The Catholic Record

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1916

at our own convenience, with but slight regard for the proprieties of place and time. We have known dabblers in Art to hold forth on their HAPPINESS AND SERVICE favourite topic by the half hour to We have been talking, this week, persons whose avocations left them with our old friend, the philosopher. neither time nor inclination for the Though he has passed the three refinements of form and colour score plus ten years, there is no winter in his heart. He makes us views they agreed. Literature has feel like voting for old age and sevalways had its pretentious hangersenty years of retrospect-alwayson, and shallow sophists who reckon for he still looks out on life largely, that they have stripped the leaves and still can smile. He smiles wisely from the tree of knowledge are as now, when we tell him of some pronumerous and noisy as they were in ject we have in mind, and that in Athens when Socrates withstood spite of our wonderings and our them. Indeed no profession is free efforts we cannot see our way clearly. from them; often learned, sometimes Then in the plenty and the patience wise in their judgments of others. of his kindly heart he tells us that it they are still liable to play the fool is much wiser not to wear ourselves when the subject about which they out trying to solve the puzzles and think they know the most is on the problems that lie over, thick about tapis. There are gluttons for hard and around us here: that eternity fact, and fools of fancy who made will be long and life is too short to excursions in cloudland long before waste it in trying to decipher the æroplanes were invented. It is so hieroglypics that bewilder and pereasy to cheat ourselves with rosy plex us. When we protest and visions of our own importance in the attempt to argue, he places his hand little world that most of us inhabit; on ours, and his touch is calm and and alas, while our friends may not cool and restful. Somehow we feel accept us at our own valuation, they that he lives very close to God. have their own little vanities to fall Don't you observe, he says, in his back upon! Then feigning is a gentle voice, that we see the same recognized part of human interthing over and over again in nature course, and a veil of manners merciin a hundred forms. Very especially fully hangs between members of the is it manifest in the brooks and rivers. same society, obscuring and soften-They seem often so much wiser than ing our mutual sense of imperfecwe. Here balked by some obstacle, there obstructed by some massive thing that lies direct in the course of their progress, yet they do not break themselves ineffectually on that

which impedes them; rather they

begin, without fret, a series of deli-

cate adjustments, and, the chosen

channel closed to them, they begin

often, indeed generally, go far out of

last; and you will notice, too-

something not less significant-

Nature which we sometimes prefer

to call the mercy of God, make green

those valleys they would not other-

wise have visited, and, with a lavish

graciousness, render fertile far fields

that did not lie in their early wan-

to the sea. Life is a matter of

scales. Let us remember, rather,

only that life is richer than our long-

ings can ever exhaust. While we sit

unattained. If we allow life to be-

come a lonely, bitter thing, a well

with the taste of brackish waters, it

is the fault of ourselves. Yonder

made to look upon and wander in :

yonder lies the world with its valleys

and fields that our lives might have

freshened, green pastures in which

we might have been the "still

waters" for restoring the soul, and

there, too, are other lives, like rills

and brooks, to join with ours, to give

that should be ours, the love, the

good deeds, the constant service-

us, without mothers, and they are

down the voices of our regrets

SIR JOSEPH WARD

HOBBIES

Those of us who have adopted

special hobbies are wont to ride them

ENGLISH SKETCH OF CATHOLIC NEW ZEALANDER

Like that other famous New Zealand statesman, "Dick" Seddon, Sir Joseph Ward is a self-made man.

making another channel for them-His father died when he was barely selves, gathering force here, and three years old, and his mother patience and wisdom there, but could afford him no better education always with murmuring of song as than that given in the ordinary State they flow. It is true they must

At fourteen he became a telegraph messenger, usually regarded as a typical "blind alley" occupation.

their way. They wind and turn many miles, it seems, out of their It did not turn out so, however, in his case. His restless energy had to true course. Yes, and yet you will find an outlet. He became, in turn, notice that they reach the sea at clerk in a merchant's business office, reporter on a newspaper, and then he engaged in railway work prior to that the Republican electors were starting in business for himself as a that their very windings and turngrain exporter. ings, by that splendid economy of

THE SOUL OF HONOR

All this before he was twenty-one, at which age he first began to take a practical interest in politics. At thirty he entered Parliament, and four years later he had risen to Cabinet rank.

derings and were not apprehended at In 1906 he became Prime Minister their source. Such is life, he tells us, and there are lives that adapt the offices of Minister of Finance, themselves as graciously, lives that Postmaster - General. Minister of flow and turn and wind past many Defence, Minister of Lands, and sev an obstacle, blessing and benefiting eral others.

as they go-shining rivers running infinite adjustment, a necessity for fine adaptability. One thing denied was Managing Director, came to us; yes, but a hundred others waitgrief. A large proportion of the shares were held in this country, ing for us. But none of these others. and Mr. Ward came over hereat once, we argue, can equal this thing which determined that the English creditis denied. Let us not wait to

ors, at all events, should not suffer. balance and measure values; there In the end he paid them all in full is not time; nor have we just out of his own pocket, though he personally was in no way liable for the balances to weigh such weighty amount. Then he returned to New matters. These are things for God's Zealand practically penniless.

The people there subscribed a testimonial of £18,000 in order to set him on his feet again. Ward refused to take the money, preferring to bemoaning something lost, other retrieve his fortunes by his own unaided exertions. He, however. riches are all about us untouched, permitted his wife to accept, on his pehalf, a fine service of plate, suitably inscribed, from his new-made English friends; the men whose pockets he had filled at the expense lies the world, broad and fair and of his own.

A strong Imperialist always, Sir Joseph Ward has been in favor of compulsory service for home defence beginning, and, luckier than Lord Roberts, he has lived to see his views come to be the law of the land. The "All Red Route" for ocean cables was another pet scheme of his that has come to fruition. Sir Joseph received his Baronetcy

ours courage and force and strength. in 1911. He had previously bee Knighted on the occasion of the visit And there are the spiritual children of the present King and Queen—then the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall to New Zealand in 1901. He is also an LL. D. of Edinburgh University. little spiritual children they seem to Although fifty nine years of age— he was born in 1857—Sir Joseph calling to us. But we must put does not look his age. In fact he might pass anywhere for a man of before we can hear their calling. forty-five or thereabouts.

And doing that, by and by we hear In part, no doubt, this is due to his love of outdoor life and exercise. them and heed them and after that comparatively recently he life never seems empty or useless but used to boat and play cricket regularly. He was also in his younger a beautiful thing full of service and days an ardent volunteer.

A REMINDER OF 1876

HAYES-TILDEN CONTEST

RECALLED

A FOUR-MONTH QUARREL THEN Close national elections always recall the historic contest of 1876, when Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, was declared elected President by a margin of one electoral vote over Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, almost affected by the school with whose four months after the election. On election night in November, 1876, Tilden's election was announced in the first editions of all the newspapers, and at 1:30 o'clock was conceded by the Republican leaders. The New York Times was the only newspaper to announce the election of Hayes in its last edition of the morning after Election Day.

The other memorable instance of national elections was in 1884, when it was not known until Friday after Election Day whether Grover Cleveland or James G. Blaine had been chosen President, and then the contest was decided in New York State by a margin of 1,100 votes. It was at this election that John Y McKane, the Democratic boss Coney Island, who later went to Sing Sing for over-zealous political activity, gave the Cleveland ticket a plurality in Gravesend that exceeded by 2,000 the total number of men. women and children in the town, which was 5,000.

The contest of 1876 which brought wholesale charges of fraud, gun-play, intimidation and murder, some of which were almost proved, started on election night when it became apparent on the returns not to be doubted that Tilden had 184 electoral votes and Hayes 165, with twenty votes doubtful. One hundred and eighty-five were necessary for a choice. The twenty doubtful votes were distributed in Oregon, Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina.

By sun-up of the next morning oth Republicans and Democrats started after those twenty votes. If the Republicans got them all it meant that Hayes would be elected by a margin of one electoral vote.

The heat of the contest was in the South, and particularly in Louisiana. In that State the Democratic electoral candidates received a majority of the votes cast, on the face of the returns, but Republican returning boards alleged that the Democrats had used shotguns to terrify negroes, who would have voted the Republican ticket, had practiced other irregularities, and accordingly, to wind matters up, they threw out enough Democratic votes to make it appear

In South Carolina, the Republicans had the electors on the face of the returns, but the Democrats charged fraud and started a contest, the ballot boxes being guarded by troops. In Florida both sides laid claim to victory and the claims were so bemuddled that it seemed impossible to make any decision without another election. In Oregon, the Republicans of New Zealand, a post which he held appeared to have carried the State, but the Democrats claimed that inasmuch as one of the Republican candidates was a Postmaster at the time the Republican ticket was illegal.

For a month conflicting claims and "Joe" Ward, as his constituents accusations flew through the con-affectionately dub him, is the soul of tested Southern States. Delegations honor. Some years ago a big business in New Zealand, of which he down to see fair play and received a welcome from the Democrats that was not cordial. Tilden was accused of having been responsible for the shipment of arms and ammunition the Democratic politicians in

Louisiana. Congress met Dec. 1. The Consti tution said that in case of a contest the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and the use of Representatives, open all certificates and the votes shall then be counted.'

The Senate was Republican and influential Republicans demany clared that the Constitution gave the Republican President of the Senate the right to count the votes. The Democrats asserted just as positively that no count would go unless the House, which was Democratic, participated.

upon a bill providing that the con-flicting returns be submitted to an electoral commission of fifteen, com posed of five Representatives, five Senators, and five members of the Supreme Court. There was an important clause in the bill which said 'separate vote of both houses.'

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

The Senate, being Republican. named three Republicans—Edmunds, Morton, and Frelinghuysen-and two Democrats-Thurman and Bayard; the House, being Democratic, named and Abbott-and two Republicans-Garfield and Hoar. Two Democratic Justices—Clifford and Field—and -were named, and to them was

Bradley was then named, he being them for those dearest in the world writing on their behalf to their famsupposedly an independent.

LONDON, CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1916

When the disputed votes of the four States were submitted to the honor, and thirty-three of whom had commission, it voted every time eight to seven, in favor of the Republicans, the vote being on straight party lines, with Bradley lined up with the Republicans. The Democratic House rejected the Commission's findings, and the Republican Senate confirmed them. Therefore, all of the twenty disputed electoral votes were given to Hayes, and on March 2, 1877, nearly four months after election day, Hayes was declared to have been chosen as and, raising his voice for Ireland, President by the people of the had sent her 30,000 francs for her United States. The Commission was bitterly criticized, but that did not change the election and Hayes was inaugurated on March 4, 1877.

There will never, in all probability a repetition of the 1876 contest. for in 1887 Congress passed a law providing that each State should signate a tribunal to settle any contest over electoral votes, and that, unless such tribunal or both houses of the State Legislature should reach a decision, the vote of the State concerned should be disre

The dispute of 1884 on Election night simmered down to New York. The newspapers of the next morning gave Cleveland a plurality of 10,-000 in the State. Each morning it was reduced by more complete returns until on Friday it seemed pretty well established that Cleveland had carried the State by slightly more than 1,000 votes. But the Republican leaders refused to concede the State until eleven days after election day, when the final canvass of the New York County vote showed Cleveland had carried the State by 1,100 votes. - N. Y.

FRENCH-CANADIANS

HAVE THEY BEEN SLANDERED

The New Witness The first Canadian contingent contained 5,000 French - Canadian volunteers. Since this contingent left Canada six battalions of French Canadians, containing in all 7,200 men, have been raised in the Province of Quebec, At least 25% of the Scotch and English battalions of the Province—7,000 men—are French-Canadians. The Maritime Provinces have furnished a French-Canadian battalion of 1,200 strong, while some 3.00) French have enlisted in the other battalions of these Provinces, Ontario and the west have furnished at least 4,000 French-Canadian volunteers, who have enrolled in English regiments. If we added to the 27,400 already mentioned the French-Canadians of the Army Medical Corps, the Army Service Corps, the Engineers and the battalions of foresters (96% of whose personnel is French-Canadian), we should probably find that at least 40,000 French-Canadians were enrolled in the Canadian army at the time when the article of the correspondent of The Times was written. For the purpose of this argument, however, we may put the figure at 35,000. But the statistics previously cited for the enlistment of the Canadian-born pulation must now be rearranged The 20,600 added to the French-Canadians must be deducted from the English-Canadians enlistments. In other words, taking the figures of the 1911 census as a basis for calculation, 1.7% of the French-Canadians have enlisted as against 1.9 % of the English Canadians

FRENCH BISHOPS

VISITING IRELAND TO HELP ALLIES

London, Oct. 16, 1916.-While Protestant prelates are occupied in insulting Ireland and her young men, although Parliamentary figures show that 94,000 Catholics have enlisted against 50,000 Protestants, an Irish Catholic Bishop has invited representatives of the French episcopate to visit the Green Isle with the intention of winning Irish sympathies for the Allied cause and they accepted the invitation. The Finally a joint committee decided Irish Episcopate is holding an important meeting at Maynooth, and the French bishops, on invitation, were present, and delivered addresses. They are the Bishop of Orleans, Mgr Touchet, the greatest orator of France: the Bishop of Digne, Mgr. L'Enfant; Mgr. Battifol, Canon of that the finding of the commission was to stand unless rejected by Irish cure of Paris who left a comfortable parish to join the army and comes straight from historic Verdun. Cardinal Logue occupied the chair and the visitors were introduced by the president, Mgr. Hogan. The Bishop of Orleans gave a moving ence, to you, our beloved son and address in French. He said his use, being Democratic, named Democrats—Payne, Hunton, Irish shore for the first time, and Father Flynn said to him: is a country where the people pray much." He had realized that since two Republicans—Strong and Miller he landed, and he thought the very angels in Heaven must lean down intrusted the selection of a fifth and final member of the commission.

and say "Listen, it is our Irish children praying." He wanted his dear there were internment camps to visit final member of the commission. dren praying." He wanted his dear They chose Justice David Davis, but land and his people to participate in he refused to serve, and Justice J. P. these wonderful prayers. He asked them spiritual comfort, help them by

to him, his seminarists, eleven of whom had fallen on the field of this that the Vatican bureau of inforoffered the sacrifice of their lives before the Blessed Sacrament as their last act in the seminary before Bishops describes how in Paderborn leaving for the front. He asked those prayers for the soldiers of France and Ireland fighting side by side. France and Ireland had fought side by side for the Stuart Kings and for the Christian faith. His own predecessor in the See of Orleans, Mgr. Dupanloup, had stood up in starving children. But what had Ireland done in return! When in 1871 the diocese of Orleans was laid waste by the invader, dear Ireland, poor Ireland, had sent out of her poverty 200,000 francs to save his people. Finally Bishop Touchet conjured his audience by all these ties to pray for France and also for the speedy canonization of Joan of Arc. The Bishop of Digne, who followed, said Ireland and France were indeed sisters.

PAVE PEACE'S WAY

HOLY FATHER ASKS GERMAN BISHOPS TO AID PRISONERS

Rome, October 16, 1916.-Meeting n the annual congress at Fulda under the presidency of Cardinal Hartmann, the German Bishops sent a message of thomage to the Holy Father, to which His Holiness has thus replied:

"Reading your letter, which reached us on the very day of the second anniversary of our election to the supreme pontificate, we have felt a true sense of comfort because we see, first of all, that you have understood and well interpreted our views in a matter of such high importance. indeed, while our heart still bleeds at the sight of this long and cruel slaughter of our children, our grief is the more increased at seeing how our incessant appeals for peace have given rise to unworthy suspicions among some people and have provoked expressions of discontent among others, almost as if our exhortations were not prompted by a wish for the public good, but by some design for our own interests, or as if we wished that the war might finish in a peace not founded on the principles of equity and justice. Truly, if passion had not clouded understanding, this thing could not be obscurethis thing which in itself is supremely evident-that the Supreme Pontiff, Vicar of the King of Peace and father of all Christians, cannot, through his high duty of conscience, counsel, suggest or teach aught else but peace and that in doing so he does not favor the cause of any men but of humanity, and that specially in a war so murderous that if anyone could shorten it even for a single day he would deserve the gratitude of the human race.

PRAYERFUL WAITING

Waiting meanwhile for the peace which we invoke we shall continue to alleviate at least in part, by every possible means, the awful load of misery that is the unhappy consefield of charity that we see you distinguishing yourselves with works of enlightened zeal, whether it be in federating all the Catholic societies in Germany devoted to charity in never thought of it. Why should I order to bring more ready and efficacious succor to the innumerable miseries of the unfortunate, whether with the beneficent institutions of Paderborn which have the scope of improving the conditions of all the prisoners in the empire. Wherefore while we praise this effort of Christian charity we in that are praising both the unfailing kindness of the Bishop and clergy of Paderborn and the liberality of all the Catholics of Germany. But in truth to-day the highest duty of charity (which you are doing, and we exhort you to persevere) is this: that each man should strive to make brothers again the peoples whom the war has divided, not making hatred more acute but softening it little by little in mutual works of piety.

So, almost naturally, the will be prepared for the peace which is in the aspirations of every honest man, a peace which will be the more lasting in that it will have roots deep down in men's hearts. Cease not then to implore, as you are doing, the Divine aid with new expiatory pravers and by calling the children fre quently to the Eucharistic Table, for none can estimate the value before the Lord of humble and suppliant prayers, especially when they strengthened by penitence and inno-

Meanwhile, as pledge of celestial favors and testimony of our benevolvenerable brothers, and to the clergy and people entrusted to your care we impart in the Lord the Apostolic This Benediction.'

early in the war, as one of the first of his beneficent initiatives on behalf

mation grew. Paderborn was one of the original centers in Germany for this work and the letter of the the initiatives on behalf of sufferers had grown.

LATIN-AMERICAN MASONRY

Eber C. Bgam, of Chicago, a Mason writing in the Masonic paper, The

Builder, says: Latin American Masonry atheistic, revolutionary and contentious, and in Mexico it has become anarchistic and murderous. ever moral lessons—if any—are inculcated in its 'lodges,' they are certainly forgotten entirely when outside of them.

'I have lived years in Mexico; I speak the language; I have the honor of knowing some of those who have served Mexico faithfully well, and I have read a part-at least of its long stormy history. The present Revolution is an I. W. W.

Revolution.
"Those who favor the revolution are possessed of a wealth of charges, but are poor in citation of fact Unfortunately, these charges all agree with what Masons were taught expect and to accept as true. They agree with our inherited preju -prejudices that have persisted in spite of the teachings of our lofts sonic ideals of Truth, Charity and Toleration."

VON HINDENBURG INTERVIEW

Germany. - Considerable interest has been aroused by an interview given the streets of the neighborhood. to a representative of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse by the Chief of the German Staff, Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The situation, as he sees it, is entirely satisfactory promises to be so in the future. Prophesying he considered an un-grateful task, and no one could foretell when the end of the war would come. It was not, however, impossible that decisive battles might be fought in 1917. No one thought of peace at the present moment. numerical strength of Russia did not greatly impress him: "There is no doubt that new troops will be levied in Russia, but that makes no difference; we, too, have enough men. Germany has a profusiou of reserves, and in Austria-Hungary the reserves are by no means exhausted." French, he thought, were extermina ting themselves by their method of fighting. 'All their tenacity will be of no avail, for in the end there will be none of them left. This fate of the French nation is owing above all else to the British. If the British ask next spring for one more offensive campaign they will rob France of the remainder of her army and of her national strength." Asked whether the decision of the war lay in the east, he disclaimed any final program with this end in view:

"There is no prepared program, except this one, to gain victory. Where and how that will be done can in action of the Rev. Denis Doyle, only be decided each moment anew S. J., of the Army Chaplain's departdecision can be looked for as well in the east as in the west. It is non-wounded that the brave priest met sense if they tell you that I intend to his death. At an advanced dressing shorten my front in the do it? The front in the west stands as firm as a rock, and if our enemies Doyle among them. The deceased by gigantic use of artillery here and there gain a little territory, they will Africa. never break through. In order to do this they would still have to attack for thirty years, provided they had enough men."

The entrance of Rumania into the war, he said, was heartily welcomed "By means of it we got out of trench warfare. The Rumanians are in retreat and the day of reckoning is coming."—America.

PROTESTANT BIBLES IN ITALIAN BARRACKS

"A person has come to our office,"

says the Osservatore Romano in one of its recent issues, "to inform us that near one of the most widely known barracks he has seen young ladies loitering for the purpo selling or presenting to soldiers leaving or entering, copies of Bibles edited by one of the many Protestant Bible Societies that have sprung up in Rome with a view to abusing the good faith of Catholics, of the young and of soldiers in particular. only this, but another thing has been ascertained, viz., that these societies no longer use pastors or grey-haired ladies to visit military barracks, but young ladies. The propaganda carried on not only in Rome, but in other parts of the country, as we know from the protests of Bishops of several cities in North Italy against this interference with our brothers under arms, who in the majority of cases are and profess themselves practical Catholics. The Osservatore Romano describes of prisoners, Pope Benedict instructed this activity as "an insolent propathe Bishops of the districts where ganda," and calls upon the civil authorities to see the prisoners and, besides giving liberty is preserved.—Sacred Heart

CATHOLIC NOTES

At one of the Jesuit missions in South Africa, known as the Empan deni, no rain has fallen for three

In Buffalo has been organized a Catholic Young Men's Association. Its quarters contain a library of more than 15,000 volumes.

A son of Count Ostrowski, chamberlain to the Czar of Russia, has been ordained a priest at the Benedictine (Belgian) monastery, Edermine, County Wexford.

The London Museum has received a beautiful Mediaeval illuminated Missal printed about the year 1200, from the Abbey of Lesnes, which was founded in 1178.

Cardinal Gibbons blessed and formally opened recently the new day nursery of the Gibbons Guild, in Baltimore. It is a parish nursery kindergarten for seventy-five children daily.

The British authorities at Travancore, India, says the Sacred Heart Review, have expelled the German Sisters of the Holy Cross-ten in number who were in charge of the

hospitals there. Cardinal Gusmini, Archbishop of Bologna, has just unveiled in the Cathedral of that city a monument commemorating the election to the pontificate of Pope Benedict who was Archbishop of Bologna for seven years.

The cornerstone of the magnificent new Dominican Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, New York City, was blessed and laid by His Eminence Cardinal Farley, Oct. 23. The laying of the stone was attended by elaborate ceremonies, including a procession of the societies of the parish through

The news of the death of Msgr Szeptycki, Greco-Ruthenian Archbishop of Lemberg, which has been given in the Lemberg and German papers, is not correct. The Austrian government has made enquiries through the Spanish Ambassador from the Russian authorities and has learned that the Archbishop is alive and well.

The Right Rev. Emile Lobbedey, the scholarly Bishop of Arras, and a writer of note, has been decorated with a cross of the Legion of Honor for the heroism and devotion with which he remained at his post of duty under fire. He rema Arras in the first lines from October, 1914, to June, 1915, under heavy fire. He visited the soldiers, buried the dead, assisted the ambulances, and gave to all a splendid example of

duty faithfully done. On Monday, October 16, Right Rev. Philip R. McDevitt, recently conse-crated Bishop of Harrisburg in Philadelphia, was installed in St. Patrick's cathedral, Harrisburg, coming the fourth Bishop of the diocese of Harrisburg, which comprises part of Central Pennsylvania. He was welcomed by a large number of priests and hundreds of people gathered about the cathedral to see

the official procession. English papers chronicle the death in action of the Rev. Denis Doyle, It was while he was carrying station a German shell exploded in the building and every one there was either killed or wounded. Father vas a native of Kimberley, South

A despatch from Rome, dated Oct. 26, stated that Pope Benedict XV. had sent to Cardinal Gibbons \$2,000 to head a list of contributions in the United States for the assist ance of the children of Belgium. The Pope also addressed an apostolic letter to the Cardinal recommending that the Roman Catholic episcopacy. clergy and laity in America support the plan to provide a supplementary daily meal for the Belgian children, to save them from starvation and

A Christmas ship for the relief of the Armenian and Syrian war victims will leave New York, Dec. 1 American Red Cross, with the cooperation of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, is collecting foodstuffs and clothing to be sent to Syria on the Government collier placed at the disposal of the committee by Josephous Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. cargo will consist of flour, wheat, rice, beans, sugar, condensed milk cottonseed, oil, and new clothing of all kinds

"Owing to the remarkable decrease in crime in Ireland, and the paucity of prisoners, many of the county prisons have been closed," says an Irish exchange. Tipperary years has had no prison, the few prisoners from the county going to Waterford Gaol. Now it is proposed that several more provincial prisons will be closed including Waterford and Londonderry, and prisoners detained there will be sent to Cork and Belfast. Bridewells will established at Waterford and Londonreligious derry under head warders for short sentence prisoners and remand cases.'

MOONDYNE JOE

BOOK FIFTH

THE VALLEY OF THE VASSE

II SOONER OR LATER, A MAN MUST FACE HIS SINS

The inn where Draper had taken up his residence, known as "The Red Hand," was one of the common taverns of the country, the customers of which were almost entirely of the bond class, ticket-of-leave men, working as teamsters or cutters, with a slight sprinkling of the lowest type of free settler. main purpose of every man who frequented the place was to drink strong liquor, mostly gin and brandy.

The house existed only for this, though its sign ran: "Good Victuals and Drink for Man and Beast." But whatever food was eaten or sleep taken there was simply

toward longer and deeper drinking. Champagne, too, was by no means unknown. Indeed, it was known to have been swilled from stable buckets, free to all comers to the house. This was when a crowd of sandalwood-cutters or mahogany sawyers had come in from the bush to draw their money for a year, or perhaps two or three year's work. These rough fellows, released from the loneliness of the forest, their pockets crammed with money, ran riot in their rude but generous

prodigality. There was no other way to have a wild time. In a free country, men who have honest money and want to spend it may do as they please. But, Western Australia, the free handed, and, for the time, wealthy ticket-of-leave man, can only drink and treat with drink, taking care that neither he nor his companions are noisy or violent or otherwise ostentatious. The first sign of disturbance is terribly checked by the

Draper's introduction to this strange company was most favorable to him. He was known to be the captain of the convict ship; and every frequenter of "The Red Hand" was ready to treat him with respect. This is one of the unexpected purities of convict life; it never loses its respect for honor and

honesty. But Draper had no power to keep like you offends and injures all decent this respect. In the first place, he did not believe in its existence-he was too shallow and mean of nature to think that these rugged fellows were other than vicious rascals all through, who sneered at morality. He felt a sense of relief as soon as he found himself among them, as if he had at last escaped from the necessity of keeping up a pretence of honesty or any other virtue.

under this conviction, Acting Draper let loose his real nature in the convicts' tavern. He did not drink very deeply, because he was not able; but he talked endlessly. He joined group after group of carousing wood-cutters, keeping up a stream of ribaldry and depravity, until, after a few days' experience, the roughest convicts in the place looked at him with disappointment

and aversion. Then a rumor crept to the inn, a story that was left behind by the sailors of the Houguemont, of Harriet's confession on board ship, exposing the heartless villiany of Draper. When this news became current at the inn, the ticket-ofleave men regarded Draper with stern faces, and no man spoke to him or drank with him.

evening he app group of familiar loungers, making some ingratiatory remark. No one answered, but all conversation ceased, the men sitting in grim silence over their glasses.

"Why, mates, you're Quakers," said Draper, rallying them. no mates of

growled a big fellow with a mahogany

"And we don't want to be," said a slighter and younger man, with pro-nounced emphasis.

'Why, what's the matter?" asked Draper, in a surprised and injured "Have I done anything to offend you fellows? Have I uncon sciously said something to hurt your feelings by alluding to your—"

"Shut up, you miserable rat," cried one of the convicts starting to his feet indignantly; "you couldn't hurt our feelings by any of your sneaking allusions. We're not afraid to hear nor say what we are; but we have just found out what you are, and we want you never to speak to us again. Do you understand? We are men, though we are convicts, and we only want to talk to men; but you are a cowardly

hound. Draper's jaw had fallen as he listened; but he backed from the table, and gained confidence as he remembered that these men were wholly at the mercy of the police,

and would not dare go any further. You are an insolent jail-bird," he said to the speaker: "I'll see to you within an hour."

At this, one of the men who sat at the end of the table nearest Draper leant toward him, and taking his glass from the table, cast its con-

tents into his face.

"Get out!" he said; and without noticing him further, the ticket-ofleave men resumed their convival-

the tavern, and walked rapidly down the street toward the police station. As he left the inn, a tall man, who had sat at a side table with the street toward the police station. Burning with wrath, Draper left Mr. Haggett. had sat at a side table unnoticed, at Draper's discomfiture; and, let me tell you beforehand, Samuel Draper, down the street he overtook him.

giving a side-glance of dislike at the man, and increasing his speed to pass him. But Mr. Haggett, for it was he, easily kept by his shoulder, and evidently meant to stay there.

"Hello, Pilferer!" retorted Haggett,

with a movement of the lip that was expressive and astonishing. Draper slackened his pace at once, but he did not stop. He glanced furtively at Haggett, wondering what he meant. Haggett ploughed along but said no more.

me?" asked Draper, plucking up courage as he thought of the friendliness of the timid Scripture-reader. "You addressed me by my profession," answered Haggett, looking straight ahead, "and I called you by your present one."

What do you mean you miser-Mr. Haggett's bony hand on Draper's

collar closed the query with a grip of prodigious power and suggestive-ness. Haggett then let him go interrupted offence.

You're going to report those men at the tavern, are you?" asked 'I am-the scoundrels. I'll teach

them to respect a free man."
"Why are they not free men?" "Why? Because they're convicted robbers and murderers, and—"

"Yes; because they were found out. Well I'll go with you to the station, and have another thief discovered.

What do you mean?" asked Draper, standing on the road; "is that a threat?"

tavern are drinking wine stolen from the Houguemont, and sold to the inn-keeper by—the person who had charge of it." Draper's dry lips came together

and opened again, several times, but he did not speak. He was suffering agonies in this series of defeats and exposures. He shuddered again at terrible thought that some unseen and powerful hand was playing against him.
"Mr. — Reader," he said at last,

holding out his hand with a sickly have I offended you or smile. Haggett looked at the proffered

hand until it fell back to Draper's side. 'Yes." he answered, "a person

Without a pretence of resentment, the crestfallen Draper retraced his towards the tavern. Mr. Haggett stood and watched him. his way, Draper resolved to leave full for silence, began rapturously Fremantle that evening, and ride to Perth, where he would live much more quietly than he had done here. He news! She and the children are saw the mistake he had made, and he

would not repeat it. He quietely asked the landlord for his bill, and gave directions for his her to stay until the end of the trunks to be forwarded next day. He asked if he could have a horse that

show me your pass.'

What pass? I'm a free man." I'm not allowed to let horses in spite of everything." to strangers without seeing their

passes. Who grants these passes?' is at Perth. But he'll be here in a ventional and appropriate under the

day or two.

passed the bar.

we used to in Walton-le-Dale." Draper stared at the speaker as if and it was but a few moments, be-he saw an apparition. There, before fore it, too, found its way to her lips. with a smile that had no kindnot seen Ben Lodge on the voyage,

the latter having quietly avoided his Why, old friend," he said holding out his hand with a joyful lower-face

what brings you here? Instead of taking his hand, Ben Lodge took his "glass a' hale" from the counter, and looked steadily at

belonged to Walton," said the old I had not given a thought to ou

"pshaw" when Ben Lodge stopped him with a word. Maybe you wouldn't want to go

there.' Who is there ?" Alice Walmsley-free and happy,

thank Heaven; Do you want to see kerchief. Draper stepped close to the old

man with a deadly scowl. "Be careful," he hissed, stealing his hand toward Ben's throat,

A long black hand seized Draper's fingers as they moved in their stealthy threat, and twisted them almost from the sockets; and, standing at his shoulder, Draper found a naked bushman, holding a spear. It was Ngarra-jil, whom he did not recognize in his native costume, which, by the way, at first, too, had greatly shocked and disappointed Officer Lodge and

if he lays eyes on you in that 'ere stantly.

"Hello, Preacher!" said Draper, town, you'll be sorry you didn't die

Without a look to either side Draper strode from the tavern, and walked toward a hill within the town which he climbed. He sat him down on the summit amid the rough and dry salt-grass. He was shaken to the place where his soul might have been. He felt that he could not move tongue nor hand without discovery. The cunning that had become almost intellectual from long use was worthless as chaff. His life What title was that you gave recoiled on him like a hissing snake, and bit him horribly. Before his death, he was being judged and put

He sat hidden in the salt-grass, among the vermin of the hill, until the night had long fallen. The stars had come out in beautiful clearness but he did not see them. He only saw the flame of the sins that had found him out, as they burned in their places along his baleful career. When the sea-wind came in, damp and heavy, and made him cough, for making no further reference to the his chest was weak, he rose and crept down toward the tavern, to spend the remaining hours of the night on his bed of torture.

TO BE CONTINUED

HER COUSIN'S CHILDREN

Mrs. Riordan's sweet, fine old face was smiling; but she must have been preoccupied, for as she left ber yard she passed close to one of her neighbors without seeing her. "I mean that those men in the Briskly she crossed the street, and catching a glimpse of her cousin's white head on the shady part of the veranda, did not ring the door bell. but tiptoed to her side; and before Mrs. Marshall knew that she was near, surprised her with a merry Нарру birthday, Lucy! I cam today to make certain that I should be the first to say it."

Mrs. Marshall kissed her affection ately. "And may you have the happiest of birthdays, Sarah!" she rejoined, laughing a little; and added, with a brightpess, a lightness, not habitual, "To think that you and I will be seventy years old tomorrow
—we who thought we never could grow old !"

She laughed again for sheer happiness. Ordinarily her face was pleasant but rather lifeless; it beamed that day, so that Mrs. Rior dan wondered. She knew that some-thing unusual had happened. Before she had a chance to ask what it was, Mrs. Marshall, whose heart was too

Sarah, I had a long letter from coming to spend tomorrow with me. They will reach here about noon today. I am going to try to persuade She says that the children think it wonderful that any one could be so tht.

old as their grandmother. They certainly," said the landlord, an count slowly up to seventy over and ex-convict himself; "but you must over again, and then marvel the show me your pass." and the baby cut her own hair one "O, I'm not supposed to know day last week, and looks ridiculous, what you are," said the landlord; Jeanette says. But they are coming Jeanette says. But they are coming

"How lovely! How happy you must be!" Mrs. Riordan exclaimed, not very heartily; rather, as if she "The Comptroller General, and he did not wish to omit a remark, conay or two." circumstances. The good news really seemed to have depressed her. Her smile had faded; she looked he turned away.

A short man, in a blue coat with weary and rather cross. If she had short man, in a blue coat with weary and rather cross. If she had short man, in a blue coat with weary and rather cross. If she had short man, in a blue coat with weary and rather cross. brass buttons, who had heard this any interest in her cousin's children reation addressed him as he she concealed it skillfully, making no further comment nor asking any There ain't no fear of your get- questions. But Mrs. Marshall was ting lost, Captain Draper. They take better care of a man here than we used to in Walton-le-Dale."

questions. But a last of sympathy. Her heart held still another joy; of this she was thinking; and

"And, Sarah, Jeanette's coming is ness for him, was Officer Lodge, who not all. Aren't birthdays lovely had known him since boyhood. His things? Aren't they lovely even amazement was complete; he had not seen Ben Lodge on the voyage, number of predecessors? It seems too good to be true, I can hardly believe it but John is coming, too. He will be here this evening. know he hasn't been home for three years, and until yesterday I had no idea that he would come this summer. Money is scarce, and he is so far He will stay for two weeks. away. almost an entire vacation. That's the foulest hand that ever I dear, thoughtful children? Really, birthday. I had hardly remembered Draper was about to pass on with the day. Perhaps I did not want to.

Mrs. Riordan, ordinarily gay, talkative, full of that sweet and tender sprightliness rare in the old, to Perth so bad if you knew who was but charming whenever it is found, had now very little to say. Her face had grown wistful. She hastily had grown wistful. brushed her eyes with her hand-"The sun is very tryingso hard on the eyes!" she said in excuse, not noticing that the veranda was shaded for 10 feet on every side of them. Then, almost abruptly, she asked a question or two concerning John's vacation and his train. They were perfunctory questions; and when, after her cousin's wearisome explanations, she said that it would be good to have Jeanette and John at home, she still

did not speak heartily. Far from understanding Mrs. Riordan's almost apathetic manner, Mrs. Marshall did not even notice it. Happiness, often blind, is almost always a little selfish, a little tactless as well.

You must take dinner with us tomorrow," she said cordially. real family dinner it will be." This was more than Mrs. Riordan

and the seventieth is a real land-mark. Besides, I want you to see as most sacred vows ever made by much as possible of the 'children.'
Why, it would be lonely for you to

be at home by yourself tomorrow! Mrs. Riordan shook her head, but VIII. saw inspiration and Mrs. Marshall did not see; and, after but a momentary pause, she went on, smiling happily and talking to herself rather than to her cousin.

"John says that he isn't going to me out of his sight for one hour the two weeks. Boys are affectionate, ours especially. are But, my! it will be good to have him about the house once more, all his noise, and all the dirt of his matches and ashes and pipes, and his endless strumming on the piano."

'He is a dear boy !" Mrs. Riordan said in a voice that quavered; and then she hurriedly went away, murmuring something incoherent about having business to attend to at home -not very pressing business, apparently; for, meeting the postman at her gate, she took from him her two letters, and seated herself in a corner of the veranda to read and enjoy them at her leisure.

Before she glanced at the writing and postmarks she knew from whom came. She opened first her daughter's note, and a sheaf of pious pictures fell into her lap. Impatiently she laid them aside. It was not oly pictures" she wanted that day. The letter, dated from a convent in New Jersey and written out of time for her mother's birthday, was bright, chatty, and very loving. Riordan read it smiling a little : read it a second time, more slowly and carefully, trying to be happy over it—trying to feel that she could have had no lovelier gift for her shadows and conditions the whole seventieth birthday than those holy pictures and this affectionate letter. the key to the endless problems of But as she put it aside a carriage Jeanette jumped out as lightly as a girl, and ran straight into her mother's outstretched arms; while three children followed in her trail, temper or bias. and began to dance about them clamoring for notice from their

happy grandmother.

Mrs. Riordan watched them for some minutes; then, having twice wiped away her tears, she opened her second letter. It was from her son-her only son. He began by promising to say Mass for her on her birthday. Mrs. Riordan had read the have ever swayed her from teaching sentence more than once, because it was very sweet and reverent, as well as loving, before the letter dropped, forgotten, into her lap, whence it presently slipped to the floor.

Across the street, the childrenrosy, merry little rascals, already tired of chairs and of their grandmother-were romping about the lawn; and on the veranda mother and daughter sat, hand in hand, both talking at once, in their excitement and happiness. Mrs. Riordan moved her chair so she could no longer see them, at the same moment deciding positively that she would on no account be prevailed upon to go to the "family" dinner of the following

She took up her work and knitted swiftly; but after a few minutes laid it aside, disgusted by several mistakes. She thought deliberately of an engagement she had with her dressmaker, and tried to decide how her waist should be made; she thought of other petty irrelevant things; but all the while, hardly beneath the surface, she was making an effort to be satisfied, to be glad, Mass is infinitely more precious than all else in the world, even than the joy of a mother reunited to the chil-

Suddenly she realized that she had but begun her son's letter; and, her feet, mussed and dusty. She began again with the first "Dear Mother." The opening paragraph looking about, found it at last under was followed by some items of news which at any other time she would have found interesting, each told in the boyish fashion which her fortyyear-old priest-son had never lost with her. Afterward he went on to

Mother, dear, so far I have told you of only half of my birthday present." (She smiled a little.) "I said that I shall say Mass for you on Tuesday morning, but I did not explain—did I?—that I shall say it in St. Francis' Church, just a square and a half from home; nor that I shall spend the night and part of the preceding day with you. We'll go together to the church in the morning for your Mass. It will be at any

hour you wish." There was more—quite half a page more-but Mrs. Riordan did not read the rest until days afterward. A tall man was just hurrying through the gate; she saw him through her

"My boy—my boy!" she cried; and then she was clinging to him sobbing, "Oh, I did want you!"— Florence Gilmore, in the Ave Maria.

LADIES IN THE PULPIT

It is proposed in Kansas to turn the pulpits over to the ladies. The idea is in the right direction. The reports say that the masculine

attendance was noticeably increased. The successful theatrical manager of the day announces a chorus of could bear meekly. She bristled innot out of place in a Protestant It is incumbent therefore on the right is strengthened, and the mind

"I-you are very kind, Lucy, but I | pulpit. Protestantism was truly Catholic Church to preserve in the cannot come," she replied stiffly.

"Oh, surely you can, Sarah! I shall monk, Martin Luther, found comfort expect you. We have celebrated so many birthdays together, you and I, the escaped nun, Catherine Bora. dignity of the human soul, its high He violated the most solemn and to Almighty God, but what reckoned Luther with means when an was to be accomplished. Henry vill. saw inspiration and a new religion in the bright eyes of Anne Boleyn. He had to put aside his lawful wife to follow the inspiration, but from the adulterous union begotten the great Anglican church "by law established."

By all means turn the pulpits over to the ladies. They should do well with them. The only question arising is will the unmarried ministress attract a larger masculine following than the married one.-Interountain Catholic.

CATHOLIC EDUCATION

INFLEXIBLE AND UNCHANGING ATTITUDE OF THE CHURCH ON MORAL TRAINING IN OUR SCHOOLS

By Rt. Rev. Bishop Shahan, Rector of the Catholic University of America

The following timely and thoughtful article by the scholarly rector of the Catholic University of America, recently appeared in the magazine section of the New York Sun. It will be helpful to Catholic parents and inspiring to Catholic youth:

The root idea of Catholic educa-tion is the intimate binding of the human individual with God. God is our maker, ruler and judge, our end We cannot escape this primal fact of existence, so deep and original, so all-pervading that it overrange of being, and alone furnishes nature, history and life. It is quite stopped at her cousin's door. After true that man has other relations, a moment of bustle and excitement e.g., social and political, but it is also true that they are the creation of the individual, shaped and colored by his early training and its consequent

The Catholic Church has always bravely and successfully faced this issue, the recognition of God's s ipreme place in the individual life His rights, law, honor, service and worship. Her entire career is a commentary on St. Paul's brave and lucid discourse to the men of Since then no human considerations mankind the existence of God, the attributes of His divine nature and His loving concern for man's welfare temporal and spiritual. When the little Catholic child learns the opening lines of the catechism and grasps the great fact that he is God's beloved creature, made to know, love and serve his Maker, he has acquired a working philosophy of life, a compass on its stormy sea, which will insure his spiritual safety where others perish unhappily for lack of right knowledge of the nature and purpose of human life.

EVER-PRESENT IDEA OF GOD

While the social order was generally religious, this peculiar office of the Church needed no insistence, no of defence or protection. But modern conditions, i. e., profound errors in and the new. It endows him at the philosophy, the natural guide of life, suspicion and hatred, operating on a large scale and with conscious persistency, have compelled the Catholic Church everywhere to look carefully into the foundations of her life and her probable state in the future The Catholic school is ever the child becomes a principal pre-occupation of Catholic authority. In a self-reliant and contented citizens dim and latent way the idea of God is ever present to the young mind, as it were a haunting echo of its origin, but this vague sense needs development, correction, protection. It needs to grow as the body and mind of the child grow, in other words, gradually the object of sympathetic care and intelligent formation. It needs proper nutrition, and adverse influences must be counter-acted and if possible nullified. The healthy germs of a religious philos-ophy of life must be wisely planted sedulously tended, lest they decay and die on poor soil or amid

noxious overgrowth. The right knowledge of God, or If he be not well grounded in the knowledge of God, above all if he be unconscious of God's love and mercy, of another and a perfect world, of redemption and immortality, he is likely to become a castaway, a drifting peril to himself and to others.

Catholic education, permeated with the spirit of religion, is indispensable from another very practical point of view, affecting closely the individual Ignorance of God has become almost universal in modern society, honey-combed as it is with materialism and naturalism.

CHURCH TEACHES EQUALITY OF SOULS

If we are to escape an era of pro found pessimism, if the social fo shall remain suffused with a certain joy and hope, if life shall retain its Christian dignity, the individual soul must exhibit anew the great virtues by which mankind arose through charming girls. They tell us if you Christ from its ancient slough of despond. Paganism, old or new, has want to attract a man you must make a noise like a skirt. It pays to advertise. Seriously the women are cold beauty and material promises.

upcoming millions of her little ones the immemorial Christian temper of destiny, the innate equality of all fair equity which ought to characterize human relations, private and public, the love of liberty created by her and nursed to greatness and power through a thousand years of conflict with the pagan traditions of State omnipotence. This sublime teaching pivots naturally Christian concept of God, His place in the world and His dealings with mankind. Hence the fulness clearness and consistency of the Church's teaching concerning God and the jealousy with which she guards its native purity.

The Catholic child, brought up in Catholic schools, is placed in the most favorable conditions for imbibing these great fundamental princi ples of education and for grasping also the true meaning of man, human life, all nature and all history. The Catholic school actually reproduces. for the brief span of childhood, an ideal world, in which human thought and human life move along the lines of the divine will, in which the spirit of Christ's Gospel is daily commended and exemplified, in which the charms of Christian virtue and the evil consequences of all wrongdoing are inculcated with precision and authority, and wherein the child meets at all times a moral unity of doctrine and discipline.

MORAL TRAINING IN OUR SCHOOLS

Perhaps, under perfect conditions the home would suffice for such a desirable training, but the modern home at least is notoriously so help ess for the religious training of chil dren, is itself so often the mirror and of all the moral evils of our social life, that it can no longer be safely trusted as the normal guide and protector of the minds and hearts of the The Catholic school fur young. The Catholic school furnishes the Christian atmosphere, lacking or weak in many homes, and in that holy atmosphere grow normally all good impulses and tenden cies, all efficient motions of divine grace, all the best norms and prin ciples of life, religious and secular The Catholic school is thus very truly a nursery of all the best qualities of the young mind and heart, of the virtues on which the safety and sanc tity of the home itself must depend.

An indwelling, consoling and up-lifting sense of God's presence to mankind, of his boundless love and His wise providence, is the very warp and woof of the mental texture of the child educated in the Catholic schools. He knows with the Apostle that God is not far away from every one of us, that in Him we live and move and have our being. But He knows also that man is the object of infinite love on the part of God, and that in this great love and the human redemption worked by it all life has been purified and ennobled, the mystery of evil solved, pain and sorrow transfigured and man uplifted above his surroundings, above himself, and made a friend of God and an heir of immortality. In other words, the Catholic school reveals to every pupil and illustrates the full meaning the Christian order of life, that mighty and final cleavage of the old outset with moral and religious certicoupled with injustice, persecution, tude and sets him in the way of true progress along the lines of his redeemed nature and in conformity

with divine love and providence. STUDY OF GOD AND HIS ATTRIBUTES

order of the world. In other words, source of an elevated concept of life the education of every Catholic and in this way tends to ennoble and Pessimism and its admitted evils, be numbing agnosticism and weak, purblind rationalism are not free to sow their evil seeds in the young mind and heart unchecked. child is brought from the budding of reason to see God, the source and model of all power and wisdom, all goodness and holiness. Natural in stinct and his small experience prepare him to understand man's relations to the Supreme Being as the acme and perfection of all that is good and desirable. A very definite concept of the universe, of nature, history and life is thus formed in the youthful mind. Grown to maturity the docile pupil takes his place in true religion, is the best moral panacea for the ills of life, and on it the of the common end of nature and of the common end of nature and child must one day depend amid man, of the nature and roots temptation, failure, disillusion, povof duty and right, of the true of duty and right, of the true sources of evil and imperfection, erty, sorrow, injustice and oppression, ailments bodily and spiritual. sources of evil and imperfection, private and public, and of an overshadowing Wisdom on high whose purview nothing escapes, and of an unfathomable Love whose attraction is well nigh irresistible. One easily wonders why such a positive, vigor-ous training, sane and practical, in keeping with the immemorial tradi tions of Christian life, does not appeal irresistibly to all who respect and defend the social order as now constituted. Surely there is no better way to meet and overcome the growing forces of the social revolu tion than by intrenching ourselves on a vast scale, with all the weapons and all the skill that Christian principles furnish.

> RELIGION AND MORALITY MUST BE CONNECTED

Religious education, it should be noted, is more than instruction in the dogmas of faith or the precepts of the divine law; it is essentially a practical training in the exercises of religion, such as prayer, attendance at divine worship and reception of the Sacraments. By these cold beauty and material promises. conscience is purified, the will to do

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is fortified to resist those temptations which, especially in the period of adolescence, threaten the gravest danger to the moral life.

This intimate connection of religion with morality is no new idea for the Christian; nor should it be new for any American citizen who has really understood the original spirit and interest of our institutions these were conceived by the Like a lost sun's ray founders of the republic. The "unalienable rights" of life, liberty and alienable rights" of life, floorey and the pursuit of happiness which we hold sacred are, according to the Declaration of Independence, an endowment received from the Creator. It is with a firm trust in Almighty God that our earthly Presidents take up the duties of their exalted office, "acknowledging and adoring an overruling Providence, which by all its dispensations proves that it delights in the happiness of man here and his greater happiness hereafter" (Jefferson.) And it is in the same religious spirit that Adams concludes his inaugural address when he says: "May that Being who is supreme over all, the Patron of Order the Fountain of Justice and the Protector in all ages of the world of virtuous liberty, continue His blessing upon this nation and its government and give it all possible ccess and duration consistent with the ends of His providence."

GOD SHOULD HAVE A PLACE IN THE SCHOOL

But if God is thus the source and safeguard of our liberties and of all the other blessings which we as a free people enjoy, should He not have a place in the school which undertakes to train the child in the duties and rights of American citizenship? The answer given to this question by the Catholic school is the only answer consistent with the principles on which our government is founded. It is the practical application of the thought expressed by Washing-

ton in his Farewell Address: Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happinessthese firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politiequally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked. Where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of

national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle." Now, our country with all its progress and its prowess is neither She so strong nor so far advanced toward the ideals of its founders that it can dispense with "national morality."
And if education is to be a means for the furtherance of our national welfare it cannot afford to take as its basis the "exclusion of religious principle," i. e., to ignore God in the national system of mental training and moral discipline, and all that this sublime and pregnant idea stands and ever has stood for.

HE KNEW HOW TO DIE

believe it was Dr. Oliver Wendel Holmes, who said something to the effect that other people may know how to live, but Catholics certainly know how to die. In any case, the remembrance of having once seen a statement of that kind was recalled to our mind the other day on reading, in Current Opinion for October, the following letter of an American girl, serving with the French Army Red Cross. It was published originally in the Methodist Review, which stated that it was written on the back of a picture of Mademoiselle Miss" (the nurse as she is affectionately called by the

soldiers), standing by the bedside of

a wounded black man:
We called him "La Blanchette." He was a good Catholic and a brave fighter, and he'd come from the sunny shores of Guadeloupe to die for France. When they amputated, they didn't look to see that there was a ball in the back, and it was that that hilled him. I found it out when I The aged Simeon did see in dream late. Every day the fever mounted higher, and every day the black cheeks grew thinner, but he always kept saying "Ca va bien" in sweet caressing tones that recalled early lullabies ; never a murmur, always a The last day our faithful priest confessed him—he knew just enough French for that—and it was enough for that enough for the first form for that enough for the first for the first form for the first for the first form for the first form for the first for th passed over his face, as if it had grown white and luminous. "Mama," he murmired, "Louis," then fainter and sweeter, "O mon bon Dieu," and it was over and nothing remained but a radiating smile. I went to lay him away among the heroes, and, if ever I doubted how to die, my black pearl fisher from Guadeloupe has shown me the way.

"He was a good Catholic." That, brought to his soul by the sacra-Catholic Telegraph.

THE FEAST OF THE PRESENTATION

The priests stood waiting in the holy Impatient of delay (Isaiah had been read).

When sudden up the aisle there came a face And the child was led By Joachim and Anna. Rays of

Shone all about the child; Simeon looked on, and bowed his Looked on the child, and smiled,

Low were the words of Joachim. He spake

In a tremulous way, As if he were afraid, Or as if his heart were just about to break, And knew not what to say ; And low he bowed his head-

While Anna wept the while-he, sobbing, said : "Priests of the holy temple, will you take Into your care our child?"

And Simeon, listening, prayed, and strangely smiled. They gazed in mass say, Not knowing what to say, enake: "Child, hast They gazed in mute surprise,

Till Simeon spake: "C thou heaven's call?" And the child's wondrous eyes (Each look a lost sun's ray) Turned toward the far mysterious

(Did the veil of the temple sway?) They looked from the curtain to the little child-Simeon seemed to pray, and strangely

Yes; heaven sent me here. Priests, let me in !" (And the voice was sweet and low.) 'Was it a dream by night?

smiled.

of sin-A spirit-voice I know. An angel pure and bright. 'Leave father, mother,' said the voice,

'and win' (I see my angel now) 'The crown of a virgin's vow.' I am three summers old—a little child."

distinct loss of weight.
Then the student of nature's secrets

Simeon seemed to pray the while he smiled.

'Yes, holy priests, our father's God is great. And all His mercies sweet! His angel bade me come-Come thro' the temple's beautiful gate :

He led my heart and feet To this, my holy home. He said to me: 'Three years your God will wait Your heart to greet and meet."

I am three summers oldpeculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that Brighter his wings than gold— He knoweth of my vow.' The priests, in awe, came closer to

the childwore an angel's look-and Simeon smiled.

As if she were the very holy ark, Simeon placed his hand On the fair, pure head. The sun had set, and it was growing

dark ; The robed priests did stand Around the child. He said: "Unto me, priests, and all ye Levites,

hark! This child is God's own gift-Let us our voices lift In holy praise." They gazed upon

the child and smiled.

And Joachim and Anna went their The little child, she shed

The tenderest human tears. The priests and Levites lingered still to pray; And Simeon said

"We teach the latter years The night is passing 'fore the coming the scientist to whom we owe this

(Isaiah had been read) Of our redemption"—and some way the child Won all their hearts. Simeon prayed and smiled.

That night the temple's child knelt down to pray
In the shadows of the aisle-She prayed for you and me. Why did the temple's mystic curtain

sway? Why did the shadows smile?

The child of Love's decree Had come at last; and 'neath the The mystery of the child,

And in his sleep he murmured prayer -and smiled. And twelve years after, up the very

aisle

Where Simeon had smiled Upon her fair, pure face, She came again, with a mother's

And, in glad tones and strong, He sang his glorious song Of faith, and hope, and everlasting

-REV. ABRAM J. RYAN.

After all the most natural beauty in the world is honesty and moral truth. For all beauty is truth. True features make the beauty of a face, and the consolation and confidence, and true proportions the beauty of architecture as true measures that ments of penance and extreme of harmony and music. In poetry, unction taught him how to die.— which is all fable, truth still is the perfection.—Shattesbury.

THE WEIGHT OF THE SOUL

H. F. Kane in America

It is not so very long ago since the intellectual aristocracy of Europe was startled and not a little dis-turbed by the discovery that the human soul existed. The declaration of this remarkable conclusion, carrying with it as it did the author ity of no less a person than Professor Bergson, possessed a weight and a degree of authority which could not in the nature of things attach to previous statements of a similar character. Men may reasonably neglect the mere speculations of an unscientific era such as the Middle Ages. But when a learned professor of Hebrew descent, with a Scandinavian name, residing in Paris, says that we have a soul, well, we have souls, and that's all there is to it. The effect of Professor Bergson's announcement was naturally profound and a degree of emotion not untinged with panic was noticeable among politicians, wealthy ladies of advanced views, and others to whom the news was surprising and not

wholly pleasing.
However, science has now dared a step further in her relentless march towards her unknown goal. Another Continental man of science has apparently had time amid the distractions of the war to discover that not only does the soul exist, but that it is possessed of a perceptible weight. The discovery is not altogether an original one; prophets of science have claimed as much before; but this time there can be no doubt. The learned scientist in question made his discovery by the very simple process of placing a dying soldier upon a weighing machine. The experi-ment was highly successful, and must have been most gratifying to everybody, including, we all hope, the patient—who nevertheless died. A voice did call me from this world Indeed, had he not died the experiment would have been in vain, for, as the last gasp passed his lips, a perceptible movement of the hand on the dial attached to the sensitively accurate machine indicated that, as his immortal soul passed out of this terrestrial world, his body showed a

> tried the same experiment on a dying But herein was made manifest the fundamental difference between man and those lower animals whom science has taught us to regard as his ancestors. For when the animal died not a tremor passed over the machine, the hand on the dial remained motionless. The cat having no soul lost nothing by death. Its weight was precisely the same dead as alive. Thus we are now able to calculate with mathematical exactitude the difference between man and his four-footed fellowcreatures.

It is also reasonable to presume that we shall be able to calculate with equal exactitude the difference between human beings. For though the speculations of the past may have spoken of all souls as being of an equal value, we can hardly in the light of modern research presume them to be of equal weight. It would be invidious to give personal examples of the difference that may be presumed to exist in their "specific gravity," but one would certainly expect to find that the soul, for instance, of a scientific writer of caliber would differ materially in this respect from that of an editorunless, of course, it were the editor of a religious paper. The question In wonderment—and Simeon prayed of whether the weight of the soul always varies exactly with the income of the possessor is one which science has not yet solved, and in regard to which we must preserve that true humility which she asks of her

If, however, any one wishes to ascertain the weight of his own soul, his course is clear. He should make a journey to the laboratory of epoch-making discovery, and request the eminent man to allow him to be placed upon the weighing machine. It is probable, by the by, that the ordinary weighing machines provided on the platform of our railroad stations are not so delicately adjusted as to be of any use for the purpose and their use is therefore to be discouraged as likely rather to mislead than to teach. He will then request the distinguished savant to kill him. If he consents—and his kindly and obliging disposition combined with his love of truth will almost certainly lead him to do so—the experiment can proceed. The patient, if still conscious and capable of observation after the termination of his mortal life-and the general truth demonstrated by the example already given leaves us in little doubt that this will be so-will be in a position to know to the exact fraction the true weight of his soul, thus not only satisfying his own curiosity but help ing on the march of science and prog

ress.

He will presumably also know whether it is damned. But this information he will probably not be in

a position to impart.

Here is a story and a marvel with which to conclude. One day a man was-if the Agnostics will excuse me dying. It is a thing that happens to man. The hierarch who attended the ceremony adjured him solemnly with the question: "Unfortunate man, do you not believe in the soul?" "Not yet." said the Bohemian-for he was of that persuasion—and died.

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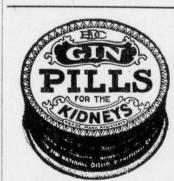
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" ALL THINGS WHATSOEVER I HAVE COMMANDED YOU"

The Country Church Work Board of the Presbyterian Church in the United States after an exhaustive survey of the whole country has issued a Report which makes interesting reading.

The investigators, after a survey of 1,515 churches in nineteen counties of Ohio, report as follows:

less than one-third are growing. The others have ceased to grow or are dying. There are something like 800 in the entire State whose doors and windows have been nailed shut and they will never be used again for religious purposes."

Ohio is not an exceptional instance but indicative of rural conditions something for the material welfare everywhere. Herman N. Morse, the of agricultural communities; but investigator who made the Lane farmers may be honest enough to County, Oregon, survey, says: "It is object to the hypocrisy of a farmers' not necessary to recommend meas- club or an agricultural society ures for reducing the number of small churches. They will die of themselves. The people of Oregon are practical, and prompt is the demise of the useless church."

One might imagine that the picture is dismal and disheartening; but we are told that the workers of at all pessimistic about the future. "On the contrary, they are as hopeful a group to talk with as you could find.'

' Most of the churches which are dying ought to die," asserts the Rev. Matthew Brown McNutt, a member the tillers of the soil have labored of the Board. "There is nothing new discovering them and applying the remedies. We are training a new type of minister who will go to the new type of country church, not as a stepping-stone to something in town, but as to an institution that in itself offers a big career; a place in which pulpit against the iniquity of robto accomplish big things, by being a bing the land every season by taking ommunity leader and a real minister off the crop and not putting in the to all the interests of the people."

Just what is meant by being "a minister to all the interests of the people" is indicated in the following extract from an article in the N. Y. Times Magazine which sympathetically sums up the conclusions of the investigating Board and outlines its optimistic plans for the regeneration of the rural church:

"For the sake of a generalization, these investigators have found that the decadence of the country church, the dwindling of its community influence to the vanishing point and the falling off of membership have been due not to the farmers, but to the church itself and its failure to keep up with the material welfare of community sufficiently to give it any right whatever to expect the privilege of any spiritual leadership.

More specifically the trouble has been very largely with the preacher who has looked upon work in a country church as a necessary bit of preliminary drudgery, an uninteresting, low-pay period of apprenticeship at soul saving that had to be got through with before any pulpit fledgling could expect a call to a bigger town with a bigger salary.

Why should he bother his head with problems of cultivating grain fields and the domestic economy puzzles of the farmers' wives and daughters when, in a year or so, he would be transferred to the paved town to preach to men who wear collars seven days a week and to take tea with the ladies who think they are interested in Browning and Ibsen? It was so pleasant to dream of the time that he would thunder fearlessly from the pulpit against robbery in high places and see it all in the newspaper the next morning that it never occurred to him to thunder from his country pulpit against the iniquity of robbing the land every season by taking off the

farmer. But he must have it in the terms of the twentieth century and in the terms of country life. church as administered fifty ago does not yield anything which the farmer will value as he does the aid and sympathy he is getting from his Federal Government, through agency of the Department of Agriculture, or from his State experiment station, or from any of several other betterment agencies that have outdistanced the parson in getting to the man on the plowed ground."

In all this optimistic picture of the future "community church" we see nothing in which Jews, Mormons and Mohammedans might not unreservedly cooperate. Promotion of "the material welfare of the community" is a highly commendable object in its place. But what has it to do with soul-saving Gospel of Jesus Christ? Materialism naked and unashamed in the Christian pulpit and in Christ's name devitalizes Christ's gospel and degrades His service into the very worship of Mammon.

It is written: "No man can serve two masters. For either he will hate the one, and love the other; or he will sustain the one and despise the other. You cannot serve God and Mammon." "Be not solicitous therefore, saying, What shall we eat: or what shall we drink, or wherewith shall we be clothed? For after all these things do the heathens seek. For your Father knoweth you have need of all these things."

It is no cause for rejoicing to Catholics that decadent Protestantism is losing all semblance of spirit-" Of these 1,515 churches slightly uality and is trying to concentrate all its activities on materialistic utilitarianism. While it retained definite Christian truths it had some spiritual force and influence. As a competitor or collaborator of the Department of Agriculture and the State experiment stations it may do masquerading as a Christian church.

The Country Church Board assures us that the farmer is religious. Yes, and when he goes to church on Sunday the Christian farmer wishes to hear something that lifts him out of the material things in which he has been immersed all week; something the Country Church Board are not that makes him realize that there are higher and better things than those which he seeks in common with the heathen; something of that Life of which our Lord in season and out of season emphasized the transcendent importance. All week for the meat which perisheth, on about these evils. We are simply Sunday they expect that which endureth unto life everlasting. And "in the terms of the twentieth century and in the terms of country life" he hears one who professes to bring the healing message of the Saviour of the world "thunder from his country

> Even the helpful domestic economy suggestions to the farmers' wives and daughters must leave them pretty much on a week-day level in spite of the "uplifting" efforts of the up-to-date minister of the gospel.

The Country Church Board's ambitious scheme of the reorganization and regeneration of the rural church is doomed to the failure it deserves. The salt has lost its savor; and we fear the investigator of Oregon conditions has anticipated the general verdict in his unconscious prophecy: 'The people of Oregon (and elsewhere) are practical, and prompt is the demise of a useless Church."

WHY IRELAND IS OPPOSED

TO CONSCRIPTION An esteemed correspondent wishes to know "why the Irish people are so bitterly opposed to conscription." To understand Irish politics one

must know Irish history. An English statesman has written:

"Politics are vulgar when they are not liberalized by history, and history loses sight of its relation to practical politics.'

Not to go back into the long centuries of diabolical tyranny compared with which present day German atrocities in Belgium are but mild measures of benevolent rulers, we may glance at a few of the events of more recent history.

As the price of the Union Catholics Twenty-eight years later—not gener- rebels are treated as the civilized auspices has been vetoed on account than on the American continent, go ously nor magnanimously, not even world has long treated political of the abuses that were associated "Religion itself, says the Country Church Board, is neither an unknown in a spirit of tardy justice, but prisoners: Irish rebels with the with it in many places, the progrestion from other nations in which she Church Board, is neither an unknown are unwelcome thing to the grudgingly, in a mean and craven savagery of a bygone age. Could sive euchre party bids fair to become has lain so long.

Emancipation was passed.

revolution," says Lecky, "and the ton and others? Or in the shieldto be hopeless, brought in the Emancipation Bill, confessedly because to withhold it would be to kindle a rebellion over the length and breadth of the land."

But the franchise of the 40 s freeholder was taken away from Irish men, though it remained the qualification in England; it was not until 1884 that the English franchise was extended to Ireland. That with regard to Emancipation, the English Government were as dishonest as they were mean-spirited, how they rendered this belated act of justice nugatory is thus told by Lecky:

"In 1833-four years after Catholic Emancipation-there was not in Ireland a single Catholic judge or stipendiary magistrate. All the high sheriffs, with one exception, the overwhelming majority of unpaid magistrates, and of the grand jurors, the four inspectors-general, and the thirtytwo sub-inspectors of police, were Protestant. The chief towns were in the hands of narrow, corrupt, and, for the most part, intensely bigoted corporations."

We must pass over the interesting and illuminating story of the Established Church of Ireland. "The conscience of England," said Lord Dufferin in the House of Lords," was much stimulated, if not altogether awakened to this question, by the fact of Fenianism." Consequently the Irish Church was disestablished THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION the part of the ladies. in 1869.

The Land War and Home Rule agitation are too recent to need more than a reference here. But all through the piece what Lord John Russel, reviewing the history of Ireland down to his time, said remained

"Your oppressions have taught the Irish to hate you, your concessions to brave you. You have exhibited to them how scanty was the stream of your bounty, and how full the tribute of your fear."

And all through the history Ireland down to the present hourthough considerably mitigated in ing fact, unparalleled in the civilized world, of an overwhelming majority oppressed by an insignificant minority. Why? simply because behind the minority in Ireland is the immense power of a foreign country.

And the upholders of Protestant fact that they are the champions of civil and religious liberty!

"I do not believe," said Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in 1885, "that the great majority of Englishmen have the slightest conception of the system attempts to rule the sister country. Poland or as that which prevailed in be dissatisfied with the result. Venice under Austrian rule. An Irishman at this moment cannot move a step-he cannot lift a finger in any parochial, municipal or educational work without being confronted with, interfered with, controlled by, an English official, appointed by a foreign Government." One step has been made since then

-a measure of municipal self-government has been obtained.

Irish history. That the spirit of the foreign

where in this issue.

cratic self-government.

were promised emancipation; that bloody execution of the misguided being of the parish. promise was shamelessly broken. leaders of an insane rebellion. Boer

spirit to avoid civil war—Catholic the bad old Ascendancy spirit find a more popular. It is a legitimate THE FIRST step in the develop- this region for the ten years precedbetter-or worse-expression than means of recreation, and affords ment of a country along any particu- ing the outbreak of hostilities people "Ireland was now on the verge of in the murders of Sheehy-Skeffing. opportunity of introducing strangers lar line is the realization on the part from European Russia were pouring Ministers, feeling further resistance ing of the murderer, — Bowen- ance between long-standing members development. In this the Russian This great influx of people naturally Colthurst? In the fact that all of the parish, who, although they mention of Irish regiments was had met under the same roof Sunday deliberately suppressed in official after Sunday, did not know each despatches? In the deliberate policy other's names. Apropos of this subof the Ascendancy recruiting com- ject we would suggest that no one mittee? (See Redmond's speech.) sit down at a table unless he or she In the thousand and one ways know how to play the game or dein which Irish sentiment and sires to learn. By violating this rule Irish sense of justice have been parties make themselves very unfacilities to other and more remote the war had already attained large outraged ? And it is the old Ascen-

> of conscription in Ireland. When the American colonies resented and resisted taxation with out representation, the great English statesman Pitt, in the House of Commons, said:

"In my opinion this Kingdom has no right to levy a tax on the colonies. America is obstinate! America is almost in open rebellion! Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to submit to be slaves would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest."

Changing what should be changed it is a poor sort of Irishman-or for that matter a poor sort of Englishman-who would not find in Pitt's words the expression of his own indignant resentment of the proposal to extend conscription to Ireland in present circumstances.

It's England's move.

After an election campaign where the only outstanding issue was that the literary part of these proembodied in the slogan — "Wilson grammes should have the foremost interpreted their will.

resuming ruthless submarine war- here is one on Canadian history that serve to demonstrate. fare. President Wilson's reelection might prove acceptable: Champlain, assures Germany that nothing she or the Founding of Quebec; Laval, may do will involve war with the recent years—you have the outstand Tirpitz faction which favors unlimited submarine activity.

it out of war at all costs.

Ascendancy in Ireland glory in the doomed to even greater feebleness the dangers encountered by the tant section of the region, and has from the United States is the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

sides during the campaign that Report; The British North America stretch across the continent for 1,200 under which this free nation Hughes was the pro-German favorite, Act, the Magna Charta of our Can-miles without a break to the Altai the fact is remarkable that the adian liberties. It is a system which is founded on German-American vote was about This is but a tentative programme great rivers—the Obi, the Irtish and the bayonets of 30,000 soldiers evenly divided. Is it possible that but the subjects are selected so as to encamped permanently as in a hose the Germans desired to damn Hughes reveal the part played by the Church erly and southerly direction to the tile country. It is a system as com-by creating the impression that he in our country's history. We hear Artic ocean. The prevailing idea on in our country's history. pletely centralized and bureaucratic was their candidate? In any case it as that with which Russia governs is difficult to see how Germany can

THE WINTER EVENING

Now that "the frost is on the pumpkin and the corn is in the shock" our parish societies will naturally be giving thought to the preparation of their programme for the coming winter. This is a very important consideration, for, as an experienced authority has recently This hurried and very incomplete pointed out, the manner in which review of historical causes of present we spend our leisure time has a conditions in Ireland is all that space | greater influence upon the formation permits. If our correspondent would of our character than even our understand Ireland he must read daily occupations. Of course, the social features will be given prominence. No fault can be found with government of Ireland is the same that; for there is need of stimulattoday as it has been for a century ing social intercourse among our past is amply shown in Redmond's Catholic people. Strangers often great speech, which we publish else- complain of the difficulty of getting acquainted with their Catholic Ireland sympathetic, Ireland neighbors. It is quite a common enthusiastic for the war, was insulted thing now-a-days to hear people and thwarted by what Lloyd George give as an excuse for not going to admitted were the "stupidities at Mass that the priest or the Cathofades into mere literature when it times having the appearance of lics of the place had not called upon malignance" of an alien government. them. Such persons have certainly This is a war for the rights of not a very lively faith in the Real small nations, a war for liberty and Presence when they have not called democracy. Ireland is denied her at God's house. But apart from the national rights and is governed by a consideration of such cases, there is in a measure only. Her principal bureaucracy. Forty-five Boards, not need in every parish of some hall or drawback in the past has been the one of which is responsible to the clubroom where the people may lack of railways and other modern Irish people, take the place of demo- meet socially, and where there can be transportation facilities, and if the And now martial law follows the priest and people relative to the well-

Now that dancing under church

and even of bringing about acquaint- of its inhabitants of the need of that in at a rate of 300,000 annually. popular and produce a situation that parts of the country. The situation dimensions. This fact points condancy party alone who dare to talk approaches close to inanity.

> The refreshment feature of these overdone. Why cannot people spend | branch railway lines brought about | estimated that the black-earth zone a few hours together without eating, something that the majority of them would not do it they were at home. As we laid awake at night after partaking of strong coffee and angel cake-not because we wanted it but lest we should give offense-we tried to solve this conundrum. The conclusion we came to was that the situation was due to the enthusiasm of the ladies to do their part. They to any lack of ability on their part As a result several other lines soon alone the world is assured of but rather to abnormal self-con- sprang into existence. sciousness, as to how they would succeed with an essay or recitation. But there was one thing they knew Omsk was first constructed, thus that they could do; they could cook providing an alternative route -hinc illi dolores. We know of at between European Russia and the out with high aims and aspirations the Trans-Siberian railway itself was and that came to grief just through undertaken, and has been completed this mistaken idea of hospitality on from Omsk to the junction of the

It were a waste of type to insist

much nowadays of patriotism. True patriotism presupposes knowledge; for a person cannot be proud of or loyal to an institution of whose history he knows little or nothing. There are no people who have such good reason to be loyal as Canadian Catholics, because of the role that has been played by their forbears in the making of Canada. The consideration of a single period of history has this advantage, that the members accomplish something definite the subjects are selected promiscuthe value of an essay is in exact proin its production.

THE GLEANER.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

RESUMING THE subject of last week's Notes and Comments. There is a strong impression among the Western nations that Russia is a country of vast, but almost entirely undeveloped resources. This is true an interchange of opinion between War may prove in the event to have done nothing else for Russia, it will at least have inaugurated an era of railway building which must, no less far to terminate the position of isola-

nation has been no exception to the tended to enhance the growth of the general rule. Even prior to the war riches of the country from year to the era of railway construction had year. The result was, as pointed out begun. The building of the great by an acute economical observer, that Trans-Siberian Line—the longest the surplus of agricultural procontinuous railway line in the world, ducts available for distribution -had opened the eyes of the people on the export and European Russian to the necessity of providing similar markets greatly increased and before then was similar to that which pre- clusively to the destiny of Russia as vailed in the Prairie Provinces of perhaps the greatest food-supplying Canada before the construction of domain in the world. It has been the full development of their agri- of Western Siberia alone is, if propcultural resources. In Siberia, the erly cultivated, capable of supportmost important section of the coun. ing five times the present population try agriculturally, the agriculturist had to contend with great difficulties in his effort to dispose of his produce to advantage. The chief of these difficulties was his great distance from export markets, and the problem of transporting it thither. The Trans-Siberian Railway taught him ties lying dormant in the inexhaustihow this obstacle was to be overcome. ble forests of Asiatic Russia. Here

THE RAILWAY from Tiumen to least one Reading Circle that started Irtish river. The double-tracking of Amur Railway. With the construction of the latter there are now two lines of rail from the Ural mountains to the Pacific, and with the kept us out of War"—the people place. Even those who prefer the opening to traffic during the present of the United States have decided social game and the lunch will year of three new and important that, regardless of all other consider- admit this. We might confer a lines, the era of construction may ations, President Wilson rightly greater service therefore if, instead safely be said to have been entered of urging this point, we suggested a upon. What that means to Russia, Again and again we have been course of study for one season. a glance at the last half-century of told that Germany was on the eve of Many series might be proposed but American and Canadian history will

OF THE VASTNESS of the territory or The Birth of the Church in called Siberia, which is after all but United States. That deterrent pos- Canada; Heroines of New France, a portion of the Russian Empire, sibility removed should greatly including papers on Sister Mary of very few people on this continent strengthen the hands of the Von the Incarnation, Marguerite Bour- have an adequate idea. Take a geoys and Mlle. Mance; The Ancient world-map and compare the size of Diocese of Quebec, with reference to the two Americas with Asia, East in the Stokhod region of Volhynia, If the presidential election means the discovery of Marquette and and West, noting that Russia spans anything it means that the American Joliet, La Salle and Hennepin; The its full extent, and takes in half of people desires its president to keep First Mass in Upper Canada, or The Europe besides. Of this vast extent History of the Recollect Fathers: Siberia is but a portion, and Siberia locates the scene of the battle on Wilson's future notes, no matter Breboeuf and Lalemant; The itself is divided into East and West. how phrased, are, therefore, fore- Heroes of the Long Sault, describing Western Siberia is the most imporand futility than ever before. The early settlers from Indian massacres; 9,000,000 out of the total 11,500,000 greatest peril Germany has to fear The Dispersion of the Acadians; population of all Siberia. These The Treaty of Paris; Mgr. McDonald, 9,000,000 of people are settled on the first Bishop of Upper Canada; The plains of Western Siberia and in the In view of the noisy claim on all Family Compact and The Durham foothills of the Altai. These plains mountains, and are watered by the many sides is that this country is but a vast, desolate waste, and that gorge is "west of Azuga," those who inhabit it are in a scarely prisoners and four machine guns less unenviable situation than the less unenviable situation than the Esquimaux within the Polar Circle. gain made was "west" indicates how slight the How far this is from the truth a few facts will suffice to show.

> re-writing geography we proceed to give a few details of this little known land. The Altai mountains cross Siberia from southwest to northeast, them back to the south almost three which is not always the case when forming the northwest edge of the miles. Great Central Asiatic tableland. In ously. In the latter instance it not the north the plains of Western unfrequently happens that there is Siberia are covered with a forest trumped up some old composition belt, rich in unexploited timber, and that has already done service and is in fur-bearing animals, but much of of doubtful interest to the hearers which consists of impassable marshes. and of no benefit to the writer; for It has been said that if, in the now inconceivable possibility of a Teuportion to the amount of labor spent tonic triumph in the present War, the German armies attempted an invasion of Russia, the Russian armies would but fall back, and fall the Dobrudja region of Roumania back even into these remote Siberian contains one of the most startling messages of the war. recesses where any army, however formidably equipped in munitions and supplies, that attempted to follow them would be swallowed up and lost or annihilated. Napoleon had his experience in European Russia, which, compared with the country described, is not much more than like a Province of Canada It may well be, then, that the German War lords have in the present stage of the conflict looked aghast at the map of for possession of that part of the lords have in the present stage of the the Russian Empire.

> > South of the Siberian forest zone described there extends between latitudes 55 and 57 the Black Earth for agricultural colonization. Into supposes the fact that Von Macken

of Russia.

MUCH MORE might be said on this subject did space permit, and we have yet to survey, in the perhaps superficial manner the columns of a weekly journal permit, the possibilicenturies to come, and Russia of means of development which to the mind of man is difficult to adequately

ON THE BATTLE LINE

THE NAVY

The British navy is tackling with vigor the renewed submarine attacks of Germany in the North Sea and English Channel. It is asserted that a number of the enemy's submersibles passed through the Straits of Dover during the recent destroyer raid on the British cross-Channe transport service, and are operating off the south coast of England. The assumption that the submarines in question have their bases at Ostend and Zeebrugge is strengthened by an official report issued last night stating that British seaplanes yester day attacked the submarine shelters at these Belgian ports and dropped a great weight in bombs upon them and on the harbor works with satis factory results. The heavy loss of Allied shipping continues.

ON RUSSIAN FRONT

The Germans have scored a win where Petrograd admits that after repelling seven onslaughts the Rus sian troops were compelled to fall their second line. Berlin back to the Skrobowa Creek, and states that the Russians were driven back along a front of two and a half miles losses and suffering sanguinary losses and leaving behind them as prisoners 49 officers and 3,880 men. This is the most considerable victory for the enemy reported on the centre front for several weeks

DANGEROUS GERMAN PROGRESS

In the Transylvanian Alps, and northward along the Carpathians as far as the border of Bukowina, fighting of the fiercest sort continues at many points. Berlin claims progress south of the Red Tower and Predeal Passes. The point at which the n made in the latter advance were taken. The statement that the "west" of Azuga advance has been during the past month on this vital portion of the Azuga is but eight miles south of the border. A more serious At the risk of being considered as reverse is reported by Petrograd from the Buzeu Valley, which about twenty miles east of the Pre deal. There the Germans stormed the Roumanian positions and pushed Finding the Predeal defences too hard a nut to crack, von Falken hayne may be trying to turn them by an advance in force southward through the Buzeu Valley toward Ploesti and thence to Bucharest. drive in this direction would cut the chief railway connecting Bucharest with Moldavia and Russia.-Globe,

CERNAVODA BRIDGE

London, Nov. 10 .- To-day's Russian official report on the fighting in

'Our cavalry and infantry detach ments," the statement reads, "have occupied the station of Dunareav. three versts (two miles) west of Cernavoda. We are fighting for the possession of Cernavoda bridge.

Assuming that the reported opera tions are being conducted west of Cernavoda, indicates two important things : Gen. Von Macken sen's troops have succeeded in crossing the Danube at Cernavoda, bridge that spans the marshes great on the west bank of the river. If this is true, the battle between the entente forces and Von Mackensen has reached the most critical point of the war.

The fighting between the Russians region, the section most attractive and the enemy in this sector presen's troops succeeded in rebuilding that part of the Cernavoda bridge destroyed by the Roumanians on their retreat and have crossed to Roumanian soil.

T. P. O'CONNOR'S LETTER

BUOYANT SELF-CONFIDENCE AND RESTLESS ENERGY CHARACTERIZE IRISH PARTY

Special Cable to the CATHOLIC RECORD (Copyright 1916, Central News)

London, Nov. 11th. - Roumania gave us several bad quarters of an hour, but it now looks as if the situawas improving; that the stubborn resistance offered by Roumania helped by Russia and the other Allies will effectually stay the great German machine until the winter snows postpone further operations, and, with the coming of Spring, allow the Allies with all the enormous addition to their resources to launch an effective campaign. the brightening of the situation on the Roumanian frontier there came along Lord Shaughnessy's emphatic repudiation of peace talk which created great satisfaction as it was considered representative of Canadian Indeed anybody in the House of Commons who even whispers peace, and only two or three attempted, are immediately

In Ireland the situation has undergone a new development. John Redmond returning from his triumphant reception at Sligo, and other returning Irish members brought confirmation of the tremendous reaction in progress throughout the Island in favor of the constitutional movement. The removal of Maxwell has helped to alleviate the situation but there enter several new developments which greatly embarrass the already embarrassed Chief Secretary and make the problem of governing Ireland from Westminster even more impossible.

There is unrest among the police : there is unrest among the schoolteachers with their starvation wages: and above all there is a black cle over the country of a short and bad potato harvest accompanied by a gigantic rise in prices. Potatoes which usually can be bought at six pence a pound at this time of the year have soared to two shillings. making their purchase absolutely impossible by the working people with the poor wages they receive in Irish towns. It is also reducing to great straits all the old age pensioners. While thus fortified the demands of the teachers, the police and all servants of the Gov ernment for bigger wages, the members of the Irish Party find them selves once more back in their old position before the war of active criticism of the Irish government and are holding conferences almost daily with the view to the adoption of measures for meeting the tragic situation in Ireland. Apart from the necessities of the case such a policy of active opposition is the best calculated to bring home to the Irish people the absolute necessity of a strong parliamentary party and to discount all hopeless and futile efforts and other forms of Irish agitation for the redress of Irish arty has been transformed from a assing depression incident to the rebellion and execution to one of

energy. of the House of Commons today that a majority of the Liberal Party have passed a vote of want of confidence in the Liberal members of the Coali tion Cabinet. For that is what occurred when the division took place on Mr. Redmond's motion. There were forty-six Liberal and Labor men in his minority; but the minority reached to the high figure of 106-the biggest minority against the Ministry since the war began. What is more important is that there were forty to fifty of the best memthe Liberal Party who abstained : one of these, by the way, was Mr. Winston Churchill-whil one of those who supported Mr. Redmond by his vote was the no less portentous figure of John Burns. An analysis of the vote of the majority which supported the Ministry against Mr. Redmond will show that if you take away twenty-five officials there are not more than seventy to eighty Liberals who supported the Ministry, and many of these, I was told by one of themselves when they met next day, bitterly regretted that they had not had the courage of their opinions and supported Mr. Redmond. Thus has the Liberal Party declared its disapproval of Mr.

Asquith's Irish policy.
But assuredly the strongest condemnation of the policy of the Government came from the lips of its now most prominent and powerful figure—Mr. Lloyd George. He used this extraordinary language - extra-ordinary from a Ministry describing his own department: "Some of the stupidities which sometimes looked like malignities, which were perpetrated at the beginning of the recruiting in Ireland, are beyond belief." At last the truth is coming out of the kind of spirit which reigned in the War Office in the early days of Lord Kitchener. Kitchener was an extraordinary especially in his attitude to Ireland. On the one hand, he was accustomed to insist on the fact of this birth in Ireland. He often spoke of himself as an Irishman. I

remember when I was at Cairo some almost pathetic appeal he made for years ago being told that when the an immediate settlement of the Irish rishmen in that city thought of question. He does not want having a St. Patrick's Day celebration, Kitchener not only consented, but insisted on presiding. He himself told me at an interview which I had with him at Cairo in his palatial and gorgeous residence, that he was especially gratified by being made a Knight of St. Patrick—a comparatively small addition to the already long list of orders which he was entitled to wear.

This fact that he considered himself an Irishman had something to do with the lamentable delay in putting the Home Rule Bill on the Statute Book at the beginning of the war. For Kitchener not only opposed that being done, but he insisted that his knowledge of Ireland convinced him that it was inadvisable. The situation was summed up in his quaint way by Mr. Birrell, in the laughing statement that they would be all right in the Cabinet about Ireland if it weren't for that Irishman Kitchener

This extraordinary idea of Kitchener's that he knew Ireland well. came out in a historic interview, the details of which were made public only within the last few weeks. On the very day after the declaration of the War, Redmond, Dillon and Devlin paid a visit to the War Office to make suggestions to Kitchener as to the best methods of recruiting the forces of Ireland on the side of the Allies. The very first proposal was that the Irish Volunteers who had not yet split asunder—as they subsequently did—should be drilled and equipped by the War Office. It has been revealed that one of the men who were in favor of that policy was John McNeill, the subsequent head of the Sinn Fein Volunteers-now serving a term of penal servitude. I need scarcely point out that if the advice of Redmond and the other Irish leaders had been adopted, there would government at present maintained have been no Sinn Fein Rebellion. A majority of the volunteers, once they had been trained, would undoubtedly have transferred into the Regular Army; the remainder would have been disciplined in a favorable atmosphere, and Sinn Fein would have found no recruits. Kitchener would not hear of the proposal. He turned down every other roposal that was made by the Irish leaders; until at last Dillon, unable to keep silent any longer, made the remark to Lord Kitchener that he had been too long out of Ireland to understand its conditions Then, as Dillon humorously tells the story to-day, "Kitchener turned on me his basilisk eye and said, "Mr. Dillon, I know all about Ireland." As a matter of fact, he knew nothing

about Ireland. He knew as little about Wales. When Lloyd George made the proposal that there should be a Welsh Brigade, Kitchener obstinately refused. At that time his prestige was so high that no Ministry thought itself powerful enough to have an quarrel with him. And Kitchener was to the end of his days imbued through and through with the pipeclay barrackroom spirit of the old army - a spirit, of course, quite inapplicable to the new Army which is a nation in arms. But Lloyd George fears no man; with the result that after the controversy had gone on for some time, Lloyd George brought it before the Cabinet. I am told that there never was such a scene in a British Cabinet; for the grievances. The whole spirit of the fiery and fearless Welshman played round the head of Kitchener with his lightning for twenty minutes on end while a panic-stricken and dumb buoyant self-confidence and restless Cabinet looked on in amazement. At the end of the twenty minutes the ight was over. Lloyd George got

his Welsh Brigade What is the explanation of this and other extraordinary events-including the perfectly insane methods of recruiting in Ireland? It is very simple. In spite of all the changes in the army when it was raised from 250,0 0 to 5,000,000, the same little band of pipeclay officers continued to hold control. Amid all this band, what I may call the Curragh Camp spirit prevailed. There were several Irishmen among them, Irishmen of course of the most bitter and narrow school of Orangeism. It was they to whom Kitchener listened; for, fond, he was a strong Tory soldier. That spirit survives even somewhat day; and the remarkable words of Lloyd George, which I have quoted, were intended I have no doubt by that daring spirit to be a warning to them that he at least would have none of their tricks. I have heard numerous accounts

those who visited the front which prove to me that the Curragh Camp spirit still survives there, among those who took part in the old attempt of the army to defy and override Parliament or Home Rule. One of the figures who took a prominent part in that campaign is regarded still as having acted heroic ally, and is the idol of the old officer. But for the moment, the danger from them is over. They have got their warning and they must obey. For Lloyd George is not a man to stand any defiance of the civil authority. But the danger will revive perhaps after the war. more than probable that for some time at least the British Parliament will be a khaki Parliament. No man in any constituency will have chance against a soldier with a bril liant military record. And the probability is that the House of Commons will be of the purely re.

actionary soldier type. This is the peril which is present

expose Ireland to any chances and dangers from the Parliament the war; and I believe he is as ready as ever he was to put his service at the disposal of any man who will try to bring the Irish feud to an end.

The dilemma in which all parties find themselves at this moment is this that Ireland is under Coercion in the shape of Martial Law, and the resurrection of many of the old methods and many of the old men of that dead and gone—as it was thought—phase of Irish life. So long as that lasts, Ireland will be too irritated and too resentful to look at any proposal. But on the other hand, every Englishman, with few exceptions, wants this business brought to an end—for his sake as as for the sake of Irishmen. The first thing to be done is to remove quietly all the men associated with the hideous carnival in Dublin The Ministry find it difficult to do anything which would look like a disavowal of Maxwell or other men, who, of course, are responsible for the successful though insane methods by which the Rebellion was put down. But all these men of the old day will gradually disappear. Then the Irish question will be taken up anew, I have no doubt. It is hard to foretell the issue; but with so much determination on all sides to succeed, success ought to come.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND

MR. REDMOND'S MOTION

The Times, London, England Mr. Redmond (Waterford, Nat.) ros move: "That the system of in Ireland is inconsistent with the principles for which the Allies are fighting in Europe, and has been mainly responsible for the recent unhappy events and for the present state of feeling in that country.'

He said: My object in raising this discussion is to call the attention of Parliament and the country to the very serious situation which exists in Ireland. I propose to make a general survey—not, I hope, at very great length-of that situation, and of the causes which have led to it. This is certainly an occasion when the public interests can best be served by plain speaking. (Cheers.) It is a plain, undeniable fact that at this moment there is a situation in Ireland full of menace and of danger full of menace to Ireland and to all our hopes and aspirations for her entire future, full of menace to that good understanding between the two peoples which has been the great result of the patient labours of the constitutional movement in Ireland for the last forty years, and, I think, full of menace also to the highest interests of the Empire at this moment. In describing such a situation, in endeavoring to explain it, and in offering any suggestions for its amelioration, I feel that one must tread with caution. My object is to allay and not to inflame feeling. My object is to minimize and not to increase difficulties, to show how, in my opinion, it is possible, even yet to save the situation.

IRELAND AND THE WAR

The crisis which has arisen in Ireland was of very slow and gradual growth, but I will only go back as far as the declaration of war. Were my purpose different from what it is, were my desires simply to make a political point in a party controversy, the temptation would, I think, be irresistible to go back far beyond the outbreak of war, and to show where the original responsibility lies for what has occurred. (Cheers.) But I do not want to make a party speech. I will commence my survey at the outbreak of war. moment, fraught with the most terrible consequences to the whole Empire, this country found for the first time in the history of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland that the Irish Nationalist Party, representing the overwhelming mass of the people of Ireland, were enabled to declare themselves upon the side of the Allies, and in support of this country in the war. They did that with their eyes open; they knew the difficulties in the way they knew, none so well, the distrust suspicion of British good faith which has been in the past universal almost in Ireland. (Cheers.) They recognized that the boon of self-government had not been finally granted to their country. They knew the traditional hostility which existed in many parts of Ireland to Facing all these things. and all the risks that they entailed, far better than they had anticipated or hoped.

At the commencement, and this is a notorious fact, there was genuine enthusiasm in Ireland on the side of the Allies. I myself was a witness of that. I addressed great popular gatherings in every province in Ire-land in support of the Allies. The whole atmosphere on the question of recruiting in Ireland had been altered; and I say here solemnly that all that was needed was a little sympathetic understanding on the part of the Government of this country to have created a practically united Ireland in support of the war.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH

Surely the most elementary states manship would have dictated the wisdom and the policy of supporting and encouraging our efforts by every possible means at the disposal of the Government of this country. But instead of that I am sorry to say that from the very first hour our efforts were thwarted, ignored, and snubbed. Our suggestions were derided. Everything almost that we asked for was refused, and everything almost that we protested against was done. Everything which tended to arouse Irish national pride and enthusiasm in connection with the war was rigorously suppressed. Under all the circumstances of the case, looking back now, I am amazed at the success which at first attended our efforts. (Hear, hear.) I am not going to enter into the argument whether or not Ireland has done all that she could do.

All I will do now is to point to the

fact that Ireland has at this moment 157,000 men in the Army, 95,000 Catholics and 62,000 Protestants, and that she has 10,000 men in the Navy -that is 167.00 men, including both and that they are drawn-I do not speak now of the proportions—from every part of Ireland—North, South, East, and West. But when we entered on this work our difficulties rapidly increased. The delay in putting the Home Rule Bill on the Statute-book was really of no advantage to any political party in this House. But in Ireland that delay gave every opponent of ours an opportunity of saying that we were about to pe cheated and betraved.

RESULTS OF DISTRUST

We offered at the very commence ment of the war many thousands of Irish Nationalist Volunteers for home defence to be put in the same posi tion practically as the Territorials were at that moment in this country but they would not be accepted, and there was no disguise-and this is the thing that did the harm in Ire land-made of the reason, the reason being that you could not bring your-selves to trust Nationalist Ireland. Since then I am glad to know that 30,000 of these Irish Nationalist Volunteers have entered the Army. But if your response, at that critical moment, had been a generous and chivalrous response, if it had been a response of trust, when we made that offer, that number would easily have been trebled, and what was regarded as little short of an insult just as much distrusted by England to Irish national feeling would have

been avoided. To such extreme and absurd lengths did this distrust go that even a man like Lord Powerscourt, when he came here to London offer to raise for home defence a battalion of a thousand men in his own county was refused. We asked then that all the Irish divisions and regiments should be put together to rapidly increased. form an Irish Army Corps. Prime Minister will remember that in his speech in September last year in Dublin he promised that that over the country, and the spectacle request of ours would be acceded to. being in the South of Ireland.

CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF SMALL THINGS

Day by day and hour by hour our difficult and uphill task of endeavoring to popularize the Army was systematically thwarted, in small things perhaps, which singly would have been of no account, but which of this even then relax my efforts, in their cumulative effect had a but from that day to this things have nfluence upon the work in which we were engaged. The Ulster Division properly—I was delighted when it occurred—was permitted to wear in their caps a special badge with the red hand of O'Neill. The Welsh Division—the present Minister of War took care of that — was allowed to have a special distinguishing badge with the Dragon of Wales When we asked for a special dis-tinguishing Irish badge for our Irish Division in the South of Ireland it was refused. A committee of Irish ladies, I think on the invita-tion of Lady Fingall, came together to embroider flags for the new Irish Division. The offer was accepted with gratitude by the general commanding the division and subscriptions and committees were started all over the country, when suddenly within a few days a peremptory letter appeared in the papers saying that the War Office would not permit the acceptance of these flags. Officers training Corps were established in Dublin University and in Belfast University. I think they existed in most of the universities of this country, but when the new National University in Dublin asked they returned from this House to Ireland and told her sons that it was were refused. When my hon. their duty to rally to the support of friend the member for West Belfast the Allies in a war which was in raised three or four thousand troops defence of the principles of freedom and civilization. They succeeded Division, and when they were being brought to Cork through Dublin we asked that they should be allowed to march with military bands from one railroad station to another - as a recruiting device in order to arouse military enthusiasm. It was refused Then when recruiting committees were established in Ireland almost invariably in Nationalist districts the Unionist registration agents were

given charge of them. Bands were refused to the new

battalions When Sir Hedley le Bas went to Ireland to endeavor to push on recruiting, he stated in his report to the War Office—which - that in some places in

Dublin he was plainly told by members of the recruiting com mittee that they did not wan too many Nationalist recruits.

It was only after a prolonged struggle that we got what was considered by the Catholic Hierarchy an adequate number of Catholic chaplains in either the Army or the Navy NON-RECOGNITION OF IRISH

GALLANTRY

Then there seemed to us - at any rate there seemed to the mass of the Irish |people whom we were trying wean away from their own hostili ties-to be on foot a systematic sup pression of recognition of the gallantry of the Irish troops at the I do not think that there was front. any single incident that did more harm to our efforts at that time than the suppression in the official dispatches of all recognition-even of the names being mentioned - of the gallantry of the Dublin Fusiliers and the Munster Fusiliers in the landing in the Dardanelles. we asked that these new battalions should be trained in places where their very presence and appearance us in our work. That also was refused. Then what about the officers? I

do not want to go into the question of Nationalist or Catholic or Protestant, but it is a strange thing, and while such considerations do not influence me in any way, you must realize how they were influence the masses of the people in Ireland—that up to the time that the 16th Division went to the front. with the exception of two or three subalterns, there was not a Catholic officer in the Division. That has glad to say, and some of these other things which I have mentioned have been changed, but too late. The mischief was done at the time when was striving with all my might and the support which the Government could give me. EFFECTS OF COALITION GOVERNMENT

Taking any one of these things singly, you may say they seem contemptible and small, but the cumulative effect was enormous, and they took all the heart out of the efforts which were being made. Day by day the undoubted enthusiasm at the commencement of the war began to die down. Day by enemies were instilling into the minds of the people that we as ever, and that in the end we would be cheated and betrayed. Then, what I may call the final blow came in the creation of the Coalition Government. I tell the Prime Minister that from the day the Coalition was formed recruiting for the Army in Ireland declined rapidly, and recruiting for the revolutionary, anti-recruiting, Sinn Fein party An eminent Pre late once declared that in his opinion Home Rule was dead and buried Distrust and suspicion spread all quest of ours would be acceded to. of the right hon. gentleman the am not making any attack upon member for Dublin University being him when I say that that promise given a seat in the Cabinet as has never been carried out and we chief law officer meant in the minds had to wait many months before the of large masses of these people that 16th Irish Division was called into in the end they would be betrayed.

The offer that was made to me to join the Cabinet of course deceived nobody. Everyone knew I would not and could not accept it. begged the Prime Minister at the time to leave Ireland out of the Coalition. He refused, and the result in Ireland was fatal. not, however, in consequence gone from bad to worse.

THE REBELLION IN IRELAND

Suspicion and distrust have spread

rapidly, and finally came the rising the City of Dublin last Easter. At first that rising was resented universally by all classes of the people of Ireland. It seemed causeless, so reckless, so wicked; and I am to-day profoundly convinced that if that rising had been dealt with in the spirit in which General Botha dealt with the rising in South Africa—(cheers)—it probably would have been the means, strange though it may sound to hear it, of saving the whole situation. But, unfortunately, it was dealt with by panicky violence. Executions spread out day after day, week after week, some of them of young boys of whom none of us had ever heard and who turned out to have been young dreamers and idealists, shocked and revolt ed the public mind of Ireland. There were only some 1,500 men, according to my information, who took part in that rising, and yet the military

authorities scoured the entire coun try, and arrested thousands of perfectly innocent men and young b By that proceeding terror and indig nation were spread throughout the country, and popular sympathy. which was entirely against the rising on its merits, and against it when it took place, rapidly and completely turned round. All this was a terrible and fatal blunder.

WHAT IS PROPOSED ? Is the situation hopeless? Is it too late to repair the mischief? Will

trust Ireland even now? ers) When the Prime Minister (Cheers) returned to this country from Ireland after the suppression of the rising he solemnly told his colleagues and the House of Commons that the system of government in Ireland had hope lessly broken down, and, as he told us, his colleagues unanimously asked the present Minister for War to endeavor to bring about a settlement by agreement, After many conversations he put before us a certain

set of proposals, and asked us to submit them to our followers in an Irish division, but to a new Ireland. We had the assurance that division, called the Naval Divisionthese proposals were accepted by him and by the Prime Minister, and, in the teeth of enormous difficulties, we got our people to agree to most unpopular proposals. We came back and found that these proposals were thrown over by the Cabinet, and the answer that you have given to Ireland if she were trusted even now, is that you have set up again on its legs the system of government which the Prime Minister told us had hopelessly

failed. You have set up Dublin Castle, and you have put into it, not merely a Coalition Government, but a Union ist Government—a Unionist Chief Secretary, and a Unionist Attorney General. The men responsible for the government of Ireland are those two Unionist gentlemen, and they are administering a system of universal martial law all over the I am here this afternoon to ask the Government what they propose. The new Chief Secretary went to Ireland to attempt to find a solution. Has he found one? does he propose? Is it seriously proposed to maintain the present system, to perpetuate martial law, to keep a Unionist Executive in office to keep hundreds of unaccused and untried prisoners in prison? I think we are entitled to demand from the Government a statement of their

THE IRISH REGIMENTS

To me personally one of the saddest things in the present situation is the danger which, in spite of anything I can do, there is that the Irish in Ireland itself. So long as the is the danger which, in spite of any been somewhat changed now, I am regiments at the front may not be to their full strength. Personally I would do anything possi-But it ble to avert that catastrophe. is no use asking me to do the impos- that feeling exists everything will be These gallant men have main in this matter, and when I was entitled in the circumstances to all countrymen. No one can accuse my colleagues or myself of any desire to evade that claim. Several of my colleagues are themselves in the One of my colleagues who Army. joined the Army at the commencement of the war died in the service prisoners, and above all, and incomof the Army very soon after. An excolleague of ours, a brilliant young Irishman, Professor Kettle, died the in both hands and trust the Irish other day on the Somme. At least twenty Irish Nationalist members the Home Rule Act into operation have sons in action. One of my hon. friends here has four sons in the Two of my colleagues in this | that may entail. Army. party have had their sons killed in this war. There are very few of us on these benches who have not some near and dear relatives taking all the risks side by side with you.

What I feel about these Irish soldiers is that by their gallant deeds they have already won a new place for Ireland before the world, a new place in the policy and councils of the Empire. My conviction is that it is for Ireland in her own interests to the same effect in the Dominions keep that place, and it is for the Empire in the Empire's interests to in Australia. As one who has hon enable her and to help her to keep it. How? By removing once and for all to continue honestly doing his best this fog of bad faith and bad management and by settling Ireland on a basis of freedom and responsibility. (Cheers.) I put on one side for the moment the question of conscription in Ireland. All I will say at this stage—we may have to speak about it later on—is that it would be not a remedy but an aggravation, and I cannot bring myself to believe that any man responsible for the govern-ment of Ireland, either in the civil or in the military sphere, would at this moment recommend it. Can nothing be done? I will state

what in my opinion can be donefirst of all by the authorities. From the first it seemed to us in Ireland as if there had been a distinct desire to deplete the 16th Division. Drafts have been sent, to my personal knowledge, from the 16th Division since they went to the front to English divisions. Three hundred men of one of our reserve regiments in Ireland were the other day put into kilts and sent to a Highland regiment. (Laughter.) A similar draft was only the other day sent from another of our reserve regiments to an English regiment. Let the House bear with me for a moment while I tell them something about the history of the 10th Dublins. At the commencement of the war a battalion called the "Pals" Battalion of the Dublin Fusiliers was raised in the City of Dublin. It was composed of young university men, athletes, young pro fessional men, and so on, who went in their hundreds and enlisted as privates in this regiment. They went out to Gallipoli, and in two days 75% of that gallant regiment was destroyed. Do you think that would have damped the ardour of the City of Dublin? Not at all. The men in the City of Dublin thought the best monument they could raise to their sons who had died so gallantly in Gallipoli was to raise a new "Pals" Battalion," and so they raised the 10th Dublins, one of the finest battalions ever raised in Ireland. Where did they go? What right has the War Office to reproach us with not In honor of the Sacred keeping up the Irish divisions when

(a laugh) — made up I suppose marines? I demand as a right, when we are told we are not keeping up our 16th Division, that that magnificent battalion, which was raised for the purpose of doing honor to the Irish Army at the front, should go to the 16th Division.

Let me say something more that the authorities can do. My information is, so far as the 16th Division is concerned, that hundreds and hun dreds of wounded men ranks sent to the base hospital at Boulogne or elsewhere are on recov ery sent not to the 16th Division, but to English divisions. these things happen what a mockery it is to us to reproach us with no keeping up our division. Then I complain of the persistent refusal, not withstanding Army Orders, of recruiting officers in Great Britain to send Irish recruits to the Irish regiments that they desire to go to.

A WARNING AND AN APPEAL After complaining of the refusal of the authorities to transfer Irishmen in English, Scottish and Welsh battalions to Irish regiments, and to allow the London Irish to be attached to the 16th Division, and stating that by dealing with these questions in the way he suggested the authorities might do a very great deal indeed to help them in the matter of the Irish divisions. Mr. Redmond continued —But I recognise fully that these expedients cannot fully meet the present state of Government exists in Ireland, so long will the present excited and irritating national public feeling exist there, and so long as wrong. Let the Government withdraw martial law, let them put in command of the forces in Ireland some man who has not been connect ed with the unhappy actions of the past. Let the 500 untried prisoners be released, let the penal servitude prisoners be treated as political parably more important than all, let the Government take their courage people once and for all by putting and resolutely on their own responsibility facing any problems that not a matter which concerns only Ireland and Great Britain. It concerns the highest interests of the Empire and of the war. I have myself intimate personal knowledge of how injuriously the Irish situation is affecting the interests of England and the best interests of victory for England all through the continent of America. It is having, as the Government themselves well know,

> FATHER FRASER'S CHINESE MISSION

and especially is it having its effect

estly done his best, and is prepared

no matter what a risk to his popular.

beg the Government to hearken

seriously to my warning and my

advice. (Cheers.) I beg to move.

ity, to help you to win this war, I do

Taichowfu, China, Dec. 11, 1916.

Dear Readers of CATHOLIC RECORD ; It may be a little surprise to you to learn that it takes \$100 a week to keep my mission going. I am glad when I see that amount contributed in the RECORD, but when it is less I god to see my little res diminished and the arriving when I must close my chapels, discharge my catechists and reduce my expenses to the few dollars coming in weekly. I beseech you to make one more supreme effort during 1916 to keep this mission or its feet. You will be surprised to learn what a great deal I am doing with \$100 a week-keeping myself and curate, 30 catechists, 7 chapele, and free schools, 3 churches in different cities with caretakers supporting two big catechumenates of men, women and children during their preparation for baptism and building a church every year.

Yours gratefully in Jesus and Mary.

J. M. FRASER. Previously acknowledged... \$8,310 00 H. J. S. Canso..... Hugh Evans, Alden .. 1 00 A. Cunningham, Ormstown A Reader, Sydney..... A Friend in Paris 1 00 Miss M. Lynch, Britannia 1 00 Heights Mrs. Gorman, Winnipeg.. 1 00 2 00 A Friend, Rockwood...... Mrs. C Boyle. Mabou 10 00 1 50 Mrs. John Neville, Almonte John Murphy, Melrose, N.B. A Friend, Melrose..... A Friend, Melrose..... J. M. C., Calgary..... 5 00

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FIVE MINUTE SERMON

BY REV. N. M. REDMONI TWENTY THIRD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST

A LIVELY FAITH THE GREAT WANT OF THE AGE

"For she said within herself: If I shall touch only His garment, I shall be healed." (Matt. ix. 21.) αOur text is singularly expressive of that for want of which the Chris-Man world of to day languishes. It expresses a lively, simple faith, so little felt in the world of to-day. May we not with truth say, that Christen-dom can point to the want of this the great source of all the evils with which it is infested. How universal is the reign of Satan and Sin among Christians; how few, com-Christian earnestness; give themselves to that business on which their eternity depends! Why is this Is it for want of faith in the truths taught by our holy mother the Church? Emphatically no. Far is it from them even to question any one of the divine truths taught by the Church. The mere thought of such a departed would fill them with horror because of its ungodly conthen, for the evils that sadly abound in their midst? Ah, dear people, this source is to be found in the fact that, their faith though whole, is lulled asleep, or is perhaps quite dead. A sleeping faith, much less a dead faith, has little, if any effect upon their lives, and places little or no restraint upon their passions. Only the faith that is fully awake; only the faith that is full of life, can wield a truly Christian influence over the life of a man, and compel his passions to obey the promptings of Christian propriety. The secret, therefore, of the fervor and earnestness of some, and the spiritual sloth and general laxity of others in the same parish, in the same congregation, is a lively faith in the former, and the deplorable want of it in the latter. Hence, to argue from particular instances to eneral ones, we must say the same

general ones, we made of the whole Christian world. Nothing, indeed, of glory in the lives of her children in the past would the Church have to point to, were it not for the lively, simple faith which actuated them. A source of tears rather than one of joy would their lives, like those of many of the same household, be to her without this sterling and all-vivifying virtue. So is it in the present. Those of her children that are constantly actuated by a lively, simple faith are her joy, her great consolation, but those that want it are her disgrace. So, too, shall it be in the future. Without virtue a man's soul becomes daily these are not in the homes waiting more and more estranged from things to be counted when our workers get divine, lives oblivious of them, and never once sees them in their true, attractive light. Hence, no salutary influence whatever have they on his moral conduct. This virtue is the source of all good to a man's soul; the want of it is the source of all his evils. The soul actuated by a lively faith is ever mindful of God's divine presence; is diligently watchful, fervently prayerful, ardent in hope, and burning with divine love. Her horror for sin is such as becomes a truly God-fearing and God-living soul. in her the legions of hell have an unconquerable foe; her shield is proof against their flery darts; her helmet is impenetrable; her sword stances and disabilities discovered of the spirit is two-edged, and, by consequence, the terror of her enemies. O, dear people, it should Just how much we can not say. be the effort of our lives to acquire this point we are conservative. this virtue. This is that heavenly But authorities a plenty would point which all good things will come to us. It should be the object of our most heartfelt desires, of our most earnest seeking, and our disability, of the '182 cases of most fervent prayers. But mark epilepsy,' this, and ever be mindful of it. By insanity and feeblemindedness' and far the most effectual means of acquiring a lively faith, is to seriously partly to drink either in the indithink, and think frequently on divine truths. To this end, all should genitors. religiously avail themselves of the instructions and sermons possible for them to hear. They should devotedly listen to what is said, and allow it to sink deep into their souls as food for after, as well as present serious thoughts and considerations. All who may be prevented because of unavoidable circumstances from hearing frequent instructions and sermons, should have recourse to religious books, which should never be wanting in any Christian home. they read, and thus give it time to take deep root in their souls. Family reading, especially on Sundays, and hear sermons and instructions frequently, cannot be too highly recommended, or too strongly insisted upon They fire us with a holy zeal for our sanctification, rarely, if ever, othersaints and sinners; every parish had them, and every parish has them "I belong to the most romantic of to-day. The former have been in the past and are to-day a source of great joy to the priest; the latter grief of his life. The fundamental and strengthening of soul that cause of their different lives is that the good Christian thinks himself and vital interests, thrilling events, into a lively faith, but the bad one fresh experiences. I sought the does not; the good Christian's life ever receding, ever-dawning horizon abounds with the rich fruit of a lively of a life, not static but dynamic.

TEMPERANCE

OUGHT TO BE ABSTAINERS

Certainly all doctors should be teetotallers, for alcohol in any dose, however small, is a narcotic and the nation would greatly benefit by increased efficiency of medical service if all doctors were total abstainers, just as the public would enjoy a notable freedom from accidents if taxi drivers and motor ists of all sorts and conditions were also teetotallers. As regards the custom which still lingers, oddly enough, of using alcohol as a drug, there is no question that no doctor should use the products of the liquor trade; or speak of them, as though they were "tonics" for they are not. Innumerable victims have not unjustly attributed their fatal mis paratively speaking, with a becoming fortune to advice given by a doctor in his haste.

If alcohol is to be used as a drug. it ought to be employed like other narcotic drugs, namely, in measured quantities, in combination, and in a prescription of limited period. But no doctor can or should be restricted by law in any way in his choice of a

If he assumes the grave responsi bility of advising any one to take a drug, he must certainly have the wholespharmacopæia from which to choose. No one who has closely investigated the action of alcohol in recent years prescribes alcohol. It is rapidly disappearing from both hospital and private practice. This great improvement and progressive advance in medical work is the outcome of our better recognition, not only of its invariably adverse effects but also of the unreasonableness of using a very bad drug when there are so many infinitely better ones to hand. When to this scientific position we add the immense losses caused to the nation by this drug, every one will feel relief when it is abolished by civilization. — Sir Victor Horsley, M. D., in the Daily

SOME OF CHICAGO'S DRINK WRECKAGE

T. Lies, in a letter to the Chicago Post, (Feb. 14) showed that intemperance was the cause of poverty in one case in every nineteen dealt with by the United Charities (1,150 out of 22,105 cases.)

'Further," says Mr. Lies, "the 1,150 instances of intemperance means simply the number of clear cases of hard drinkers easily dis-covered by United Charities' field workers in the families dealt with. It does not mean that this necessarily covered all the intemperate persons in these families, for all there, nor are they all reported freely and voluntarily by the members of the family actually seen by

the workers. "Besides the many more hard drinkers whom we did not discover with the naked eye, there were doubtless hundreds of other persons in these families who were spending altogether too much money for intoxicating liquors, which, if applied to the food, shelter and clothing needs of their wives and children, would have kept them in

more comfortable condition. "Finally, without a doubt also, last year by our charity visitors were bound up with the drink evil. out that at least cases of 'acute illness,' some of the the '653 instances of viduals themselves or in their pro-

A CANDLE TO SAINT ANNE

"Last night I had an adventure, said Morris, the veteran journalist, who has wandered all over the country, a free lance of the press, now a reporter for some great metropolitan daily, again an editor of a little country weekly, then a special They should maturely think on what correspondent in war time, or. engaged in gathering material magazines, a trafficker in words, keen | began the story of San Francisco of mind, facile of pen. particularly for those who cannot strange experience, at least of late, for to me life has become a book of romance; and a sense of adventure is with me constantly, like the smell as the duty of heads of families. When seriously considered, the great Christon the sand dunes of Monterey or the tian truths relating to God and cranberry bogs of Cape Cod. But eternity are admirably soul moving. first of all, I must go back to where we started; to do this is the great secret of all true stories. It is the wise attained. Every age had its secret of the story of the human good Christians and bad ones, its soul, which is the most fascinating

joy to the priest; the latter side of it. All my life I have sought have been and are the great for adventure, for the enrichment faith, but the bad Christian's life is Anything and everything but the deplorably barren for want of such otiose, the formal and unchanging! faith. Let us ever seek, pray, and think for this heavenly wisdom—a devoured by the thirst for new things, "I happened to be present on yet despite exceptional opportunities the last night of the novena. A

FAMILY DOCTOR'S GOOD ADVICE

To Go On Taking "Fruit-a-tives" Because They Did Her Good

Rochon, P. Q., Jan. 14th, 1915. "I suffered for many years with terrible Indigestion and Constipation. I had frequent dizzy spells and became greatly run down. A neighbor advised with "Fruit-a-tives".

a-tives" and I want to say to those who suffer from Indigestion, Constipation or Headaches-'try Fruit-a-tives' and you will getwell". CORINE GAUDREAU. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruita-tives Limited, Ottawa.

given me by my profession, the skies were growing leaden, the color tedium of existence was upon me, as the tide of time began to break upon the fatal shoals of my fortieth year," Morris ran a stubby finger through the graying fringe of hair that rings his bald skull—" and romauce began to be a discredited fable, adventure was impossible. Every door I opened, with the hope that on the other side there might be a trail leading toward new lands, shut me within windowless walls; every path I have tried ended in a cul-de-sac. So it was with the door marked 'Socialism,' which was to have given me entrance into a new life of service and song. So it was with the door bearing the legend, 'Art for Art's Sake.' Within. there were sights and sounds which when their false magic ebbed were not what decent people could safely hear or see. Then too there was the dusky path at the beginning of which The general superintendent of was a sign, Occultism.' There were United Charities in Chicago, Eugene indeed many adventures to be found even a short distance adown that trail: but these adventures belong to that book of which some English writer speaks, Arthur Machen, I believe, Memoirs to Prove the Existence of the Devil.' I was forced to withdraw from all these paths and doors; at last, as you know, God opened to me

the door of His Church. "Then a strange thing happened; strange I mean to me; not at all to the Church, which for twenty centuries has been opening its door to all sorts and conditions of men, and which is not easy to surprise. This strange thing was that instead of reaching the climax of my adven- Christ." ture in life, as I somehow expected, I had reached only the beginning of wonderful, living book of romance. New things crowded in on all sides. The tedium of existence faded away Fresh interests clamored for attention. Instead of settling down into a rut, in place of accepting the cutand-dried, and becoming a cog in a formal and unchanging mechanism, as so many of my friends assured me would be my fate, all kinds of discoveries and explorations were awaiting me. Perhaps a man who comes late into the Faith, has the special blessing given him of returning in part to his childhood, of seeing things with the light of dawn upon them, and he finds all things in his new House splendidly strange, and wondrous and beautiful. To those born and brought up in that great to enter a new church for the first time is a fascinating adventure, or to visit a seminary, a monastery, a chapel in a Catholic cemetery. Shall I ever forget my first retreat in a Jesuit novitiate, or a clothing ceremony among the Carmelites? I hope and trust not; and all these adventures are but types of those inward voyages of adventure which a passage of St. Teresa will open up for the soul, or the words of some liturgical prayer. There is no end

taste of eternity." "But the candle to Saint Anne?" "I am coming to it, fast. There is a local shrine, as you are doubtless aware, erected in honor of St. Anne, the mother of Our Lady. It is in a little church out near the sand dunes not far from the Golden Gate, above which the Franciscan Father Palou with a sign of the cross, like a tale of medieval chivalry, or a prayer, when he planted the Cross on Sutro Heights one hundred and fifty years ago, at a time when Washington was fighting King George on the other side of the unexplored continent. Every year there is a novena to St. Anne in this church, and at the foot of her image there is a pile of crutches and leg-irons left by children who once were cripples. church cannot begin to hold the people who throng to the novena. It Serra a few years ago, like many another sign, it testifies to the strength of Catholicism in California, a land, I like to dream, that some day will be the Ireland, the France, the Italy of the New World in its frank, abounding testimonies to the Faith. It is also a land of paganism, the new paganism but that is another

of course not, for it is a fore-

Dominican Father preached, after the prayers; Benediction was to follow, that ineffably beau-tiful rite. The church blazed with lights; hundreds of candles were burning on the altars and before the shrine, while electric lights sup-plemented their golden glow with a white flood of brilliancy. How the people prayed! How they vibrated to the words of the preacher! Faith filled them; faith thrilled them; faith lifted their minds and hearts toward Almighty God. Then, all of a sudden, the electric lights went out producing a queer, silent shock in all of us, a sense of uneasy surprise, even a sort of fear. For the preacher had told us in heart born language me to try "Fruit-a-tives". I did so and of the raging world without the to the surprise of my doctor, I began sanctuary: the battlefields of Europe to improve, and he advised me to go on and Asia, the desolated and violated holy places of Mexico, the unrest and I consider that I owe my life to "Fruit- the poverty and the crime and the ungodliness of our own dear land. and, as he spoke, our thoughts were busy with the horror of a few days before, when the anarchist's bomb exploded in the 'preparedness par-ade' on Market Street. It was like a sort of omen, this dying of the light. But that feeling quickly fled.

"Had we been in almost any other place then this, we might have been in darkness, plunged in fright, perhaps rushing each other in panic. But the candles to St. Anne, the candles of time began to break upon the tide of time tide of tide of time tide of St. Anne, our Lord as well, these candles were still burning; these cundles, lighted in the catacombs, that had burned down twenty centuries of time before the door to eternity! And how much more beautiful was this light! How much more living! Electric light is cold unfaltering and unchanging, like death, and selfishness, and pride of intellect; but candles are warm, and quick, and meek, constant as They burned in their glory and their golden peace. Fled was the garish artificial glare. Marvelously efficient, no doubt, is electricity: but how dispensable, how uninspiring! How little the Church really needs it! Now I understand the edict from Rome which banishes it from the How impossible to use an electric bulb as a figure of sanctity, as a symbol of a soul; but how natural to use candles in imaging the saints! Mary herself was a candle spent for Christ, a holy woman has written; and the spirits of the just ipon earth burn themselves out upon the altar of service to the Lord.

"Then, in the midst of the soft and shimmering beauty of the sacred glow, the "O Salutaris Hostia" was sung and the living God shone upon His adoring worshippers; and I, the wanderer who had found my home thanked Him as I bowed my head for all His goodness, mindful too that among the candles there burned one for me, in honor of St. Anne, mother of Mary, through whom we reach - Michael Williams

WHAT RELIGION HELPS

Mr. Ian Malcolm, M. P., speaking at the annual congress of the General Association of Church School Managers and Teachers at Brighton, England, emphasized the need and value of definite religious instruction by reference to what is happening in France

War, he said, does one of two things to a man, either it deepens his religious sense or it expels it altogether. Which it does depends enormously upon early training. He had noticed the occurrence of both of these phenomena in the French House no doubt matters proceed Army since the beginning of the war, more calmly: but I know that for me | and among French people behind the lines, but immeasurably the greater number of the cases that he had heard of had been of men deepened in their convictions, or returned. perhaps after long desertion, to the colors of Christ. Before August, 1914, France as a nation seemed be straying very far from the fold of

But the war had changed all that, changed it for good. Now there were quite 40,000 priests serving in the trenches; Mass was celebrated daily under fire, in forests or dug-outs or stables, in all parts of the line; the churches in the rear were never empty; the cathedrals and churches in all parts of France are now filled which used to be practically deserted. There was no mistaking the signs of the times in France; there was a tremendous religious revival, for the French have realized that glory to God comes before peace on earth. He had seen regiments and battalions bowed in worship, silent, shrouded congregations at all hours, prostrate in prayer and intercession. They were not moved to such devotions by any ethical, indeterminate, unde nominational, new-fangled theories of a higher life. No, they were just practicing the religion taught them by their mothers and their village priests in their childhood—a religion based upon the most definite, the most dogmatic principles of the Incarnation and the Atonement; that was what they wanted in time of trouble. No shadowy substitutes, or short cuts, or compromises could give them the courage that they needed in the trenches or in the home; so, under the thunder of the guns or stunned with grief, they turned again, like children to their mother's knee, and clasped in faith the outstretched hand of the Man of Sorrows.

If you do not desire much, little will seem much to you, for small wants give poverty the power of wealth.—Democritus.

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CHATS WITH YOUNG MEN

MISTAKES

The fellow who is always looking for mistakes on the part of others is sure to make glaring ones himself and he naturally brings more censure upon himself because he is so critical of others.

It seems to be a general law that the man who is continually looking for little slips of the other fellow does not give full time to his own work, with the result that he leaves 'openings" than the man who attends to his own business.

It is a dangerous thing to draw attention to the shortcomings of others.

It has a boomerang effect. If you keep yourself out of wrongdoing and conduct your own affairs properly you will find that you have job which requires all of your

thought and time. The eman who scatters his shot never gets anything worth while. You can never advance your own interest by drawing attention to the

failures of the other fellow. The man who wins out is the one who aims at a certain spot, keeps this as his beacon light and uses all his energies in an attempt to reach it.—Exchange.

THE HABIT OF THRIFT

week? If you have no bank account olic Columbian. if you are not getting ahead, if you not acquiring the habit of selfcontrol, if you are not laying by something towards going into business for yourself or towards a competence for your old age, if you spend all you make, if you have no cash on hand to tide you over a time of sickness or of unemployment, or of hard times, you are a financial

failure. late Marshall Field, "is sadly neglected by young men of the present day, and the tendency to live eyond their incomes brings disaster to thousands. A young man should cultivate the habit of always saving something, however small his in- they swept, with the utter unconcern

It was by living up to this belief that Mr. Field himself became the richest merchant in the world. When destruction in the middle of the does not. We are bound to receive asked by an interviewer, whom I sent to see him on one occasion, considered the turning point in his career, he answered: Saving the first \$5,000 I ever had when I might just as well have spent the modest salary I made. Possession of that sum, once I had it gave horses on the other side came within me the ability to meet opportunities.

That I consider the turning point.' Young John Wanamaker, by hard work and severe economy, saved tell the policeman what he thought \$100 while he was employed in a clothing store where he had worked 'Ah years for \$1.50 a week. By a wise real estate investment his \$100 became \$2,000, and with this sum he started in the clothing business for

Save something out of your earnings at whatever sacrifice. If young across the sidewalk with others. Wanamaker could do this out of a Away they ran, shouting. Then the can live on, say, nine-tenths of what he earns and can save the other

'If you know how to spend less than you get," said Franklin, "you have the philosopher's stone." The great trouble with many young people is that they do not acquire the saving habit at the start, and never wish. find this "philosopher's stone." They do not learn to spend less than they get. If they learned this lesson in time, they would have little difficulty in making themselves independent. thought her a pretty girl. I sup-It is the first saving that counts.

Many rich men tell us that it was much harder to get their first \$1,000 only one. But one day I went to her body of truth as distinguished from than it was to get hundreds of thousands later. John Jacob Astor said that if it had not been for the saving of his first \$1,000 he might have died in the almshouse.

A blank form which I received recently calling for information regarding applicants for high-class positions contained these questions: Does he have a bank account? "How did he earn his money?"
This is a further proof of the fact that business men attach great importance to an employee's capacity to save as well as to earn money. habit of thrift establishes confidence in a man's character. Employers know that a young man who saves his money will naturally have many other good traits.

Every dollar an employee saves places him in just so much better position relatively to his employer. It cuts the distance between them by so much. It adds so much to the employee's independence; makes him so much less a slave to conditions, so much more independent and self-

Many employees never think of try-ing to lay by anything at all because their salaries are small. They reason that since they could save but a mere trifle each week or month it would not be worth while to make any sacrifice to do it. So they get into the dangerous habit of spending everything as they go along.

Now, thrift is not so much a ques tion of saving a large amount as it is the principle of saving. This is what counts most. Employees who spend everything as they go, little realize the tremendous power in a realize the tremendous power in a realize the tremendous power. Even a "Yes, I should like to be a care "Yes, I should like help toward independence, but it means so much added power of selfrestraint, the curbing of self-indulgence. It means so much gain in self-mastery, in will-power, in selfrespect.

a desire to lift one's head out of the crowd, a desire to stand for something in the world, to be independent, self reliant, one's own man. In other words, the habit of thrift means character; it means stability;

of his appetites, his weaknesses. The moment a young man begins to save systematically and appreciates the true value of money he his work, whatever it may be, in necessarily becomes a larger man. He takes broader views of life. He begins to have a better opinion of himself. Trust takes the place of His savings are the actual demonstration that he has not only the ability to earn, but also to keep his money, and it takes greater wisdom to hold on to money than to

There is no one thing, aside from honesty, which will cut such a great Lately a man who had distinguished figure in one's life as the ability to himself in war was being enterfinance himself on a sound, scientific basis of thrift. Every youth should have a thorough training in the tening to the conversation. value and wise use of money.

A multimillionaire who is a selfmade man, tells me that not five men out of 100 who have made to be a great soldier like you. money, manage to hold on to it. They lose most, or all of it sooner or hidden scar, "are you willing to pay

The failure army today is largely recruited by people who are there because they never learned the value How much do you save every of money or how to handle it .- Cath-

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

HONOR TO THE ARMY

Thirty-fourth street was crowded hot and dirty. The Woman Who Saw hurried along to catch her train, conscious of weariness and depres-"The element of thrift," said the little band of ragamuffins scurried around her, six or eight little boys in various stages of undress, all a uniform grimy brown in color and each their's over their shoulders. On of their surroundings which the child pick and choose what we of the streets acquires, darting from crowded avenue.

On the instant the big policeman saw them around he swung, holding view up two commanding, impassable hands, stopping the traffic so sud-denly that the nearest taxi slid, stalan ace of sitting down, so suddenly were they pulled up by their outraged driver, who at once began to

'Ah! wait a minute," said the big man, still holding up his hands. "Can't ye let these fellers go by? They're soldiers! Look at the sword this one has got!" He grinned at the leader of the urchins, who grinned back at him as he scampered big policeman waved his hands and let the waiting traffic through.—

TWO FACES

Have you ever seen a person who had two faces? I have seen such forever clash violently. There is people. These strange folks can not, there cannot be, a middle ground. change their faces whenever they But it is a distinctly good thing that

One girl I met first at Sunday school and then visiting among her the state of mind which an everfriends. The face she had on at these growing number outside the Church posed that she always wore such a tion from the natural religion of the face, for people are supposed to have individual, if there is an objective house, and just think! She had on the subjective beliefs of the person, a face that was so ugly and cross-look- it is to be found in Catholicism and ing, I hardly knew her. She changed quickly, but not before I saw it. If she had worn that face out in company, no one would have liked her; but I learned that it was brought up not to acknowledge the her home face.

A little boy I know has the finest puts on whenever he can have his were the Word of God and that if own way. But just let some one Christ was God, logically I must cross him in anything, and instantly he puts on a face covered with pouts and frowns. And he will wear that ugly face until we are all very tired of

Another boy I knew had one face that he used when he worked and a very different face that he wore when he played. His work face was teach, you cannot be satisfied with long and the corners of his mouth drew down. It made him look very unhappy. And to look at him way unhappy. And to look at him made mamma sad. But his play face, ball or go fishing, was so round and smiling that you would think him the happiest boy anywhere.

I know a man who had the strict of the Unitarianism is not an eccentric, an abnormal/type. He is strictly logical in his process of thought.

The essential

just one, and it is the ugly face. That is the way all these two faced people get. I would rather have just one smiling face and wear it all the time,-True Voice.

TIME AFTER TIME

Two boys stood close beside a number of workmen busily engaged

patience to hit the same nail so God alone, is called an "intellectual many times," answered the other slave." May it not be said that

The habit of saving is one of the then," he said, "since it is only first essentials of success. It shows repeated effort that brings good results.

This is true along any line of work you may pursue. The art of accomplishing a task skilfully is not learned in a day, but often represents years of steadfast toil. This ought it means self-control. It is a proof that a man is not a hopeless victim rather to increase our desire to succeed. It is true that "no great thing

was ever lightly won. earnest, is likely to accomplish won-derful results. "That son of yours derful results. is a born farmer," remarked one man, approvingly, to another, as he noted the energetic manner in which the lad performed his task.

"John always does his level best at everything," was the reply. That is really the secret of the

whole matter-our level best, and stopping at nothing short of himself in war was being enter-tained in a home, where a brighteyed lad sat at his feet, eagerly lis-

"Well, my boy," said the gentleman, "of what are you thinking?" 'Sir," was the answer; "I mean he said as he laid bare a

Time after time are we to perform

the duties assigned us. Our work may not be marked by human eye, and it may seem of minor impor tance even to us; but if in it thrown the energy of heart, of will and of mind, some day it will count, and the one talent will have multiplied as the great Giver in tended.—Intelligencer.

THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW

We Catholics believe and know that God has spoken. He has revealed Himself through the written word which is the Bible, and still carrying a strip of lath—one with his in his hand, the others carrying committed by the Apostles to the committed by the Apostles to the Church and handed down in what is called Tradition. It is not for us to Revelation, to accept what appeals it all because God is the author of it all. This is the Catholic point of

The other point of view is that a man is free to believe what satisfies his reason and no more. Those ling its engine, and the big truck things in "Scripture which he can accept as a logical being he does accept, and those things which do not fit in with human knowledge and experience he casts aside. This is the religious attitude of the great mass of Protestants of the present day. It is the necessary sequel to the rejection of authority and the substitution of private judgment. The stock saying of Protestant writers from the beginning has been that the Reformation emancipated the human mind from ecclesias ical tyranny and from intellectual slavery. One of their favorite phrases is the dignity of man," which the innovators of the sixteenth century are supposed to have discovered and for the first time to have properly appraised.

These two viewpoints will of course modern Protestantism sees this more clearly all the time. It makes for divinity of Christ, says :

A little boy I know has the finest face, all smiles and sunshine, that he accept the literal rendering of the Scriptur-s and acknowledge that the Catholic Church is the Church of the

Scriptures.' In other words between Unitarian-ism and Catholicism there is no via

I know a man who had two faces liberal Christianity is that it makes when he was a boy, but now he has judge of what is religious truth. Many Protestants in good faith do not stop to analyze it, but this really means exalting the human intellect to the plane of God's intellect. They would not pretend that the human mind is capable of comprehending they do not hesitate to throw out in Now, thrift is not so much a question of saving a large amount as it is in constructing a building. "That God's Message whatever, according the principle of saving. This is seems like nice work," said one to buman knowledge, seems to them Protestantism in "raising the dignity The workman paused, his hammer of man "has depressed correspondingly the dignity of God?—The would never do for a mechanic, Catholic Convert.

WHY THE CHURCH HAS EMBER DAYS

Church sets apart as days of fasting and prayer. They are the Wednes-days, Fridays and Saturdays following the first Sunday in Lent, Pentecost, September 14, and the third

Sunday of Advent. Days goes back to the earliest times God for the blessings obtained

have been the practise among the Roman pagans of holding special religious ceremonies at the beginning when converging heathen nations, has always tried to sanctify practises which could be utilized for

Ember Days are three days at the of the seeding, vintage and harvest beginning of each of the four seasons of the year which the Catholic plentiful barvest. The Church,

a good purpose.

The purpose of their introduction by the Church is twofold. They are The institution of the Ember intended in the first place to thank of the Church. The immediate occa- ing the season just ended, to dedi

How many hairs ?

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cate to Him the new season and implore blessings for it, atoning at same time for the sins committed. The other object is to ask God to send zealous and holy laborers into His vineyard, good priests into His Church.—The Monitor.

Dare to be true; nothing can ever need a lie.-George Herbert.

BELLS, PEALS, CHIMES



HO WOULD EVER have expected to see you here I thought you left Canada some years ago: My, Bill! You

some years ago? My, Bill! You look just as natural as ever. Let me see now, it must be thirty years since I saw you before. That was the time that your father and my father were attending a meeting in Toronto, and were staying at the Walker House. Gee! Those were the happy days. I will never forget. My! How you laughed at me when I fell sliding on the clean floor of the Office of the Hotel. My Dad thought it hat so? I was there myself last week. My Gosh! they have got the House fixed up beautifully, and the Meals are just as good as ever. In fact, I think they are a little better. It does an old timer of that Hotel a lot of good to see the way in which they look after women and children when they go in there. Mr. Wright the Proprietor, is on the job all the time, moving around to see that everybody is attended to. Nothing escapes his eye. No doubt there will be lots of other Hotels in Toronto, and many of them pretty good ones, Billy, but there is only one
WALKER HOUSE for mine. Well. TORONTO'S FAMOUS HOTEL

ones, Billy, but there is only one WALKER HOUSE for mine. Well, Good-Bye Old Chap! All right, that's a Go! Walker House next Tuesday. Mind your Step, you are getting old now, Bill. Good-Bye!

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CATALOGUE MAKES CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

> EASY AND ECONOMICAL "ORDER EARLY" are two words worth repeating many times when used in reference to the buying of Yuletide gifts. To most of us the importance of this advice is quite apparent, and the purpose of this announcement is but to remind YOU that the best time to do your choosing is NOW. The great shopping medium for you is, of course, EATON'S Catalogue, with its multitude of Christmas Gifts, and if you will but "stroll" through your copy of this Catalogue you will

PLEASURABLE,





ENGLAND TURNS TO WAYSIDE SHRINES

WAR SHOWS THE VALUE OF A MEDIAEVAL INSTITUTION

The Bishop of London, who reconnection with the National Mission of Repentance and Hope, has been discovered as one of the world's greatest street preachers, is official sponsor of the shrine, which, as a result of the war. is fast finding its way into England

At a diocesan conference some months ago the Bishop proposed that some popular and simple reminder of the war be instituted so that the heroism of England's soldiers and sailors might be brought home to heart and business. He recalled the beauty and simplicity of the wayside shrines of Roman Catholic lands and suggested the idea be borrowed. The easily shocked saw in this an assault on the sturdy traditions of the English Reformation. The Bishop and a multitude of warm supporters, however, regarded it as a every element of beauty is welcome can raise our thoughts to

A REVERSION TO SYMBOLS

As a result the wayside shrine has come to London and soon the leafy lanes of rural England will doubtless be studded with these pious memorials. Observers accordingly have remarked that religion is not merely coming into her own again, but she is reverting to ancient forms and symbols which long have been condemned as obsolete. There is noted a steady reaction in favor of symbolism as a means of refining the spiritual sense and preserving the quiet and retentive mind from the crowding and often demoralizing distractions of every day.

One point in favor of drawing from the church's treasury this particular 'old" thing is that it appears to have been suggested by Tommy Atkins It is referred to by a London correspondent of the Boston

Transcript this way:
"Thomas with his keen eye realities has noted how often the sacred emblem of the crucifix has survived the battering of German guns and the destruction of village churches, as if to answer this second mockery of Calvary and repeat the immortal reproach of Divine Patience against the blows of evil no wonder that this strange and haunting revival of the central image of Christianity has become almost a byword among be holders, and seems destined to add to the popular folk lore of this war like the myth of the Russian troops or the legendary apparition of the angels at Mons.

TOMMY IN A PIOUS MOOD

has too hard a head to trouble him- and women of all creeds in bleeding self with visions, and indeed the stern actualities of fighting leave him precious little time or inclination for indulgence in day dreams. What he has noticed, as we can well believe, is the frequency of those wayside shrines which dot the landscape of France and still keep alive in cruel times the savor of an Old World piety. These outward appeals to a primitive faith must needs awaken many thoughts in the minds of men who are thrown violently back on the elemental facts of life and death, and a clear visualization, however crude or casual, of the greatest sacrifice in history cannot fail to touch the hearts of men who are challenging Eternity for the sake of others.'

The acceptance of the symbolic force of a simple object at a time of crisis in their life appears to have prompted the expression of a wish by British soldiers that some sort of counterpart of the wayside shrines of France might exist at home. Men and women accordingly have hastened to adopt the suggestion of the British Tommy.

One by one London parishes have followed the example, and now these simple expedients to piety are appearing everywhere to beautify and hallow the streets of the capital. 'As you pass along a seamy thor-

oughfare, lined with stale or stuffy shops or monotonous tenements, you light upon a bit of wall that reveals an object calculated to arrest all passersby," writes the correspondent. "It is a panel of wood a few feet

square with a gabled porch to pro-tect the contents from the rain; and usually the main feature is a 'Roll of Honor' recording the names of men, soldiers or sailors, who have gone to war from this street or neighborhood, with a special mark for those who are slain or wounded.

EXAMPLE OF QUEEN MARY

'The shrines are primarily and finally to furnish a record of those men who have made the Great Decision and to recall us to the need Decision and to recall us to the need parative advantages of State and Decision and to recall us to the need of giving them our prayers. Accord-Federal legislation on marriage and ingly in nine cases out of ten the Roll of Honor is surmounted by a divorce, and that it would be unwise and "uncalled for" for the Episco- impartiality to all and no favors to

or inscribed in white paint; or else surmounted by a statuette of St. George, patron saint of the parish Virgin and Child or simply the cruci fix. Sometimes the flags of the Allies rest there as a reminder of the cause at stake, but the main thing is the Roll of Honor, protected by noth ing save an image, and a prayer and a few blossoms redolent alike of heaven and earth."

One thing that has silenced the scoffer and encouraged the timid in these matters is the example of Queen Mary, the product of an ultra-Protestant household, who has personally visited and prayed at some of the shrines in South Hackney, the heart of the wild northeast of London, and in parishes nearer home; and though a shrine is no more sacred because a king or queen has prayed there is an innate disposition in all loyal folk to note the circum stance with satisfaction and spread the news of it .- New York Sun.

THE DEAD

Death holds high carnival in Europe. Never in the history of the human race has the dread monarch proved so insatiable. He demands victims from among the high and the low, preferably from the flower of the generation. There have been wars and famines, earthquakes and plagues, from time immemorial, never a scourge like that which is now deluging Europe with blood. It is the age and the hour of slaughter.

The fearful prophecy of Mark Antony over the "bleeding piece of clay" which was once the body of the mighty Cæsar, is being fulfilled—not indeed within the mere conconcession to the principle that fines of Italy but throughout the more populous parts of the continent. Blood and destruction are so in use, and dreadful objects are so devoted wives but smile when they behold their sons and husbands quartered by the hands of war. custom of fell deeds has choked pity and carrion men groan for burial Shakespeare could not do justice to the horrors that pervade the fairest

fields of Europe.

But back of all this slaughter, pity, though choked, still demands a voice. It will be heard. What of the dead, it asks. Will they disappear entirely with the decay of all this bleeding carrion? God forbid! The bereaved cannot deny them-selves the consolation of praying for departed any more than they can deny themselves the luxury tears. And what are tears if there are no loving spirits to accept them and treasure them as so many evidences of dereliction and outraged affection?

The dead are not entirely dead What is noblest still lives. Yea, and we can help them with our prayers. Not all who quit this life are pure enough to enter the spotless gates of heaven. Not many let us hope, are so evil as to merit utter reprobation. There must be and there is place of purification and those that there abide can be helped by the prayers and good deeds of their kindred and friends who remain

Tears without prayers are as barren as autumn rains. Prayers dry the tears of affliction and carry relief to those that are gone. It is a holy and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead. The Church teaches it. The human heart demands it. What-"Our good friend Thomas, however, ever the ridicule of heresy, the men voice of nature and the God of Truth is the Author of Nature.-Catholic Transcript.

BEGINNING TO SEE LIGHT

The subject of the remarriage of

Episcopal Church for a considerable the present unsatisfactory state of the law (clerical) on the subject is being made by the Convention now sitting in St. Louis. In the various ported. time. An earnest attempt to remedy resolutions put before the commission there is noticeable a strong tendency to come around to the point of view taken by the Catholic Church, in its legislation on the subject of marriage and divorce. The recommendations on this subject adopted by the commission embraced the enactment of a new and satisfactory evidence is presented, such a decree, "being in fact a decree of annulment," is no bar to the marriage of either party. Sup-porting its recommendation that

report said:

With this provision the commission feels justified in recommending an entire refusal to solemnize the marriage of any person who has a

pal Church to protest against the clares invalid the marriege of a son dominate everywhere. Roman Catholic unless the ceremony "There is no question re for decision in joint session, by the vote of the lay members as against the clerical ones. The majority against was so small however, that there is hope that on reflection the victors may be induced to change their minds when the question shall

again come up for judgment. Amongst other subjects considered by the Convention was the formula of the marriage service. A minority report recommended the omission of the word "obey" in the portion of the ritual devoted to the woman's part. Were this recommendation agreed to, the next thing that might be looked for, so fast is the gait of the world to-day as to marital concerns, should be a reso lution to have all covenants. promises and verbal undertakings in relation thereto, swept away alto-gether as unnecessary and undesirable lumber amidst the matrimonial baggage. Such a course would be more moral than the present practice of women like Anna Gould, who make marriage promises with the determination of disobeying them whenever the time came for their sincerity to be tested.—Philadelphia Standard and Times.

CATHOLIC IRISH IN ARMIES OF ENGLAND

EXCRED PROTESTANT IRISH, AND

NATIONALS ALSO LEAD In a letter from Sir Edward Carso on recruiting in Ireland which appeared in Wednesday's Times, he said he thought it would be found familiar that tender mothers and that Ulster had given more recruits

than the three other provinces. Tables of figures produced by Sir Matthew Nathan at the Royal Com-mission on the Rebellion showed that of 150,183 Irish N. C. O.'s and men serving with the military forces on April 15 last 89,706 were Catholics and 60,064 Protestants, and that of the recruits who joined between the outbreak of that war and that date 30,161 were National Volunteers and 29.617 Ulster Volunteers.—Liverpool

AN EDITOR'S ANSWER

TO ATTACK OF A. P. A. FORCES ON SISTERS' WASHINGTON HOME

employed as nurses in the Soldiers' Home in Washington, D. C., has led to an attack by the A. P. A. forces on management of that institution. It has been represented by the bigots that the home has "fallen into the hands of the Roman Catholics" with the spirit of real worship."—Edinthe result that Protestant inmates are neglected, if not actually ill-

The National Tribune of Washington in an editorial appearing in a recent issue, shows the utter falsity and absurdity of these charges, and explains the reason for the employment of religious nurses in the institution-a reason that is a signal votedness of our Calholic sisterhoods. The editor of the National

Tribune writes: Europe insist on the luxury of praying for their dead ones. It is the

all other soldiers' homes, that at aged seventy-four years. May her Washington is not a government institution, but belongs to the soldiers of the regular army. The government makes no appropriation for its support and maintenance. It is built and is maintained by condivorced persons has been a rankling thorn in the body of the Protestant army.

"The Soldiers Home is the result of the efforts of the higher officers of

"The specific charges that are made and widely circulated all over the country are that the home is in the hands of the Roman Catholics, who control everything, to the prejudice of the Protestants. asserted that the adherents of that Church have taken complete control of the home; that none but Catholaw prohibiting Episcopal clergymen from performing the marriage ceremail is controlled by Catholics, who mony for persons divorced for causes arising after matrimony, regardless of the cause. The commission recommended that where it is claimed a divorce has been granted are marked for disfavor; that the for causes arising before marriage surgeon in charge of the hospital is a Catholic; that employees of the home are refused appointments and opportunities for extra favours unless they are of that Church; that priests and nuns are quartered in the building to the exclusion of the Church should adopt a law the building to the exclusion of refusing to give its blessing to the marriage of any person who has a services prevail in the chapel to the services of Protestant services: marriage of any person who has a divorced partner still living, the prejudice of Protestant services that the nursing is done by Catholic

The plain truth is the home is strictly military institution governed divorced partner still living.

The commission reported that it by the rules and regulations of the United States Army, which knows no political party, no race, nor sectarian

"It is managed very much as a

"Ne Temere" decree of the Roman through force of habit, if nothing Catholic Church. This decree deelse, the rules and habits of a garri-

is performed by a priest. This particular phase of the question has been settled for the present, for the report was rejected when it came up excepting the surgeon in charge, are a man's activity, politics, race or Protestants. The surgeon and his assistants are members of the medical corps of the regular army, and take regular terms of duty at the home, precisely as they do in routine of the army."

> THE CATHOLIC SPIRIT OF WORSHIP

AN ANGLICAN TRIBUTE A London weekly reprints the following statements of an Anglican Vicar, now chaplain to the Forces, who criticises in his parish magazine the advertising attractions now so common among the sects, and declares that the national mission of the Church of England, now in full swing,

is a "sorrowful admission of the failure" of past methods. He says: "I have turned my eyes, as so many of us naturally do, to the Church of None of us here can Rome, . . . None of us here can fail to recognise an evident fact that with no advertising, with quiet dignity, in one direction she has succeeded where we have failed : she has instilled into the people a real spirit of worship; they recognise it as their duty, apart from outside con-About that there is no siderations. question at all.

"I have now lived in a large num-ber of small French villages, and what do I find? So far as I know the Church in France does not find it necessary to hold any national or special mission. I see no specia eachers or addressing advertised. hear of no services corresponding to a P. S. A. gathering. In these tiny villages, where in some cases the entire population is only one hundred or less, the little bell rings at mark you, quite as inconvenient as in England!) yet from every home the mother and the children, neatly dressed, the men and boys who are in the village, all as a matter of course, walk, and sometimes walk for miles, to attend what the Roman Church calls the Mass. The question of music, the hour of the service the popularity or personality of the local Cure are matters of sheer indifference to them.

'I walked into a town church one ordinary week-day morning time ago; no service at all was taking place. I stayed there about a quarter of an hour. During that short time I counted from eighty to one hundred HOME
The fact that Sisters of Charity are going out of that building; business men, soldiers, well-dressed ladies, poor women from the back streets, boys and girls, just snatching a few moments as they passed God's House, to enter, kneel down, and whisper a burgh Herald.

DIED

HALPIN, -At Smith's Falls, Oct. 7th. 1916. Daniel Halpin. May his soul rest in peace

MASON.—At Wyoming, Ont., on Friday, Oct. 13, 1916, Mr. William Mason, tribute to the self-sacrificing d. aged seventy-six years. May his soul rest in peace.

NICHOLL.-Killed in action, Sept 22, 1916, Pte. Hugh Thomas Nicholl, "There has been so much distor-tion, exaggeration and misrepresen-tion, exaggeration and misrepresen-

at Washington, D. C., that a rather | ter. Mrs. Wm. Rock, 2018 Lake View extended statement seems necessary. Drive, Duluth, Minn., Mrs. John "In the first place, different from Harrie, a former resident of Ashfield,

ANNOUNCEMENT

J. T. Ryan, B. A., LL. B., has opened Law offices at Bathurst, N. B.

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First

Announcement

We have in preparation a new book under the suggestive title:

"The **Facts About** Luther"

which will be ready for the market about October 1st, 1916. The work is written by the Rt. Rev. Mons. P. F. O'Hare, LL.D, who is well known as a writer and lecturer on Lutheranism.
The object of the volume is to present the life of Luther in its different phases as outlined in the contents.

HE forthcoming celebration to commemorate the 4th centenary of Luther's "revolt" which occurs October, 1917, tend to invest the volume with a special timeliness. But, apart from this consideration, the need has long been felt for a reliable work in English on Luther based on the best authorities and written more particularly with a view to the "man on the street". Monsignor O Hare admirably fills this want, and the book will be published at so nominal a price that those whom the subject interests may readily procure additional copies for distribution. We also beg to call your attention to the fact that this work will be an excellent addition to the mission table.

The book will have approximately \$82 pages

The book will have approximately 352 pages and will sell at 25c, per c-py. To the clergy and religious a generous discount will be allowed, provided the order is placed before Oct. 1st, 1916. CONTENTS

1. Luther, his friends and opponents. 2. Luther before his defection.

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