there was a scul of geodness in things evil" among the Auabaptists. Doctor Hodges says that Calvin, at will have a Christian satisfaction in eing able to salute Calvin's and Melanchthon's marriages as undoubtedly valid, as Calvin was only in minor orders, and Melanchthon was not in Geneva, had all authority, ecclesiasti cal and civil. This hardly agrees with any orders at all. The later German Reformers, at least, were largely such Dr. Schaff's account, and Dr. Schaff is a Switzer. He denies, as I remember, as had only ordination from Luther, so that their marriages were not barred that Calvin had any civil authority. by any law. Melander, who celebrated He could not even procure the change of Servetus' sentence from burning to beheading, although he wished it. Of the bigamous nuptials of the Landgrave, kept his master in good heart by marrying three wives, without divorcing any. Indeed, the reports of the Lutheran church Visitors show course, in so profoundly religious a tate, the chief spiritual influence must inevitably have a great deal of indirect civil control, as the Pope has, how that Melander had various imitators among the ministers of the new relig ever carefully guarded may be the They were so exuberant in their limit of his temporal authority, or as ion. our great denominations have, which new liberty, that they did not know how to put a term to it. We Calvin-ists may boast that, so far as I know, sometimes make it almost a matter of course for their ministers, and indeed their members, to favor a particular no such scandals occurred among us party. Calvin's political control, like The Lutheran ministers at last got more or less in a way of exchanging Savonarola's, seems to have been inwives, like Bedouin Arabs. fluence, rather than jurisdiction.

It is curious and amusing, that even the Lutheran lawyers refused to own the execution of Servetus. Luther's marriage as genuine, or his Luther's marriage as the natural-children as legitimate. This natural-children as legitimate. This natural-ly exasperated him greatly, but the ly exasperated him greatly. Neither they then were, Servetus was just the men to bring his own doom upon him Church nor state, they declared, neither canon nor civil law, knew anything of the marriage of a priest. Had Luther unteering evidence to the Inquisition of Vienne, in the hope of having Serdied intestate, it would seem that the law would have given his children nothing, even in Protestant Saxony tion is wholly indefensible. No won-Queen Elizabeth, too, although she had to put up with married priests, never of the superserviceable effort of a here wn them for married. We remember how once, having been handsomely entertained at Lambeth by Archbishop Parker, on taking leave she thanked him warmly, and then, turning to Mrs. Parker, said, "And as for you, Madam I may not call you, Mistress I will not call you, but yet I

do thank you." I do not wish to be overhard upon poor Crammers, who had many excellent parts, of which I shall speak by and by, not to say that the fire purifies all things. Yet certainly this first Protestant primate does cut a figure more droll than dignified in carrying his wife abont in a chest, before it was safe to own her. Once his prudence failed him, when the lady was turned the wrong way, and had to scream out to save her life. As this story is given by the dictionary of national biog-

raphy, I suppose we may believe it. As Protestants, of course, we all maintain that ministers may lawfully marry, as indeed the Catholic Church of us, since she does not acknowledge our orders. Nor are we likely to dispute that " marriage is the duty of most men, while from our point of view we shall hardly object to saying that it is, with us, the duty of most ministers. Yet it does sometimes seem

istic slaughter of the innocents. The and as highly elevated there as we Presbytarian procession Romeward has were humble on earth. Amen. these conversions, since eighteen of of the nineteen had married post haste on leaving their old Church, and the nineteenth was to be married the next Presbyterian procession Romeward has been a long time getting started ; but it threatens to outstrip all the others. The Baptists are at present the farthest week. This convinced the anxious in the rear. They will have to unload brethren that the whole company were in a justified state, and they raised a a lot of " exs " (both priests and nuns) before the movement can be said to

have fairly begun. - Church Progress. FIVE - MINUTES' SERMON.

Third Sunday of Advent. HUMILITY OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

I am the voice of one crying in the wilder s, make straight the way of the Lord.' (John. 1, 23.) heartily rejoice in this life who weigh-eth and considereth his banishment Excepting the Blessed Virgin, there is no saint who receives more exsited praise in Hely Scripture than St. John and the many daugers of his soul. Through levity of heart and the little thought we have of our defects the Baptist. It is said of him that he we feel not the sorrows of our soul, but is more than a prophet, that there is none born of woman greater than he, often vainly laugh when in all reason (Matt, 11) that he is a man sent by God, (John, 1); be is called an angel, (Matt.) a preacher of penance, (Luke, 3) a burning and shining light, (John

5, 35). Great commendation, indeed, from the mouth of God, but, we may ask, by what means has the precursor of Our Lord made himself worthy of this great merit ? His hely life auswers the question, for among the many virtues which adorned his soul, there was one especially, viz : a deep and sincere humilty which pleased God to such an extent that by its practice, John became a model for Chris-To convince yourselves, study the

affairs nor entangle thyself with the getpal of this Sunday. The Jews sent priests and Levites to John, to ask him causes of great ones. Have always an eye upon thyself in f he were the Christ, the promised the first place, and take special care to admonish thyself preferably to all Messiah. Having answered that he was not, the Pharlsees wished to know thy dearest friends. the nature of his mission, and what re-lations he bore to the Messiah. John not grieved thereat ; but let it be thy

being importuned, might justly have stated that he was the son of the priest Zacharias, a descendant of the house of David. He might have spoken of the announcement of his birth by an angel, of his sanctification before birth, of his intimate intercourse with God, and of the revelations he had received, but his heart knew nothing of pride of vain glory. He simply said: "I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness." He calls himself a voice, and nothing more. A voice, i. e., a sound that is heard and passes away. What admirable humility ! He might, at least, have called himself a prophet for Oar Lord called him the greatest of prophets, and more than a prophet The other prophets saw the Messiah only in a vision, but John saw Him face to face, knew Him and acknow! edged Him. The greater the prais given him by Our Lord, the less he thinks of himself and says only, am a voice of one crying in the wilder ness. Make straight the way of the

Lord. On another occasion, Oar Lord came to John to be baptized. This great honor conferred by Our Lord, over-whelmed the humble John who said : ' I ought to be baptized by Thee and comest Thou to me." (Matt. 3, 14) John spoke truly, yet Oar Lord had come to him, to perform this great act. What dignity to be asked by Our Lord to assist Him in fulfilling the law and practicing virtue ! Although recognizing the great honor, John was not lated, but in all humility confessed his unworthiness. He went even farther, and confessed that he was unto loose the latchet of his worthy Master's shoes. Thus St. John thinks siderable reason in using Solifidianism as very nearly equivalent to Antino-

greater than he, he acknowledges him

Sersph. but on him alone.



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the delight of learning for learning's CARLING eske, such as one dares not hope to find When Ale is thoroughly maters? it is not only palatable, but wholesons. Carling's Ale is always fully aged before it is put on the market. Both in wood and in cottle it is mellowed by the touch of time before it reaches the public. in a lackadaisical modern university. Prosody transformed him like one of

Dr. Faustus's potions. While I was humbly wondering at his Latin Quantitles he was off into Greek verse. A collection was subsequently made

self so well and so circumspectly as a A collection was subsequently made for the aged scholar. When the local clergyman presented it to him. Magis-ter Duffy remarked : "Pedagogus iste totaliter exinctus est." — P. G. Smith, servant of God and a devout religious It is oftentimes more profitable and more secure for a man not to have in Donohue's. many comforts in this life, especially

This is What They Say.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c

When a man hath perfect compune Cholera and all summer complaints are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do tion, then the whole world is to him burdensome and distasteful. A good man always findeth subjects availed that angle in the proper medicine. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dyseutery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with worderful rapidity and never For whether he considereth himself or thinketh of his neighbor, he knoweth that no man liveth here without fails to effect a cure.

NERVOUS troubles are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which enriches and purifiestthe blood. It is the best medicine for nervous PEOPLE.

PEOPLE. FEVER AND AGUE AND BILIOUS DE-RANGEMENTS are positively cared by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bil-ious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effu-sions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general fanily medicine with the best results. The subjects for just grief and interior compunction are our vices and sins, in which we lie entangled in such manner as seldom to be able to con-If thou wouldst oftener think of thy death than of a long life, no doubt thou wouldst more fervently amend thyself. And if thou didst seriously

Toronto. 50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

DECEMBER 15. 1900.

DECEMBER; A UHRISTMAS DREAM.

Tell me now for the best or worst, Who is the last, who is the first Of all the palmers that Eastwards go. Dragging their packs across the snow

The first is Adam, and woe is he. For the way is heavy to far Judee. The second is Eve, and her eyes are But her smile is for Adam, and nor

The third is Lilith, and fair is she, As only a spirit of air can be; The babe she strangled this very night Lies in its cradle, stark and white.

The fourth is Adah. The fifth is Cain, Sick to die and forget again. The sixth is Lot : and I see but seven That come to pray to the Lord of Heaven.

Kneeling low by the stable-stall, Hear ye the cry of the pilgrims all? "Give me love, Lord !" and "Give me peace "Bid Ye the worm in its gnawing cease !"

" Make me a woman that am but a sprite. Not to be moved of grief or delight!" And the Child that lies in the manger stall, He speaks in His sleep and He answers all.

He hath given a clod of Eden earth To weary Adam, that he may have mirth, Seeing the seeds of his sowing grow As they did in Eden an age ago.

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He hath given to Adah the grace to follow The way of her mate over hill and hollow, He hath breathed on Cain that his eyes n And while they are wet may close in sleep.

He hath given to Lot to dream once more of the happy time and the good days o'er. Or ever the heavens wept flery rain On the sinful fair Cities of the Plain.

Now all have gone from His Presence shriv Save the greatest and first and last of And the Child in His sleep spoke out and s "What wilt thou? The woman has bru thy head !"

And the Snake writhed hence, and ro Lilith's waist It clung, and it would not be unlaced; But the wound in her basom dropped

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Deaf and blinded, he could not see The trees arising on Calvary ; The song of the olives he could not hear. That sang for the young Child cradled neu "Be still, O read: thou att not a spear ; Abide thy time and thy place, as we." -Nora Hopper, in St. Pete

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

THE COST OF BRIGHT EYE

You all know something of the Saint El zabeth and of her great for God's poor, do you not? You h that when quite an infant Eliza was sent all the way from her fat kingdom of Hungary that she n brought up in the court of the Da Thuringia, whose eldest son she w marry when she grew up.

It chanced that the Duchess S felt little love for the Hungarian cess, partly, it may be, because i of higher birth than the Lady A her own daughter, and betrothed over to the young lord Louis, Eliz took precedence of Agnes on all p occasions. So it came about the little stranger was treated hard times ; and tidings of the same ing King Audrew in Hungary, termined to send some of the trusty lords of his court to Thu to learn the truth of the report. before these ambassadors could Eisenach, where Elizabeth lived she had become the wife of the Dake Louis, who, as I told you, and respected her, and compelled one else to respect ber also. there had come from Hungar Elizabeth an old and faithful fr her father's, who watched ov interests always, and he sent w King Andrew that he need h fear on his daughter's account, she was quite happy with the landgrave, as the Duke of Thu was called ; so the Hungarian were recalled for that time.

The landgrave liked to see his wife beautifully dressed, as bec birth and station, nothing for the things of whi ladies of her age think so mu wore her rich robes only on sta sions or to please her husban never could bear to refuse any a poor person, and as money to scarce in those days and sh great sums on the erection of pitals, it often happened that nothing but her jewels or d give. The landgrave Louis generous too : he gave Elizabe ever she asked for, and w mother and sister and even ladies complained to him, as th times did, that the landgrav everything in charity and le nothing to wear, he only sn said that he always found dressed and exceedingly low that he could not find fault wi sending her pretty things bef heaven, where he felt no would some day find ther Only in private he said to her "I pray thee, my sweet s so he always called her, bec had been brought up togethe fashion of that time, "ree thyself something of befitting for if thy father, King Andr hear that thou art not attire ladies, he will deem that I tr a manner unworthy of his mine ; and thou knowest I h enemies who seek occasion against me." And Elizabeth answered "I will do my best to pleas all things, my brother; but deck myself in magnificer while the poor of the l bread ?" So one day Louis brought ment of marvellous beauty ness both of texture and of said : "Now have I found dress which I think thou I my sister. Wear it at the b in the hall, I beseech th men may not have cause to of thy poor brother on th Now, the robe that he brou of cloth of silver, curiously and wrought with precious

Its easy enough to get it, as nearly every dealer in Canada sells Carling's Ales and Porter. CARLING LONDON Thus is what they say. Those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrotula, eczema, eruptions, catarrh, rheuma-tism or dyspepsia, say it cures promptly and permanently, even after all other prepara-tions fail. You may take this medicine with the utmost confidence that it will do you good. What it has done for others you have every reason to believe it will do for you. From a policy-holder's standpoint the PROFIT-EARNING power of a company is ALL-IMPORTANT. In this respect The Mutual Life Assurance ALLAALA

POLICY

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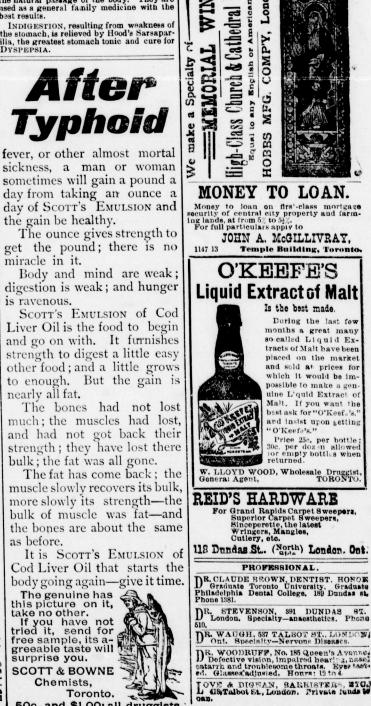
M

Ont

London,

IN IT PAYS Leads all Canadian Life Com panies. Its ratio of profits earned p r \$1,000 of insurance in 1899 heads the list. S WINDOW

INDIGESTION, resulting from weakness of the stomach, is relieved by Hood's Sarsapar-illa, the greatest stomach tonic and cure for DYSPEPSIA.



as if Protestantism not only held marriage as a sacrament, but as the chief sacrament. A Baptist minister, as I remember, somewhat pathetically asks if Protestantism imposes marriage on every minister as an absolute obligation. He pleads that a poor fellow ought to have freedom, and that there such a thing as a providential call to a single life.

The Tablet lately had a little account which greatly displeases a correspon-dent of the Churchman, who calls it malicious. I own I can not see the malice, but we can all see the fun. The Tablet can't be blamed, if we Protestants give a ludicrous exhibition, for wishing its readers also to enjoy it. We mustn't think to keep all our tunny things to ourselves. The account is as follows. It is

known that a certain number of French priests have lately left the Catholic Church, and come into a rather vague relation to Protestantism. Of course we see nothing amiss in this. Now Dr. Hugh Price Hughes, the London Wesleyan, who seems almost zealous enough against the Papists to fry them on St. Lawrence's gridiron, if the law allowed, and whom I rather fancy (on rather siender proof, to be sure) to be a sort of enterprising Welsh Barnum, in scouring France for these new converts, had managed to lasso in nice teen of them, and had brought them across the Channel to gladden the eyes of the faithful. A solemn convocation vas appointed in his chapel for the exhibition, at which the nineteen neophytes were arrayed in a semicircle in front of the pulpit, like a budding Sanhedrin, each immaculate in black coat and white choker. (N. B. I have lately taken to white chokers myself, so that I mean no disrespect.) None of the gentlemen spoke English, but as Dr. Hughes pointed out each one (whether with a long stick, like a keep. er at the zoo, the Tablet seems uncertaip) the gentleman thus honored rose and made his best bow and sat down again and the Doctor passed on to the next.

mianism. The queetion is whether a reconciliation between Catholicism and the Reformed (which includes Methodists and Evangelical Anglicans, as well as Calvinists) is not likely to come about sooner than a reconcilia tion with Lutheranism. I speak with difficence, and 1 dare say not without precommittal, but I shall still have occasion to revert to these comparative

Doctor Hedges by no means defends

shows that law and opinion being as

self. It is much harder to justify Cal-

vin's previous action in officiously vol-

vetus put to death there. Indeed, as

the Independent has shown, this ac

der the Inquisition, in sheer contempt

tic to have a greater heretic con-

Dean Hodges rightly remarks that,

rigid as was Calvin's rule and doctrine,

it shut in a heart of no small tender-

him a counsellor from whom they need not shrink. He may have been

sterner than Luther, but he was of a

far more delicate and of a purer nature. And notwithstanding the

far greater outward unlikeness of his

system to Catholicism, as compared with Luther's, I can not but think that

Calvinism the child of a Latin, is nearer

to Catholicism than Lutheranism, the

child of a German. Like Catholicism,

it freely owns the grace of Gcd, but

does not allow it to swamp the law of

God, as Lutheranism so largely does.

Antinomianism has often broken out

among Calvinists, but it has been

Lutheranism very great wrong, Anti-

nomianism has been very much at

home in this, its native seat. Indeed

as John Wesley shows, when the Re formed wing of Protestantism says

hardly means the same thing as

"Justification by faith alone,"

repelled, while, unless I do

Wesley is not without con-

The ladies of Geneva found

demned, set the Arian free.

ness.

sternly

Yet he

probabilities. Doctor Hodges distinctly apprehends that while the Gospel is for all races, Protestantism is fundamentally Teu onic. He does not give in to the focl ish disposition to identify it with Chris tianity. He could, of course, give this or that reason why it has not prevailed in France, but the main reason he just y finds in its want of agreement with the French character, whether Chris-tian or un Christian. And what he says of France he says of all the Latin

countries. He thinks that Protestant-ism has not prevailed among them, haps, very often, and, yet, we imitate the Pharisee in the gospel, and act as simply because it did not suit them. if we were God's favorite children, and And while he would doubtless be interin no need of His saving mercy. ested in Protestant movements in those us learn from St. John to be truly countries, it would not be because he humble of heart. On nearly every would expect them ever to prevail, but page of the gospel, we are assured that without humility no good work because he believes that the Teutonic apprehensions of Christianity, even if viewed as heretical, are, like the ancwill be of any avail ; no prayer will be heard, no grace granted for our ient heresies, capable of large assimileternal salvation ation without a breach of the Latin greatest reasons to be humble, to think little of ourselves? "What hast thou

races with their Christian past. Charles C. Starbuck

Andover, Mass.

ANTI (HRIST NO LONGER.

that thou hast not received r And II thou hast received, why dost thou glory, as if thou hadet not received it." (I. Cor. 4 7.) Yes, whatever good we possess comes not from our cwn merits, but is a gift of God. Only the evil we do, is our The Presbytery of San Francisco on stober 10:h recommended that the section of the Westminster Confession referring to the Pope as anti Christ be work. Knowing this, should we elestricken out and that the ban against intermarriage with Catholics be revate ourselves, consider ourselves very good, better than others despise our neighbor, and refuse to give to God moved. If this thing keeps on our the honor which belongs to Him? pulpit-orators will soon be sadly in On ! no, let us daily say with the royal prophet : "Not to us, O Lord, not to need of material for controversial ser-The condemnation of unbap mons. us, : but to thy name give glory." Lat us keep our sinfulness, our pervertized infants and the sulphur and brim stone which Presbyterian theolog. sity, continually before cur eyes ; let ians have been wont to inject into all

the climax of the fun, to irreverent questions bearing upon the Pope has us consider ourselves little, yes, very eves, came when Dr. Hughes assured many a sleeping congrega little in our own estimation, so that the chinax of the lub, to irreverent questions bearing nort the rope has a consider ourselves inthe, yes, very aroused many a sleeping congregatilitile in our own estimation, so that the solicitous Wesleyans that they need tion from its lethargy. Some of Ia- hereafter, like St. John the Baputst, we have no doubt of the soundness of all gersoll's best hits refer to the Calvan- may be highly esteemed in Heaven,

My dear Christians, have we not the

It is oftentimes a want of spirit, which makes the wretched body so elf as unworthy to perform even the easily complain.

remain cold and very sluggish.

consider in thy heart the future pun

ishments of hell or purgatory, I be lieve thou wouldst willingly endure

labor and pain, and fear no kind of

But because these things reach not

things which flatter us, therefore we

the heart and because we still love the

endure

slightest and lowest service for Jesus. Pray therefore humbly to our Lord St. John, however, is rewarded for his humility, for the hand that was con-sidered unworthy to loose the latchet that he may give thes the spirit of compunction ; and say with the prop-hst, Feed us, O Lord, with the food of of the shoe, was chosen to rest on the tears, and give us for our drink tears head of his divine Master, and to pour in measure. - Ps laxix. 6. the waters of baptism over it; an

honor conferred on no Cherub or AN OLD IRISH ISCHOOLMASTER What a wonderful reward for humil-

Under the new pressure the old race ity ! How precious must not an humble heart be in the sight of God ! of classical pedagogs dwindled and vanished. A few, a very few of the fine old scholars still linger rare as the And, yet, how little do we strive to follow St. John in the practice of this red dear of Erin. One of the list of the species was discovered five or six follow St. John in the practice of this beautiful virtue! We are poor, sinful creatures, and, yet, we are puffed up with pride, and demand to be honored by all. We have no peryears ago by William O'Brien, M. P., in the person of Tom Duffy, poor, old, emaciated, of Kochadn pyslla (the fections, and still we wish to be con-sidered equal to the good. We have little lake of the cliff), near Croagh Patrick. The old man, resting on a rock on the bleak mountain side, looked deserved hell not once only, but, perabout ninety at the least.

"What does that mat er ?" he asked indignantly, as soon as he began to rouse his faculties and shake his stick. 'I was just on my way to smoke a pipe with an older man than myself, away back - nil ego contulerim jocundo sanus amico." The classic words warmed him like old wine. His head was thrown back, bis eyes afire, his voice rolled vigorously from the chest, his oak stick partock the enthusiasm

while he burst into whole pages of Horace, and Virgil, and Ovid. It was that thou hast not received ? And if not in the least a matter of display. It was simply audible soliloquy. It was

Liquor, Tobacco and Morphine Habits.

Dr. McTaggart s vegetable remedies for the liquor tobacco, morphine and other drug habits are tealthrul, safe, inexpensive home treat-ments. No hypodermic injections; no pub-licity; no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspon-ence invited.

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LOVE & DIGNAN, BAREISTERS, STOJ

A. McTAGGABT, M. D., C. M. Room 17, Janes Ruilding, cor, King and Yonge Sts. Toronto. cor. King and Yonge Sts., Toronto. References as to Dr. McTsggar's protes-sional standing and personal integrity per mitted by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice. Hon. G. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario. Rev. William Caven. D. D., Kinox College. Rev. Father Ryan. St. Michael's Cathedral. Right Rev. A. Steaman, Bishop of Toronto, Thos. Coffey, Catholle KECORD, London.

DECEMBER 15. 19 00.

DECEMBER; A CHRISTMAS DREAM. Tell me now for the best or worst, Who is the last, who is the first Of all the palmers that Eastwards go. Dragging their packs across the snow

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The fourth is Adah. The fifth is Cain, Sick to die and forget again. The sixth is Lot; and I see but seven That come to pray to the Lord of Heaven.

Kneeling low by the stable-stall, Hear ye the cry of the pilgrims all? "Give me love, Lord !" and "Give me peace "Bid Ye the worm in its gnawing cease !"

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seven; And the Child in His sleep spoke out and said "What wilt thou? The woman has bruised thy head !"

And the Snake writhed hence, and round Lillith's waist It clung, and it would not be unlaced; But the wound in her bosom dropped with

red, And the eyes went blind in the Serpent's head,

Deaf and blinded, he could not see The trees arising on Calvary : The song of the olives he could not hear, That sang for the young Child cradled n "He still, O red: thou at not a spear Abide thy time and thy place, as we."

-Nora Hopper, in St. Peter's.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE COST OF BRIGHT EYES.

You all know something of the dear Saint El zabeth and of her great love for God's poor, do you not? You know that when quite an infant Elizabeth was sent all the way from her father's kingdom of Hungary that she might brought up in the court of the Dake of Thuringia, whose eldest son she was to

marry when she grew up. It chanced that the Duchess Sophia felt little love for the Hungarian princess, partly, it may be, because being of higher birth than the Lady Agnes. her own daughtes, and betrothed more over to the young lord Louis, Elizabeth took precedence of Agnes on all public occasions. So it came about that the little stranger was treated hardly at times ; and tidings of the same reaching King Andrew in Hungary, he determined to send some of the most trusty lords of his court to Thuringia to learn the truth of the report. Long before these ambassadors could get to Eisenach, where Elizabeth lived then, she had become the wife of the young Dake Louis, who, as I told you, loved and respected her, and compelled every one else to respect ber also. Now, there had come from Hungary with Elizabeth an old and faithful friend of her father's, who watched over her interests always, and he sent word to King Andrew that he need have no fear on his daughter's account, for that she was quite happy with the young landgrave, as the Duke of Thuringia was called ; so the Hungarian nobles

were recalled for that time. The landgrave liked to see his young The landgrave liked to see his young ing the robe or sirver when the poor man. wife beautifully dressed, as became her given that morning to the poor man. birth and station, but En nothing for the things of which most ladies of her age think so much, and wore her rich robes only on state occasions or to please her husband. She never could bear to refuse anything to a poor person, and as money was very scarce in those days and she spent great sums on the erection of her pitals, it often happened that she had nothing but her jewels or dresses to The landgrave Louis was very give. generous too: he gave Elizabeth what-ever she asked for, and when his mother and sister and even her own ladies complained to him, as they sometimes did, that the landgravine gave everything in charity and left herself nothing to wear, he only smiled and said that he always found her well dressed and exceedingly lovely, and that he could not find fault with her for sending her pretty things before her to heaven, where he felt no doubt she would some day find them again. Only in private he said to her : "I pray thee, my sweet sister," for so he always called her, because they had been brought up together after the fashion of that time, "reserve unto thyself something of befitting apparel, for if thy father, King Andrew, should car that thou art not attired as other ladies, he will deem that I treat thee in a manner unworthy of his honor and mine ; and thou knowest I have many enemies who seek occasion to speak against me.

the mantle was of blue, sprinkled over with gold stars, and having a border of most rare workmanship; and the veil was of gold tissue so fine that men wondered when they looked upon it. Soon after this the landgrave was called away in the service of the em peror, his lord, and remained absent a long time. There was a scarcity at that time in Thuringia, and the poor of the country suffered much. The compassionate landgravine fed all who came, and they were so many that at last she had nothing at all left but the wonderful robe and mantle which the duke her husband had desired her not to give away. Then it happened that a certain poor man came to the castle and implored an alms for the love of God. Elizabeth gave him food, but he declared with many tears that he pos-sessed nothing in the world and had far to go, and that if he were sent away without some provision for his journey he must surely die of cold and hunger on the way. Then said Eliz beth: "I will give him my robe of silver, and when my good brother returns I will confess to him what I have done, and

he will understand my necessity and see that I could not do otherwise. So she bade her ladies bring her the robe, and they brought it very unwillingly. That very day the landgrave re-turned, and while Elizabeth was reolced in heart, she was also somewhat rcubled in spirit when she remembered that she must confess she had parted with his gift to that poor man. The landgrave, wishing to surprise her, had not sent notice of his coming baforehaud, so Elizabeth wore the gray woolen robe and coarse mantle in which the was accustomed to attire herself in the absence of her lord. And after the

first greeting he said : "I pray thes, my sister, go now and put on the robe that I gave thee; for on my way homeward I met certain messengers from thy father coming hither to inquire after thy welfare, and I would not they should find my dearest lady dressed like some housewife who spins at her door."

Elizabeth went to her chamber and wept bitterly, for in truth she had fallen into a sore strait and knew not where to turn for help. It was not alone her husbaud's anger that she dreaded, though she feared he might be grieviously wroth as matters had turned out. But she knew that tales of hard treatment had been carried to her own country by the enemies of the landgrave, and now these nobles who had come into Thuringia, seeing the poverty of her attire, would believe them of a verity to be true. Her maidens were troubled with their lady, and

said, weeping : "Did we not beg you earnestly to to keep at least one robe wherein to appear at the banquet? And now disgrace will come upon us all."

Then Elizabeth bade them search once more in her closet, hoping that some robe might yet remain, for she could not put on her blue mantle over a garment of homespun, and she had none other that she knew of. While her ladies were gone the holy landgravine betook herself to prayer in her pratory, and, kneeling before the

crucifix, cried with many tears : "My dearest Lord ! Thou knowest "My dearest Lord! Thou knowest well that I did this thing, not out of malice, but for love of Thee and Thy poor. Therefore I beseech Thee let no evil come of it-above all to my dean husband ; and let him not suffer disgrace at my hand in the eyes of my friends. While Elizabeth was yet praying

and pouring out her grief before the Lord she heard a great cry, and her ladies came to her rejolcing and carry ing the robe of silver which she had found in its place in the wardrobe, laid very carefully away; but how it came to be there none could tell, for no one could enter the chamber save the ladies and Elizabeth herself. Elizabeth rejoiced then because the God whom she served so faithfully had heard her prayer and come to her help in her distress. And when she went down to the great hall to welcome the friends of her father they wondered much at her beauty and gracious behavior, and also at the richness of her attire. Elizabeth told the whole story to her husband who sought far and wide for the poor man on whom she had bestowed her silver robe. But although the messengers used all diligence and promised great rewards, they failed to obtain any tidings of him, nor had he anywhere been seen; so when the story got about among the people they said he was no beggar, but truly an angel of the Lord. And the dwellers in that country think so to this day.

THE CATHOLIG RECORD

164

now

8,

9.

purity unsullied.

sanity.

they shall see God."

the frequent reception of the sacra

ments, any young man can keep his

Thereby he will be healthier, strong

er and nobler than if he yields to evil

decay, from consumption due to a forced loss of vitality, from paresis,

locomoter ataxia, parallysis, and in

days of his youth and deserve the bane-

diction of the Beatitude that says : "Blessed are the clean of heart, for

DIZZINESS AND NAUSEA

Caused by Over-Study and Close Con

finement,

POPULAR SCHOOL TEACHER

SUFFERED - AND HOW ACTING ON

Thereby he will his Creater in the

truancy unprofitable. He may be put the good, of the members of a young men's sodality, of the members of a branch of the Young Men's Institute. to bed as soon as he returns home on the assumption that he must be ill, be-7. By keeping the mind pure. Don't indulge in impure thoughts, imcause nothing but illness should keep him from going to school. - November aginings, dreams. Don't listen to dirty stories. Don't read vile books. Ladies' Home Journal.

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN. Catholic Columbian.

"O, if I had only been instructed in my youth," said a somewhat elderly man yesterday, whose physical health is breaking and whose mind begins to give indications of decay, "I would not have committed the indiscretions and excesses that have broken me down

Fathers are reluctant to tell their ties. adolescent sons what they should know about self and sex, the care of virginity and the transmission of life, and regular times. even confessors most usually take many things for granted in the way of supposing that youths are sufficiently informed concerning sins against holy purity. Passibly, as a rule they are. Sometimes, however, they are not. Occasionally they then form an injurious habit before they know what they are doing. Speaking, therefore, from the point

thoughts and victous practices. Thereby he will live longer. There-by he will keep from premature of view not of the priest who is treat. ing of morality, nor of the parent who wishes to guard against disgrace, but of a physician concerned only about physical health of young men, I offer some suggestions for the the may well being of the growing lads who read this department-young fellows between fifteen and twenty-five, in the decade before most men marry ?

It was 1. Marriage is honorable. designed by God. It is a holy state. Over it God and nature watch with a zoslous eye, because it is like an imitation of the original and direct Creative Act of God, because, as it were, it compels His co operation, and because it has such endless consequences on souls for generation after generation. Sins against its chastity are usually punished in this life by diseases, by insanity, by death.

Even in marriage there is need of self-cestraint, of the chastity of the married state, and of great modesty. Once a fortnight is better than once a week and more conducive to robust health Cutten and to long life.

Before marriage, continence 2. should be inviolate. Parity is not only possible, but it is of precept, obligatory, beneficial and strengthening. Offence It can be easily observed. against it, if repeated at any length, are sure to be visited with chastisement from nature and are certain to bring down on the guilty one the vengeance of God.

Go to our lunatic asylums, and see the gibbering wrecks of men there, moping, idioit, raving, homicidal, eager to kill themselves. What caused their insanity? In most cases, What self-abuse, liquor and debauchery.

Go to the graveyards where young men are buried before their time. called ." What broke them down and sent them to fill premature graves? Self-abuse and debauchery. Go see the children in the hospitals

ing, I had been studying very hard over my 'B' work, and then I was attacked with whooping cough, which for incurables, syphilitic, scrofulous, did not leave me for a long time, and broken out with sores, unable even to stand from rotten bone or diseased marrow. What produced their afflicso I became pretty well run down. was always considered the embodiment of health at home, but last autumn I The sins of their fathers tions? was really alarmed over my condition. against the sixth commandment. Consider the families that are fol-Sometimes in the schoolroom I would lowed by misfortunes, that meet with dreadful accidents, that are pursued with trouble. To what are their tribu-Heaven.; King David's sin was not punished for years, but finally it broke his heart when one of the penalties was the ieath of his beloved son ! 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening though I tried several betty seriation. 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening though I tried several betty seriation. 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening though I tried several betty seriation. 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening though I tried several betty seriation. 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening though I tried several betty seriation. 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening though I tried several betty seriation. 1 By temperance in eating and rinking, especially at the evening though I tried several betty seriation. 1 By temperance in eating and rinking temperance in eatin

110 1 Don't look at suggestive objects-keep a guard over the eyes and don't hesitte to look away or to close your eye lids at what had better not be seen. Fill the imagination with pure pict ures, clean thoughts, pleasant memor-Read good books. Remember the presence of God. His eye saes you By avoiding corrupt companions male and female, those who talk smart those who permit improper familiari By taking cold baths for four on five days in succession once a month at By these means, together with what the priest will suggest of prayer and

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and her condition was a source of alarm to her friends. "Yes," she said to an Acadian reporter who called upon

her recently to learn the particulars of her case, "I suppose it is a duty I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, that I

DIGEZES. JLARA MULHOLLAND : "Marie's Repentance, A delightful story of peasant life and love in her native land.

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"Devotion to God the Holy Ghost." VicoMTE MARCU-VILLEROIS (The hero of the Transvaal): "Court Martial." A stirring, pathetic tale of military justice. MARION AMES TAGGART: "The Contennial Jubilee Pikernnage to the Roman Basilicas." "Al Kenza." a Turkish legend of the dayr when the Crescent foated about the Cress "The King's Will." a welt-toloi illustrated story of royal charity and mercy. "Hope," a story of self-sacrifice.

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12 cents extra.

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A FRIEND'S ADVICE SHE TRIED DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS AND WAS RE STORED TO HEALTH AND STRENGTH " About the most thorough and pop ular teacher we have ever had here. PRICE, 25 Cents. is the opinion exprassed by the people of Canaan, N. S., of their present young lady school teacher, Miss Nellie "A five sample of taste and judgment in rt and literature."- Catholic Standard and Miss Cutten is possessed of keen intelligence and engaging man-"Indispensible in the Catholic home."-Catholic Register. ners, and has been peculiarly success ful in her chosen profession. At pres-ent she looks the picture of health, and one observing her good color and buoy. ant spirits, would never think of asso CONTENTS. It was, ciating her with sickness.

CONTENTS. MAURICE FRANCIS FGAN: "In Spire of All." A story of life in Louisiana, told in a delight ful way. MARY CATHARINE CROWLEY: "The Plunket ville Fox Hunt." A lively tale of well sus-tained interest. When the Second GRARDEY, C.SS.R. "Thoughts on the Seventh, Tenth and Eighth Commandments." Many L BOSY. "On the Fairing Lath." however, only last autumn that she was almost hopeless of continuing in her work on account of her ill-health,

should make public the wonders they worked for me, but perhaps I would not have thought of it if you had not

LONDON, ONT

LITTLE FOLK'S ANNUAL-1901

And Elizabeth answered sweetly "I will do my best to pleasure thee in all things, my brother ; but how can I deck myself in magnificent apparel while the poor of the Lord want bread ?

So one day Louis brought to her raiment of marvellous beauty and rich-ness both of texture and design, and said : "Now have I found for thee a my sister. Wear it at the banquet and in the hall, I beseech thee, so that men may not have cause to speak evil of thy poor brother on thy account." Now, the robe that he brought her was of cloth of silver, curiously embroidered and wrought with precious stones; and if amily that the child who is too ill to be out of bed. If a child play truant the lessons he loses should be made up at home in his play time, and the mother should take pains to see that this is done, so that he may find in the mather and the too store in the mather and the m dress which I think thou mayst keep,

WHEN THE CHILD "PLAYS HOOKEY.

Children sometimes pretend to be ill to escape going to school. Feigning illness to escape duty is called in the army malingering and is always pun-ished when detected. A child who habitually complains of headache just before school time should be put sofa in a darkened room, not permitted to read nor look at pictures, and have a hot water bag placed at his feet. If the ailment is real this is the best treatment for the early stages ; if it is eigned the silence and solitude soon become so irksome that the culprit is glad to do anything to escape from them. Other affected pains should be treated as if they were real, and it should be distinctly understood in the not be apt to strike too hard. family that the child who is too ill to not be apt to strike too hard. so to school and learn his lessons, is 6. By avoiding touches, positions,

heavy dinner at night.

2 By abstinence from intoxicating liquor, especially from whickey and the like that fire the blood and stimulate passion. 3 By cutting off unnecessary sleep,

and spending no time in bed in a halfawake half asleep condition. No loll

ing in bed ! Lie only on the side, and preferably on the right side. Lying on the back produces snoring and leads to unleasant dreams.

By hard exercise, that toughens 4 the body, works off unnecessary energy, and brings back into the general system strength not needed locally. Take brisk waks, ride a bicyle, join a baseball club, use dumb bells, join a gymnasium-do any sort of labor that will keep the flesh from being soft and the mind in a flabby yielding frame. Be brave to be hard on your carcass, lest it get the mastery

on your carcass, lest it get the mastery and subdue your soul. 5 By pain, if necessary, to con-quer the beast; by sharp pain, in-flicted wish a rope's end, as the saints of old did and the monks of to day do, when they "take the discipline," as they call it. St. Paul, that hero, did "I chastise my body," he wrote so. "I chastise my body," he wrote publicly, "and bring it unto sub-jection." Do likewise, if ordinary means will not suffice; do it anyhow, if you have the grit to be resolved to be master of your body, be the cost what it may. Don't be should be distinctly understood in the afraid that you'll hurt yourself. You'll

"You see, in addition to my teach

be seized with dizziness, and often I would faint away. I would take

went home tor my Christmas vaca-tion, I was almost in despair. It was while I was at home, however, that my friends advised me to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Acting upon their advice, I took up their use. The first box made its effect felt, but I used four or The first box

five ond then the cure was complete Ever since then my health has been excellent and I have felt my real old time self, and am able to attend to my duties, which are by no means light, without the fatigue and languor that made the work irksome. You may de-pend upon it I will always have a friendly word to say for Dr. Williams'

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cut from her own heid and measuring fly-dive inches in length which previous to the use of Certettura, was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuis, to such an extent that she fear-ed she would soon lose it. She atributes her magnifi-cent head of hair to fre-quent shampoos with Cert-cura Soar, followed by light dressing of Certertura genty rubbed into the scalp.

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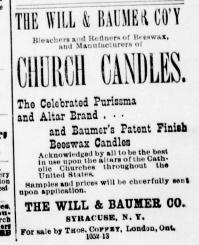
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phia, by the Rev. Ignatius F. Hortsmann, D. D. AMILY BIBLE. — THE HOLY BIBLE Containing to the Decrease of the Conneil of According to the Decrease of the Conneil of Trent, translated from the catin Valgate : dil-igently compared with the Hebrew, Gresk, and other editions in divers languages. The Old Testament first published by the English College, at Donay A. D., 1605 The New Testament by With useful notes by the late Rev. Gso. Haydock, from the original of Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, D. D., V. G. To which is added an Hinstrated and Comprehensive Dic-tionary, Dassion Haydock, from the original of Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, D. D., V. G. To which is added an Hinstrated and Comprehensive Dic-tionary, Dassion the works of Caimet, Dixon, and other evidence of the Board and Comprehensive Dougs, with a comprehensive history of the books of the Holy Catholic Bible and Life of the New Testament Scriptures, and the from the New Testament Scriptures, and the books of the Holy Catholic Bible and Life of the Bible of the Epistles and Gospels for all the Sundays and Holy Days throughout while year, and other devision and the structive mat-fer. Beautifully illustrated throughout with runerous full sized steep lates and dors appendent propriate engravings. This edition has a space for Mariage Certificates. Birts, Deaths and other Memoranda, as well as for Family For-traits. For The SUM of Skyren DotLars we shuld be pleased to express a copy of the beautiful book and prepay charges for carri-Rev, as well as give one year's subscription. Is a dother devision and bays throughout with the autifue book and prepay charges for carri-Rev, as well as give one year's subscription fold or new to the CATHOLIC RECORD. If it a good book, well bound, gill edges, weights thick, eleven inches long, twelve inches wide. THED WILL 9. DAUMED (102) V FAMILY BIBLE. - THE BOLY BIBLE



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THE CATHOLIC RECORD

ARCHDIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

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ARCHDIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

FORTY HOURS DEVOTION AT ST. MARY'S. On Friday, Thi hist, the usual Advent de-bottom of the Forty Hours began by the cele-tion of the Forty Hours began by the cele-tion of Solem High Mass at 7:30, at which the Grace the Most Ilev. Archbishop assisted. After Mass a procession was formed as follows: prest of the carhedral, the Most Holy Sacra-priority of the carhedral, the Most Holy Sacra-tom the Hisses and Sunday. A very large in borne by His Grace under a canopy held grant here it was exposed during the day, whell as Saturday and Sunday. A very large for the disessed Sacrament was placed in the exposition, as well as the constant presence of the members of the carhedral during the exposition, as well as the constant presence of the members of the Society of the large and the Blessed Sacrament being borne by Binger the Most Rev. Archbishop assisted. The borne by Henchetter and the Bing Saturday when borne by Henchetter. The actuary was most profusely decorated the occasion. DICINEESE OF HAMULTION FORTY HOURS DEVOTION AT ST. MARY'S.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION. On the feast of the Immaculate Conception the Bishop was present at the Solemn High Mass colebrated in the cathedral at 10:30. The Mass was sung by Father Holden. Father Donovan was deacon and Father Lenhard and deacon. Fathers Mahony and Hinchy at-tended His Lordship.

RECEPTION AT LORETTO.

RECEPTION AT LORETTO. a the afternoon of the Sth inst, eleven ing ladies attending Loretto Academy, mitton, were received into that institution's ality of the Blessed Virgin. The becauiful mony of the reception was carried out it impressively. His Lordship received the ing ladies into the sodality. He also preached the meaning of the expression Ghid of ry, showing its grandeur and dignity. The rais of His Lordship were most fitting to the asion and he portrayed the true woman in way that was both happy, edifying and in

shall carnestly pray that when you return again you may have many years of strength and vigor, to continue the discharge of the ities of your exaited state. We hope that we may again experience the great pleas-ure obtional strains, in our scored edifice. In conclusion, we ask you to kindly accept this you, and of our supreciation of the many favors of which we have been the recipients during the years of your pastorate here. Also accept those flowers, emblematic of charity of the parish. This is a slight token and one which but feebly represents their love for you. May God send you His choicest blessings, and may you return ere long and spend many happy years amongst us is the earnest prayer of your friends of the Chepstow parish. (Signed) J. W. McNab, J. Coumans, D. Phelan, A. Reinbart, M. Phelan, T. Desmond, W. Coumans.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

REV. FATHER TIERNAN'S SILVER JUBILEE. The many friends of Rev. M. J. Fierman, parish priest of Mount Carmel, Ontario, and for nearly twenty frur years connected with the Cathedrai, will, we feel sure, be glad to know that the twenty fith anniversary of his ordination to the holy prisethood will take place on the 19th December In estnessly wishing Rev. Father Tiernan a very happy Silver Jubilee and length of years in the holy ministry, we are but giving voice to the seni-ment uppermost in the thoughts of his old friends,—and they are legion—not alone in this city, but throughout the diocese. REV. FATHER TIERNAN'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Bilver Jubilee and length of years in the holy ministry, we are but giving voice to the senii-ment uppermost in the thoughts of his old friends,—and they are legion—not alone in this city, but throughout the diocese. THE "PORTY HOURS " AT THE CATHEDRAL. The devotion of the Forty Hours, which be-gan at the cathedral on the First, Friday and terminated last Sunday, was very successful. At all the Masses large numbers of the faith-ful approached the Holy Table. Particularly, edifying in this respect was the very great number of men beloaging to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Separate School Trustees, the C. M. B. A., and St. Peter's Court of the C. O. F. who received Holy Communion in a body at the St0 of look Mass on Sunday. The different societies, male and female, were given stated hours of adoration on Sunday. The different societies, male and female, were given stated hours of adoration on Sunday. The divise as to the recitation of the Hasry The men of the parish who received Holy Com-munion in the morning, again assonbled at 3 p. m. and after the recitation of the Hasry His Lordship the Bishop gave them some prac-tical advise as to the manner. In which, the 'f should pattern their lives after the 'model ton and rapid development, he recommended the St. Vincent de Paul as a good society, par-ticularly for young men who are active and said that their good offlees as well as society source and distress. The Sparate School Board was also referred to in praises worthy terms as being a great help to the Church. In the matter of Catholic eduation. We have here, said he, many things for which we should be thankini-a anasiasme church, hardworking and zealouyed the very best teachers. The Caynel work he spoke of as doing good and unsether an advision school Board was also referred to in praises worthy terms as being a great help to the church In the matter of Catholic eduation. We have there, said he, many things for which we should be thankini-a anasiasme church, hardworking and zealouyed the very best te The

and the singing of the Te Deum concluded the solema services. Rev. P. Shaughnessy, C. S. B., of Assump tion College. Sandwich, assisted the Cathedrai clergy throughout the devotions and was the celebrant of the Solema High Mass on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOLS.

Kingston Freeman, Nov. 28.

Kingston Freeman, Nov. 28. The question of the need of Catholic High schools mas been for some years before the pub-lic and has been, quite recently, preity gener-ally discussed by the Catholic press of the Pro-vince. It has long been felt that the absence of High schools is a serious defect in our Sep-arate school system. Our girls are fairly well provided for by the mary convents of the Pro-vince, most of which do High school work, but little provision is made for the boys. Our Separate school education usually ends with the passing of the Entrance examination.

he wish to obtain a degree as a civil engineer, as a mechanical engineer, as an electric en-geneer, or as a mining engineer, he is again con-fronted by the same examination. If he wishes to proceed to the study of law, he must pass the examinations prescribed for entrance, admission to the Royal Minitary College is admission to the Royal Minitary college matri-<text><text><text>

REFUGE OF SINNERS.

When o'er life's hopes we builded in ou pride The typhoon of despair terrific blows, When friends estranged have left us to re pase pose Upon the couch our evil life supplied; Of earthly love perefs and cast aside Shunaed and abhorred, till misery can di

No further depths; then on us sweetly grows te truth of Bernard's prayer, when he oried:

Remember, Mother, no one e'er appealed In vain to thee for help in direst need, And found thee wanting in the power to shield Thy children supplicant, who for mercy pleadplead— For never soul was lost who trusted thee, Refuge of Sinners, Mother, Star of the Sea, —BROTHER REMIGUS, C. S. C.

DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS.

<section-header>DEATH OF A RELIGIOUS.Suddenly at St. Joseph's convent.St. Alban's
Sister Mary Josephine O'Neil departed this iffo
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quarter of an hour before expiring,
for communic, but the Blessed Sacra-
entree received the day persions was
ner viatioum; her '' Food for the Way '' was
see of death. The of the massing sum.The almost half century of Sister Josehine's
higher and schled by surrounded her
arrest patitions for mercy of the hastily survey
here her strict observance of rule and excitence
here and schled the important patition of
Mother Superior at the convent so distribution of the project of the convent of string
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terred in the nun's plot where so many sainily Sisters lie sleeping. Like the subject of our obluary sketch. they made no noise in the world, caused no sitr in leaving it; but the memory of their selfless lives is embalmed in the hearts of all who came under their gentle influence. Their holy deeds, their silent struggles, their weary batcles, their threless labors for others, their heroic forgeifalness of self are not known to men, they res.' in God's still memory treasured deep" awaiting the glorious awards of the Resurcetion morn, the dawning of Eternal Day. R. I. P.



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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK

MARKET REPORTS. LONDON. LONDON. London, Dec. 13.—Grain, per cental—Wheat 1,05 to \$1.05; oata, 78 to 80c.; peas, 80 to 90; arley, 70c to 78; corn. 75 to 80c.; rys, 70c. to 1,00; buckwheat. 85 to 95; beans, per mahel, 90c. to \$1.10; alsike clover, \$6.50 to end

\$7 to \$7,50. Sheep and lambs-Lambs, choice to extra, \$5.50 to \$5.65 ; good to choice, \$5.50 to \$5.60 ; fair to good \$5.25 to \$5.50; common to fair, \$4.50 to \$5; sheep, choice to extra, \$4 to \$4.25; good to choice, \$3.75 to \$4; common to fair. \$2.50 to \$3.50; Canada with 25 loads on sale ; heavy, \$5.10 to \$6.15; mized. Yorkers, and pigs, all sold, \$5.10 to \$5.15; roughs, \$4.40 to \$4.55; stags, \$4 to \$4.25; close steady on basis of \$5.15 for all desirable kinds.51 tender to their bereaved brother and members of the family, our sincere sympathy in their sad bereavement. Also Resolved that a copie the above resolution be forwarded to Rev. Faiher Haler, and to the CATHOLIC RECORD and The Canadian for pub-lication. Rec. Sec. 6.60. Farm Produce - Hay, new, \$7.50 to \$8.00; traw, per load, \$3.00 to \$3.50; straw, per ton,

The Angel of Death has again visited our parish, and taken from us one of our most promising young men, John McCart, son of Mr, and Mrs. D. McCart of this town, leaving a happy home desolate, and a community mourning the loss of one of its noblest and best.

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VOLUME XXII.

The Catholic Record. His London, Saturday, December 22, 1900. CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS.

Our old friend is very thoughtful at Christmas time. He tells us that he Hel has nothing for dinner but memories. We know that his life has been one of much worry and sorrow, and that some of the memories would take the edge off the keenest appetite, but one would never think it, in looking at the fine old countenance, radiant with the sunshine of an unwarped and unspoiled nature. He is ever a boy at hearttrustful in the midst of deceit, and sure that in everyone, no matter how depraved, there is a well-spring of no-"Look, my boy," he says, bility. pointing to his violin, "everyone is like that Strad. Lots of music in them if you can but come at it." And then the old fingers clasp lovingly around the violin, and one hears music that, somehow or other, purifies us and makes every nerve vibrant with the harmony of noble things and attunes our hearts to the Christmas hymn - to the jubilee of praise that long years ago rolled out over the sleeping city on the hillside. The world is not so old that it has forgotten the story of the Christmas day. Time's burden indeed lies heavy upon it, and men have strewn its way with bones and marred it with blocdshed, but the gladsome tidings that thrilled it with joy still makes music in its heart. And as we listen to the pealing of the bells we must think what a wondrous answer it was to the cry of men for the God whom they had

They looked everywhere for Him, into the external world-that mysterious temple dedicated to the eternal God -but they could not read the inscription above the door into their own hearts and allayed for a time their anxieties with foolish conceits-into books-and their confession was ever the same-their quest was useless. And as answer God came, not as they ex pected, but in a manner so marvellous that faith alone firmly received it

When we put away our cap and bell and endeavor to bring to ou minds that the word " that was set up from eternity an of all before the earth was" wa made Flesh, we must live for a time i an atmosphere of unselfishness. Th thought that God placed Himse among human things and wore t vesture of poverty and suffering, a went down at last a dishonored crim al-and all that for us-must ma

us nobler and braver and more des ous of proving in our own sm way that the Love has not been give in vain.

occession and no portlayed ratios califying and in-a way that was bolt metric califying and in-structive. After the instruction lifs Lordship ship gave benediction. Father Hinchey, at-tended the bishop. The shift function of the in keeping with Lordstructure reputation for taste and good style. Miss Frawiey sang an "Ave Maria" very well indeed.

and good style. Miss Frawley sang an "Ave Marna" very wel indeed. REV. S. E. WADEL HONORED. Last Sunday evening a number of the Chep-slow parishioners met at the pastoral residence and presented Rev. S. E. Wadel with an ad-dress accompanied by suitable gifts. A num-ber of while roses and carnations defly fash-loned into a beau if ut pures, which contained a handsome contribution in kold, was present dy Master Francis Phelan on behalf of the parishioners. Then Mass Ella McNah, a little gift robed in white, presented the Rev. Fasher with a large bouquet of fragrant roses and being read, the Rev. Father mace a feeling reply. He thanked his many friends for their kinness towards him and also for the appre-good advices and bade them farewell with a parting bressing. The following is the address presented:

To Rev. S. E. Wadel, P. P., Chepstow:

The second state is the initial is the address is the address is the other second state is the initial is the address is th

with the passing of the Entrance excintation This is on the average at the zgo of thirteen years. The four or five years that boys spend thereafter at the High schools are among the most important of their lives in the formation of their religious and moral character. Dur ing this time many of the great problems of life are unfolded to them, at an age when the mind is most impressionable, and when the at litted or those about them towards these com-plex questions has a lasting effect for good or ill.

itinde of those about them towards these com-plex questions has a lasting effect for good or ill. The matter is a serious one for our people. The Provincial High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are excellent educational institu-tions, thoroughly equipped and taught by irained and experienced teachers, men and women of undoubted scholarship. Their sta-chase secular education. Laving in the midst of our follow citizens who have these educa-tional advantages, and being greatly in the minority, it behooves us to see that our young men enter the race of life at least as well equipped as those of other faiths. This it an age of almost universal education and the young man whose mental training is in any way inferior cannot be expected to keep pace with those who are better prepared for the struggle So important do our people con-sider the religions training and the religious surroundings, that but a com-paratively small number of our children attend the High schools, and the result is that our boys join the great army of laborers, ap-prentices office boys, etc., at an age when they shuld be at school. The need of Catholic High schools has been gradually forcing itself upon the Catholic prople- High schools on an conal footing with but by the schools.

shmild be at school. The need of Catholic High schools has been gradually forcing itself upon the Catholic propie-High schools on an coul footing with the Government institutions schools taught by experienced Catholic teachers, who have been trained at our Normal schools and Normal College, where our boys might have opportun-lites similar to those erjoyed by the students of the regular High schools. In proparing for the different examinations. Yu he Hon, F. R. Latchford, when, in an address delivered to a Catholic body in Toronto, he said, in effect. that there was great need of Catholic High schools to fill the gap between our Soparate schools and the Catholic University, and to provide for our boys a place where the prinary schools. Expression was given to this generate the tilter and the cause at the prinary schools. Expression was given to this generate reation institutions, all excellent in their way, yet, a well equipped High school was alonge fielt want. Efforts have been made in the same tirection in Toronto and in Ottawa during the hart. Efforts have been made in the same tirection in Corona and in Ottawa during the has far. A few years ago the late Archbishop Cleary

same direction in Toronto and in Ottawa during the last few years but with no tanglole results i thus far. A few years ago the late Archbishop Cleary placed Regiopolis Colleze, of this city, on the basis of a High school. While the primary ob-ject of the college is to afford boys and young men who have a vocation for the priesthood an opportunity to prepare themselves for en-trance to the ecclesization state, he was keen-ly alive to the fact that something clore was required. The great mjority of our young men will enter other avenues of life, and should receive that education which will best if them for that elife is work. If they wish to enter the professions, they must pass the matriculation texaminations. These examinations are the ports to the ways that lead to the different ports on may be as to the value of these exam-inations, or as to their character, they are here and must be passed by the young after the roug as the their professions. In Ontario, he must pass the De-partmental Matriculation Examination, Dees

MARRIAGE.

WELLWOOD GILHULY.

WELLWOOD GILHULY. St. Patrick's church, Radeigh, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday, the 28th November, when Miss Mary Ada Gilhuiy, aughter of Jos. H. Gilhuiy, was married to James Wellwood, Itev. Father O'Donohuo of ficiating. The bride looked charming in a cos-tume of blue Venetian cioth with white and blue tafetta trimmings. She wore a large blue pic ure hat and carried a bouquet of white chrys anthemums. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Minnie o'Rourke, who was prettily at-tired in a blue cioth trimmed with lace and white satin. The groom was attended by his cousin, James Lewis, late of Calgary. After the ceremony a reception was held at the rest-dence of the bride's parents, whyre a number while skin. Annes howis, into of Calgary. After cousin, James howis, into of Calgary. After the ceremony a reception was held at the resi-dence of the bride's parents, where a number of immediate relatives and friends sat down to a sumptious and well served dinner. The afternoon was very pleasantly spent in the many nesimes and amusements indulged in at such a gatheriag. Both bride and groom are among the most popular of Rableigh's young peopl, and we are glad to see them taking up heir residence amongst us. Their new home will be on the lith con, Rabeigh. The ceithna-tion m which the young couple are held was evidenced by the many cestly presents they in their wedded life so happily begun is the earnest wish of their numerous friends. GooD-QUIGLEV.

earnest wish of their numerous friends. GOOD-QUIGLEY. A very quiet wedding was celebrated at St-pul's Catholic Church at 6 a.m. on Thursday, Nov. 27, when Mary, eldest daushter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Quigley, was united in mar-riage to Mr. John Good. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. L. Hand. The bride who was given away by her father, wore a taitor made costumo of grey She was assisted by her sister, Miss Helena, who was neathy dressed in fawn. The groom was supported by is brother, Mr. Earnest Good. After the ceremony the bridl party were driven to the dressed in fawn. The groom was supported by his broher. Mr. Earnest Good. After the ceremony the bridal party were driven to the home of the bride's parents, 133 Berkeley street, where a sumptional wordding breakfast was served after which Mr. and Mrs. Good left, amidst showers of rice and good wishes, on a trip to Clevelard. On their return they will reside 165 River street. They were the recipients of many useful and costly presents, among which was a fandsome kitchen rance, the glit of Mr. J. B. McColl and a beautiful china dinner and tea set, the glit of the groom's coush, Mr. M. Brophy, Collingwood.

C. M. B. A.

Resolution of Condolence. At a regular meeting of Branch 37. Hamilton, Ont., the following resolution of condolence was unanimously iendered to Rev. Father Heley, P. P. of Macton, on the death of his mother, which occurred at the family resid-ence, Arthur. Ont., on Thursday, 6th. Resolved that while we how to the will of Divine Providence, the members of this branch

a happy home desolate, and a community mourning the loss of one of its noblest and best. Many will remember this estimable young man, whose influence will always be a thing of beauty in the lives of those who had the pleasure of his accusing the second second He received his education in the Separate School, and the Collegiate Institute here, and taught for three years in the Coruna, which eventually took him from us, first manforsted itself, and forced him to give up teaching. Its work was quickly done, and we have which regret that he was rapidly near one we with regret that he was rapidly near the dread sum-mons came we realized the wful truth of the Divine warning: "I come like a thief in the night. Watch and pray, for you know not the hour."

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN MCCART, SARNIA.

We offer our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents, whose hearts are crushed under the heavy loss they have sustained. Peace to his soul in the radiance of the Divine smile. Love and veneration to his memory. Sarnia, Nov 29, 1900.

MRS. PETER LEWIS, LONDON.

MRS. PETER LEWIS, LONDON. On Wednesday, Nov. 25th, death's angel re-corded the closing chapter of a life which we trust will be continued in a happy eterrity for the departed soul. In the full vigor and strength of the source of the source of the form of disease, and, as zoon as possible, was removed to St. Joseph's hospital, where in charge, together with the best medical at the constant atention of the devoted Sisters in charge, together with the best medical at the avery for the deceased lay. who was only twenty father willed that she was not to rate ways illnessed peacefulls away, after a few days' linessed peacefulls away, after a few days' linessed peacefulls way, after the senty father willed that she was loved and respected by all two knew her. Be-sides her husband and two little children, she is survived by her father, mother, seven sis-ters, and one brother, to all of whom we ex-tend our heartfelt sympathy, and remind them that as faithful Christians, they have ever the for them as no words of ours can, and assure the avenity Home to their loved one. May she rest in peace! A FAMOUS EUSINESS COLLEGE

A FAMOUS BUSINESS COLLEGE The Ontario Business College of Belleville, Ontario, (now in its thirty second year) stands pre-eminent among the business colleges of this continent. It is the most widdly attended of them all, and its text books, written and published by the principals, are celebrated throughout the commercial world. This winter the attendance embraces students from every province of Chanda from the Atlantic to the Pacific ; five of the West India Islands and College has been conducted by Messrs. W. B. Robinson and J. W. Johnston, F. C. A. The finely illustrated catologue of 151 pages for 1961 is just published. It can be had free by ad-dressing Robinson and Johnson, Outarlo Busi-ness College, Belleville, Onzario. Send for it.

NEW BOOKS.

A Catholic Catechism for the Parochial and Sunday Schools of the United States. By Rev. James Groenings, S. J. Translated by Very Rev. James Rockliff, S. J. With the approba-tion of the Most Rev. Archishon of New York, and of Religious Superiors. Pablishers, Benziger Bros.

Benziger Bros. "Guy's Fortune," by M. B. Egan, bes lately been published by B. Herder, 17 South B:coad way, St. Louis, Mo. Price \$100. A Troubled Heart and How it was Comforted A Troubled Heart and How it was Comforted at Last, by Charles W arren Stoddard, pub-tished by the Ave Maria of Notre Dame, In-diana. Price 50 cents.

per pound, 121 to 15c; lard, per pound, whole-sale, 9 to 91c; lard, per pound, retail, 10 to 11c.

TEACHER, FOR THE SECOND FORM IN the Roman Catholic Separate School, Oril-lia, also to take charge of Boys' choir. Salary not to exceed \$255 per annum. Applicants will please state qualifications and enclose resti-monials Address R. A. Lynch, Sec. R. C. S. S. Board, Orillia.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED FOR 1901, FOR T.R. C. S. School No, 7, Rochester, ACDY, stating salary, qualifications, etc., to Michael Byrne, Sec., Byrndale P. O., Ont. 1156-2,

TEACHER WANTED FOR ELORA SEP-arate School for 1901. Salary \$235. Address applications to Secretary Elora Separate School, Elora, Ont. 1156-3. TEACHER WANTED FOR SEPARATE School Grafton village holding the neces-sary certificate of qualification. State salary and experience. Dennis Cainan, Sec S. Grafton, Ont. 1154-3.

FOR THE PEMBROKE SEPARATE school three female teachers for positions of 1st, 2nd and 3rd assistants in male de-partment, holding 2nd and 3rd class certif-cates, Applicants to state salary and experi-ences. A. J. Fortier, Secretary, Pembroke. 1951

PEACHER WANTED FOR R. C S. SCHOOL January, 1901. Applications to be sent to Geo. Lang, Trustee, Derrynane P. O. 1155-2 WANTED FOR SEPARATE SCHOOL NO. 9 Big Point Ont, a female teacher, holding a second class certificate and capable of teach-ing French and English. Duties to commence about Jan. 7, 1901. Apply, stating salary and experience, to Kev, J. A. Loiselle Big Point Ont.

 ery, 23 to 24c; cheese, pound, whoreale, 10 org, per pound, 12 to 15c; lard, per pound, whore sale, 9 to 9b; lard, per pound, retail, 13 to 14c; honey, per pound, 12 to 15c; lard, per pound, whore sale, 9 to 9b; lard, per pound, retail, 10 to 14c. Toronto, Dec. 13. - Flour in moderate/demand, with prices unchanged; 90 per cent. patents quoted at \$2.85 in barrels, west; and at \$2.60 to 34.85 and storong bars, \$4.55 and \$4. TEACHER WANTED, ONE HAVING A I Second class certificate, to trach in the Dover South Separate school. Must be com-petent to teach English and French. In French must not only read but explain the lessons. Address stating salary, Ambroise J. Thibo-deau, Dover South, Ont. 1155-2. TEACHER WANTED FOR ROMAN CATH. Jole Separate school, No, 4. Admaston-Apply, stating salary, to John Quilty, Sec., Quilty, P. O. Ont.

Latest Live Stock Markets.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. S. NO, 6, Biddulph, for 1901. Sena certificate, state experience, and give recommendations. Also name salary. Address, Michael Breen, Secre-tary, Lucan P. O., Ont. 1155-2.

Latest Live Stock Markets. TORONTO. Toronto, Dec, 13.- The following is the range of quotations at Western cattle market this morning: Cattle - Shippers, per cwt., \$4.00 to \$4.00; butcher, medium to good, \$3.50 to \$4.00; butcher, inferior, \$3.00 to \$5 to; stockers, per cwt., \$2.25 to \$3.00; export buils, per cwt., \$3.25 to \$4.00. Sheep and lamba-Sheep, per cwt., \$2.75 to \$3.30; apring lambs, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$4.00; bucker per cwt., \$2.50 to \$4.00, Mikers and Caives, -Cows, each, \$20 to \$5.00; calves, each, \$2 to \$5.00, Hogs, - Choice hogs, per cwt., \$5.75 to \$6 00. light hogs, per cwt., \$5.50 to \$5.75; heavy hogs, per

TEACHER WANTED, ASSISTANT. FOR T Regiopolis College, Kingston. One cap-able of teaching Junior and Senior Matricula-tion, French preferred. Salary 550. Apply, giving qualifications, etc., etc., to Wm. Brick, Principal. 1155 2

MIDDLE AGED WOMAN WANTED AS housekeeper on a farm in Northumberland County. Must be a good Catholic and capable of doing the usual work of a farm house. En-quire CATHOLIC RECORD Office. 1156 5.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

And when we look at the mang at the poor mother, at all the surrou ings that according to the standard the world made for failure, and o sider the stupendous work and means employed by the Child Bethlehem for its accomplishment, can get an idea of the success means anything. Open the wo map and look over the strong p of the world built up and matured ing a thousand years that the had to attack and to destroy. I no weak race of men that He soup bring under His yoke, but men had fierce warrior blood coursi their veins, who brooked nc orde might stay them from deeds of lu vengeance, and to whom the suc centuries was a guarantee of the perity of the future. What me could a gospel other than that knew have for them?

We know, however, that H poor Humanity into His arn soothed its queroulousness, as a might a suffering child ; cleans defilement and set its feet pathway of hope and immortali broke down the barriers that the sunlight of truth and let i into palace and hovel, to bathe and slave in an atmosphere of and freedom and to:reveal to origin and destiny. They first regarded Him with and sneered at His arsu learned in time to revere Hin and Master, and, with no weap cross, to go for His sake on forlorn hope the world has e Since the time that the looked with human eyes upon world men have grouped t arculd Him in love and

A FAMOUS BUSINESS COLLEGE