LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1901

the words of Christ on the Cross: no means be construed into meaning that "Father, forgive them, for they the marriage bond can be dissolved. know not what they do." The Without wearying our readers with

evading the operation of the strict rule "is misleading and ambiguous and sufficient to condemn any individual of dishonesty. But as the knowledge of dishonesty. But as the knowledge of Catholic doctrine is not extensive, even amongst Anglican dignitaries, we content ourselves with thinking that the bishop wrote out of the abundance of ignorance. If this special method to which the Bishop alludes, were in vogue in days gone by, King Henry would have sported his F. D. with credit to the end, and Wm. Cobbet might have been unknown to history. In the case, however, of Christian marriage, where are at a loss to know why they are countenanced by the thoughful. Is it because they have not glorified God or given Him thanks that their foolish hearts are darkened and that professing themselves to be wise they have become feels. We do not know, the condemn any individual of dishonesty. But as the knowledge of Catholic doctrine is not extensive, even and sufficient to condemn any individual of dishonesty. But as the knowledge of Catholic doctrine is not extensive, even amongst Anglican dignitaries, we content ourselves with thinking that the Bishop wrote out of the abundance of ignorance. If this special method to which the Bishop alludes, were in vogue in days gone by, King Henry would have sported his F. D. with credit to the end, and Wm. Cobbet might have been unknown to history. In the case, however, of Christian marriage, where the bond has been confirmed by the extensive stalk of him as a bad Catholic with a vague distrust, and among him with a vague distrust, and among thin with a vague distrust, and among thin with a vague distrust, and among the disknet of the conjugal right, the Church has never granted a divorce strictly so the end, and who combat here the bond has never thought that it can grant one. Where the bond has never thought that it can grant one. Where the bond has never existed, or was never confirmed by the exercise of the marital right, is only provided to the provided provided the provided provide

most of its philosophical foundation, For if the marriage tie is broken for Campbell, S. J., we may well apply to of adultery? That it warrants the disthe educational association that for missal of the guilty party from the mulated this statement, or permitted it, home is sufficiently clear, but it can by

pretendedly greatest educational the explanations of theologians, we may organ of this country was, conclude that the records of Holy Writ comments the same able Jesuit, de- admit of no exception to the law in reclared—apparently with approval, and lation to the dissolution of the perfect no one contradicted it—that Jean Jac- marriage bond. The words of Our ques Rousseau is the great formative Lord are against it, and the Church influence that pervades the education never will attempt to interfere

never existed, or was never commendation on Friday at the first foolish hearts are darkened and that professing themselves to be wise they have become fools. We do not know, but we are certain that the utterances of some who hold important offices in great halls of learning are far deadlier in menace to national stability than the schemes of the anarchist. For instance, Prof. Butler of Columbia Colege asserted last year before the Notes of the anarchist. For instance, Prof. Butler of Columbia Colege asserted last year before the Notes of the anarchist. For instance, Prof. Butler of Columbia Colege asserted last year before the Notes of the anarchist. For instance, Prof. Butler of Columbia Colege asserted last year before the Notes of the anarchist. For instance, Prof. Butler of Columbia Colege asserted last year before the Notes of the anarchist. For instance, Prof. Butler of Columbia Colege asserted last year before the Notes of the anarchist. For instance, Prof. Butler of Columbia Colege asserted last year before the Notes of the anarchist. For instance, Prof. Butler of Columbia Colege asserted last year before the Notes of the anarchist. For instance, Prof. Butler of Columbia Colege asserted last year before the Notes and the Chirch and they are decided and hopes to secure her position by eating mutton on Friday at time the presence that the intellect of the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs took the world is theirs, and Chirch and theirs to first place among those who have given nineteenth century education most of its philosophical foundation, For if the marriage tie is broken for and not a few of its methods. In this cause, how can a man who marries amazement and distress, says Father the woman that is put away be guilty declines the meat, and reminds the woman that is put away be guilty him. It is just what they would expect, and he wins that additional regard which any man of any denomination inspires by unaffected adherence to his principles. It is just the differto his principles. It is just the difference between the shoneen and the gentleman, and Protestants are quick to appreciate it. Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Sale, once met a Protestant gentleman who sought to pose as a liberal man. man who sought to pose as a liberal man in religious matters, half hinting that was ready to become a convert, each one of you here, how much more arranged by "I am afraid that I am attractive and efficient they could be a bad Protestant." "Therefore," observed the Bishop icily, "I am also afraid you would make an equally bad Catholic." Just as undesirable to great

we's subjected, our forefathers preferred death with honor to the tempting dishes of the souper. How contemptible, therefore, are their degenerate sons who so disgrace their creed and nationality in a land of luxury!—Sydney (Australia) Catholic Press.

Its hate of us is solely because we are, and not essentially, divine faith; it is ecclesiastical faith, meritorious, if you colleges throughout the world, who as colleges throughout the world, who as land of luxury!—Sydney (Australia) boys and young men made the same course of studies you are pursuing now.

WHY JESUITS ARE PERSECUTED

this outlay of time, money and men—what for? To educate some three hundred boys and young men.

Were the property sold and turned into money we can imagine such a man saying, what a boon it would be to your Jesuit Missions among the Indians, or China or Hindostan! What a relief to them from their worry on account of if applied to our parish schools, in which there a thousand, nearly, for

Does not this seem at first sight reawith the stability of the sacred and use if that be so! For Roussean's educational principles are only the refiels.

"They are not two but one flesh."

"They are not two but one flesh."

They did may be a religious teachings. His purpose in education is to form the natural man; he is to have no religion but natural religion and to enlitivate the one passion that is born in man, viz., self-love.

There is to be no question of God in education. "If," Rousseau worte," I had to paint a picture of disguisting stapidity, I would paint a pedant teaching catechism to his gusting stapidity, I would paint a pedant teaching catechism to his a pedant teaching catechism to his gusting stapidity, I would oblige him to exhibit either the degradation of every child a fool I would oblige him to exhibit either the sacred and cateching. The sacred and cateching problems are not two but one flesh."

They are not two but one flesh."

"They are not two but one flesh."

"They believed in allow the sability of the sacred and initiated minion of which it is written: "They would profer even a porknoting of the sacred and initiated minion of which it is written: "They start and sending the stable to the degradation of which it is written: "They would profer even a porknoting of means to the cidi nour works? column discretely content of the ciding of means to the cidin one works for the ciding of means to the cidin one; this not reasonable: "The objection is not a good one; it is not disport on the cate of the child and thought many really think of the purpose of education? Yet, the objection is not a good one; it is not proved that a learning one; the purpose of enters in the proved that there is not disporate to the cidin one works for column disposation of the column of the column of the sacred and the finite provided one; the purpose of means to the cidin one; that is marked the many really think of means to the cidin one; that is marked the many and the purpose of the chard one; the column disposation of the many column of the cidin sonable? Does it not appear like a great waste, an immense disproportion of means to the end in our work of col-

boys and young men made the same course of studies you are pursuing now, —have held their own, and more, in the learned world, have ranked among the greatest minds, have been the leaders in every rank of life, and have made it impossible for infidels and atheists to say in their presence that the intellect

natural laws, and if so, which are those

de. Thank God! that we have such enemies; that is our great glory, as it would be our shame and humiliation to have such men, being what they are, as our well-wishers or friends.

"FAITH" AND CREDENCE.

An interesting question was raised by the Sun's answer to one of its Sunday correspondents, last week, on the subject of the yearly Liquefaction of St. January's blood in Naples. Over the signature of R. P. R. an enquirer asked:

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First, is said Liquefaction a fact, certain and beyond all doubt? Second, it being a fact, is it due to a supernatural cause, or can it be attributed to natural laws, and if so, which are these

ws? To which the Editor in charge of the Organized Cambolic Opposition to Socialism.

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AN ORIGINAL GIRL.

By Christine Faber.

"No," said Miss Burram shortly, and rising instantly, she went without a word into the hall, and a moment after, the two remaining occupants of the dining-room pants of the diffinition of the parlor door. Sarah, with the solemn awe of her manner increasing, looked at Rachel, but Rachel leisurely finishing her dinner, did not even return her look. She could hardly help wondering, because of Sarah's remark, whether the young woman were really one of Miss Burram's tenants, and if so, which one, and what her business could be? Poor creatures! all of them, but of what use was her interest, or compassion, now, when she could neither help them, nor even hear

about them?
The shabbily-dressed young woman waiting in the parlor was one of Miss Burram's tenants—the girl whose artificial flower making supported herself and her delicate sister. She rose with a timid, deprecating air as the lady of the house entered, and for an instant she seemed to be struggling to speak; then her words came only with a burst of

My sister is dying-I had not the rent for Mr. Burleigh yesterday, and the day after to-morrow he will put us upon the street unless you prevent. only want your mercy this time long before next month my sister this time, for be beyond need of it. The thought of being put out adds to her sufferings— she raves about it in her sleep, and she begs to be allowed to die in our home, such as it is—the neighbors are kind to us, though they have little for themselves, and I thought Miss Burram that for this time—just this once—you might be lenient as you were when your Charge, Miss Minturn, used to collect the rents. For five months we were not able to pay in full, and one month we could not pay anything, and you did not put us out -you even said nothing

She was obliged to pause because of her sobs, so loud now that Sarah and Rachel heard them; but Miss Burram waited coldly till the sobbing had quite

'I knew nothing of any deficiency in your rent," the hard, cold tones see to freeze the girl's tears at their source; "had I done so, you certainly should not now be occupying any prem ises of mine-and I say to you now, that I shall instruct Mr. Burleigh to do his duty-on the day after to-morrow, if you have not the rent, you and your sister shall be put out of my apartments -there are charity hospitals for your

sister. For one moment, one uncertain moment, in which the heart-broken girl doubted that she had heard aright, she stood silent and motionless; then, sud-denly transformed by the fury of a desthat went over all bounds, she shricked at Miss Burram:

"May the curse of the poor pursue you! May your own dead arise from their graves to haunt you! May you never know rest nor peace till your soul has been torn by the agony you have

caused others!"
Rachel and Sarah heard her, the latter starting in terror, and putting her hands to her ears to shut out the awful sound—she was not certain but this was another madwoman, and that she ought to go to the relief of her mistress, but while she hesitated, her mistress pushed back the door that opened into the dining-room, and called her, and then Rachel and the flower-girl saw each

"Oh, Miss Minturn!" the girl had darted to Rachel and knelt at her feet, her tears coming again like the rain, "I cursed Miss Burram, God help me! If she's anything to you I take it back, for you were always kind; but Nellie is dying and I came here to beg not to be

Rachel's eyes filled, and she looked Go to your room, Rachel; and you,

the girl sprang to her feet:

There is no need to put me out—I am going,"—her voice sounded almost as hard as Miss Burram's had done,— "and may merey be denied to you in your last extremity as you have denied it to my dying sister."

"Don't!" said Rachel, in a tone of hear from him soon. eau drawer waiting for Tom; it was all that remained of her money after the tickets for the excursion we That sum would be more than enough

hastily from the room. Miss Burram thought her departure her while she descended the steps, her tottering gait rousing Sarah's compas-sion. She fain would have given the poor creature some refreshment, but she dared not with Miss Burram watching her. While she stood and looked, body very Rachel darted by her, and after the flower-girl—a moment's parley, a grateful, glowing, astonished look on the part of the girl, and Rachel was back,

which at their very first meeting the child had confronted Miss Burram; it was the only time since that meeting it had shown itself so plainly, or in fact at all, and whether deterred by that un expected reappearance, or by a physical inability because of the shock her nerves had received from the flowergirl's visit, the lady said no more. She went out of the parlor and up to ner own room, leaving her Charge some what bewildered, and entirely disgusted with Miss Burram's cruelty to her ten-

ants.
Sarah was full of the curses.
"Mark my words," she said to Mrs.
McElvain, "they'll come to pass, and
I wouldn't be in Miss Burram's place

for all the money in the world."

That same night at supper after Hardman had heard the tale, as usual expressing no opinion, and Sarah had drunk her second cup of tea, she tossed the cup for the "luck of the house she said, immediately screaming, as she scanned the leaves, that there was a windingsheet among them. Hardman looked disgusted, but Sarah was too much in earnest and in something of terror also to heed him.
"Look, Mrs. McElvain, it's there as

day-that's a death to this house-oh, them curses wasn't for noth-

CHAPTER XXIX.

The awful account of the flowergirl's curses was not confined to Miss Burram's household. Sarah gave it to Mrs. Gedding's cook, who in parted it to the family above stairs, and Sarah also gave it very thoroughly to Herrick. That surbane gentleman received it with great satisfaction, encouraging his informant to talk as long and as much as she would, and coinciding entirely with her views and predictions. By the time the interview was ended Herrick was in possession of every detail of the scene, even to a minute description of the flower-girl, and the blue pallor of Miss Burram's And the very next day business face. And the very next day business called Herrick to the city—to 24 Essex

This time he intended to repre himself as a member of a benevolent or-ganization whose object was to assist the sick poor, and that he might not be recognized as the gentleman who called before in the interest of repairs for the tenants, he went to the expense and trouble of hiring a suit of clothes, which, with a slouch hat that came down far over his brows, changed him so much, his own family would scarcely

ave known him.
In this disguise he introduced him In this disguise he introduced min-self first to Mrs. Rendey, her apart-ment being the nearest to the street. And time having prospered with the Rendeys, that little woman was inclined to be cheerful, and even loquacious with all comers. gentleman to a chair which he ac-cepted at the same time requesting permission to keep on his hat as he was uffering from a cold, and then she gave all the information the gentleman de-

"Yes, there were poor, sick people in the house, four or five of them, and up to yesterday there had been also a dead person—a young girl on the top floor. "She's been dying for two weeks," went on Mrs. Rendey, "and her sister didn't have the rent, and when Mr. Burleigh said he'd have to put them out, the sister went all the way to Miss Burram to beg her not to have them put out as poor Nellie was dying. But Miss Burram was like flint; and her Charge, Miss Minturn, just an angel on earth, managed to slip to the poor creature \$15. It saved the oor creatures that got it from des-air. The next day Nellie died, and my husband and I advised Martha, my husband and I advised Martina, that's the sister, not to think of paying the rent. She'll have to give up the rooms anyway, and God knows she had more urgent use for the money. Well, Burleigh came to put them out, and first thing he came face to face with put out of our rooms—we haven't the rent—maybe Miss Burram will listen to was the corpse. It staggered him just a little, and all of us tenants gathered round to see of he'd dare put a hand on the dead girl; he didn't —he went; appealingly at Miss Burram, but that lady pale, almost to blueness, said the dead girl; he didn't—he went; and Nellie was buried yesterday in the poor ground, and Martha brought her few, poor little sticks of furniture down Sarah, put this person out."

Sarah moved to obey the order, but

here, and she's stopping with me till she gets over the blow a little—she's

Herrick thanked the little woman he had gotten more than enough infor-mation for his purpose, but in order to keep up the sham of his errand, he wrote in a note-book the names of the sick people, promising that they should

"I hope you will not be like the genthe rain, and her heart going out in burning sympathy to the despairing creature; she forgot Miss Burram's sent in the interest of the tenants to order to herself, she seemed to forget even Miss Burram's presence, in her eompassion and desire to do something to alleviate this dreadful distress! She come down," pointing to the widely thought of the fifteen dollars in her fissued plaster just over her haad, "and to pay the flower-girl's rent, and she

leaded sensationally headed article in the Rentonville Times. Names and localities were suppressed, but the facts, tallying exactly with the latest gossip about Miss Burram, told every-body very plainly who and what it was all gabout. Herrick bought several opies of the paper, mailing one to Mis Burram, and chuckling over the fact that nobody seemed to suspect the part of the girl, and Rachel was back, darting again past Sarah, and meeting face to face Miss Burram who had come out into the hall and had seen the whole proceeding. She motioned Parchel to the parlor: By such means he thought Rachel to the parlor:

"What did you say to that creature?"
The blueness had not yet left her lips and her voice seemed to tremble.

"I gave her money to pay the rentmy money that I had earned from you."

There was the same spirited air with the lips and her voice seemed to tremble.

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"I had the form of the Herrick twins for Rachel, had the form of the Herrick twins for Rachel, had the form of the Herrick twins for Rachel, had the form of the

wealthy and aristocratic residents of Gedding's sister and her friend Miss

Rentonville. Many of these refused to notice the rising shopkeeper in any social way, and some of them had begun to censure Herrick's business enterprises on the island. Rumor had it those illiterate Italians, and semi-savages that he had been devied admission. prises on the Island, Rumor had it also, that he had been denied admission to membership in the Onotomah Yacht Club. For these reasons Herrick resolved to grieve the state of the second to the secon Club. For these reasons Herrica re-solved to give unto himself a double-satisfaction. And though the bulk of public opinion, in the shape of the in-difference and aversion of Rentonville's be defeated."
"I know he would," answered Rose, best families, was against him, power and influence with the remain her eyes flashing, "but he is going to be defeated anyhow." Miss Fairfax shook her head: power and influence with the remainder of Rentonville's residents grew rapid-ly. His enterprises on the island suc-ceeded so well that his financial backers were glad to leave to him its

entire execution; that threw into way immense personal gain which he, way immense personal gain which ac, with its wonted canniness, foresaw would, if rightly used, in the next election bring him large political profit. He set to work early to use it, planning months before the election suc "dickers" with the political "Bosses in the adjoining city that the themselves were amazed and delighted

his cunning and efficiency.
Herrick worked so quietly, however that while some people suspected he had gone largely into politics, no one actually knew till he burst upon the astonished community as a candidate for Supervisor of the County. Amos Dickel, the President of the School Board, was the candidate of the opposing party, and Russell, who, up to the time of the promulgation of Herrick's political aspiration, had taken but languid interest, now woke up to ex-traordinary vigor and enthusiasm in the interest of Dickel; not that he thought Dickel eminently fit for the place, but that be had long di-

the place, but that be had long divined Herrick's rascally character.

Russell called Dickel's party the party of Reform, and he managed to enlist in it all the conservative and exclusive element of Rentonville; he even went so far as to call upon Notner, remembering that continues a present that continues a present continues that continues a present continues and the continues as the continues are continued to the continues and the continues are continued to t even went so far as to call upon Nother, remembering that gentleman's presence at a meeting in the Town Hall one day, but Notner only sent for his message through the middle-aged results. tainer who had taken Russell's card. For answer Russell sent a printed sheet setting forth the pros and cons of the coming election, and soliciting the earnest aid of all lovers of reform. ner returned the sheet, saying that his ould be certainly on the side of He kept his word, for Russell vote would be certainly caught glimpses of Notner on the out-ner on the outskirts of the meetings which were held for reform, and once when Russell, carried away by his feelings, had made an unusually speech in favor of justice and honesty, saw Notner enthusiastically applaud-

In the crusade which Russell headed ere also the Geddings, father and son, Hattie Fairfax's uncle, and even Father Hammond. The latter made speeches some of the meetings, and were so hot in Rentonville just before the election that the women were as active and as anxious as the men were.

Sarah Sinnott was on the side of Diekel because Hardman was, and not for the reason that she understood much about the merits of either party; she was indefatigable in getting frequent bulletins of how things were going, which bulletins Miss Burram did not decline to hear. Sarah generally delivered them when she served at the meals, and Rachel heard them also.

One time it was that Herrick's party was largely increased by laborers whom Herrick had employed and housed for several weeks past in order to get their rotes; again, that Russell was paying out of his own pocket for the numerous printed sheets that were distributed, n order to educate the people up to re form, and again, that Herrick and Father Hammond meeting on the street the former rebuked the latter for his abuse of his sacred position in taking any part in politics, and the latter replied that his sacred position did not take from him his rights as a citizen, and his duty as a citizen to raise his voice for honest government whenever and wherever he could.

All of which vastly interested Rachel, and made her most anxious for victory for Dickel. What Miss Bur-ram thought or wished, nobody knew; never lost its impassable expression, but Sarah felt that her misress' silence was proof enough that she actually wanted to hear all that she had to impart.

The playground in school was as hot a political spot as anywhere else, quite as hot among the girls as among the boys, and the Herrick twins, especially Alida, gave themselves saucier airs

than ever. One day during recess in the schoolyard when an enthusiastic girl dis-played a piece of muslin on which had been printed in red ink "Reform," and een printed in red ink "Reform, waving it above her head, called upon all who belonged to that party to fol-low her, Rachel instinctively fell into the procession. Alida Herrick immediately called upon those who were in favor of her father's party to form into in all the apartments there's no end of things out of order. We told Mr. Burleigh about the visit of the gentleman who was going to make Miss Burram attend to the repairs, and he laughed attend to the repairs, and he laughed the larger, and with taunting as much the larger, and with taunting was much the larger, and with taunting attended to the repairs, and he laughed the larger. You needn't be afraid," replied triumph she and her sister raised the cry of "Down with Dickel."

Miss Burram thought her departure was in obedience to her own order, and the flower-girl thought so too. She gathered her shabby shawl about her and went toward the door. Sarah hastened to open it, and also to open the hall door for her, and she watched her will go be decompded the story. Because the hall door for her, and she watched her will go be decompded the story. Because the story in the grid of the school took up the cries, speedily found its way into a double-beautile she decompded the story. Because and timult because and timult because and the story of "Down with Dickel." "Down with Herrick," came prompt-live from the opposing party. Rachel shouting as lustily as the others; the boys in their playground on the other side of the school took up the cries, and I'm very much obliged to her; she had supplied him with information that had supplied him with in teachers rush from their classrooms but the principals of both departments

hurried to the scene.

It took many minutes to restore absolute order, party feeling had run so high, and breasts were swelling and flashing even after class work r Rachel, the incident had resumed. broken down the barriers between her and many of her classmates; there was a bond of political sympathy them now, and she no longer felt when in school so isolated and alone. The same incident, however, intensified the same incident, however, intensified the same incident. However, intensified the same incident, however, intensified the same incident. them now, and she no longer felt when

those illiterate Italians, and semi-sav-age negroes that Herrick has employed purposely, can vote, and you and I, and a couple of hundred other intelligent women are debarred just because we are women—and I tell you, Rose, if the women could vote, Herrick would sure-

"I'm afraid not; uncle says Herrick is using money like water, and he is so strongly supported by the corr litical leaders in the city, that the corrupt pois likely to go to the wall this time."

"Go to the wall," repeated Rose,

"when such men as Father Hammond and Mr. Notner—that dear, delightful, mysterious Mr. Notner-to say nothing of your uncle and my father, are working for it? I don't believe it—they are all on the side of honesty and justice and their very high-mindedness must win. I would dearly love to shake hands with Father Hammond for noble way he answered Herrick the such men as he are the men other day—such men as he are the men we need in religion—all religions—men who are fearless in the doing of their

duty. "Right you are, Rose," said her overheard her last spec brother, who overheard her last speech as he entered the room, "Father Ham-mond is a man after the heart of the people, but Herrick helped by the city tricksters will be too much for him this

"Ch, don't say so," ejaculated both

girls at once.
"Well, none of us like to admit even to ourselves, that we are beginning to feel such to be the case, but the fraudulent means Herrick is employing to win are so covered and protected by his political influence, that we can do very little; however even our defeat shall be something of a victory, inasmuch as we shall have made a struggl against corruption—a struggle must help to enlighten the people.

must help to entigate the people.

Despite his pessimistic view of the election young Gedding worked up to the last moment with unabated vigor, and enthusiasm ran so high in every member of the Reform party the morning of the election even Miss Fairfax quite concurred in Rose's hopeof the situation.

When the polls had closed, everybody eemed wound up to an extraordinary pitch of suspense and anxiety; and many and conflicting were the rumors went from mouth to mouth. Rachel, in her anxiety to learn something, ow that she could not go to Hardman, went down to the kitchen, a domain in which she scarcely ever set foot.

Hardman was there taking a late and hasty dinner, and at the first sight of Miss Burram's Charge, he bolted from the table with such haste that his entire cup of tea was spilled over Sarah's neat, white table-cloth; he did not wait to see the damage, but hastened out by

Rachel, seeing him, turned also and ent back. Sarah stared from one open oorway to the other, then she looked the overturned cup and the stained May I never be burned nor drowned

alive, but them pair is enough to un-settle the mind in one. Just because Miss Burram says they can't speak to other, they must be flyin' off in divarse directions whenever they meet, like the spokes of a wheel."

And the first opportunity she had of speaking to Miss Burram when Rachel was not present, she gave her own peculiar account of the meeting: "You'd think, mem, Jeem was shot in the back, and Miss Rachel was

sprayed with a hose, the way they ran from each other." But Miss Burram as usual made no reply. Rachel did not again venture to the id Hardman return till

late that night, when, tate that night, when, seeing a light there and judging by it that Sarah had not retired, he went in with the news of the election. Herrick was to be the next Supervisor.

CHAPTER XXX.

There seemed to be an unusual lull Rentonville after the election; it was as if people were trying to recover their breath after the excitement of the past weeks. Even the victorious party past weeks. Even turner was astonishingly quiet. Russell said it was owing to the canny advice of Herrick, that that gentleman deemed it better policy to affect an unexpected modesty for the present. Herrick having won however, the number of his having won however, the number of mes friends largely increased, and even a delegation of ladies called at his resid-ence for the purpose of congratulating his wife. The Supervisor-elect met them, bland, grateful, and almost to ful, when he announced that Mrs. Herrick's delicate health prevented her from seeing anybody but the members of her own family. And the delegation, having among its members some ladies, who, prior to Herrick's election, had gly inclined to the opinion Mrs. Herrick was kept from society by her husband, retired from his presence

with very mixed feelings. with very mixed feelings.

The daughters of the Supervisor-elect did not restrain their triumph at their father's victory; in school it flashed father's victory; in school it flashed out constantly, but it was met on the part of those who had been for Dickel with a proud scorn that particular exasperated Alida Herrick. Rach Minturn was the leader in this superb defiance; indeed, it was due to her example that her followers did so well, and Alida, goaded to desperation by it one day in the playground said taunt

ingly, "I don't mind people giving themselves airs when they know who they are, and when they don't live with a queer, horrid old woman who starves

self-prescribed code of duty to that lady would not permit her to ignore she went up close to Alida, and being ram.
Young Gedding was as enthusiastic a worker in the election as Russell, and Young Speaking of Miss Burram?'

Her voice trembled, but her eyes were flashing, and her firm mouth was set in a manner to make little Miss Herrick a manner to make little Miss Herrick slightly afraid; still before the now gathering crowd—every girl in the playground was rushing to the scene he was not going to show the white

"Yes, I did," she answered with feather. "Did you know that you were speaklady?" Rachel's voice

bled still more, but the light in her eyes was growing wicked.
"No, I didn't know that I was speaking of a lady," repeated Alida, mimick-ing Rachel's emphasis, "but I was very sare I was speaking of a horrid, cruel, old woman that nobody knows anything about, and—" The rest of her speech was any the property of the p speech was cut short, for Rachel, with passionate impulsiveness utterly be-ond her control, had implanted a stinging slap squarely on Alida's mouth; and then turning instantly about she walked haughtily away, the groups of girls silently making a passage for her immediately that she went, burst forth sundry "Ohs," and "Ahs,' "Wasn't it dreadful?" and "I think she'd be afraid of Mr. Herrick, and " What will Alida do about it?"

Alida Herrick was crying, partly tears of pain, for the blow had been hard and well directed, and partly tears of shame that she had received such treatment before the other girls, but her little satellites began to comfort

"Cone right up-stairs to Miss Ashton," said one.
"Yes, and show her the mark," said

'all around your mouth is as another, "all red as blood."

And escorted by a half-dozen of her particular friends, each one willing and anxious to bear voluble witness to the

of Rachel's conduct, Alida went to Miss Ashton. That practical, tolerant woman was somewhat shocked, but she sent for Rachel and questioned her apart from witnesses. Remember-ing her former belief in the child's truthfulness, she felt she had no more made a struggle occasion to doubt it now, and the child told her an unhesitating, straightforward story, about which Miss Ashton before she spoke. She had heard pretty much all the gossip of Rentonville about Miss Burram and Miss Burram's Charge, and her just, gentle, womanly heart was making all sorts of allowance for this, in measure, untutored child; she wondered indeed at the candor of this young soul to whom was given, according to the gossips, so little moral training. And now, the fact of Rachel having defended Miss Burram, her benefactress, even though the defense had taken the vulgar form of fisticuffs, was another cation to the Principal of Rachel's remarkable character.

Still, as the victim was the daughter of a man who had much political power, it would not do to pass the matter over with a gentle reprimand as she wished to do, she must make it of more importance. No doubt, Herrick himself would be at the school in the morning to learn what she, Miss Ashton, had done about the matter. She said gently to Rachel;

"While it does you credit, my dear little girl, to have defended one who is dear to you"—Rachel looked up quick-, her impulse being to say that Miss Burram was not dear to her-" the lady went on, "still, I am sorry that you forgot yourself so far a strike any one; that is really a serious offense—a particularly serious offense in a girl, and a girl of your age and knowledge; much against my will I fear I shall be obliged to notify Miss Burram of your conduct. For the present you can return to your classroom."

A reaction had come to Rachel; she was somewhat ashamed herself of the blow she had struck and fragments of the unusual reading she had done during the summer wherein there had been multiplied instances of passion re-strained and good returned for evil, coming back to her, she felt humiliated in her own eyes; but one look at Alida Herrick, surrounded still by her satellites, conquered every feeling in Rachel's heart save one of supreme satisfaction; no matter what the con-sequences of a note to Miss Burram might be, since that lady had already inflicted the severest punishment by her prohibition to speak to Hardman, Rachel had little dread of any other penalty.

Alida Herrick, despite the support of her sycophantic classmates, was really afraid to beard Rachel again; was eemed rather to avoid her, though mutterings of what her father might do were terrible enough to her

nmediate listeners.
Rachel's supporters were enthusiastic, the more venturesome of them actually raising a cheer when at the afternoon dismissal the class defiled into the playground, and the cheer was borne along till it saluted the ears of Sarah

waiting at the gate.
"Three cheers for Rachel Minturn." The cry was caught up by some of the oys defiling out of their playground,

boys defiling out of their playground, and it resounded till Sarah's eyes nearly started out of their sockets.

"Whatever is it all about?" she asked in breathless amazement when Rachel joined her. But Rachel, not feeling that she had been a heroine, and half resenting the cheers, was in no mood to answer. Sarah, however, would not be put off.
"Whatever are they a-cheerin' you

for, Miss?" she asked again.
"I don't know, unless it is because I

slapped Alida Herrick."
"May I never be burned nor drowned alive!" after which ejaculabe burned nor tion a kind of horrified amazement seemed to incapacitate the woman from further question or remark till they reached the house, when she deliberate-

ly sought her mistress.
"You never heard the likes, mem; such cheers as they was from the whole school"—her imagination magnifying the numbers—"for Miss Rachel, for slappin', mem, actually slappin', one of Mr. Herrick's daughters."
For once Miss Burram's interest got

the better of her wonted seeming in-difference to Sarah's communication.

"Repeat what you have said, Sarah, and explain it; I do not understand your allusions to Miss Rachel."

"Whereupon, Sarah gave a prolonged and exaggerated account of all that she had witnessed and heard at the schoolvard gate, adding:

And Miss Rachel, mem, wouldn't

say no more, than that she had slapped Alida Herrick."

That will do, Sarah," and Sarah went from her mistress' presence, her own surprise and curiosity regarding Miss Rachel's conduct somewhat allayed by the surprise and curiosity she knew she had roused in her mistress.

After dinner that evening, Miss Burner that evening was sho always did as

ram did not say, as she always did, an immediate good night, the signal for her Charge to leave the room; instead she seemed to wait for something, and Rachel quietly waited also, wondering a little. At length, the customary little. At length, t Good-night, Rachel," and the girl having gone, Miss Burram said sharply to herself:
"I thought she would have spoken;

she has been frank enough about other matters—is it that their characteristi are being reproduced in her? same with them all—cunning and secrecy—I shall give her till to-morrow night to tell me about this matter that Sarah reports."

Before to-morrow night, however, Hardman brought her from the mail two letters, one, in the familiar looking blue envelope and the penmanship that always made ber lip curl-it curled now as she tore it open.

"My Dear Bedilla:
"Thave no ceasure to make this time only a friendly wring to give; the election in your parts has gone against your interests, moneyed and jotherwise. Herick, having carried everyoning before him will, probley as soon as he is warm in his new political seat, attempt to storm you; his tactice so far have been but the vanguard of success—later, his political influence may force you into his power; to speak planing, he covets your property; he may make you sell.
"Yours as ever." TERRY." " My Dear Bedilla:

Without waiting to open the other letter, Miss Burram wrote:

My Dear Terry.
"Your warnings, like your censures, have "Your warmings, user your many; the result of the election 'in my pares' can make no difference, despise your assertion to the contrary, to my interests, noneyed or otherwise. R. gardeing Herrick, I am abundantly ab of to produce was against him. Not thanking you for ing Harries, my own against him Andrews your friendly warning, "I am as usual, "Bedilla Burram."

Then she opened the other letter. It as from Miss Ashton, and told briefly but very explicitly about Rachel's con duct, her provocation to Miss Ashton's own opinion of the high character of Miss Burram's Charge. Miss Burram read it again and agai repeating to herself when at length she laid the letter down:

"In her defense of me she punished this Alida Herrick; perhaps the traits are not reproducing themselves—perhaps I am mistaken—that Rachel will prove that I thought they would be but no—they are all alike, all alike, and I could find the same thorns of blighted trust and disappointment.

That evening, instead of saying Good night," Miss Burram said sud-

denly: "Tell me exactly what occurred between yov and Alida Herrick; every word that you both said as nearly as you can remember, and what you did." Rachel obeyed, her face flushing and her voice trembling a little.

Why did you not tell me about this

"Because Miss Ashton said she was

going to write to you." "That will do; good night, Rachel." And Rachel went up to her room; somehow she did not feel like going into the library to read that night; there was such a wild, flerce longing in her heart for Tom, that it would suffer her to read; instead, she put the lamp which was already lighted outside

her door and sat down by the window. It was a bright moonlight night, one and the water was like a hardly a ripple on its surface, and even the splash beneath her window sound-ing soft and murmuring. No eraft of the distance seemed to have grown in

proportions. What a charm it had for the child; principally, because somewhere on the water was Tom's home, and she got her basket of pebble to count them; not that she did not know exactly how many were in the basket, but there was kind of comforting interest in counting them. She opened the window and threw out one for the day that was just closing; then into her lap she poured the remainder, and one by one put then back into the basket; five hundred and ninety-two she counted—five hundred and ninety-two days; resolved into months they made a year and eight months; a long, long time yet, but when they were finally ended and Tom came at last, how all the pain of the waiting would be forgotten, and she took out his little keepsake and kissed t, and patted it, and spoke to it as if

were Tom:
"Oh, my dear, dear boy! My own boy!" her tears rained upon it, and by the time she had exhausted herself, and had put the little keepsake back into

her breast, Sarah had come up to extinguish the light.

"And, Miss," said Sarah, "what do you think I seen when I went to find out why Jeem didn't come to his suppose." Rachel looked up with a kind of in-

different interest:
"I seen," went on Sarah with almost

"I seen," went on Sarah with almost tragic solemnity, "Miss Burram in the carriage-house a-talking to Jeem; she was talking awful secious, and she was talking about you, for I heard your name just as I went in."

The girl was full of interest, and that The girl was full of interest now, but

that was all Sarah had to impart.

Long after the woman had gone
Rachel lay in bed, wide awake, trying to think what Miss Burram could be saying about her to Jim; could it be, and at the very thought he a bound into her throat, that she going to remove her cruel prohibition? But instantly her judgment said no ; it was hardly probable in the face of the fresh misdemeanor reported by Miss

Ashton.
Miss Burram's visit to the carriage house at that hour in the evening had startled Hardman almost as if she had been an apparition; her first words startled him still more. Jim, I am going to take Miss Rachel

from the public school here."
He was too dumfounded to reply; his

NOVEMBER 80, 1901.

bewildered feelings considerably augmented by the fact that Miss Burram hould speak to him at all about her Charge. "Sarah probably has told you what

Miss Rachel did to one of Mr. Herrick's daughters." Knowing Sarah's general loquaciousness Miss Burram felt quite certain that the incident had been fully discussed in her kitchen.

Hardman found his voice.

She did. ma'am."

"Well, after such an event I cannot permit my Charge—" She stopped short, for Sarah had entered, and she was looking with open mouth from her

"What do you want?" asked Miss Burram with that in her voice which told the woman to state her errand as briefly as possible and take her depart "Only to see, mem, why Jeem did not come to his supper," and without

waiting for a reply she went out. His mistress, turning to note that the door was quite shut, did not resume her incomplete sentence till she was assured by the retreating footsteps that Sarah well on her way back to the house. "I cannot permit Miss Rachel," she went on, "to come into any further contact with Herrick's upstart, vulgar

brood; I have decided to have my Charge taught at home. Hardman's face brightened. "At home," repeated Miss Burram,
and for that purpose I must have a teacher from the city—a male teacher I have written all the requirement ere," producing an unsealed note you will take it to-morrow morning

to this address," pointing to the enve-lope; "go early, Jim, and if possible lope; "go early, "bring the teacher with you."

Jim replied, "Certainly, ma'am, "Shout another wor and Miss Burram without another word departed.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE EVICTION AT LISNALEE. Rev. P. A. Sheeban in "Luke Del-

"Luke Delmege," the second story of priestly life from the pen of the Rev. P. A. Sheehan, is approaching its last chapter in the American Ecclesiastical Review; and already comparisons are making between it and its ever popular predecessor "My New Curate." Shall predecessor "My New Curate." Shal "Luke Delmege" attain an equal popularity? It is rash to hazard a prediction; yet, in many respects it is the stronger book. Instead of the pastora charm of "My New Curate," as naive as that of Millet's "Angelus," it has much of the turmoil and the tragedy of city life, and its hero is a far more complex character, than dear old complex character than dear old "Daddy Dan," or young Father Lethe by. It has not a love episode to giv the dearest human interest, as "My New Curate" had; though the heroine Barbara Wilson, is of a grander spirit ual type than Britta, or even—though we remember the warning against com-

parisons among the holy—the saintly sufferer, Alice. 'Luke Delmege' is sombr where "My New Curate " is somor though the former has several dramati incidents unmatched in force of eloquen narration by aught that we recall in th latter, like the appended description of the eviction of the Delmeges from the old homestead at Lisnalee.

Luke and Father Martin begge leave of the resident magistrate to a proach the house and give such conslation as they might to the poor is mates. It was refused courteously No one could pass inside the cordo They stood on the outskirts, therefor and watched the eviction-Father Ma tin, anxious and sympathetic; Luk pale with excitement, his eyes strai ng from their sockets, his face draw kind, alas! so frequent in Ireland-t evicted as a rule make a show of host ity and opposition to the law. Som bailiffs are furiously tacked and their lives imperille When the keen, cruel hand of the mighty monster is laid upon them, the people cannot help striking back in te rer and anger—it is so omnipotent a so remorseless. But, in this case, t beautiful faith and resignation to Goo inscrutable will which had character ized the life of old Mike Delme the life of old Mike Deline hitherto, and the gentle decency of daughter and her husband, forbad sudisplay. And so, when the bailiffs tered the cottage at Lisnalee to co mence their dread work, they

this same cold, callous precision of law. The quiet disraption of the lit household; the removal, bit by bit furniture; the indifference w pailiffs flung out objects, consecr ed by the memories of generations, them and mutilated them, ma this sensitive and impressionable peo wild with anger. In every Irish fa er's house the appointments are as actly identical as if all had been in some far-off time, from same emporium, and under one invo And when the people saw the rot deal chairs, the settle, the ware, little pious pictures, the beds with t hangings, flung out in the field, each that his own turn had come, and he suffered a personal and immed injury. And Father Cussen had greatest difficulty in restraining t from flaming up passions that would bring them into in diate and deadly conflict with forces of the Crown.

met silently, and without the least sh

It was heart-rending to witness i

of opposition!

As yet, however, the inmates as yet, however, the limites not appeared. There was an inte of great suspense, and then Will Namara, a splendid stalwart y farmer, came forth, the cradle of youngest child in his arms. He bleeding from the forehead, and people, divining what had taken p raised a shout of anger and defis rushed towards the house. The p moved up hastily, and Father Co beat back the people. But they su

mistress to Hardman.
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well on her way back to the house. "I cannot permit Miss Rachel," she come into any further contact with Herrick's upstart, vulgar brood; I have decided to have my

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lawe and Father Martin beggdat leave of the resident magistrate to ap-proach the house and give such conso-lation as they might to the poor in-mates. It was refused courteously. No one could pass inside the cordon. They stood on the outskirts, therefore, and watched the eviction-Father Martin, anxious and sympathetic; Luke, tight as parchment. In dramas of this kind, alas! so frequent in Ireland—the evicted as a rule make a show of hostility and opposition to the law. Sometimes—the bailiffs are furiously attacked and their lives imperilled. When the keen, cruel hand of the mighty monster is laid upon them, the people cannot help striking back in terror and anger—ut is so omnipotent and so remorseless. But it is guite possible. Here, safely entrenched, the latter sent a volley of stones flying over their assailants' heads, and drove them back to safe shelter. In the pause of the conflict the resident magistrate rode up and read the Riot Act.

"Now," he said, folding the paper coolly, and placing it in his pocket, "the first stone that is thrown, I shall order my men to fire."

It is quite possible. ror and anger—it is so omnipotent and so remorseless. But, in this case, the beautiful faith and resignation to God's inscrutable will which had characterized the life of old Mike Delmege hitherto, and the gentle decency of his daughter and her husband, forbad such display. And so, when the bailiffs entered the cottage at Lisnalee to commence their dread work, they were met silently, and without the least show enveloped it in a sheet of fire underly and without the least show enveloped it in a sheet of fire underly.

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poured ut them red and hundred ed into d eight ret, but nd Tom of the and she l kissed it as if

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"Well, after such an event I cannot permit my Charge—" She stopped short, for Sarah had entered, and she lacking with open mouth from her lacking with open mouth from her cally, and a deep, low mean echoed far down the thick, dark masses that Burram with that in her voice which told the woman to state her errand as briefly as possible and take her departure.

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down the thick, dark masses that stretched along the road and filled the son either hand. For over two ditches on either hand. There was a mighty shout of welcome, that made the soldiers pause and turn backward. The soldiers pause of hope and protection from the Lisnelee—a grand race, with grand traditions of an unstained escutcheon and turn backward. The soldiers pause of hope and protection from the Lisnelee—a grand race, with grand traditions of an unstained escutcheon and turn backward. The soldiers pause and turn backward. The soldiers pause and turn backward. The solders pause and turn backward. The solders pause and turn backwar

of the centuries; but no bitter a tear had ever fallen on it before. Then, raising himself up to his full height, he kissed the lintel of the door, and then and Miss Burram without another word departed. the two doorposts. He lingered still he seemed loth to leave. And the

was Mona, the fisherman's sunny-haired Luke and Father Martin begged child, now grown a young Amazon from her practice with the ear and helm, and the strong, kind, buffeting from wind and waves. The horse reared and pranced wildly. This saved the young officer's life. For the infuriated crowd were kept back for a moment. Then the soldiers and police charged up: and with baton and bayonet drove back the people to the shelter of the ditch.

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It was heart-rending to witness it—
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"Well, after such an event I cannot beem fully down on his face and show a streaming on his neck, and his once stalwart frame bent and broken with sorrow, roused the people to absolute sures to the fact that the great God had intervened with sorrow, roused the people to absolute sorrow, roused the people to absolute sures to the fact that was supernatural; and that the great God had intervened with the ettenants.

Some thought the land breeze: and a white beard, forted and parted, floated and she with a gesture of warning. With the other he clutched the carriage rail. He held his again, still bleeding from the for her he held his again, still bleeding from the for he he her he clutched the carriage rail. He then the held his a farty for they all the other he popole were bewildered as

lightly beamed on them. There was a work, "Plain Reasons Against Joining highty shout of welcome, that made the Church of Rome."

leisure, or leave undone. All these writers have been through deep waters and believe that they have passed from regarder de si pres la cuisine du Bon darkness to light. We should not describe them as 'all sorts and conditions of men,' yet their personalities and occupations are sufficiently various. Here, safely entrenched, the latter sent a volley of stones flying over their assailants' heads, and drove them back to safe shelter. In the pause of the conflict the resident magistrate rode up and read the Riot Act.

"Now," he said, folding the paper coolly, and placing it in his pocket, "the first stone that is thrown, I shall order my men to fire."

It is quite possible, however, that the people would have disregarded the threat, so infuriated were they; but their attention was just then reverted by a tiny spurt of smoke that broke from the thatea of Lisnalee Cottage. For a moment they thought it was an accident, but the smell of burning petroleum and the swift way in which the stage of the confliction are sufficiently various, occupations and a Unitarian minister tell the stories of their momentous decismade in each case in ma-

stood on the threshold he should never cross again, it seemed as if the dread Angel of Ireland, the Fate that is ever pursuing her children, stood by him; and, in his person, drove out his kindred and his race.

The old man stood for a moment hesitating. He then lifted his hands to God, and kneeling down he kissed reverentially the sacred threshold, over which he had been taken, over which he had pessed to his baptism, over which he had led his young trembling bride, over which he had led his young trembling bride, over which he had led his wown and polished with the friction of the centuries; but no bitter a tear had ever fallen on it before. Then, raising himself up to his full height, he really a pompt.

Slowly, the carriage forced its way through the thick masses that surged defeat their own end and if they are introduced into a mind that is halting on the verge of decision. His eyes were straining out to where the peaked burnt gables cut the sky. Then, when he came in full view of the horror and desolation — the broken household furniture, the smoking ruin, loss closed furniture, the smoking ruin, and desolation — the broken household furniture, the smoking ruin, and desolation — the broken horror and desolation — th pared it with Father Ryder's reply, and it had upon me an effect hardly in-A Book Which increases the Varying Experiences of Sixey-five English
Converts.

A remarkable book has just been published in England. It has an introduction of the convert and priest is outspoken:

'Dr. Littledale's "Plain Reasons" is a book gangrened with falsehood. These falsehoods have been exposed over and over again by Cath.

tempts to appraise, if we were to search the interfer of a new and absolutely convincing plea for the faith, which the educated Catholic is always endeavoring, in obedience to the Apostle's injunction, to rationalize."

With such an introduction we may reproduce some extracts from the review. It is chiefly interesting as showing how many roads lead to Rome.

"The wonder is," says the writer, "that so many interesting people that so many interesting people with the specific property of the specific people was talking in Rome with a lady who, while in Eagland, had shown some disposition towards the Church. "A good story is quoted from the paper of Mr. Kegan Paul as applicable to "a difficulty very common among those who have suffered it. know of the daring, distracting prima and aches neuralgia in fallium to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong, genetrating hidment to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong, genetrating hidment to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong, genetrating hidment to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong, genetrating hidment to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong, genetrating hidment to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong, genetrating hidment to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong, genetrating hidment to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong, genetrating hidment to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong strong hidment to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong strong hidment to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong strong hidment to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong strong hidment to drive out the puid "Toget relieve It requires an extraordinarily strong strong hidment to drive out view. It is chiefly interesting as showing how many roads lead to Rome.

"The wonder is," says the writer, "that so many interesting people could be persuaded to attempt a task but lamented that in the Holy City she of confession and analysis such as a had seen much that was to her quite man may well postpone until his latest disedifying, and quite unlike the pious

We should not de-Dicu."

We are not sure," the reviewer

The Jesuits' Action. Accordingly to the London Tablet, the case of Gerard vs. The Methodist Weekly, is likely to come on for trial at a early date. It will be remembered stories of their momentous decisions, made in each ease in mature years. Among lay converts we have a barrister, a novelist, a naval officer, a professor of anatomy, a publisher and an ex-judge. But in the majority of cases it is the naturally ecclesiastical mind with which we have to deal, and more than twenty times we find the Anglican priest becoming the Roman Catholic priest. Nothing in the hook is so striking as the preparation for Rome which_Ritualism affords to its lovers. Again and again we seem to be watching the progress of a mind to which ecclesiasticism is meat and drink, and not seldom in the course of a candid marrative we find the step from Low to High Church described in terms of thankfulness only inferior to those employed for the final entry into the Church in which ecclesiasticism puts forth all its power and beauty."

The reviewer finds the powers of the best watching the givenmentage.

A TEAMSTER'S STORY Suffered Greatly From Asthma and

SPENT SOME TIME IN A HOSPITAL AND ALMOST IMPOVERISHED HIMSELF BUY-ING MEDICINES WITHOUT BENEFIT—
AGAIN DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS
CURE AFTER OTHER MEDICINES FAIL.
There is no ex-

From the Recorder, Halifax, N. S. Mr. William Cochrane, a well know ceamster, who lives near the Halifax Polo Grounds, is one of those who willeporter of the Acadian Recorder who had heard of Mr. Cochrane's sufferings and subsequent cure, called at his home, when he gave an account of his experience substantially as follows:—

"He had for many years been a con-stant sufferer from asthma, accompanied by an aggravated form of kidney trouble. The latter trouble caused t times his sufferings were very acute. He said he had almost impo but to no purpose; the trouble con-tinued and seemed to grow worse as the years passed. Mrs. Cochrane said that years passed. Mrs. Cochrane said that she had frequently seen her husband choke up and fall to the floor as though dead, and he would have to be worked with and rolled around before he would The doctors then thought that the pains in the back were due to over-exertion in his business as a teamster, but gave him no material help. After leaving of medicine, but failed to find a cure. A neighbor of his, Mr. Lowe, whose wife had been made a well woman after years of sickness, by the use of Dr. Wi'liams' Pink Pills, advised him to try them. He used a couple of boxes without apparent result, and felt somewhat discouraged, but Mr. Lowe advised him to continue the use of the pills, and be fore the third box was finished, he began to improve. 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been a Godsend to me,' said Mr.

Repairing Neatly Done

sign for a medicine did you? Well, it's a good sign for Scott's Emulsion. The body has to be repaired like other things and Scott's Emulsion is the medicine that does it.

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Consumption is commonly its outgrowth.

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Children of J. W. McGinn, Woodstock not attend school for three months. When to no purpose whatever, these sufferers were cured, according to Mr. McGlan's voluntary testimonial, by

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UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA,
Oltawa, Canada, March 7th, 1990.

To the Editor of Title Catholic Record,
London, Out: LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.

London, Ont:

Dear Sir: For some time past I have read your estimable paper. THE CATHOLIC RECORD, and congratulate you upon the manner in which it is published.

The matter and form are both good; and a truly Catholic spirit pervades the whole Therefore, with pleasure, I can recommend it to the faithful Blessing you, and wishing you success.

Believe me, to remain.

gy you, and wishing the provided in the provid

London, Saturday, Nov. 30, 1901. MANITOBA AND THE LIQUOR

TRAFFIC.

The Privy Council of Great Britain has decided on appeal of the Attorney-General of Manitoba versus the License-Holders' Association, that the Prohibitory Act, passed by the Legislature of Manitoba on July 4, 1990, is al Socialist in the French Chamber of intra vires (within the powers of the Deputies complained of the action of the Legislature). The preamble of the Government in protecting the religious act shows its purpose, setting out that orders in the Chinese Empire. traffic in Manitoba, by prohibiting Pro-"It is expedient to suppress the liquor vincial transactions in liquor." In the religious orders. It was a strange February, 1901, the act was declared scene to find M. Waldeck-Rousseau unconstitutional by the Court of King's maintaining the necessity of supporting Bench of Manitoba.

BISHOP CLANCY.

to pay his promised visit to his friend, Rev. John Connolly, P. P. of Ingersoll ago. The distinguished divine was on November 30th. The people of Ingersoll and others who had the pleasure of listening to him some four years ago, disposed to dispute the French claim so still speak in the very highest admira- far as German missions are concerned. tion of a sermon he delivered in the parish church while on a visit to Father

Connolly. Our best wishes are cordially extended to the scholarly Bishop of Elphin, and should he ever again return to Canada he is assured of a hearty cead mille failthe.

THE COLORED RACER

The Georgia Legislature has taken a stand in regard to the equality of man independently of the race to which he is rather favorable to the negroes' case, many years to come.

IN GREECE.

There has been a mixed political and religious troubles in Greece arising out of a proposal to translate the gospels into modern Greek for the benefit of the people. There is an unexplained political motive in the proposal, which is said to connect it with the Slav propaganda. The students of the university are opposed to this translation, and their opposition culminated in two riotous demonstrations against two newspapers which have advocated the translation. During the riots there was a serious conflict between students and the police, and firearms were freely used, six students being killed, and others wounded. Several of the police were seriously wounded. Much alarm has been created by these riots, and the strange step of ordering the Metropolitan Procopios of Athens to resign has been taken by but on interviewing King George and finding him inflexible, he at length agreed. The incongruity of the theory of national churches under complete

control of the State stands out preposterously in these occurrences. It is evident that under such a form of Church Government, the Church must teach what the King dictates, and not

what Christ has revealed. The funeral of the dead students, six in number, passed off quietly; but the streets were lined with soldiers prepared o suppress any new riotous outbreaks. The Metropolitan is said to be heartbroken at the turn affairs have taken, and the students demand the excomnunication of those who are responsible for the attempt to translate the gos-

SUPPRESSION OF ANARCHISM.

It is stated on good authority that Germany and Russia have agreed to call an international Congress for the suppression of Anarchism and Anarchists. The place of meeting will be left to the decision of the Governments participating; but both Germany and Russia will offer the hospitality of their respective countries to the delegates selected for the Conference by the owers.

There is no doubt that the recent assassination of President McKinley has been the immediate cause for the present action, but the assassination will not be referred to in the circular as the motive for calling the Congress; but merely as one of many evidences which show that decisive action should be taken to make such outrages impossible in the future.

CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

In the discussion on the payment of the bill for the Chinese imbroglio, sever-Waldeck-Rousseau was denounced as a the religious orders in the east in order to increase the prestige of France, in view of the fact that he aimed at suppressing them in France itself through Very many people will be disappoint-, the operation of the new law of Associed that the Most Rev. Dr. Clancy, ations. It is strange also that Ger-Bishop of Elphin, Ireland, was unable many, a Protestant nation, should dispute with France the honor of protecting at least the German religannouncement of which was made in the lous orders in the east; for it CATHOLIC RECORD a couple of weeks must be understood that France's claim, dating so far back as the time of obliged to set sail for the old country the Crusades, is that she has the protectorate of all Catholic missions, whether French or not. Germany is

> It is perplexing to know why ex-Catholic France and Protestant Germany are so anxious to be the protectors of Catholic missions.

Notwithstanding the Socialistic objections, the Chamber sustained the action of the Government in China by a vote of 358 against 183.

The Catholic party supported the Government on this vote.

ON FRIENDLY TERMS.

The trouble between Turkey and belongs, which will be a surprise to France is apparently entirely settled, those who have believed that the South- and so completely have the two powers ern States are a unit on the question of become friendly again that notwithpermanently disfranchising the colored standing that the Sultan declared most race. The Harkwick bill providing for vehemently that he could never again the permanent disfranchisement of the allow M. Constans to represent France negro on lines similar to those on which at Constantinople, M. Constans has bills of the same general character were returned to his post and is once more passed in other Southern States, was France's ambassador to Turkey. On defeated in the Georgia Legislature on the other hand, Munir Bey, who repthe 19th inst., by a vote of 17 to 13, and resented Turkey at Paris, and who was thus killed for the present. Two gave great offense to the French he said, in explanation of certain senyears ago, a bill to the same effect was Government by publicly celebrating timents to which he had given uttersimilarly killed. As the lapse of time the birthday of the Sultan while the ance in 1895: troubles were at their highest, and who it is more probable than ever that no was in consequence told to leave the counsuch bill will be passed in Georgia for try without delay, is again in high favor in Paris, having resumed his office as ambassador there. Nevertheless it is all movement acting within the lines of POLITICO-RELIGIOUS TROUBLES freely asserted that the promises made to France by the Turkish Government are but delusive, as Turkish promises to pay usually are. France his not kept her hold upon Mitylene as it was threatened she would do until the Irish people." satisfactory guarantees of payment of her bill were given. Yet it may be that France has taken the wisest course in accepting the Turkish promises with an apparent reliance that they will be fulfilled, Turkey may be all the more willing to fulfill her engagements, inasnegotiations.

ORDERS.

A despatch from London, England, states that the Paris correspondent of the London Times points out that the practical importance of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Law of Associations has King George. The Metropolitan at been hitherto greatly exaggerated. It first refused to accede to this order, is true that the Jesuits, or at least

work as if the law had never been contented." passed.

So far as the Assumptionist Order is concerned, it is said, they are still continuing to maintain the liberties of their order and of the people, and are employing secular writers on the press to attack the irreligious policy of the Government. Thus no stone is being left unturned to prepare for the coming general elections which will decide whether or not the obnoxious laws which have been aimed at the religious orders, and especially the Jesuits and Assumptionists, shall be repealed at once or not.

It is remarked that the religious orders which have secured authorization under the new law are thereby made stronger than ever; whereas even those which have not sought authorization, because they had not any expectation of securing it, are not prevented from continuing their work as private citizens, though they are undoubtedly much hampered by the provisions of the law. They are, however, still encouraged by the hope that a new Chamber will be elected shortly which will restore to the persecuted religious all the rights of which they have been deprived.

Even now the Socialists and Radicals are expressing dissatisfaction with the new law from which they expected so much, and are accusing M. Waldeck-Rousseau, whom they thought to be their willing tool, of being a reactionary who is trying to give a charter of liberties to the religious orders.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST DELE-GATES.

Messrs. John E. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist party in the British House of Commons, Patrick A. McHugh, M. P., and ex-Mayor of Sligo, and Thomas O'Donnell, M. P., the delegates of the Irish Nationalist Party to America, to put before the people of this continent the claims of Ireland to self-government, or Home Rule, arrived in New York on Oct. 31, and are by this time in Chicago, having passed through Canada on their way.

They were enthusiastically received in all the cities of the United States love thy neighbor as thyself." in which they made a short stay, and promises of support in their efforts to gain Home Rule for Ireland were freely given them, both in Canada and the United States.

Mr. Redmond's own statement of the purpose for which this trip to America has been undertaken was thus given to a reporter of the Boston Globe:

"My object is to explain to our American friends, and especially to the people of our own race here, just how the situation stands in Ireland at present, and the position of the Irish Na-tional cause. It is well they should realize what an absolute reunion there has been in all the National forces of the old country, and what an extraordinary revival of enthusiasm has taken ace among the people.
"Messrs. McHugh, O'Donnell and place among the

myself are here to explain what has taken place in Ireland during the last twelve or eighteen months. There is a united Irish Party to-day, and I shall speak in America as its accredited en-

"There was never a time when re unity among the Irish race was more likely to be of benefit to the National cause than to-day. England to-day is not only completely isolated from the public opinion of the world, but she is divided among her own people. She is weak and despised at home, and beaten to her knees in South Africa by the brave burghers of the Boer Republics.' Mr. Redmond makes no secret of his aspirations for an absolutely independent Irish nation. Yet in his interview with the Boston Globe's representative

" Parnell defined the attitude of the Irish people on that matter in words which were endorsed by the whole Irish

race, when he said:
"'While engaged in a constitution the constitution, the most we can ask is the restoration of Grattan's parliament, but no man has the right limits to the onward march of a nation.' To this Mr. Redmond adds : " That

has been, and is to-day the attitude of

In the present temper of the Irish And this is not to be much wondered whom he will appoint. at. There is no people on earth which

goal of common prosperity. mond said candidly that

This is our own belief, and we hope

gates to Canada and the United States may contribute toward the attainment of this result.

Mr. Redmond thanked the Canadians for their interest in the cause of Ireland as manifested by a former resolution of the Canadian Parliament in favor of Home Rule, and expressed the hope that a similar resolution should be passed once more, in the near future, as Canada has now an influence in England which she did not possess when the former resolution was passed.

The principle of nationalism introduced into Church matters is one of the greatest, if not absolutely the greatest danger which can arise to threaten the prosperity of the Catholic Church in any particular country, especially where toll in our dominions. the flock is made up of divers nationalities.

whom we form a portion.

does very well if he contributes toward with himself.

and, where circumstances permit, it is not to be limited to persons of the same nationality with ourselves. The charity of the good Samaritan, which was extended to one who differed from him in both nationality and creed, must ever it with an energy and equity which be the type of the true charity which Almighty God wishes all men to exercise toward their fellowmen; for this is the charity of which our Lord says: "Go, thou, and do in like manner." And further: this example of the good Samaritan is used by our Lord Himself as the second great commandment of the law put into practice: "Thou that

Hence, if a parish be made up of perons of various nationalities, these should remember that the rights of all other parishes in the same or similar that church secondarily. situation, and every one should consider that whatsoever his nationality may be, the Bishop of the diocese will feel it to in such a way as to do the greatest diocese. amount of good according to the capacities of the priests who are at his disposal. But he cannot always have at his disposal priests precisely of the nationality of the majority of the people of any parish in particular; and it is unreasonable to expect that this should always be possible.

It may be that at one time it is pos sible for the Bishop to do this; and as a rule he will endeavor to do so as far as possible. But the circumstances may be changed by deaths or the removal of and Bulgarian frontier have been ment or from American citizens by compriests from the diocese to which they have belonged, so that at another time Bulgarian territory. priests of a different nationality from the people of the parish.

These conditions may arise from various circumstances, such as the superior qualifications of certain priests, such as their knowledge of theology, their ability to direct pious souls, their zeal, the excellence of their instructions and sermons, their learning, etc., all of which circumstances may fit them to fill certain peculiar positions or par-

From all this it follows that the people of the parishes to be served must not be too exacting, as they are sometimes disposed to be. They should re- large a sum. member that the Bishop, "whom the people, it must be admitted that their Holy Ghost has placed to rule the loyalty to Great Britain is much shaken | Church of God," has a conscience, legitimate demands have been ignored. shall be properly served by the priests \$75,000 for the lady's release, though be extended to her in the unfortunate Especially in a country where there

much as she has not been treated with can long be loyal at heart where they are many foreigners, the difficulties we contumelious suspicion throughout the are oppressed by bad government. But have pointed out are likely to occur we are of the opinion that if Home Rule from time to time, and the foreigners, were granted, their feelings would be or those who speak a foreign language, FRANCE AND THE RELIGIOUS very much changed toward the people should not be over-exacting. If a could tend harmoniously to the one goal of common prosperity.

Messrs. Redmond, McHugh and O'Don
Settlement of Irishmen be made in one of the Republics of South America, it may be extremely difficult to supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops, as it was brained mission which these two Americans and the supply brigands with troops and the supply brained mission which the suppl Messrs.Redmond, McHugh and O'Don-them with a priest whose mother tongue nell, on their way through Canada, spoke is English, and they should surely be if they were hard pressed, so as to cover eloquently to crowded houses in Mon- well contented with a learned priest up all traces which might lead to the treal and Ottawa. In Ottawa Mr. Red- who being himself a Spaniard knows the discovery of those who had actually English language thoroughly, or even perpetrated the crime. The most rebe not supplied with a priest from Dub- Bulgarian Government to surround and to the conclusion that, after all, it

It would be equally unreasonable for a that the present trip of the Irish delein Ontario or the United States to insist upon being supplied, under all circumstances, with priests of their own nationality, though there would be no unreasonableness if they respectfully requested the Bishop to furnish them with a priest who thoroughly understood their language, provided such a priest could be found.

To this spirit of unreasonable nationalism must be attributed the most baneful heresies and schisms which have sprung up. It caused the Eastern chism, and still keeps it up to this day. NATIONALISM AND RELIGION. It frequently threatened to divide the Christian world, and it was the chief obstacle to the success of the crusades. It was the excuse of the tyrant king John for his opposition to the Pope, if we are to credit Shakespeare:

" That no Italian priest shall tithe or

It was the pretext on which Napoleon I. and Otto Von Bismarck endeavored It cannot be denied that patriotism to overthrow the Church of Christ in is a virtue, so far as its object is the their respective countries. The same betterment of the condition of the un-Christian spirit led the British Parpeople among whom we dwell, and of liament to make the king and other officials, including the Bishops and and was afterward carried into Bul-Man is by nature a limited being who dignitaries of the Church of England, cannot take the whole world within his | swear that no foreigner-" Prince, Pregrasp, and as a rule, the individual man late or Potentate hath or ought to have juisdiction spiritual or temporal, within the amelioration of the condition of the the realm" of Great Britain. Such people who are around him, or with an oath would have excluded St. Augwhom he comes into contact, and who nstine from England, St. Patrick from are usually of one practical nationality | Ireland, and Christ's Apostles from the | neglect shall be held to account for countries they converted, and justified Nevertheless, charity is universal, the recent Boxer outrages in China.

In the Archdiocese of Posen-Gresen, which is largely Polish, the rapid increase of Germans has produced the very trouble we here indicate; but the Archbishop, Mgr. Stablewski, has met promises the best results.

before God and the Church for all the Archbishop, therefore, laid down two Stone was the result of a plan laid by principles on which he would see the the Turkish Government to secure back diocese served. 1. Each nationality is to be served

bers to the whole parish. 2. Each nationality shall preserve its

nationality coming into a Church which to this extent in the case of Miss are equal, and likewise that there are b longs to the other, shall be served in Stone, it has probably overreached

and it is expected that they will serve paid for her ransom. As the brigands be his duty to provide priests to admin- to solve nearly all the troubles which or the Turkish Government, or both, ister to the spiritual wants of the parish might arise in the parishes of that have placed the life of an American

magnitude in this country as it is in ment will put the same at any lower Posen-Gnesen, but wherever such dif-value, or that it will reckon as a mere ficulties may occur, we have every confidence that the wisdom and justice of pense to which the American Governthe Bishops and priests will find an ment and American citizens have been equally equitable solution of the case. put to secure her safety. President

THE CASE OF MISS STONE.

custody on the mountains of the Turkish of money out of the American Governlocated, being now known to be within mitting outrages on Americans.

priests of a particular nationality to tained whether or not the Turkish or been an unwilling heroine, has had a curicertain parishes. The Bishop will, the Bulgarian Government or the ous and unexpected effect, the denoue however, of his own accord, send to such | Macedonian Committee formed for the | ment of which will be looked for with parishes, priests who will be able to ful- liberation of Macedonia from Turkish considerable interest. fil their duties to the edification and in- rule, has had anything to do with Miss A despatch from Paris announces that the abduction.

the ransom of a captive taken by Miss Stetson. brigands, though on some occasions a few thousand dollars have been de-

A little more than half the amount crease the amount of ransom required.

Hitherto Mr. Dickinson, the Ameri-

stances back in France doing their help to make the Irish people happy and were no such a priest available in the Miss Stone's release. He appears no killed. The truth is, it is hard to say which course will tend most to the captive's rescue. On the one hand, her ransom at so large a figure may embolden the brigands to future outrages of the same character, while on the other, the captive is in imminent danger of being killed, or of dying through the hardships she will have to endure if she be not ransomed soon.

It is understood that the Turkish and Bulgarian Governments will be held strictly responsible by the American executive for Miss Stone's safety, and both Governments have been notified to this effect. Nor will they be released from their obligation of paying a large indemnity by the fact that they may plead that they cannot suppress brigandage. It is held in international law that

each country is bound within its own boundaries to protect the subjects of foreign countries, and if it fails in so doing it is liable for all injuries inflicted which result from failure to protect. According to this rule, both Turkey and Bulgaria are responsible in the present instance, as Miss Stone was at first captured within Turkish territory, garia where she is now. It is said that President Roosevelt feels very strongly on this matter, and is determined that American citizens shall have protection wherever they may be; and if full protection be not given them, the Government responsible for such such an indemnity as will teach it that American citizens are not to be injured with impunity. There is little doubt, therefore, that in reference to Miss Stone, whatever may be that lady's fate, a heavy penalty will be insisted upon from the two Governments referred to, to punish them for their negligence or incapacity as evidenced Bishops and priests are responsible by the whole history of the case.

There was in the beginning a strong souls committed to their care. The suspicion that the capture of Miss again the \$80,000 which it had been obliged not long before to repay to the in accordance with the ratio of its memflicted on American missions and missionaries during the Armenian outspecial Church property, so that either rages. If Turkey is really responsible itself by its greed. The bill of indem-The press of all nationalities have ad- nity for the outrage on Miss Stone will mitted the justice of these principles, far exceed whatever sum may be citizen at so high a figure, they need The nationality trouble is not of such | not suppose that the American Govern-Roosevelt, it is said, is determined to put the indemnity so high that barbarous governments will find it an unprofit-The brigands who have Miss Stone in able task to try to squeeze a large sum

The notoriety given to Miss Stone It has not been satisfactorily ascer- through the event of which she has

Stone's capture, though there has been two American girls have been so worked may often be better provided for by much suspicion expressed that those upon by the tragic situation in which have all been more or less concerned in Miss Stone is placed, that they have conceived the notion to go to Turkey The amount originally demanded by to be also daptured by brigands, that the brigands as a ransom, on receipt of they may obtain a fame similar to that which Miss Stone would be lib- to which Miss Stone has attained. The erated, was \$80,000. No such names of the two girls who are said to immense amount was ever de- be now on their way to carry out this manded before as the price for foolish plan, are Miss Delauney and It is needless to say that this will be

a case of disappointed ambition. In manded and obtained. But the brig- Miss Stone's case, the lady in question ands believed that an American subject was discharging the duties of the office would be ransomed at any price, and of a missionary, which she had taken up for this reason they have demanded so through a motive of benevolence. She did not unnecessarily or through any spirit of bravado expose demanded has been sent by kind-heart- herself to capture and it is ed people to the American Consul, who quite in the nature of humanity it is now stated will be ready to pay that the sympathy of the public should the collections have not reached nearly position into which she has been placed this amount. It is also stated that the not by her own fault. In fact, even if brigands have at last reduced their de she had been somewhat imprudent in mand to \$100,000; though at times it exposing herself to danger by going was stated that they were about to in- thoughtlessly through dangerous localities, such imprudence would not be an obstacle to the general sympathy extended in her case, as the danger could selves talked of, and of creating a sensa-

We may, indeed, be sorry for them, and we may pity them if they meet with the hardships to which they are foolishly bent on exposing themselves; but should all this occur, we can only come

DR. COURTENAY'S EULOGY. Methodist Minister Pays Tribute to

Catholic Columbian

A noteworthy occurrence of a week ago was a sermon on the Catholic Church delivered by Rev. A. M. Courtney, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Chillicothe, O., a sermon characterized by unusual breadth of view and sympathetic treatment. Dr utterances as reported Courtenay's the Chillicothe papars were substanti ally as follows: In opening, Dr. Courteney chose his text from the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians 2—4 Look not every man on things, but every man also on the things of others."

He began by saying that individuals working for their soul's salvation, should work unitely and not as broken fragments. Separation engenders norance of other's belief and practices. Ignorance begets envy and suspicion and picion hatred.

In dealing with this question, the Roman Catholic Church, Dr. Courtenay said he would not be controversial that he was not raking up dying embers and without taking one iota from the fair name and glory of those who had fought the great battle for a larger dividual liberty, the subject of the evening was to be treated without re counting the differences incident to the ast conflict.

The subject was to be treated from a

comparative standpoint as to the goo in the Roman Catholic Church. He said there was no fear of the Roma Catholic Church getting possession of the sects the land to the detriment of the sec He held that the Church had had opportunities in this country before the Protestants set foot on American that the first act of Christopher Colum bus upon landing was to set up the cross. The Catholics had settled the scuth eastern and north eastern coas in the persons of the Spanish an before the Protestants ha landed, and they were loyal to their ne country. He stated that one-half of the rank and file of the Pennsylvania troo in the war of the Revolution were Cat and they were among those fait ful to the end in that conflict.

He passed from these points to t beauties of the Catholic Church, of pressing his belief that the word Catholic Church olic was appropriate as it signified u versal, but thought that the word Rom segregated it and destroyed its unive Still Catholic was better th any other word, unless it might "Christian" Church. The word Ron however, carried with it much to respected and to be admired, for promulgated the Roman code of la through the Church and there was more perfect system than the Ror Church showed and lived up to. Christian world owes an everlast debt to the Catholic Church, beca that Church preserved the forms of cial order and civilization in the d ages, and it had endured through those terrible shocks. The Protest Church owes all that is best in it the Catholic Church, and that Chu continue to flourish.
If I could destroy the Cath Church to-morrow as easily as I course turn over my hand," said the pas "I should not do so, for it has a g

mission to perform, and it performs the Protestant Church could not do. finds a place for every person, be he religious enthusiast, the worker mercy, the distributor of charity, or recluse. It places these persons w they may do the most good, and the Protestant Church does not do. writers and theologians, Thomas Ac as, for instance, are a fount of ins tion to all Christianity and its or zation is the most perfect in existe

"Protestantism owes much to Catholic devotional literature. mire, also, the firmness of the Cat Church in asserting her authority. ought to thank God that in many re this Church can hold masses whose sudden release from this age would threaten society; I) the Roman Catholic Church for it forcement of the sanctity of the riage vow, and staunch opposition divorce. Lax divorce laws are

nation's curse.
"Again the Catholic Church turns out her children. She them as babies, and though the become the veriest outcasts, she comes them to the sacrificial whenever they may care to come. prays for them, degraded as the become. I wish we had some suc The Roman Ca on our people. Church is exceedingly wise in i

"It has only been a few year the Methodist Church began by Houses of Mercy at the begins its foundation, and its devote faithful Sisters are the admira

the world. "The Catholic Church will disintegrate. Dynasty after chas fallen into dust, and the l the Popes go on. And it will con flourish and in the ages to c McCaulay's New Zealander stand on London bridge and v ruins before him, he would still a Catholic Church.

THE FRUIT OF PERSECU Pleasant Picture of Catholic D in a Dutch Village.

Maastricht, Holland, Sept. 9. be interesting to learn from a recent date what a French con written on Dutch Catholicity Huysmans, well known to the world as the author of many works, has lately edited the li Lydwine, of Schiedan. Beforing his book the author paid a this little factory town that li center of Protestant Holland, to give a last polishing touc rk on the very spot where turies ago Lydwine lived ar saint. Such was the sanctity forth from her humble abod stood out clear and bright like in that dark age of general co The last chapter of his

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The subject was to be treated from a comparative standpoint as to the good in the Roman Catholic Church. He said there was no fear of the Roman Catholic Church getting possession of of the sects the land to the detriment of the sects. He held that the Church had had its opportunities in this country before the Protestants set foot on American soil, that the first act of Christopher Columbus upon landing was to set up the cross. The Catholics had settled the scuth eastern and north eastern coasts in the persons of the Spanish and before the Protestants had landed, and they were loyal to their new country. He stated that one-half of the rank and file of the Pennsylvania troops in the war of the Revolution were Cathes, and they were among those faith-

ful to the end in that conflict. He passed from these points to the beauties of the Catholic Church, expressing his belief that the word Catholic was appropriate as it signified uniolic was appropriate as it signified universal, but thought that the word Roman segregated it and destroyed its univers-Still Catholic was better than other word, unless it might be any other word, unless "Christian" Church. The word Roman however, carried with it much to be respected and to be admired, for it promulgated the Roman code of laws through the Church and there was no more perfect system than the Roman Church showed and lived up to. The Christian world owes an everlasting debt to the Catholic Church, because that Church preserved the forms cial order and civilization in the dark ages, and it had endured through all those terrible shocks. The Protestant

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"Again the Catholic Church never comes them to the sacrificial grace whenever they may care to come. prays for them, degraded as they may become. I wish we had some such hold on our people. The Roman Catholic Church in the control of the cont Church is exceedingly wise in its ex-

clusiveness.
"It has only been a few years since building the Methodist Church began hospitals. The Church Church built Houses of Mercy at the beginning of its foundation, and its devoted and faithful Sisters are the admiration of

the world.
"The Catholic Church will never disintegrate. Dynasty after dynasty has fallen into dust, and the lines of the Popes go on. And it will continue to flourish and in the ages to come, if McCaulay's New Zealander should stand on London bridge and view the ruins before him, he would still find the Catholic Church.

THE FRUIT OF PERSECUTION. Pleasant Picture of Catholic Devotion in a Dutch Village.

Maastricht, Holland, Sept. 9.-It may be interesting to learn from a book of recent date what a French convert has written on Dutch Catholicity. J. K. Huysmans, well known to the literary world as the author of many valuable works, has lately edited the life of St. Lydwig of Schieden. Before fluich Lydwine, of Schiedan. Before finishing his book the author paid a visit to this little factory town that lies in the center of Protestant Holland, in order to give a last polishing touch to his work on the very spot where five centuries ago Lydwine lived and died a saint. Such was the sanctity that came forth from her humble abode that it stood out clear and bright like a beacon in that dark age of general corruption. The last chapter of his book, in

which we read the account of the author's visit to Shiedan, affords ample matter wherewith to form to ourselves an image of Dutch Calvinism such as it was pictured to the mind of this gifted Frenchman before and after his stay in Holland. His musings when nearing the end of his journey were anything but exhilerating. Would St. Lydwine, ignored by the world at large, be still held in veneration amidst that all pervading atmosphere of Dutch Catholie ity? Baedeker did not even mention her name. He even entertained some doubts as to the existence of a Catho-Courtency chose his text from the Epistle of Paul to the Philippians 2—4

Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the Courtency chose. The first thing his eyes met was a vast church. He walked in, and as if to reassure the hings of others."

He began by saying that individuals rose the statue of our saint before his tion had just begun.

The sudden change that was wrought in the mind of this pilgrim is beyond description. There he lay prostrated in adoration before the Blessed Sacrament, and together with him hundreds of men and women. The same night he heard at his hotel that there were two more Catholic churches in Schiedan and that St. Lydwine was the patron saint and absolute mistress of the place. Next day he found that a great number of people attended Mass, many going to Holy Communion before and after the services. There, too, was a little sanctuary erected in honor of the saint with her relics and wall paintings exquisite beauty that represented the principal scenes of the saint's life. Is it a wonder that our French convert after he returned to his country had totally changed his mind? Nor was

"I should not do so, for it has a great mission to perform, and it performs it as the Protestant Church could not do. It that a place for every more not be the stands in high esteem with all the different classes of society; even finds a place for every person, be he the the dissident sects show him respect be the worker for cause of the dignity of his life, the un-"Protestantism owes much to the Catholic devotional literature. I additional literature of the literat

again the Catholic Church never turns out her children. She takes them as babies, and though they may become the veriest outcasts she was

LECTURES TO NON-CATHOLICS.

In the minds of our separated breth-ren the Catholic Church was formerly regarded as the most villainous and de-grading institution that ever existed on earth. Our priests used to have horns, but now they have disappeared! We used to be taxed so much per capita every time we went to confession, but we have grown wealthier and can no longer afford to pay! Hence that custom was also abolished! Other wicked practices were the worshipping of images and the gaining of indulg

ences to commit sin!
These and a thousand other outlandish things were all religious dogmas of the Catholic Church—as our Protestant friends were taught to understand them. Nor can their ignorance be wondered at when we think of the sources from which they drew their information. Usually it was obtained from others even more ignorant than themselves. Seldom could they be persuaded to read Catholic book or hear a Catholic speaker on the subject.

Things, however, have changed. The foolish opinions above enumerated we never meet with now except among the lensely ignorant or the wilfully malic densety ignorant or the whiting manu-ious. In fact, they have become the exclusive stock in trade of the "ex-nun and ex-priest," and now and then a bigoted Bible-house, for the scle puroose of extracting a few dollars. change is due more to the fact that our separated brethren have become more enlightened upon the doctrines which the Church does teach. Gradually we have broken down the heavier barriers of bigotry, and this has placed us in a

clearer light of truth.

But while much has been accom-

Secretary of the control of the cont those terrible shocks. The Protestant Church owes all that is best in it to the Catholic Church, and that Church will continue to flourish.

"If I could destroy the Catholic Church to-morrow as easily as I could turn over my hand," said the pastor, "I should not do so, for it has a great I should not for his very should not do so, for it has a great I should not do s merey, the distributor of charity, or the recluse. It places these persons where they may do the most good, and that the Protestant Church does not do. Its writers and theologians, Thomas Aquinas, for instance, are a fount of inspiration to all Christianity and its organization is the most perfect in existence.

"Protestantism owes much to the Catholic devotional literature. I admire, also, the firmness of the Catholic Church in asserting her authority. We ought to thank God that in many regions this Church can hold masses of men, whose sudden release from this bondage would threaten society: I honor whose sudden release from this bondage would threaten society; I honor the Roman Catholic Church for its enforcement of the sanctity of the marriage yow, and staunch opposition to with the Jansenists, form the wealthy the 'Hail Mary. The friends gathered about her bed were greatly astonished, as no one could understand where his relations and friends, who, together with the Jansenists, form the wealthy

not be modern, but it is more modern (ifonly because more of all time) than un-touched Luther cum Calvin. Again, the new convert may think he believes that the worship of God in spirit and n truth implies praying within four bare walls, but it can not be supposed that the most artistic of European people are able or willing to dispense with all

After enumerating numerous other drawbacks, the writer continues:
"Once more, the charm of fraternal charity and brotherliness depends on heir sincerity; but it happens that, as Il men are mortal, Baptists and Methodists are mortal, too, and the petty in oursis are mortal, too, and the pecylitrigues, 'the striving for the oversight,' the vexatious hypocrisies, are no more alien to the propagandists than to the Romans themselves, while these defects are more noxious in a small compared to the control of the cont munity, and their interference with the private religious life more galling. There is not much to be said for the application of logic to religion; but, none the less, the differences between sect and sect do not help the Protestant propaganda, and the want of agreement

and sect do not help the Protestant propaganda, and the want of agreement bewilders the Italian. The less scrupulous play on these differences, and get themselves converted in turn by the various sects, if there is any hope of profiting thereby."

The expense of hiring converts who do not stay hired must be considerable in the course of a year. An article in the course of a year. An article elsewhere shows how the Methodists, at least, outrage Christian charity by their actions in Rome. It is no wonder the mission at the Eternal City is a failure.

REST AT EVENTIME.

Fold ye the ice cold hands
Calm on the pulseless breast:
The toil of the summer day is o'er,
Now comets the evening rest.
The toil of the summer day is o'er,
Now comets the evening rest.
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and the folded hands that have noble would not to the very threshold of victory had the same provide the tiss people of Canada, or the list and the provide the sum of the list an

done well and faithfully, the work that had been given him to do. They among whom his life was as an open book know how well and faithfully he saw as open book know how well and faithfully he saw as open book know how well as and faithfully he saw witness how exact the lamented dead was in the performance of his duries and bow loyal to his superior. And he had so that he had so to be a superior. And he had so that he had so the lamented bow loyal to his superior. And he had so the the faith. S.: Paul thought it no had merit for a preacher of the Gospel in our day to keep the faith. Nor was it small merit for a preacher of the Gospel in or day to keep the faith. He had not, it is true, to suffer for it stripes or imprisonment or chains. But he had to bear the scorn and derision of a world wise in its own conceits, of a world which looked down in contemptous pity alike upon the believer and his belief. His Grace spoke of the last moments of Monsignor Murphy; how he had been conscious almost himself; how when now unable to speak, he made the sign of the cross repeatedly upon himself; how he had twice kissed the episcopal ring in token of his loyalty. He concluded by asking the prayers and suffraces of the faithful for the man who had so often prayer for them and offered the Holy Sacrifice, while he was yet with them as their pastor and guide, leading them on to the life that is everlasting. We ask they prayers of our readers for the soul of Monsignor Murphy.

IRISH ENVOYS IN MONTREAL. IRISH ENVOYS IN MONTREAL.

A most enthusiastic reception was accorded the Irish Envoys, Messrs. Redwond, O'Donnell and McHugh, at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, November 20. Almost envery Irishman of note in the Mstropolis of Canada was present to do them honor. We have much pleasure in reproducing the following speech of Mr. John Redmond, for which we are indebted to the Montreal Star:

Mr Cusirman, Ladies and Gontlemen — It is now, I think, many years since there has been assembled in this great city so large and entausiastic a gainering in support of the national cause of Ireland. During many years that have pessed, little or no interest apparently in the Irish cause, and certainly, no open support of such as this gathering has been given to the Irish cause, and certainly, no open support of such as this gathering has been given to the propies of chanda, or the liberty loving editions. However, in the propies of Canada, or the liberty loving editions the cause of Irish members there; but there are Irish mem way biasne the Irish people of Canada, or the liberty loving editions of the such control of the cause of the cause of Irish members there; but there are Irish members there will, because their own largement was taken away by force and by fraud. They are there against their will, because their own passed away, Ireland became a very hobbe dof dissensition, and naturally enough our country, men in other lands felt disheartened and ceased to assist the cause of their country at a case of the lands of their country at a case of the substantened and ceased to assist the cause of their country at the cause of their country at a case of the cause of their country at the case of their country at the case of their country at the case of th

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE CATHO-LIC CHURCH

BY A PROTESTANT THEOLOGIAN.

CLXV.

The Champion gives, as one of the doctrines which all Protestants accept, (4) The sacrifice of Christ is of itself one sufficient to save the repentant

And this is given as a distinctive doctrine of Protestantism! Could vulgar effrontery go farther? Are not these very men among those who are perpetually ringing the changes, with cheap sarcasm, on the main scholastic argument for the validity of indulg-ences, namely, that the least drop of Christ's shed blood is more than enough to redeem the sins of the whole world, and that therefore all the rest, with the derivative merits of the saints, forms a treasure which may be applied for the remission of the temporal ishments still remaining, on earth or in purgatory? To pretend, therefore, that it is a distinctive doctrine of Protestantism that Christ's sacrifice alone is sufficient to redeem the world, is pure and simple mendacity. Even if it were known (which of course it can never be) that some elect soul has received a remission of purgatorial pain immediately through application of the merit of some saint, and not immediately through the redundant merits of our Lord, from what do the merits of that saint derive their efficacy? Only from

the grace of God in Christ. As the Church expressly declares, in As the Church expressly the Bull of 1854, the Blessed Virgin herself was withheld from the taint of all sin, "in view of the foreseen merits of her Son." She, therefore, with all other human souls, is included in the saving grace of the One Sacrifice.

So far, then, we have found four distinctive articles of Protestantism, not one of which is distinctive in fact, every one of which is affirmed by Rome, as being of the very essence of Christianity, as indeed it is.

Let me here, before going on to the fifth article, interject an anecdote or two illustrating the incredible ignorance of even very highly educated Protest-ants concerning the simple fact that the Roman Church, with all her adherthe Roman Church, with all her adher-ing daughters, has always remained im-movably in doctrine on the Rock Christ. To argue for this seems like arguing that the sun rises and sets every twenty-four hours. Yet really those is Yet really there is some times occasion to argue that Catholics have not horns and hoofs. Back-country people, I fancy, sometimes vaguely believe they have.

The late Miss Charlotte Dana told me that once, at a summer hotel, a leading Congregational elergyman was leading Congregations. The properties of the busy in looking over a prayer-book which he had begged her to lend him. At last he returned it with an expression of the busy of the busy of the properties of the busy of the bu At last he returned to with an explica-sion of utter astonishment. "Why," said he, "all these prayers end in the name of Christ." Certainly," replied Miss Dana, "how should they end?" "Undoubtedly," said he, "they should end thus, but I never imagined should end thus, but I never imagined that they did. I always supposed that a large part of your prayers were addressed independently to the saints, with no reference to Christ. What an igcoramus, and what an unintending sianderer of the Catholic Church I have been! Tell me," he added, "when is your next service here? I wish to pay my devotions at the altar, in partial expiation of my unconscious in partial expiation of my unconscious calumniousness." She told him, and he

I do not understand that this gentle man ever became a Catholic. we know, many Protestants ever, as we know, many Protestants have in fact become Catholics from sheer revulsion of feeling at finding that they had all their lives never so much as known that the greatest denomina-tion of Christians is Christian.

Then a pastor in Iowa, I once gave When a paster in Iowa, I once gave
a lecture to my congregation of Scotch
Calvinists on the Roman Catholic
system. They expressed great interest
in it, but some of them assured me that
they had never before imagined that
the Church of Rome teaches Christian doctrine. The main exception was a Princeton student, who explained to me that this great Presbyterian school me that this great tressy is always careful to impress on the minds of its pupils that the Church of Rome is sound in all essentials. In-Rome is sound in all essentials. In-deed, it seems to be mainly the indignant expostulations of the theological teachers which have saved the General sembly from insultingly declaring Catholic baptism void.

(5) Jesus Christ is the Head of the Church. So, then, it seems, Catholics do not believe that Jesus Christ is the Head of the Church! What is He, then? They declare Him the Redeemen of the Church, her Husband, her Guide and Governor, the sole Source of all he and Governor, the sole Source of all dergraces: what, then, is He but Her Head? Moreover, they perpetually call Him her Head. How, then, is the doctrine of Christ's Headship a peculiarly Protestant doctrine?

The editors will amend their statement by defining Christ as sole Head of the Church. Their definitions need perpetual amendments, and are then no more than before distinctive doctrines of the Reformation. Catholics believe is much as they that Christ is the sole as much as they that Christ is the solo Head of the Church. So also they be-lieve that He is sole Mediator and In-terressor of the Church. Yet we all believe that in asking our brothers and sisters to intercode for us we are in no way derogating from Christ's sole in-Created intercession, from tercession. Created intercession, from that of the Virgin down, is efficacious only as an expression, through the Holy Ghost, of that Intercession which is at once created and uncreated. So also it never occurs to Catholics that in accepting a delegated Headship of the cepting a delegated Headship of the Church on earth they are disparaging the sole Divine Headship. There are not two Heads, but only one, expressing Himself—immediately and visibly above, immediately and invisibly below, and mediately and visibly below. Every act of the earthly Headship derives its validity solely from Divine rives its validity solely from Divine delegation. When Christ returns, to delegation. When Christ returns, to assume immediate rule, no Catholic imagines that there will any longer be an earthly Days. assume immediate rule, no Catholic imagines that there will any longer be an earthly Pope, any more than there will

any longer be an earthly Bible, or earthly sacraments. When Paraoh said to Joseph:

"Thou shalt be over the land, and according to thy word shall all my people be ruled; only as concerns the throne will I be greater than thou," it never occurred to him that he was derogating from his own sole kingship. Nor was he. True, Joseph had full royal authmitted and almost full royal state. Vet ority, and almost full royal state. Yet

all his authority came from Pharaoh, was used for Pharaoh, and continued only because Pharaoh so willed. There not two kings in Egypt after Joseph's exaltation, any more than be fore. There was simply one king exer-cising his authority chiefly through one

Most Protestants view Henry VIII. as very arrogant in taking on him the style of "Supreme Head on earth of the Church of England," but only because they believe that he assumed an office which was not given him. They have not viewed him as arrogant towards Christ, but towards the Church. Indeed, his very title implies submission authority. So does authority. So does to to heavenly authority. So does the Pope's. If it is not blasphemous to claim a delegated headship for the part, it is not for the whole.

Indeed, the Pope's authority is

relatively much less than that of Joseph in Egypt. By the will of Pharaoh, he had full control over the whole land, without thereby prejudicing the regal authority. The Pope, on the other hand, only governs a part of the Church, the militant. He is not Head of the suffering, or of the triumphant Church. Moreover, he governs only a few years, and then has to go to his account like

any other sinner.

When Protestants are not thinking about the Pope, they have no trouble about using the word "Head." We speak without scruple of James as head of the Church of the Circumcision. We do not think we are insulting Christ when we call the patriarch of Constantinople the head of the Greek Church, or the Catholicos of Etchmiazin the head of the Armenian. Bishop Potter shocked nobody's sensibilities at Lambeth when he called the Archbishop of Canterbury "the head of our commun-ion." Yet subordination to Christ is just as much inherent in a headship of the whole as in the headship of a part.

Luther and Melanchthon were not troubled about the Pope's headship of the Church, viewed as being of historical right. Long after 1517 they expressed themselves as willing to own the Pope for the Head of the Church, provided he would speak well of their doctrine of justification, and some other

Adolf Harnack, anti-Catholic as he is, expressly declares that there is nothing unovangelical in the hierarchical constitution of the Catholic Church, om its lowest member up to the Papacy itself. His objections are alto-

gether doctrinal.

The Champion, of course, can say that Protestants do not view the Pope's headship as of explicit Divine right. ether doctrinal. That is as far as it can commit them in the matter.

CHARLES C. STARBUCK. Andover, Mass.

FIVE MINUTES' SERMON.

First Sunday in Advent.

TAKING ACCCUNT.

"Besthren,: Know that it is now the hour for us to rise from sleep." (Epistle of the day. Rom xiii IL)

There are certain times and season in the religious year as well as in the business year that call for special action and attention, and the season of Advent that we enter upon to-day is one of them. Merchants, as you all know, take an account of stock at regular in-tervals; business concerns of every kind count up their gains and losses at stated times, and bankers and brokers strike their balances.

This special time of accounting is regarded in commercial circles as essential not only to safety but to success. He were a sorry business man indeed who would let his affairs run on from year to year without an overhauling, and his business credit as well as his business capacity would be rated very low. The truth is, there is no success attainable in any walk of life withou the application of this principle. And it must also be applied to the affairs of eternity if we would make a success of the supreme business of life. Now, Lent and Advent are our seasons of re left and Advent are our seasons of re-ligious accounting, and their import-ance as a help in working out our sal-vation cannot be questioned. Our Di-vine Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ is the author of our redemption and the ource of all our profit and gain in the concerns of the soul. And so Holy Church, guided by an instinct that is manifestly divine, has set apart the season before His coming and the season before His crucifixion as the special times for us to pause and consider what progress we are making in the way of His salvation.

To-day we are specially appealed to as loyal Christians to prepare for the coming of our Lord. The voice of Advent is the voice of John the Baptist crying in the wilderness, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight His paths." and the spirit of rependance is paths," and the spirit of repentance is the response that is sought for in every hristian soul. We cannot, therefore, Christian soul. We cannot, therefore, be in harmony with this holy season unless, as St. Paul puts it in to-day's Epistle, "we cast off the works of darkness and put on the armor of light," unless "we walk honestly as in the day not in rioting or drunkenness, not chambering or impurities, not

envy and contention." It is now the hour for us to arise, make our special accounting, and put on the Lord Jesus make it appear that the scandalous Christ by putting off the defilements of st by putting off the team.

If Advent does not mean this

It recens nothing. We can much to us it means nothing. We can have no part in its spirit if we coninue in a sinful course and refuse hearken to the inspired voice crying out in the wilderness and demanding repentance. What meaning can this acred season have to the besotted drunkard who goes right on in his abom-

on wallowing in filthy lust? What meaning can it have to the evil-tem-pered and the evil-tongued who, in the clamour of their own passions, fail to hear the voice of conscience? What meaning can it have to any soul in the state of mortal sin that does not immediately resolve on repentance? If the spirit of Advent touches us at all, it should make the sinful pause in their career of sin, the lukewarm fervent and the fervent more fervent still.

People are accustomed to flock to the Advent services; they seem to sake a special interest in their religion at this season; but where is the fruit? We see a throng around the pulpit, but do we see a throng around the confession. do we see a throng around the confes-sional? All real religion in the Catlsional? All real religion in the Catl-olic Church leads directly to the Sacraments, for the Sacraments are the di-vine antidote against sin; religious observances that do not produce this result are of little practical value. Give proof, then, that you really enter into the spirit of Advent not only by going to church, but by going to the Sacraments. You know that it is a season consecrated in a particular manner to the service of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and you are in sympathy with it. Put yourself in full harmony with it by a worthy reception of the Sacraments. Let the crowds of men whom we see in the church now prove their faith and approach the Holy Table. Let the women show their love for our blessed Lord by drawing nigh to the Divine Banquet. Let every soul seek purification in the Blood of the Lamb, and thus be prepared to offer due homage to the Babe of Bethle-hem. What Christmas joy can be ours if our Advent is mississent? "Brethren if our Advent is misspent? know that now is the hour for us to arise from sleep."

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

The King's Highway of the Holy

To many this seems a hard saying, Deny thyself, take up thy cross, and follow Jesus. (Matt, 16. 24.)

But so will be much harder to hear that last word, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire. (Matt. xxv. 41.) For they, who at present willingly hear and follow the word of the cross, will not then be afraid of eternal con-

sign of the cross will be in heaven. when the Lord shall come to judge.

Then all the servants of the cross,

who in their lifetime have conformed themselves to him that was crucified ill go to Christ, their judge, with great confidence,

confidence.

Why, then, art thou afraid to take up thy cross, which leads to a kingdom? In the cross is salvation; in the cross is life; in the cross is protection from thine enemies:

In the cross is infusion of heavenly sweetness; in the cross is strength of mind; in the cross is joy of spirit.

THE FOUNDATION OF PRACTICAL MORALITY.

No man can build a house on shifting Why, then, art thou afraid to take

No man can build a house on shifting there are no fewer than sixty-five" sands; nor can he anywhere find a foundation for practical morality except in the catechism and in the authorized marks. plenty that have the sanction of God and of His Church." Those who com-pose new prayers and invent new rosaries would be better employed exposition of it by duly accredited persons. But besides the catechism something more is, in practice, necessary. The whole school life of the child scouring pans or raking leaves. not merely a daily half hour—must b Local Opinion is strong in favor of Pyny Bal-sam. It cures coughs and colds with absolute certainty. Pleasant to take and sure to cure Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. religious, in a sense similar to that in which Cardinal Newman uses the word "Catholic," where he describes the Catholic literature he desiderates as Davis' Pain Killer.

THEY NEVER KNEW FAILURE.—Careful observation of the effects of Parmeler's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be ease in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these Pills have seen known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the Pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities. any good literature on any topic-say butter tubs, but written by Catholics and instinct with Catholic principles. In like manner the work of the whole school day should be religious in the sense that religious principles and prac-tices should be assumed—tacitly for the most part-to be the the most important concern of man, and to have relevance to the minutest details of every-day life. It is because this "atis missing from the mixed schools that the Catholic Church abhors them. How can the influence of a mixed school be other than evil for a Catholic child? He gets to be ashamed of his scapular and his beads, he must think cholera in a remarkable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

Palarable as Cream—"The D & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, for those suffering from severe coughs and hemorrhages, is used with the greatest benefit. Manufactured by the Dava." & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

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'Impudent Traffic in Sacred Things." From Ave Maria.

Bishops in various parts of the world—India, France and New Zealand—have lately warned their flocks against what one of them calls "impudent traffic in sacred things." The Bishop of Tarbes denounces certain sacrilegious swindlers who have been promising spiritual favors at Lourdes on the payment of stated sums of money, even going so far as to forge the signature of eminent ecclesiastics in order to

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Secretary.

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"there are prayers already in

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. JIMMY'S KNTERPRISE

NOVEMBER 80 1901.

The old merchant handed the charter arty copies back to young Jimmy lyans, and remarked:

Evans, and remarked.

"These are very nice, my boy. I like to see them done so neatly and ruled so correctly. Little things like that add greatly to the reputation of our office. Keep on as you're doing, and well see if we can't make a first

and we'll see if we can't make a first-class ship broker out of you,"

The lad's face flushed crimson with mixed pleasure and embarrassment, and, saying nothing, which was a very good answer under the circumstances, he hastened back to his tall desk.

"Gee-whillikens!" ejaculated Ralph Connor, after Mr. Grenhard had left the office. "I've been here over a year now, and the old man has never given me any such dose of taffy in the whole

Good reason why," growled the elderly office manager, who could not help overhearing the conversation of the two lads. You take a whole day to make a set of copies, what with tearing up expensive blanks and beginning again, and even then they're so smudgy and blurred that it's all one can do to read, let alone admire them. The trouble with you, Ralph Connor, is that you don't understand the meaning of what you are writing. You go at it ust as if you were a parrot. Evans has pretty nearly bothered the life out of me by asking questions, but I will say that he seems to profit by what he is told."

'I'm sure, I'm very much obliged, Mr. Waldron, for all your kindness to me," said Jimmy. "I know that I owe "Oh, it's all right," interrupted the manager. "Come over here and check off these commission accounts with

At the close of this lengthy task, young Jimmy fidgeted about a moment or two, and then said:

Mr. Waldron, may I ask-" Ralph Connor, over at the next desk, ommenced to snicker and work one arm like a pump handle. The office manager turned on his high stool to

manager turned on his high stool to glare at the humorist, and then back to Jimmy, merely saying, "Well?" "Er-may I ask "repeated the boy, nervously, "may I ask why Mr. Gren-hard is so excited about not getting this two thousand ton steamer charter?" "Can't got the steamer" replied the Can't get the steamer," replied the

office manager, without turning around.

"But there are lots of them in the harbor," persisted the youth. "Why, I saw dozone when I can are in the I saw dozens when I came over in the ferry-boat from Jersey this morning." "Yes, I dare say; but they're all either liners or ready chartered," said Mr. Waldron fussing with some docu-ments as he spoke. "You see this wan

in South Africa has made a great scar ity in tramp steamships at New York as well as at other ports. The British government is using a great many it its transport service. I'll venture to say there are a dozen firms waiting t snap up just such a ship as we want, the moment she arrives. I don't suppose you really know what a tramp steame

"No, sir," said Jimmy, "I do not I've always lived inland until we cam ere, and am not posted on any kind of shipping, very much; but, now that I'm in the business, I'm going to lear all I can about them."
"That's right," returned the marager, admiringly. "Here's a litt

pointer for you, now. A tramp stear ship is one belonging to no regular lin but seeking cargoes from one port another, wherever she can get them."
"And we have an order to charter

two-thousand-ton tramp steamship, a have not been able to find one as yet inquired the lad.
"Just so," assented Mr. Waldron
"but what makes the thing worse

this order comes from our biggest et tomer, and he declares that, unless can secure the charter for him by t morrow morning, he will take his bu ness to another ship brokerage co "Whew!" whistled Jimmy, do

fully. "So I shouldn't wonder if we lost on Mr. Wa biggest account," went on Mr. Wa

biggest account." Went on Mr. We ron sardonically.

"But such a tramp steamer recome into the harbor by to-mor morning," spoke up Jimmy, eagerly "Yes, but if it should, how can be sure of getting her? The M time Exchange serves us all alike in watter of remorting arrivals. Of matter of reporting arrivals. Ot Other brokers have the same show we do," observed the manager. he concluded by nodding his head, nificantly, over toward the piled work on the junior clerk's desk. And Jimmy Evans and the rest of

office staff of Grenhard and Comp ship brokers, of New York city, immersed in the details of t regular labors.

Late that afternoon Jimmy left office and hastened toward his subu home. In going to the ferry he has along a portion of West street. pass along a portion of west screet became very much excited on not a certain craft in the North R The vessel was heading inshore, evidently was about to come along for deals. of a dock. Any longshoreman, and the city landlubbers, could have to a glance that she was a private y but Jimmy never asked. He was ssed with the inane idea that sh a tramp steamer, just arriving. question of her probable to

"I'm sure I can't guess whether is of two or ten thousand tons," he

But putting this detail aside moment, the lad dodged his way the street, in and out among the lessly driven teams, entered the factors are the street. shed, very much out of breat waited for the craft to make he ing. This was accomplished in order, and scarcely had the gang touched the wharf before Jimm running up it, very nearly bowlin a portly individual who was ab

commence the descent. "Well, young man," bega latter, a trifle brusquely, as he gered back from the shock of

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"These are very nice, my boy. I like to see them done so neatly and ruled so correctly. Little things like that add greatly to the reputation of our office. Keep on as you're doing, and we'll see if we can't make a firstclass ship broker out of you,"

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"Whew!" whistled Jimmy, dole-

fully. "So I shouldn't wonder if we lost our biggest account," went on Mr. Wald-

biggest account," went on Mr. Wald ron sardonically.

"But such a tramp steamer may come into the harbor by to-morrow morning," spoke up Jimmy, eagerly.

"Yes, but if it should, how can we be sure of getting her? The Maritime Exchange serves us all alike in the matter of reporting arrivals. Other Other brokers have the same show as we do," observed the manager. And we do," observed the same show as we do," observed the same show as we do," observed the same show as we delivering this tirade, Jimmy Evans had come in, the feet of the old broker, in an evidently apologetic manner: "I trust you." "I am a man of my word," interrupted the newcomer. "It you haven't that steamer for me, I'll transfer my custom elsewhere. Grimshaw has cut in ahead of me twice now, and if you can't supply the vessel."

While Mr. Lawson, "commenced the old broker, in an evidently apologetic manner: "I trust you."

"I am a man of my word," interrupted the newcomer. "It you haven't that steamer for me, I'll transfer my custom elsewhere. Grimshaw has cut in ahead of me twice now, and if you can't supply the vessel." he concluded by nodding his head, significantly, over toward the piled up work on the junior clerk's desk.

And Jimmy Evans and the rest of the dice staff of Grenhard and Company, hip brokers, of New York city, were on immersed in the details of their office staff of Grenhard and Company, ship brokers, of New York city, were soon immersed in the details of their regular labors.

Late that afternoon Jimmy left the home. In going to the ferry he had to pass along a portion of West street, and became very much excited on noticing a certain craft in the North River. The vessel was heading inshore, and evidently was about to come alongside of a dock. Any longshoreman, and half the city landlubbers, could have told at a glance that she was a private yacht, but Jimmy never asked. He was pos-

counter, "what are you trying to do?

"Please, sir,—er,—captain,—excuse my haste, but are you a tramp?—er,—that is, your vessel, I mean,—is she a tramp steamship?" interrupted the extramp steamship?" interrupted the extramp steamship?" 'Hey?" snorted the other, wonder-

Because, if she is, I can offer you a fine charter," went on the guileless Jimmy, "that is—er,—if your boat does not run much over two thousand tons."

"Bless me! The boy must be crazy," exclaimed the portly individual.
"If I'm right in my guess that this vessel is a two-thousand ton tramp eamer, and I do hope I am, you really must give our firm the chance of char ering her," rattled on the enthusiastic

"What is the name of your firm?" queried the other, commencing to be in-terested by the lad's combination of

ignorance and earnestness.
"Grenhand and Company, one of oldest and best in our line," declares

Jimmy, proudly.
"And what share may you have in the firm?" questioned the elderly man.
"Me? Oh, I'm only a junior clerk,
the lowest in the office. I supposed I ought to be really called the errand y, but Mr. Waldron—"
'If the errand boy of the concern runs

around hunting up steamships for char-ter, I wonder what duties the head of the firm reserves for himself?" commented the portly gentleman much

"But you have not answered my question yet," put in Jimmy, fearing that he was not making a good impression. "I don't mind telling you that it is a very important matter for us. ss we make this charter by to morrow morning, we shall lose our big-

"Dear me, dear me," cried the other; "that's too bad!—after all cion!

"Then you've not a two-thousand-ton tramp steamer?" queried the boy, with a falling inflection in his voice. No, only a two hundred thousand dollar steam yacht," replied the portly individual, gravely;" but I like your spirit, and I'll tell you what we might do. We might help you to find what you're looking for."

Jimmy, merely saying, "Well?"

"Er—may I ask" repeated the boy,
"Er—may I ask "repeated the boy,
tones of the other, and stood abashed,

but secretly hopeful.
"Captain Patterson," called the
other, beekening a grizzled old sailor
to his side, "this young man is in search of an incoming tramp steamer of about two thousand tens, that may be open for charter. See if you can help him out. I wen't need the yacht again

and speaking as if such an order was ng out of the common way.

"And, by the way, young man," said the portly individual, interrupting Jimmy's torrent of thanks, and turning Jimmy's torrent of thanks, and turning to descend the gang plank, "you would better send a telegram to your home people, so that they won't be worried, should you be absent over night."

And away he went to a waiting cab, with an attendant valet and two sailors oaded down with small luggage. After followed the suggestion of the thoughtful yacht owner, Jimmy re-turned abroad, the gang plank was thoughtful yacht owner, taken in, hawsers cast off, and the little steamship departed upon her odd mis-

sion, steaming directly down the New York Bay and into the open sea. On the following morning, the senior partner of Grenhard and Company showed some excitement in his face as

"I hope you've got that charter all

"Mr. dear Mr. Lawson," commenced

this tirade, Jimmy Evans had come in, looking very white about the face, but with excitement glistening in his eyes.

Mr. Grenhard glanced carelessly at office and hastened toward his suburban home. In going to the ferry he had to busily-engaged junior, in open-

mouthed amazement.
"—I'll simply have to do as I said,"

"—I'll simply have to do as I said," continued the would-be charterer, "and make a new connection."
"I would remind you that I, also, am a man of my word," replied the head of the firm, throwing back his head; "and I never promise unless I can fulbut Jimmy never asked. He was possessed with the iname idea that she was a tramp steamer, just arriving. The question to follow probable towards

A young man must exhibit to the one would attempt to entice him from his practice. Such a young man will free himseff at once from the importunities of those who would tempt him to sin; for they will try no more when they see that he is in good faith, immovably attached to religion, and that he does not draw back.—Mgr. Dupaning of a genuine successing of a genuine succession.

A Noble Ambition,

The truly successful, helpful soul is he who has the power of automatically oiling the machinery of life, whether in the school, the college, the counting room, the court room, or the sick room. He is the really successful man who has the power of scattering sunshine, of inspiring a spirit of helpfulness, of encouragement, wherever he goes; who makes you feel a little more determined to overcome in the battle of life, a little more ambitious to get on and up, a little more willing to wrestle with obstacles to overcome.

A Youthful Delusion.

stacles, to overcome obstructions .-

there will be no more lessons to learn, no more commands to obey, no more scolding to endure. They will be no longer children in the nursery, pupils in the schoolroom; therefore they will be free, independent, above rebuke and beyond coercion. It is a helpful belief, lending them the aid of hope wherewith to assist patience during the dark days of the actual in the dark days of the dark days of the actual in the dark days of the dark

Do You Know

That it is better to be tired out with work than tired out looking for it. That it is better not to express a ositive opinion unless you are perfectsure that you understand what you are talking about.

That it is better to think too little of

a domestic mishap than too much.

That it is too much trouble to contradict people, even if you are right sure they are wrong. Let them

find it out themselves.

That it is foolish to imagine anyone is happier than you are. You don't know the secret troubles of your best

First.—If possible, be well and have good appetite. If these conditions are yours the battle of life is already "Aye, aye, sir," replied the mariner, touching his cap with a foreinger, arise really in the stomach, though it

may seem strange to you.

Second.—Be busy. Fill the hours so full of useful and interesting work that there shall be no time for dwelling on your troubles, that the day shall dawn full of expectations, the fall full of restrange to you.

Third.—Forget yourself. You never will be happy if your thoughts constantly dwell upon yourself, your own perfections, your own shortcomings, what people think of you, and so on.
Fourth.—Expect little. Expect little of life, nor too much of your friends.
Fifth.—Trust in God. Believe that

God is, that He really knows what is best for you; believe this truly and the bitterness is gone from life.

The Secret of a Light Heart, The world is full of heavy-hearted people. We meet men every day of

eried a thin, undersized personage, with bright red hair, entering at the moment. bright red hair, entering at the moment great mistake to live in this world with are you such a man?" out cultivating friends. We do not mean doing it in any commercial way in order that they may stand by you when ou need them; but we mean that our hearts should come into sympathetic touch with good people, so that we shall draw daily gladness and sunshine from the knowledge of their sympathy and

stances, it is often of great importance for the creditor to be indulgent without

negligence, and firm without rigor.
When a tradesman is in the habit of When a tradesman is in the nabit of giving credit to any extent, and his capital is limited, it follows, of necessity, that he must also take credit himself. Here we see the evil of the system of the system of the system. To preserve his own character, he must, of course, make good his payments on the very day whereon they bements on the very day whereon they become due; whereas, his customers only pay their debts when it suits them, and

ALCOHOLISM CAN BE CURE 0. Rev. Father Quinlivan's Opinion.

very frequently not at all! It is not our intention to go fully into the question of the pernicious system of credit, seeing that, in some cases, it must be given; but we warn all tradesmen from trusting any but those whom they know to be respectable and honorable people.

A man who does a "cash" business to the permit of the pernicious system of the conversion at the brightest intellects of this House, a law lord, who gave in his adhesion to the Church of Rome long after he had passed the span of life." Even a senior to Lord Brampton was the late Sir over eighty—nevertheless used to say that a still more venerable relative, the permit of \$2.00 era enyme is doing to the conversion at the brightest intellects of this House, a law lord, who gave in his adhesion to to Lord Brampton was the late Sir over eighty—nevertheless used to say that a still more venerable relative, the permit of the church of Rome long after he had passed the span of life." Even a senior to Lord Brampton was the late Sir over eighty—nevertheless used to say that a still more venerable relative, the church of Rome long after he had passed the span of life." Even a senior to Lord Brampton was the late Sir over eighty—nevertheless used to say that a still more venerable relative. better than he who sells on credit \$5000 at the risk of losing one-half of

Ballast in Business

Many good qualities go to the insurng of a genuine success: a strong, hopeful heart, industry, patience, perseverance, a largeness of aim and view, tenacity of purpose, power to control the tongue, swift precision of mental sight, a clear view into the future, and the strongue of the strongue plans the submissions of the strongue plans the submissions of the submission for want of a specific name, may be called "ballast." Ballast is really many virtues, in nice proportions. It is to know ourselves, our position, and the power we possess for any task to be done. It is the making for a desired point, with the steadiness of a locomotive, and as directly as a grow flies. If we accuse a

wheezing asthmatic all his days. Bishop Hall was a martyr to pain as ceaseless as it was severe. Baxter had infirmity of constitution, and, from early youth to the grave, labored under bodily disease and wearing pains. No doubt the sufferings of these men aided in moulding their characters to a form which the age required. The most we can say of these cases, is that their diseased condition was overruled, and good was brought out of it.

ones, making them well and happy. The best proof of this is the high praise all mothers who have used this medicine award it. Mrs. W. S. Beaverstock, Church street, Brockville, says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets in my house for several years and know of no medicine for little ones that can equal them. When my baby was teething she was restless, cross and peevish, and I could do very little with her. I gave her the tablets and they quieted

If health is needed to enable us to do or well, let us do what we may towards fulfilling out duty, and that is all that will be required of us. We can readily see how personal afflictions may humble and subdue and sanctify, and thus redound to the good of the individual; but for all that, the great cause of humanity must suffer by it. The Almighty may permit disease, as Ae permits sin, and we cannot believe that He has any agency in sending either; we bring both ourselves; but for all that, both may be overruled to our good and

CATHOLIC RESPONSIBILITY.

On the following morning, die school partner of Grenhard and Company showed some excitement in his face as he entered the office.

"Where's Evans?" he demanded, looking over at the unoccupied desk.
"Not here yet, sir," chirped Ralph Connor.
"Sick, I guess," growled the office manager.

"Well, well, I hope not, returned the kindly old man. "Mr Lawson has not been here yet, Waldron, has he?"

"No, but he telephoned that he would be in a few minutes. Here he is now.""

"Good morning, Mr. Grenhard," eried a thin, undersized personage, with horight red hair, entering at the moment.

And you could say sweetly and humbly: It is because I am a Christian and a Catholic. I believe in God, I believe in His divine Son, who become incar-nate for me, and I believe, I pray, and try to live under the inspiration

try to live under the inspiration of the spirit of God. I try to make my life a supernatural life and use all things of appreciation.

Credit or Cash.

Illin giving credit, there should be caution without mistrust; and when debts are contracted with parties that become embarrassed in their circumstances, it is often of great importance for the creditor to be indulgent without friend.

All these things are a war against the

All these things are a war against the Spirit of Ged, which is the spirit of life, the spirit of truth, the spirit of justice.
You know the world, you know it
better than I do, you know its crimes better than I do, you know its erimes better than I do, you know its wants better than I do. Have you any sym-pathy for Christ who died for all this world? Have you no care for this city, for this State, for this nation? Have you no care that the people do not for this State, for this nation? Have you no care that the people do not acknowledge the reign of the spirit of God in the world? Have you no care for these things? If you have not, then you have not the spirit of God in your soul. You are lacking sympathy and zeal for Christ.—Western Watchman.

but Jimmy never asked. He was possessed with the inare idea that she was a tramp steamer, just arriving. The question of her probable tonnage bothered him.

"I'm sure I can't guess whether she is of two or ten thousand tons," he muttered desperately.

But putting this detail aside for a mement, the lad dodged his way across the street, in and out among the recklessly driven teams, entered the freight shed, very much out of breath, and waited for the craft to make her landing. This was accomplished in short order, and searcely had the gang plank touched the wharf before Jimmy was running up it, very nearly bowling over a portly individual who was about to commence the descent.

"Well, young man," began the latter, a trifle brusquely, as he staggered back from the shock of the entart of the product of the latter, a trifle brusquely, as he staggered back from the shock of the entart of for you.

"and I never promise unless I can full the obligation. I must confess that fill the obligation, of the fill the fill the obligation, it went, by a lucky chance, here's just what you wanted: the lowes of the late of the lowes of th

CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN. very frequently not at all! It is not the brightest intellects of this House, writing to him about his conversion, at

In speaking of the saints whom Catholics revere, he said: "I, too, have a favorite saint—St. Francis of Assissi." —"Final Memorials of Longfellow."

Enthusiasm is a flame which leaps no from mind to mind, but from heart to heart. It is blown into intenser hea ecision of mental by a single heroic example more than

CAREWORN MOTHERS.

All babies should be good-natured well babies, if there is no outward reason for discomfort, are always good worn out caring day and night for all the trouble and make both mothe fering and crossness may be caused by any one of the numerous ills that make baby lives a misery to themselves and a constant source comfort to the mother, such as colic irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, etc. When baby is cross do not, if you value your child's future welfare. lending them the aid of hope wherewith to assist patience during the dark days of the actual, in expectation of the cloudless skies of the ideal. And it is about as baseless as the mist-wreaths of the morning. As if we were ever free the morning. As if we were ever free the morning. As if we were ever free the morning. Coerage for their deeds are this day expectation of the morning that the well bone. To do anything well, there should be a sound mind and a healthy body. There have been men who were perhaps never well, never for an hour enjoyed deaden without removing the cause of the trouble. What is needed is a simple, vegetable compound such as good nearlin, and yet care the following the trouble. What is needed is a simple, vegetable compound such as simple vegetable compound such as simple vegeta dition was overruled, and good was brought out of it.

What greater good might have resulted had they been men of stalwart constitutions, we may never know, but certain it is, that when we are well, if, but above all things I think they thought is a pleasure, and labor is a pleasure, but when sick, both are a burden, and every thought, and every act, is she result of an effort. We shall never do anything perfectly until we get to heaven; but there pain, and get up with her many times during the night. No matter how much she ate she kept growing thinner. kness, and disease can never enter. It was then I began the use of the tablets, and she grew plump and fat, r duty well in a perfect state, much and I had no further trouble with he and any well are to help us perform at night. I can recommend the tablets to any mother who has a sickly, cross or fretful baby, and I am sure she wil never be without them again." Baby

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II. mers

FUNERAL OF REV. FATHER STANTON,

The esteem in which the late Father Stanton was held by all classes in the community was shown Monday afternoon at least of the community was shown Monday afternoon the community was shown Monday afternoon and also Tuesday morning in the large number that attended the services at Et. Francis Navier church. The sacred edifice was appropriately and task-folly draped in black, the souther church was allowed the services at Et. Francis Navier church. The sacred edifice was appropriately and task-folly draped in black, the souther olicate were folly draped in black, the souther olicate was the folly draped in black, the souther olicate was the procession of the church while the solemn occasion.

At 40 clock Monday afternoon the remains of the dead priest were borne in solemn procession from the parochial residence to the church, where they were placed at the head of the centre asile and directly in front of the high altar. The cask-t was preceden from the house to the church by a procession, formed of the cross bearer acolytes, priests and Archbishop who was vested in copa and mitre. The remains of the deceased priests were carried by six of his fellow-worken in the Archbishop who was vested in copa and mitre. The remains of the deceased priests were carried by six of his fellow-worken in the Archbishop who was vested in copies, were carried by six of his fellow-worken in the Archbishop and the clerk was a Bereama, J. H. Kelly, xr. M. J. Kehle, X. J. Geash, O. K. Fraser, M. P. Dailey, Dr Macaulay, J. Breanan, J. H. Kelly, xr. M. J. Kehle, X. J. Geash, O. K. Fraser, M. P. Dailey, Dr Macaulay, J. Breanan, J. H. Kelly, xr. M. J. Kehle, R. George Murchy, Otawa.

As the procession passed along the centre asist the clerky recticed the previned prayers. After the remains were placed on the catafaique a solemn Libera was chanted. Archbishop Gauthir officiating, assisted by all the clerky. There was a large congrethed prayers. After the remains were placed on the catafaique as olemn Libera wa

Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock the Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated and the last offices of the Church over the remains of the dear priest performed. Long before the accretion of the service so begin the sacretic dear priest performed. Long before the hour announced for the service so begin the sacretic dear priest performed. Long with the service so begin the sacretic dear priest performed. The service so begin the sacretic dear the sacretic dear the service so begin the sacretic dear the service so begin the sacretic dear the service so begin the service so the sacretic dear the service so the sacretic so the service service part of the community in which he lived. Among those who had seats in the reserved part of the church were: Hon. Richard Haroutchford, Minister of Education; Hon. F., E. T. Frost, ex M. P. Smith's Works, J. D. Gulbert M. P.; George P. Graham, M. P. P.; F. T. Frost, ex M. P.; L. Col. Wite. formerly Deputy Postmaster-General. Sheriff Dana, Mayor Buel Rev. Mr. Laird Rev. Mr. Strachan, Rev. Mr. Beamish; Dr. E. Ryan and T. J. L. ahy, representing Branch 9.

C. M. B. A. Kingston.

Precisely at 10 o'clock the Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass was commenced. His Grace Archbi-hop Gauthier was the celebrant. He was assisted by Rev. Father T. Muray, o'Cobourg, as deacon, while Rev. Father T. Muray, o'Cobourg, Yevy Rev. Dean O'Connor, Marysville, and venerable Archdeacon Casey of Peterborough, Yevy Rev. Dean O'Connor, Marysville, and venerable Archdeacon, o'Cobourg, Yevy Rev. Vicar-General Swith, Go'Charlett, Rev. Father Cobourg, Yevy Rev. Vicar-General Swith,

of life, and the universal of life, and the sermon was an able effort, and was presented by Rey. Father Kehoe, rector of Standard of Stand The sermon was an able effort, and was presched by Rev. Father Kehoe, rector of St. Mry's cathedral, Kingston. He said that the roloum act of charity which the Church wanted the people to perform brings to mind very forcibly the brevity of life and the certainty of death. The decree has gone forth from the throne of God that all men are to die, and no power on earth can resist its progress. No matter what is the position held in this world, all must submit to the inevitable. A cloud of all must submit to the inevitable. A cloud of all must submit to the inevitable. A cloud of all must submit to the inevitable. A cloud of all must submit to the inevitable. A cloud of all must be forced to the sould be force the Judge of Heaven and back the soul before the Judge of Heaven and carth. The speaker here depicted the scene that so often takes place around the destabled, when the dying person recalls the awful responsibilities of life, and the certainty of the judgement of God. All must be left, and the person whether he has been sinful or virtuous will, once the soul has appeared before God, be judged according to his works. Continuing, the speaker recalled the life and works of Father Stanton since the hands of a holy Bishop had ordained him to the priesthood, speaking in the most elequent terms of a life so fruitful in result and beaeficent in example. Father Kehoe spoke on the great dignity privileges and responsibilities of the priests are often called upon to make for the sake of the people confided to their charge. The speaker closed by a-king prayers for the repose of the soul of Father Stanton, also for the deceased Bishops and priests of the diocese.

After the sermon the certainty of authers.

nather Standard and the diocese.

After the sermon the clergy encircled the sier, while His Grace Archbishop Gauthier, assisted by Bishop McDonell performed the

ast absolution Undertaker Swarts then placed the cover on he casket, and it was carried to the sanctuary Had the control over the remains

The musical part of the service was very flue, the choir being largely augmented from outside sources. The soloists were Rev. Fathers
T. P. O'Connor, Walsh, McDonald and Sprate.

ARCHDIOCESE OF ST. BONIFACE.

Notre Dame de Lourdes, Man. Notre Dame de Lourdes, Man.
Last week His Lordship Monseigneur Pascal,
O M I., Bishop of Prince Albert, N. W T.
paid us an un-xpected visit. His Lordshir had
been to St. Boniface hespital with two or three
of his veteran missionaries who are very ill
After spending a few days at St. Boniface he
came to Lourdes to complete some arrangements with our Very Rev. Prior for sending
some young priests to the North-West next
spring. Monsignor Pascal speaks in glowing
terms of the b-auriful ferrile country slong the
banks of the Saskatchewan River. He states
that this has been a spl-endid year for the crops
near Prince Albert, and he reports many farmers hawing harvested as many as 4 or 15 bushels of No. 1, hard wheat per acre. The Canadian Northern Railway Co., is building a new
main line from Winnipex to Prince Albert,
which it is claimed will be 150 cities shorter
than the present C. P. Ry, line, via Regina,
etc.

The Rev. Father Joly Cure of St. Pierre, Man. also paid us a short visit during the week. They are building a new church at St. Pierre which is to cost from \$27.00 to \$39.00 Our annual bazaar in aid of our church building fund is to be held in the first week of December. On Sunday last the Rev. Father Laurent, C. R.I. C., celebrated the Grand Mass assisted by the Rev. Dom Jean Baptiste, C. R. I. C., as deacon and the Rev. Bro Jean Marie as subdeacon. The preacher at the Grand Mass was the Rev. Father Augustine, C. R. I. C.,

The Rev. Father Maur. C. R. I. C. paid his usual visit to Treherne, for Sunday last. The Very Rev. Father Antoine. C. R. I. C. was in Winnipeg as a delegate of the parish, to interview the Chief Engineers of the new railway which is being built from Winnipeg, through this parish, and westwards.

Mr. Forbes, the genial postmaster of Rathwell, our nearest lown, was the guest of the Very Rev, Prior and the Fathers at the monastery, one night this week.

DIOCESE OF LONDON.

The Rev. Father Costello, who has been cur-ate at Stratford for the last three years, and who by his z-al and energy has much endeared himself to the peonle of Stratford parish, has been removed to Woodstock. to be the curate of Rev. Father John Cook, P. P. of Wood-stock. We wish Father Costello every suc-cess in the new field of labor to which he has been appointed.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

FATHER HALEY'S FUNERAL,

FATHER HALEY'S FUNERAL.

In the cemetry Burwell Line, just out of the village of Arthur, Onc. lies the remains of Rev. W. Patrick Haley, the late paster of Macton, and formerly a paster of the purish of Acton. The body was laid in the crave on the 19th inst. after solem Mass of Kequiem had been sung the morning of the same day at St. John's church, Arthur, the telebration of the Mass having been preceded by the chanting of the office of the Dead, resided over by the Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Brady, Hamilton, assisted by the Rev. Father Brady, Hamilton, assisted by the Rev. Father Brady, Hamilton, assisted by the Rev. Father Burke, C.S.B. Toronto, as deacen and the Rev. Fr. Donovan, eathedral Hamilton, as subdacen. Fathers Coty and Walter were masters of ceremonies. After the Mass the Rev. Father Coty addressed his remarks by stating the satisfaction it aveching tribute of respect to the departed priest, and then he spoke on the utility of pring for the dead. The sermon being finished the absolution was procounced by Father Deady. An opportunity was given to the propole present to view them previously availed themselves of the opportunity. The funeral procession was formed, and those who had not had a chance to view them previously availed themselves of the opportunity. The funeral procession was very long, and in it walked in a body the members of the 4. M. B. A. The Rev. Father Doherty, pastor of Arthur, officiated at the grave. Practice of the control of the proposed to the remers of the opportunity. The funeral procession was formed, and those who had not had a chance to view them previously availed themselves of the opportunity. The funeral procession was formed, and those who had not had a chance to view them previously availed themselves of the opportunity. The funeral procession was present and also more development of the proposed to the control of the proposed to the pr

AN ANNIVERSARY.

The people of St. Lawrence church, Hamilton, celebrated the tenth anniversary of the parish Sunday last. Father Brady, the pastor, sany High Mass and preached. His Lordship the Bishep, was present in the evening and received thirty-eight candidates into the Sodality of the Bissed Virgin. He also preached, Fathers Brady and Holden attended the Bishop. Father Walter sang Vespers. The attendance at the Mass and Vespers was very good.

attendance at the Mass and Vespers was very good.
Conferences of the clergy were held at Hamilton, Tuesday; at Paris, Wednesday; at Guelph, Thursday, Theology and Church History were the subjects discussed.

DIOCESE OF PETERBOROUGH.

MONTH'S MIND FOR MGR. LAURENT. A Month's Mind for the renose of the soul of the late Right Rev. M.r. Laurent, V. G., will be celebrated at St. Mary's cburch, Lindsay, on Thursday, December 5, at 9 39.

be celebrated at St Mary's church, Lindsay, on Thursday, December 5, at 9 30.

FROM SAULT STE. MARIE.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the General hospital, Sault Ste. Mavie, held a very interesting special meeting, Nov 19. The object of the meeting was to give a reception to five Mother Kirch of Ottawa. Superioress General of the Order of Sisters of Charity, by whom the hospital is owned and managed, and to report financially on their annual charity ball of Nov. II. Many ladies were present. Acting President Mrs. Burden, expressed the gratitude of the ladies for the honor of Mother Kirdy's presence at their meeting and their pleasure at being able to announce their financial ability to further earry on the work for which the Society was organized, to assist the good Sisters of the hospital in providing the most pressing necessaries of the operating room and wards.

Mother Kirdy gracefully replied that she was much pleased to meet the ladies engaged in this charitchle work, and that the Sisters were very grateful to them for their gentle sympathy and kind assistance. She felt that the richest bleasings of Heaven would descend on those who helped God's poor, and on their families.

Dr. Gibson, who was also a guest of honor,

Inose who hereous the families.

Dr. Gibson, who was also a guest of honor, and one of the oldest and staunchest friends of the hospital, gave some very interesting statements from the hospital books showing that those who paid were only about one fourth of the number who passed through the Institution. The ladies would like to possess the Sister's secret for world to the passes the Sister's secret for the passes the sister's secret

were only about one fourth of the number who passed through the Institution. The ladies would like to possess the Sister's secret for financing. The sum of Sister's secret for passed to all who assisted he society to make the ball a success, either by donations, decorating or printing.

Rev. Sister Superior, who has long desired to possess a photograph of the auxiliary, successed that the ladies being taken on the front steps of that the ladies being taken on the front steps of the hospital, to which they send that the ladies being taken on the front steps of the hospital, to which they send the providing the Reverendi-Mother and Sister-Superior join the group. They kindly accompanied the ladies to the wide front entrance, when the fair oblianthrophists formed a pretty group to pose for the picture.

As the Ladies Auxiliary of the hospital presents the unique and edifying spectacle of members from all or nearly all, the different churches of the place and from all grades of society, from the gay butterfly of fushion to the gether to assist in a great and noble work, that of sassisting to relieve the sick and suffering poor, and each cheerfully and willingly dolts her part, I thought that perhaps the account of their meeting might be of interest to readers of the Recoals in other places. I NEMO-FROM GRAVENHURST.

FROM GRAVENHURST.

Gravenhurst Opera House was crowded to the doors on last Wednesday evening, November 20th, 1901, the occasion being an entertainment given under the auspices of St. Paul's choir

shoir

A large and appreciative audience, represent-enting all denominations, was present, which encouraged the performers for the untiring et-forts they had put forth to carry out the fol-owing programme, in a manner which elicited words of commendation, and eulogy from all pressup-

PART I PART I
Pantomine—"Home Sweet Home".
The Little Felks
Solo—"Water Cresses "
Miss Nellie Bowes
Recitation—"Entertsining Sister's Beau"....

Duo—" No Sir".

Miss Mand Gallagher and Leon Clairmont
Miss Mand Gallagher and Leon Clairmont
Solo—" Ora Pro Nobis".

Miss Fiorence Dowd
Selection — Vocal.

Miss Warde

Miss wards
Selection - Vocal Mr McTurk
Chorus-"Cuckoo Song"
Choir

PART II
An Original Comedy entitled "Off the Stage."

spring. Monsignor Pascal speaks in glowing terms of the beautiful fertile country along the banks of the Saskatchewan River. He states that this has been a splendid year for the crops near Prince Albert, and he reports many farmers having harvested as many as 4 or 15 bushels of No 1, hard wheat per acre. The Canadian Northern Railway Co., is building a new main line from Windipex to Prince Albert, which it is claimed will be 160 miles shorter than the present C. P. Ry., line, via Regina. etc.

The Very Ray. Father Claude, C. R. I. C. of St. Claude, and the Rey. Father Jean, C. R. I. C., of Somerset, spent one or two days in our midst. Monsignor Pascal returned to St. Claude with Father Claude, en route for 5t. Boniface.

The Rey Father Maur, C. R. I. C., reurned from St. Alphonse. He says that the Bazar held at St. Alphorse in aid of the church his been very successful.

powers to an excellent extent. The vocal duet by Miss Maud Gallagher and Master Leon Clairmont, completely expirvated the audience. Miss Florence Dowd rendered 'Ora Po Nobis' in a very bright and inspiring manner, and with exquisite expression, winding anore reduction can evoke. Miss Dowde planting an expreciative applause, such as only a particular of the leadership of Miss Bowde plantance is graceful and pleasing, while he wolks has range of sweetness to an unusual degree. The final number was a chorachartic Warde. At C M. of Bracebridge, which was rendered with much expression a companiment was played with marked ability by Miss Chara Clairmont Miss Mabel and the special numbers in a very acceptable manner. Each and every one of the numbers are suffered with the large ardience, who voiced their approval by the large ardience, who voiced their approval by the large ardience, who voiced their approval by the large 'rife cis much credit on Mrs E Clair moot, under whose-skillful management the resentation of the play was prepared, and it which she exercised her talents to a most approciative degree. The performers who brought out vividly the features of the play are as follows:

Mr Sam Jordan. * Vain, "young" old wid-

presentation of the play was propared, and it which she exercised her taiserts to a most ap preciative degree. The performers who brought out vividity the features of the play are as follower. The performers who control the property of th

At St. Paul's Church Gravenhurst, the Rev. Father Collins is delivering a series of lectures: throughout the winter months. The commencement sermon started on Sunday evening. Nov. 17, 1901, when the Rev. Father delivered an instructive and incoressive discourse on Purkatory. He proved in three ways the fact that there was a Purkatory or middle state, viz., let, from Scripture; 2nd, from the suthority of the Church, 3rd by reason. The Church was filled with an attentive assembly of Catholies and non Catholies, eager to hear the sermon en "Purkatory" Rev. Father Collins' next lecture will be on Confession.

OBITUARY.

WM. O'ROURKE, LONDON TP. After several weeks' illness Mr. Wm. Rourke died on Saturday evening, the 16th

O'Rourke died on Seturday evening, the 16th inst.

Mr. O'Rourke was born in Ireland in the year 1823 and came to this country when a young man and was one of those warm-hearted Irishian who made true friends wherever known He was well known and highly respected in London and leaves to mourn his demise hose of friends.

Decased had a grown up family of three dupters and two sons. His wife died some yars ago,

The funeral on Tuesday morning, the 19th, from his late residence, Lot 8, concession, 3, London, was a very large and representative ore, testifying to some extent the esteem in which the family and deceased are held. High Mass was celebrated in St. Peter's Cathedral at 9:30, after which the remains were interred in S. Peter's cemetery. All the members of the boreaved family were present at the funeral. May his soul rest in peace!

Miss K. Latchford Offawa. Miss K. Latchford. Ottawa.

A dea'h which will occasion widespread regret in Ottawa is that of Miss Kate Latchford, daughter of Mr. James Latchford and sister of Hon. Frank R. Latchford. Miss Latchford passed away at the home of her father, 392 Albert street. Ottawa. She had been an invalid for a long time, but only became seriously lil about three weeks ago. Miss Latchford had been a life-long resident of the capital, and had many friends, by whom she was much beloved and by whom her death will be felt as a great loss. She was forty-one years of age, and leaves one brother and one sister. Hon. Frank Latchford and Miss Eliza Latchford. The funeral took place from St. Patrick's church. R. I. P.

Livingston LeBel, Cleveland.

Livingston Lebei, Cleveland.

We regret very much to announce the death of Livingston, son of J. D. Lebel, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly of this city. His death took place at his father's residence, on Friday, November 22nd, after an illness of nearly twelve months' duration. Livingston had the supreme happiness of being fortified with all the rites of holy Church and of dying a caim and besutiful doath.

May his soul rest in peace!

Mag. Jake PHILLIPS, OTTAWA, ONT.

MRS JANE PHILLIPS, OTTAWA, ONT. It is with feelings of deep regret we amounce the death of Mrs Jarc Phillips, which occurred at the family residence, its Murray street, on Thursday night, Nov. 14th. in the seventieth year of her age, after an illness of six months' duration, which she bore with Ceristian resignation. Fortified by the rites of our Holy Mother the Church, she passed peacefully away, surrounded by the members of her family. She leaves to mount ner loss two sons. Charles E, and Joseph R. and one daughter, Agnes Ann, who have, the sincers sympathy of a large circle of friends in their saying at the strength of the strength of the six of th

E Sevigny.

May her soul rest in peace!

C. T. S., Toronto.

The Catholic Truth Society (St. Mary's Branch) held their November meeting in St. Andrew's Hull, on Monday evening, the 18th inst, and the fact that Vicar General Mc. Cann was to deliver a lecture on "The Crusades" was sufficient to tax this hall to tis utmost capacity.

Although suffering from a severe cold, the rev. lecturer treated his subject in the masterly and scholarly style with which he is accustomed to treat every subject he handles, whether in the pulpit or on the platform.

In addition to the lecture, a spiendid programme of music was rendered by the fellow-log ludies and gentlemen:

Misses Korman, Olga Strauss Alida De La Hooke, Annie Doian, Kate O'Donoghue, Gertie Laudreville, Messes, Adam Dockray, Roy Fluke, Geo. Bullock, and Frank Fulton.

PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD. BY A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER.

O'er land and sea love follows with fond prayer
Its loved ones in their troubles, grief and care.
There is no spot
On which it does not drop its tender dew
Except the grave and there it bids adieu
And prayeth not.

Why should that be the only place uncheered
By prayer which to our hearts is most endeared
And sacred grown?
Living, we sought for blessings on their
head
Why should our lips be sealed when they are
dead
And we alone? And we alone?

Idle! Their doom is fixed. Ah, who can tell? Yet, were it so, I think no harm could well Come of my prayer And oh! the heart, o'erburdened with its grief
This comfort needs and finds therein relief
From its despair.

Shall God be wroth because we love them still And call upon His love to shield from ill a Our dearest, best. And bring them home and recompense their pain
And Cleanse their sins, if any sin remain.
And give them rest?

Nay I'll not beheveit, I will pray as for the living, for the dead each day.

They will not grow less meet for heaven, when followed by a prayer

To speed them home, like summer-scented air From long ago.

Who shall forbid the heart's desire to flow Beyond the limits of the thoughts we know I an heaven above! An incense that the golden censers bear Is the sweet perfume from the earthly prayer Of brust and love.

Resolution of Condolence.

At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 37, C. M. B. A. held on 21st inst., the following resolution was unanimously passed:

That we have members of this Branch, in meeting assembled desire to express to the Father brothers and sisters of our late brother meeber, R. v. Patrick Haley—whom it hash pleas of Almighty God in His inflaite wisdom year of the history age of thirty-seven years—our deen sympathy in the loss sustained by them, the C. M. B. A and the Catholic Church, which he adorned by his elequence and zeal.

Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Catholic Church which Resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Catholic Church. Resolution of Condolence.

At a meeting of Branch No 23, C M B A. Seaforth, held in their hall, on the evening of October 21st, 1901, it was moved by Brother John Darwin, seconded by Brother John Mc-Ouade:

Quade:
That this branch siccerely regrets the death That this branch sincerely regrets the death of our respected member, brother John Killoran, who had been a member in good standing for the last seventeen years, and who had always taken such a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of the branch; and that this branch extends to the branch; and that this branch extends to the breaved widow and children its sincere sympathy in their affliction. Be if further Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the branch, sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD and Canadian for publication, and also that a copy be sent to the family of deceased.

M BRODERICK, Pres.

M BRODERICK, Pres. M McGrath, Rec Sec.

MARRIAGE

BEST-WALSH.

BEST-WALSH.

Those who chanced to be present at the 8 o'clock Mass in the chapel of the Sacred Heart church Saturday morning, witnessed a pretty wedding ceremony in which Ed H. Best of Superior, Wis, and Miss Emma L. Walsh, of London Ont., Canada, were united in the holy bonds matrimony. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Fardy, parish priest, and was very quietly conducted owing to the fact that Mr. Best is only a recent acquisition to Superior circles, having come here three months ago from London, Ont. He is employed in the effices of the Eastern Minnesona railway where he has already made for himself a host of friends. Miss Walsh is the daughter of P. Walsh, a prominent real estate dealer and an old and respected citizen of London, and is very popular in musical circles in her batily city. The regard and esteem in which the young couple enter on their many friends here and in Canada was attested by numerous elegant and costly presents and the young couple enter on their matimonial career under the best auspices. They will make their home at 1922 Ogden avenue.—Suporior, Wis., Telegraph, Nov. 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Best are well known and deservedly respected in our Forest City, the bride being a member of the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary at the Carhedral. Their many friends here wish them every happiness in their wedded life.

MARKET REPORTS

LONDON.

LONDON.

LONDON.

LONDON.

Nov. 28 — Dairy Produce — Eggs
fresh laid, (retail) 20 to 22c; eggs, crates, per
doz-n, 19 to 29c; butter, best roll, 17 to 19c;
butter, best crock, 16 to 18z; butter, creamery,
21 to 23c; honey, strained, per lb. 9 to 19c;
honey, in comb, 12 to 12cc
Vegetables, — Potatoes, per bag, 60 to
70c; onions, per bushel, 60c, to 65.
Poultry-Spring chickens, dressed, 45 to 60c;

70c; onions, per pushel, 60c, to 65.
The politry—Spring chickens, dressed, 45 to 60c; live chickens, per pair, 63 to 45c; thens, per lb. 4 to 5c; ducks, per pair, 63 to 45c; hens, per lb. 4 to 5c; ducks, per pair, 63 to 75c; genes, per pair, 60 to 75c; ducks, per pair, 60 to 81.05; ducks, per pair, 61 to 81.05; ducks, per pair, 81 do to 81.05; ducks, per pair, 81 do to 85 do; each, per pair, 61 do 81.05; ducks, per pair, 61 do 81.05; ducks, per pair, 81 do to 85 do; each, per pair, 61 do 81.05; ducks, per pair, 61 do 15c, per pair, 61 do 15c,

Farm Produce—Hay \$8 00 to \$8 50; straw, per load, \$3 to \$3 60; straw, per ton, \$5 to \$6.

TOPONTO.

Toronto Nov. 28.—Wheat firm; choice new winter and red, 68 to 680c; low freights and old, 71 to 72c low freights; No. 2 goose, 65c middle freights; No. 1 northern, 82c No. 2 northern, 79c g. i. i.; Toronto and west, 2c lower. Flour steady; 90 per cent, patents, \$2 68 in buyers' bags; choice straight rollers, \$3.15 to \$3.20; Manitoba unchanged; Hua garian, patents \$1.00, bags included, Toronto, strong bakers \$1.570. Oats firm; No. 2 white sold at 44c, middle freights. Hve firm, 55c, middle freights and 55c east. Oatmeal firm; ear lots on track here, \$5 25 in bags and \$5.40 in wood; broken lots, 25c her barrel extra Millfeed — Bran easier; \$11 to \$15, middle freights; and \$17, here; shorts, \$16.50 to \$17, outside, and \$19, here; Manitoba bran, \$10, and shorts \$21, foronto freights, including sarks. Peas strady; 77c. to 77% north and west, and 78c. middle freights. Activity quest; No. 1, 56c; No. 2, 52 to 53c; No. 3, extra, 50c, and feed 49c. middle freights. Corn firm; No. 2 canadian yellow, new 55c west; mixed. 51c west United States yellow, 65 to 685c, here, Burkwheat steady; sales at 53c. middle freights.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Nov. 28.— Grain—New crop No 2 oats locally for this month's shipment were quoted at 51½ to 26c; No. 2; Ye, 56c; No. 2, burley, at 51½c; No 3; xura barley, at 53½c; buckwheat, 55½c; no 3; xura barley, at 53½c; to \$1.2½; Cutario patents \$3.75 to \$1.5½; No MONTREAL

Latest Live Stock Markets.

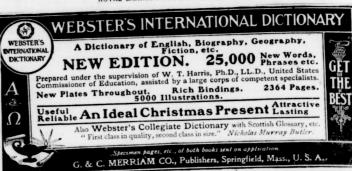
TORONTO.
TORONTO.
Toronto, Nov. 28 -Following is the range of quotations at Western cattle market this morning

BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, rolls, crusts, griddle cakes and muffins.

A cream of tartar powder, absolutely pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.



Cattle — Shippers, per cwt. \$4.00 to \$4.50; butcher choice, do. \$3.75 to \$1.37s; butcher ordinary to good. \$3.25 to \$1.37s; butcher, for for \$2.75 to \$3.00. Declared shows per cwt. \$2.50 to \$3.00. butchers sheep, each, \$2.00 to \$3.00; lambs—Choice ewes, per cwt. \$2.50 to \$3.00, butchers sheep, each, \$2.00 to \$3.00; lambs, per cwt. \$2.75 to \$3.00; butchers sheep, each, \$2.00 to \$3.00; lambs, per cwt. \$2.75 to \$3.00; butchers sheep, each, \$2.00 to \$3.00; lambs, per cwt. \$2.75 to \$3.00; butchers sheep, each, \$2.00 to \$3.00; lambs, per cwt. \$2.00 to \$3.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$5.25; sws, per cwt. \$3.25 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00 to \$45.00; light hour, \$5.00

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo. N. Y.. Nov. 28. - Cattle — Fairly steady veals weaker: choice, handy, \$6.75 to \$7; common, \$150 to \$5.54. Hogs—Fairly active and all soid, closing steady to easier for light grades; heavy. \$8.10 \$5.90 mixed packers, \$5.75 to \$8.91 Yorkers \$5.60 to \$5.55; light Yorkers, \$5.40 to \$5.57; pigs, \$5.20 to \$5.55; foughs \$5.15 to \$5.35; stangs \$4 to \$4.50; ciosing steady to easier for light grades. Sheep and lambs—Good lambs strong; others fairly firmer; sheep steady; choice to fancy lambs, \$4.40 to \$4.50; fair to good; \$3.96; sheep, wethers and yearlings, \$4 to \$3.46; culls to fair \$3.25 to \$3.25; common.to extra, mixed, \$2.75 to \$3.25; top, mixed, \$2.25 to \$3.40; heavy, export ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.30.

TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED, MALE OR FEMALE.

WANTED A FEMALE TEACHER. HOLDing a 2nd class professional certificate for the R. C. Separate school No. 5, Raleigh. Applications received to 39th November. Dules to commence on January 2nd, 1992. State shart, send qualifications and testimonials to John T. O NEILL, Sec. Treas., Doyles P. O. Kent Co., Ont. 1208 4 WANTED FOR YEAR 1902, CATHOLIC

W teacher, holding second or third class certificate—Ontario—to teach in union Separate school No 1 G. North Osgoode, Apply, with references, salary etc., to Virgil McKenna Sata Treasurer, South Gloucester, Oat. 1204 30 FEMALE TEACHER WANTED, FOR PEMALE TEACHER Volume 19 Consider 2: One holding 2: Or 3rd class certificate. Preference given one speaking both English and French. But commence Jan. 2: 1902. Salary \$225. And A. Faubert, Sec. Treas., Massey Station, O. 126-2.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED. HOLD-A ing first or second class certificate for R. C. S., Section. No. 12, Peel Applications received to Nov. 20, Duties to commerce Jan. 20, 192. State Salvry. Send qualifications and testimonials to Elward Gainer, jr. Sec. Freas., Arthur.

LOR THE SFPARATE SCHOOL OF THE I town Pembroke, three assistant teachers, for the male department, holding second and third class certificates. Applicants to state saiary and experience. A. J. Fortier, secretary.

ed, 45 to 60c.; WANTED A MALE OR FEMALE CATH-

Penetanguishene, Ont.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SCHOOL SECtion No. 12. Hagarty, Holding a second
class certificate. Must have experience and
references. Duties to begin Jan. 3rd, 1992. Aprily to Wm. Ryan, trustee. Killalas Station,
Ont. 1205-2.

TEACHER WANTED FOR UNION S. S.
No. Brougham for the year 1902. Holding
2nd class certificate. Address Jno. J. Carter,
Mt. St. Patrick P. O. 1205 3. TEACHER WANTED, MALE, OR FEMALE. Holding a second of third class continue.

Holding a second of third class certificate. Duties to commone Jan 2 1992. Applications to be address d to Michael Grobons, Sec Treas., R. C. S. S. No. 12, Macton, Box 54, Linwood, P. O., Ont. 1265-2.

TEACHER WANTED, HOLDING SECOND

Douglas, Ont., Co. Renfrew. 12062

FOR SALE AT THE CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE

MARTYRS OF THE COLISEUM.

Address Thos Coffey.

Same

Tenders for Supplies, 1902

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE

for the following institutions during the year 1902, viz:

At the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kinaston, Hamilton, Mimico, Brockville, Cobourg and Orillia; the Central Prison and M. reer Reformantory, Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penelaguishene; the Institutions for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind at Brantford.

Exception—Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the Asylums in Toronto, London Kingston, Hamilton and Brockville; nor for the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

A marked check for five per cent of the estimated amount of the contract, payable to the order of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, must be furnished by each tenderer as a guarantee of his bona fides. Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfillment of each contract, and should any tender be withdrawn before the contract is awarded, or should the tenderer fail to furnish such security, the amount of the deposit will be forfeited.

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on application to the Department of the Provincial Secretary Toronto, or to the Bursars of the respective Institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily acoepied.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

J. R. STRATTON.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Nove 11th, 1901.
FOR SALE AT 1205-2,

THE CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE

Catholic ... Home Annual For 1902____ PRICE, 25 Cents.

This ever popular Annual, now in its nine-eenth year, has a richly llluminated coverson which is given a representation of The Lass-supper (in picture form), beside which is an angel bearing a palm branch ascending into Heaven.

Heaven.

It has many beautiful stories by the foremost Carholic writers, as well as historical and descriptive sketches, anecdotes, poems, etc., and he usual calculars and astronomical calculations. It also contains fifty-two full-page and cert dimetrations. ext illustrations.

"The Casting of Coming Events," by Rev Francis J Finn, S. J.
The Cloud," by Charles Le Goffle.
"Our Lady of Fourviere."
"The Missal of Abbot Gelasius," by Raoul de

"Our Lady of Fourviere."

The Missal of Abbot Gelasius," by Raoul de Navery.

King Clovis and St. Louis."

The Rosary of My Tears," by Father Ryan.

Wisely Said."

The Treasures of the Evil One."

The Key and the Sword," by Champol.

"The Christmas Rose."

"The Image Maker of Kerilis," by C. Le G.

"Old Giovann."

"Just for Fun."
"Just for Fun."
"Heard in the Class Room," by Rev, Francis
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VOLUME XXIII.

The Catholic Record. London, Saturday, Dec 7, 190

A CULPABLE FOLLY

We learn from some of ar esteemed contemporaries that the Bible societies are doing a flourishing business. Bibles are being shipped everywhere, and the unregenerate heathen will continue to use them in the making of fire-crackers. This, however, is preferable to what they are subjected by the home heathen. A characteristic of reports is the exultant strain that pervades them. So many Bibles distributed -so many pagans converted-a very easy method of ascertaining the measure of their progress, and one calculated to improve the imaginative faculty.

It is incomprehensible that our separated brethren persist in attempting to propagate Christianity by distributing Bibles. It has been, and, must in the very nature of things, be a flat failure. And so signal has been the failure that Froude, who liked not the Church, declared that to send hawker over the world loaded with copies of the Bible is the most culpable folly of which it is possible for man to be guilty

Their failure as missionaries vouched for by competent Protestant authorities. They had a fair field in the Sandwich Islands, but we think their most ardent supporters will not allude to their career there. And when we consider that prominent

divines are not so sure as to what constitutes the Bible: that Protestants deprived of the support of authority are a prey to doubt and indifference, vain theories and hypothetical systems, superstitions and absurdies; that according to one of its exponents Protestantism is but ecclesiastical anarchy -without doctrine and without consistence; that some preachers are, in order to fill the pews, obliged to supplement tneir Bible with attractions of a vauman who undertakes the conversion of a nation by reading the Bible alone.

The Rev. Algernon Crapsey says that the missionary boards should open their eyes to the fact that men and ary funds. And they are doing this from conscientious motives. They do not believe that the cause of Christ or the prosperity of His Kingdom will ever be furthered by present missionary

BISHOP CONATY.

The elevation of the rector of the Wash ington University is not only a mark o the affection of Leo XIII. for the insti tution but a tribute as well to the labors and talents of Dr. Conaty.

Few, we imagine, thought he would be

a shining success in guiding the des tinies of this great educational institu tion. His intimate friends may hav hoped for much from him, but to th world at large to those who looked up on him as a more or less obscure prie of Worcester he was a Knight untried and, in view of the difficulties confront ing him when he began his caree doomed apparently to defeat. Who these difficulties were is an old stor which need not be rehearsed. Suffic it to say that the situation demanded man of tact and of scholarly acquir ments, not to be cajoled flattering or daunted by dang -a man who could hold his ov with the best of educational author ities. And we think Bishop Cons has given evidence of all this. He h maintained the policy and traditions his predecessor. Criticism of c shape and another has fallen in bott teous measure upon him, nor it has n dimmed his enthusiasm nor stayed endeavor. His official utterances ha been invariably suggestive and thoug ful. More might we say of the c tinguished dignitary, but his record more eloquent than our poor phras He has succeeded nobly and manly, cause he deserved to succeed: and ev friend of education and every adm of strenuous thought and action n needs wish him years of labour in

Therein also is a lesson for al us. When Bishop Conaty came the Rectorship of the University came as it were into his own. He ready for the call and he was r ready by labour. It must have been For a man busied and perplexed parochial affairs as he had been, have portioned fout his time with in order to give appart of it to the velopment of the talents he has uti for the service of God and man. must have guarded every hour trivial waste and for guerdon, con

position he has adorned for the last